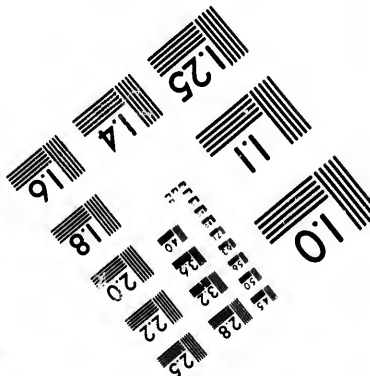
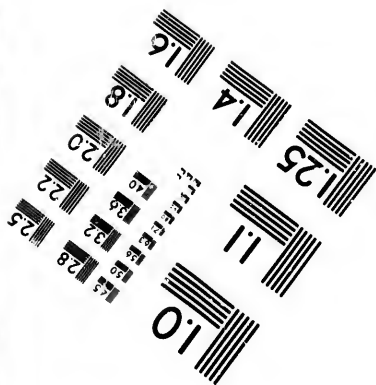
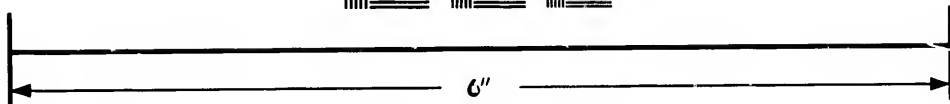
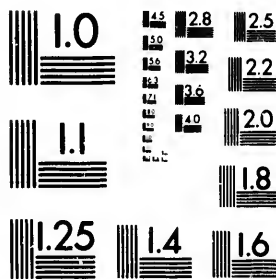


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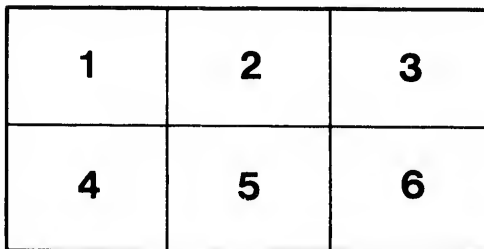
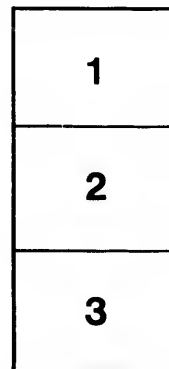
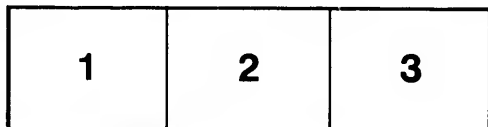
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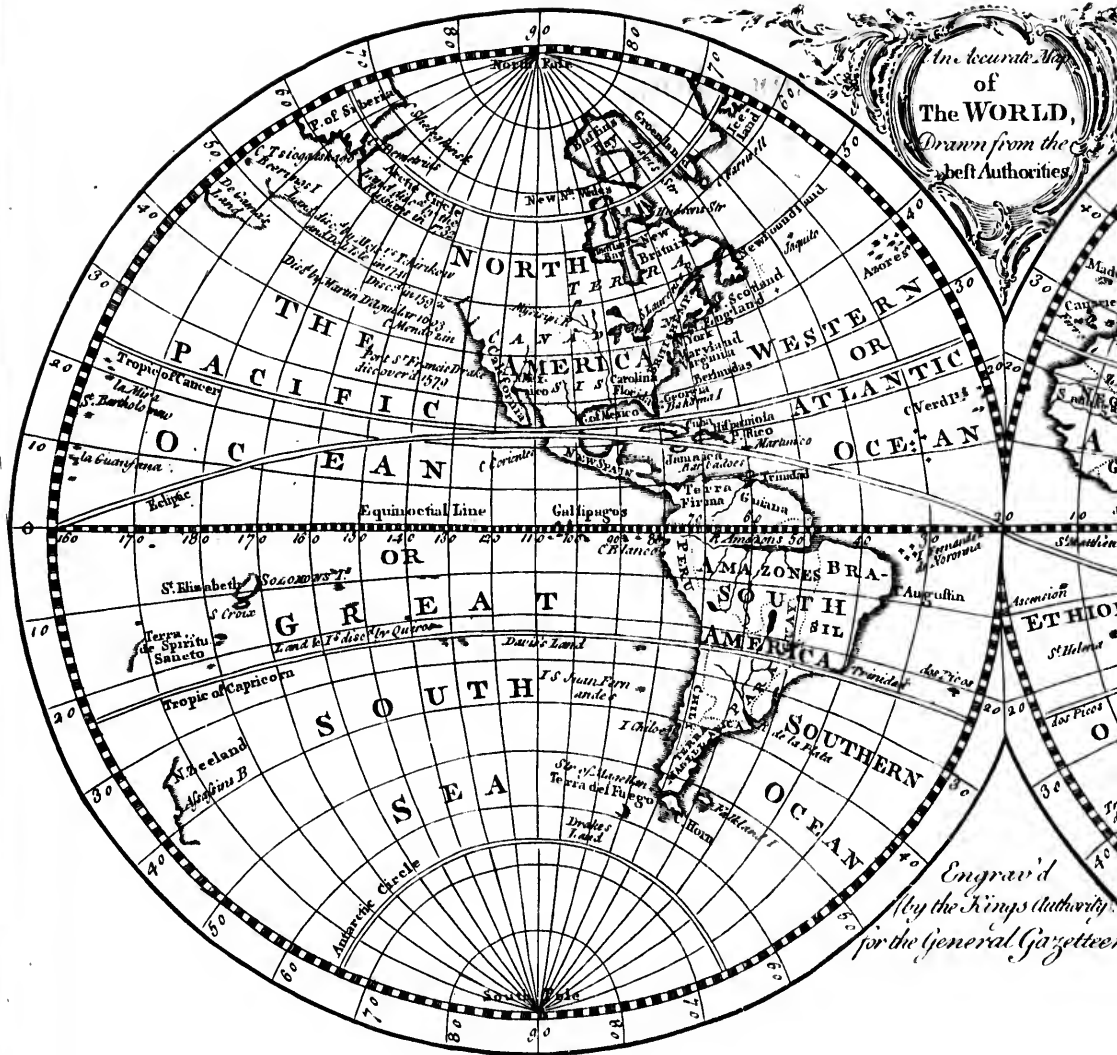
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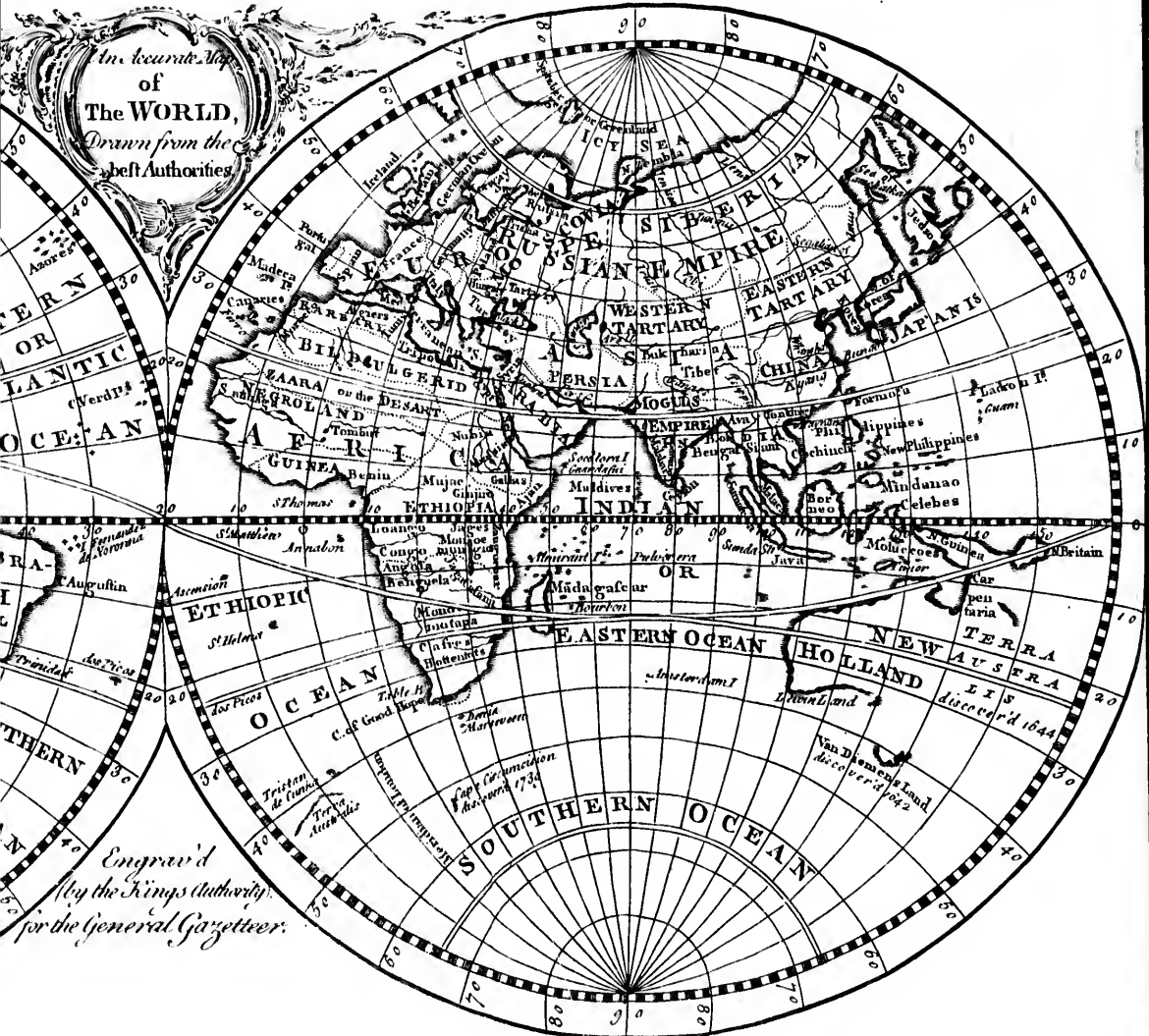


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T H E

General Gazetteer:

O R,

Compendious Geographical

D I C T I O N A R Y.

Containing a Description of all the

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

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FORTS,
FORTRESSES,
CASTLES,
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SEAS,

HARBOURS,
BAYS, RIVERS,
LAKES,
MOUNTAINS,
CAPES, and
PROMONTORIES

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K N O W N W O R L D ;

T O G E T H E R W I T H

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

T H E

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

A S A L S O,

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

I N C L U D I N G

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

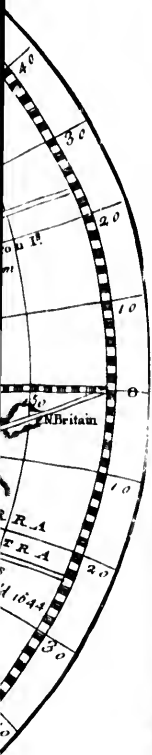
By R. BROOKES, M. D.

Qui mores hominum multorum vidit & urbes HOR.

L O N D O N :

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P R E F A C E.

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

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

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

As for the usefulness of geography in general, nothing need be said, it being a study now greatly in vogue; and there are none but the very dregs of the people that have not some occasion or other to be acquainted therewith. It

is absolutely necessary to men of letters, because no history can be well understood without it: as also to politicians, it being impossible to understand the true interest of different states and countries, without the knowledge of this science. Officers, both by sea and land, have great need of it, because it lets them into the nature and circumstances of places and towns, and enables them to take their measures accordingly. Merchants and traders ought to study it beyond all doubt, because it assists them in taking prudent measures in order to establish a beneficial commerce. In short, all those who have either interest or curiosity to know any thing of the transactions of the world, or are desirous of forming some judgment of the different events, which happen in the times of war or peace, ought not to be ignorant of geography.

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

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

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

The longitude is always reckoned from Ferro one of the Canary islands, according to the best French maps, which are far more accurate than any done in England. It is carried

The

ried on eastward all round the globe, and if you want the difference of the longitude of any place from London, it is only subtracting the least number from the greatest. Thus London is 17 degrees 35 minutes east of Ferro, and Berlin is 31. 7. Subtract the former from the latter, and you will find that Berlin is more easterly than London 13. 32. The longitude of Edinburgh is 14. 35, that is less than that of London, and therefore more westerly by three degrees. Likewise by subtracting the longitude of London from that of any other place, you will have the longitude of that place in our English maps. They make use of west longitude for America; for which reason you must subtract that in this dictionary from 360 degrees, and to the difference add the longitude of London, and you will have the west longitude from thence. Thus take 306, that of Boston in New England, from 360, and the difference will be 54; To which add 17. 35, and the longitude west of Boston will be found to be 71. 35. And here it must be noted, that 60 minutes make one degree.

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

There are great improvements in the geography of England and Wales, care having been taken to get an exact account of the present state of the towns, or at least the greatest part thereof: to which are added not only the market-days, but those of the fairs according to new style; nor are those kept in the villages of every county forgotten. An exact account has been obtained of the counties in Ireland,

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land, with regard to the number of houses, parishes, buronies and boroughs; and it were to be wished the same could have been done for Scotland.

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

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

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

It likewise requires some share of judgment to make a proper choice of books of voyages and travels, for there are several extant full of nothing but fabulous stories. Thus

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



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I N T R O D U C T I O N
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G E O G R A P H Y.

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

Of the Celestial Globe.

The celestial globe represents the heavens with the stars, which are distinguished into the fixed and wandering, and these are called planets. The fixed stars are bodies, which shine with their own native light; and they are called fixed, because they always keep the same distance with respect to each other. According to Ptolemy they have two distinct motions; one which is common to the whole heavens, by which they turn from east to west on the poles of the world in twenty-four hours, carrying the stars along with them. They have also another motion, according to him, from west to east upon the poles of the ecliptic; but this is very slow, for it only amounts to a degree in seventy-two years. However, it is now well known that it is the earth which moves, and not the heavens; and that it turns about its own axis in twenty-four hours: hence proceeds the apparent diurnal motion of the fixed stars and seeming progressive motion, which is now called the retrocession of the equinoxial points.

T H E The planets, or wandering stars, have received that name from their being sometimes near, and sometimes at a great distance from each other. These are opaque bodies, which the fixed stars are not, but have a light of their own; insomuch, that now astronomers look upon them as so many suns which appear small on account of their immense distance from the earth; and that which is nearest it, according to Huygens, is at least twenty-seven thousand times more distant than the sun. The planets are generally said to be seven in number, namely Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, or the Sun, Venus, Mercury, Luna, or the Moon; but the sun is improperly called a planet, because it is fixed in

the center of our system; but Terra, or the earth, performs the same motions which have been attributed to that luminous body; and the moon is only a satellite of the earth. The planets in their annual motions always keep within the zodiac, and they seem to have a double motion like the fixed stars; but that from west to east is visible to the naked eye, and is in reality what it appears to be; for they all, except the moon, revolve about the sun as their center. They describe each a circle, which cuts the ecliptic in different points. Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, are at a greater distance from the sun than the earth, and Mercury and Venus are nearer; upon which account they have sensible phases like the moon. Saturn makes its revolution about the sun in thirty years, Jupiter in twelve, Mars in two, Venus in about seven months and a half, and Mercury in about three months. Venus never wanders more than forty-eight degrees of the ecliptic distant from the sun, and Mercury only twenty-eight. Saturn is thought to turn upon its own axis, because he has five satellites, which revolve about him in the same manner as the moon round the earth; therefore some give them the name of moons, but we are uncertain in what time their revolution is made.

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

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

Of the Sun.

The sun, or rather the earth, is more regular in its motions than any of the other planets; or at least, according to appearance, he continually moves in the ecliptic circle, and never wanders from it. The circle described by his daily motion is parallel to the equator; and his apogee is about the seventh degree of Cancer, at which point he is at the greatest distance from the earth. His perigee, where he is nearest the earth, is about the seventh degree of Capricorn; while he is near the former, he must of necessity move somewhat slower, and when near the latter, a little faster; from whence it comes to pass, that he is seven days longer in his motion from September to March, than from March to September. Some perhaps may wonder the weather should be so much colder when the sun is nearest the earth than it is when he is farther from it. To solve this difficulty

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difficulty, it must be observed that in the winter the sun is elevated much less above the horizon than in the summer, and consequently, that his rays fall more obliquely on that part of the surface of the earth which we inhabit. Besides, he continues a much shorter time above the horizon. He advances about a degree every day from west to east by his own proper motion; and as there are 360 degrees in the ecliptic, he passes thro' them in 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes. Hence the common year consists of 365 days; and the remaining hours and minutes make about a day in four years; for which reason in that space one year is called Bissextile, and consists of 366 days. But, because this is eleven minutes too much for every year, they amount in 400 years to three whole days; for which reason astronomers have judged proper to retrench three days in every 400 years, and to leave out the Bissextile the first year of every century. Upon this account the year 1700, according to the New Style, was not Bissextile no more than the years 1800 and 1900 will be.

Of the Moon.

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

The moon performs her revolution through the zodiac in twenty-seven days and about eight hours; but as the sun during that time proceeds twenty seven degrees forward, the moon must be about two days in overtaking him; from whence it follows that from one new moon to another, there are twenty nine days and twelve hours. The lunar year consists of twelve of these new moons, and the lunar months of twenty nine and thirty days alternately. The whole year contains 354 days, and consequently is eleven days less than the solar year. The Turks and other Mahometans, reckon their time by these years, upon which account their high festivals are always kept at different parts of the solar year.

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

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

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

The Equator of the world to turn round artificial spheres, derived whole machine into points. The equal parts of this circle, world; and use of this and that in and that is. The points when the first every part begins at either of the same

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Of the Equator.

The Equator is a great circle, ninety degrees distant from the poles of the world; and to understand what these are, the world is supposed to turn round an axis, which may be readily conceived, by viewing an artificial sphere. The points by which it enters and goes out, are called poles, derived from a Greek word, signifying to turn; because the whole machine of the universe is supposed to turn upon these two points. The Equator is so named, because it divides the world into two equal parts. It is also called the equinoxial, because when the sun is in this circle, there is then an equality of days and nights all over the world; and hence these points are called the equinoxes. The principal use of this circle is to divide the world into two equal parts as above, and that in which the arctic pole is found, is called the Northern half; and that in which the antarctic pole is placed, is the Southern half. The points where the ecliptic cuts this circle, are the equinoxes; for when the sun comes to these, there is an equality of days and nights in every part of the earth, except under the poles; for then the sun begins at either of these to make a day six months in length, and a night of the same duration in the contrary part.

Of the Meridian.

The Meridian is a great circle, supposed to pass through the poles of the world and those of the horizon, cutting the sphere into two hemispheres, or into two equal parts, the one oriental, and the other occidental. It also passes through the zenith and nadir in every place, and it cuts the horizon at right angles. It is called the Meridian, because it marks half the space of time during which the sun and the other stars appear above the horizon. As there are an infinite number of zeniths and horizons, that of the Meridian is also infinite; for the Meridian is changed as well as the zenith and horizon, every step we take towards the East or West; but if we pass in a right line Northwards or Southwards, we still continue under the same Meridian, though we constantly change the zenith and horizon. However, geographers only reckon 360 Meridians, which are supposed to pass through every degree of the equator.

It has been customary for geographers to establish a first Meridian; though this is altogether arbitrary; Ptolemy placed it at the island of Ferro, which is the most Western of the Canaries; the French do the same, and this has likewise been observed in the following Dictionary, because the best maps now extant are graduated after that manner; but the Dutch place it at the pike of Teneriff, and others at the Western Islands. As for astronomers, they generally fix theirs at the place where they make their observations. The use of the Meridian in a globe is to shew when it is noon or midnight at the place to which it is applied; and to divide the visible hemisphere into two parts, namely, into oriental and occidental. On the same circle they reckon the greatest altitude or elevation of the stars and planets above the horizon. It

also determines the right ascension of the stars upon the equator, and the longitude of places upon the earth; for they are both nothing more than an arch of the equator, reckoned with regard to the stars from the equinoctial colure; and with respect to the places upon the earth, from the first Meridian to the Meridian of the proposed place. It also serves to determine the declination of the stars, and the latitude of towns; both the one and the other being an arch of the Meridian, counted from the equator to the star, or town proposed; for what is called declination in astronomy, is the same as latitude in geography. On this circle the elevation or height of the pole is taken, which is an arch of the Meridian, reckoned from the horizon to the pole, and is always equal to the latitude, whose compliment is the height of the equator above the horizon. The horizon and the meridian taken together, divide the heavens into four parts, of which the first is the superior oriental, the second the superior occidental, the third the inferior occidental, and the fourth the inferior oriental.

Of the Horizon.

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

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

The Horizon divides the world into two Hemispheres, as just observed; from whence it follows, that it is always day in the one and night in the other. It determines the rising and setting of the stars, the length of day and night, and the beginning of twilight and the dawn of the day, both which begin when the sun is eighteen degrees below the Horizon. These degrees likewise serve to determine the duration of twilight and

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the dawn of the day; for neither the day nor the night are perfect till the sun is entirely risen above the Horizon, or fully depressed below it. It also distinguishes the cardinal points of the world, and where the Meridian and Horizon cut each other is the north and south; and the place which the Horizon cuts the equator, is termed east and west. By the help of these the remaining twenty-eight points are also determined, there being thirty-two in all, as above mentioned.

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

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

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

The oblique sphere is that which has an oblique Horizon; and in this position of the sphere, all the circles will be cut unequally by the Horizon, except the equator. This position agrees to all people that inhabit any part between the equator and the poles, for which reason there

are no equal days and nights in any place, except at the time of the equinoxes; and consequently, throughout all the rest of the year, the length of the day will be greater or less than the night. This inequality of the days and nights is, because their Horizon cuts the diurnal circles of the sun into unequal parts; and the inhabitants will see a part of the heavens more or less great, according as the pole is more or less elevated above the Horizon.

The two colures are two great circles that cut each other at right angles to the poles of the world. One of these is named the equinoxial colure, because it passes by the two sections of the equator and ecliptic, that mark the points of the equinoxes. The other is termed the solstitial colure, because it cuts the equator in the points called the solstices. The first of these happens when the sun begins to touch Aries, or Libra, and the second when he enters Cancer and Capricorn. These two circles serve to divide the heavens into four parts, and the year into four seasons.

The tropics are two small circles parallel to the equator, described by the first points of the first degrees of the signs termed Cancer and Capricorn, that is, where they touch the ecliptic. They are distant from the equator very near twenty-three degrees and a half. The sun describes these tropics about the 20th day of June, and the 21st day of September. When he touches the tropic of Cancer he makes the longest day for the inhabitants between the equator and the north pole; and when he comes to the beginning of Capricorn he makes the longest day for the people between the equator and the south pole. On the contrary, the shortest day to the former will be when the sun touches the tropic of Capricorn, and to the latter when he comes to the tropic of Cancer. For this reason, these points are called the winter and the summer tropics, as also the southern and northern; and they are as it were the two barriers beyond which the sun never passes. They include that part of the earth usually termed the torrid zone; and they mark upon the Horizon the four collateral points, which are the summer east and west, and the east and west of winter. Likewise the difference from the same points determines the sun's greatest amplitude of rising and setting.

The two polar circles are distinguished by the names of the arctic and antarctic; and they are circles parallel to the equator, described by the poles of the ecliptic, about those of the world, by the revolution of the primum mobile, or first mover. They are termed polar, because they include the poles of the zodiac in their circumference, or rather, because they are near the poles of the world. They serve to bound the frigid and temperate zones, and include the space of the frigid zones, comprehended between those circles and the poles of the world. And likewise they include, with the two tropics, the two temperate zones. They also mark on the two colures, the interval comprehended between the poles of the world and the poles of the ecliptic, which is equal to the greatest declination of the sun, that is, 23 degrees and 29 minutes. The two tropics, and the two polar circles together, divide the heavens and earth into five zones or bands; namely, the torrid, the two temperate,

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rate, and the two frigid zones. The equator lies in the middle of the torrid zone, and the poles give the middle of the frigid; besides these circles just described, there are several others of great use in astronomy; such as the circles of longitude of the star, those of latitude of the same; the circles of right ascension, as well as those of oblique ascension and declination.

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

As the sun, as well as the heavens, seems to turn about the earth, which geographers place in the center of the world, they have transferred to the terrestrial globe the greatest part of the circles of the sphere; for which reason the earth has its poles, its axis, its equator, its zodiac, its meridian, its horizon, its tropics, and polar circles; but with regard to the colures, they have rejected them as useless.

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

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

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

arch of the meridian comprehended between the equator and the zenith of London, the degrees of latitude must be reckoned on the meridians; that is to say, on the great circles which pass by the poles.

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

Lat.	Min.	Sec.	Lat.	Min.	Sec.
0	60	0	46	41	40
1	59	56	47	41	0
2	59	54	48	40	8
3	59	52	49	39	20
4	59	50	50	38	32
5	59	46	51	37	44
6	59	40	52	37	00
7	59	37	53	36	88
8	59	24	54	35	26
9	59	10	55	34	24
10	59	0	56	33	32
11	58	52	57	32	40
12	58	40	58	31	48
13	58	28	59	31	0
14	58	12	60	30	0
15	58	0	61	29	4
16	57	40	62	28	8
17	57	20	63	27	12
18	57	4	64	26	16
19	56	44	65	25	20
20	56	24	66	24	24
21	56	0	67	23	28
22	55	36	68	22	32
23	55	12	69	21	32
24	54	48	70	20	32
25	54	24	71	19	32
26	54	0	72	18	32
27	53	28	73	17	32
28	53	0	74	16	32
29	52	28	75	15	32
30	51	56	76	14	32
31	51	24	77	13	32
32	50	52	78	12	32
33	50	20	79	11	28
34	49	44	80	10	24
35	49	8	81	9	20
36	48	32	82	8	20
37	47	56	83	7	20
38	47	16	84	6	12
39	46	36	85	5	12
40	46	0	86	4	12
41	45	16	87	3	12
42	44	36	88	2	4
43	43	52	89	1	4
44	43	8	90	0	0
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On the globes and maps of the world the degrees of longitude are marked on the equator, and those of latitude on the grand meridian; but on particular maps the longitudes are always at the top and bottom, and the latitudes on the sides to the right and left.

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

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

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

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

Of the Climates.

A climate is a space of the earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longest days are increased half an hour in the summer season. The better to understand this we must observe, that under the equator the greatest day is no more than twelve hours, and that, in proportion as we advance towards the polar circles, the days of each climate encrease half an hour till we arrive at the polar circles; for then the longest days consist of twenty-four hours. Thus there is twenty-four climates in all on each side of the equator. Some, after

this, talk of climates of months; but this is so useless a distinction, that it is not worth the reader's notice. However, it will not be improper to observe, that the spaces of the half-hour climates, if they were marked on the globe, would become narrower as they advanced near the poles. It is easy to know in what climate a city is, by observing the longest day; as for instance, at London, where the days are sixteen hours long, we need only subtract twelve from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the climate of London. The same may be done for any other climate.

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

To rectify the globe for a particular place, such as London, the north pole must be elevated to the same height: as for instance, 51 degrees 30 minutes, in the same manner as has been already taught, and then London must be placed under the grand meridian. And here it may be observed, that the number of degrees to which the pole must be elevated, is always equal to the latitude of the place. To find the longitude and latitude of a place, you must turn the globe till it comes under the grand meridian, and then stick the point of a needle perpendicularly over it, and it will mark the latitude at the meridian, which will determine its longitude on the equator.

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

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

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improper to observe, that these are now scarcely ever taken notice of by those that are conversant in this sort of learning.

To know what hour it is at one place when it is noon at another; as for instance, what hour it is at Vienna when it is noon at Paris, you must put Paris under the grand meridian and the horary needle on the south; turn then the globe towards the west till Vienna comes under the grand meridian, and the needle will shew what hour it is after noon. The globe is turned that way, because Vienna lies to the east, the space of fifteen degrees, or one hour. To know what hour it is in any part of the earth, at any hour proposed as eight o'clock in the morning at London, you must proceed as you did before, this proposition being only a consequence of the former.

Of the Points of the Compass.

The earth may be considered with regard to the four cardinal points, which are the north, south, east and west; and all the points included between them may have respect to a particular place. By this means we know the situation of the countries of the world, with regard to each other; for some are oriental, or towards the east, with regard to those that are occidental, or lie westerly of them. Thus England is to the west of France; and Poland is to the east of Germany; as also Africa is to the south of Europe.

We may easily distinguish the points that lie between those that are cardinal; thus, though Spain is to the south of France, yet it likewise lies to the westward thereof; but as they do not lie exactly south or west of each other, Spain may be said to lie south-west of France; and for the same reason, on the contrary, France will be north-east, with regard to Spain. The like may be said of any two other countries.

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

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

The four secondary winds are by some called collateral, lying exactly between the four former, and with them divide the horizon into eight equal

equal parts. They take their names from the former; for that which is between the north and east is called the North-east; that between the north and west is named the North-west; between the south and east, the South-east; and that between the south and west the South-west. These are the eight principal winds.

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

The sixteen remaining winds divide the former into two equal parts, and their names are likewise derived from them. Thus those which lie nearest the four cardinal; as for instance, between the north and the north-west, is termed North and by West: the next beyond the north, north-west, is called North-west and by North; that which follows beyond the north-west is called North-west by West; and, lastly, that after west north-west, is termed West and by North. These are the names which are in one quarter of the compass; from whence the rest may readily receive their proper denominations.

Of the Measures made use of in Geography.

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

Of the Terms used in Geography.

The word *Geography* comes from the Greek, and signifies a description of the earth; by the earth is meant the terraqueous globe, composed of land and water, and it is commonly called the terrestrial globe. *Chorography* is the description of a country, province, or county; as for instance,

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instance, Yorkshire, *Topography* is the description of a particular place, as a town, and the like. *Hydrography* is a description of the water, such as oceans, seas, and lakes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

A promontory is a high part of land, which advances or stretches into the sea, and is commonly called a cape, when it appears like a mountain; but when the advanced part has little elevation, it is termed a point. Thus the Cape of Good Hope is a mountainous promontory.

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

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

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

A bay is said to differ from a gulph only in being less, and more narrow at the entrance than within; but this is far from being true,

for a bay has a wider entrance in proportion than a gulph; and it may be also larger than some gulphs; as for instance, the Bay of Biscay; tho' it must be acknowledged bays in general are much smaller. A creek is a small inlet, and is always much less than a bay.

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

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

A lake is a collection of standing water surrounded by land, having no visible communication with the sea. Thus the Caspian Sea is truly and properly a lake; and there is another near it, called the Lake of Aral, which has hardly ever been taken notice of by former geographers, it being but a late discovery. It is about one third as big as the Caspian sea, and several rivers are now known to run into it, which by former writers were said to fall into the Caspian sea. Smaller lakes are those of Ladoga, Geneva, and several others to be mentioned hereafter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of the Islands.

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

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

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

The *New World* contains the continent and the isles. The continent is divided into North and South America; and the northern part comprehends Canada, New England, Maryland, Virginia, Nova Scotia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Carolina, Georgia, and the other part of Florida: add to these, New Mexico, California, and Mexico, or New Spain. South America comprehends Terra Firma, or Golden Castile, Peru, Brazil, Paraguay, Chili, and Terra Magellanica. The islands to the west or the South Sea, are those of Solomon, and many others. Those to the east, from north to south, are Newfoundland, the Western Islands, the Luccays, and the Carribee Islands, or the West Indies.

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

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

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

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

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

Of the Sea.

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

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

The exterior sea of the new continent preserves the general name of Sea, viz. that of the North, which washes the eastern part of America; and

the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean, which is between Asia and America, and is to the west of the last.

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

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

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

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

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

The most noted rivers in Europe are, the Thames in England; the Torneo in Sweden, at the bottom of the Gulph of Bothnia; the Volga, or Wolga, in Russia; the Danube, which runs a considerable way through

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through Germany, and ends its course in Turkey in Europe; the Don, or Tanais, in Russia; the Boristhenes, or Nieper, in Poland; the Rhine in Germany; the Loire in France; the Po in Italy; and the Tajo in Spain.

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

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

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

Of the Religions of the World.

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

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

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

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

The Jews are no longer a nation, and therefore Judaism cannot properly be said to be established any where; but as the Jews themselves are spread all over the old continent, their religion is still kept up

among them. They are said of late to have got footing in America; but they are so few in number they are not worth notice.

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

Of the different Languages.

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

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

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

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

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

The Latin tongue, as was observed before, is now a dead language; but there is still a strong tincture of it in the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages. It has also furnished not only the English

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

Of the different Inhabitants of the Earth.

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

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

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

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

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

Of the Government and Trade of England.

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

Of the Ecclesiastical Government and Courts.

The convocation formerly, at least, had the principal part of the ecclesiastical government; for this is a national body of the clergy assembled together, to consider of the state of the church, and to call those to an account who have broached new opinions, inconsistent with the doctrines of the church of England. But in a late reign, they having been

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thought to proceed with too great severity against the delinquents of this kind, they have not been permitted to sit any long time since. However, they are called together at the same time as the parliament, by the authority of the king, who directs his writs to the archbishop of each province to summons all bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c. to meet at a certain time and place. The convocation consists of one proctor sent from each cathedral and collegiate church, and two from the body of the inferior clergy of each diocese. The upper house in the province of Canterbury consists of the archbishop, who is president, and twenty-two bishops; and the lower house is composed of all the deans, archdeacons, and proctors, as above; in all, one hundred and sixty-six. The archbishop of York may likewise hold a convocation at the same time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of the Parliament of Great-Britain.

This august body consists of two houses, one of which is called the house of lords, and the other the house of commons. Before the union, the house of lords consisted of the spiritual and temporal peers of England; and the house of commons of 513 knights, burgesses, and citizens. But since the union, there are sixteen peers of Scotland added to the house of lords, and 45 commoners to the house of commons. The first of these are chosen before the sitting of every new parliament, by the peers of Scotland, out of their own body.

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

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

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

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

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

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The chief business of the parliament is to revive or abrogate old laws, and to make new ones; but whenever a new law is proposed, it must be first put in writing, and then it is called a bill; but the commons have only the power of introducing money bills. Before any bill can pass into a law, it must be read three several times in each house, except a bill of indemnity, which requires only once reading. The leave of the house must be obtained to bring in any private bill, and the house must be acquainted with the substance of it, either by motion or petition. After it has been read the first time, the speaker recites an abstract of the bill, and puts the question, whether it shall be read a second time, or not. But if a bill comes from the house of lords, so much favour and respect is shown, that if it be spoken against in the first reading, the speaker puts the question for the second reading before it is rejected, if that should be the case. Bills are seldom read twice the first day, unless upon very extraordinary occasions, and require the utmost expedition. Upon the second reading, if none speak against the bill, and several for it, the speaker may put the question for engrossing it.

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

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

Of the Courts of Justice.

The courts of Justice, sitting at Westminster, are opened four times a year, that is at Easter, Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary terms. There

are four courts, namly, the courts of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and the court of Exchequer, not to mention that of the dutchy of Lancaster, because that only takes cognizance of all the causes relating to the revenue of this dutchy, which has been long annexed to the crown; the chief judge of this court is called the Chancellor of this dutchy.

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

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

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

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The Court of King's Bench is the highest court in England, in common law, except the house of Lords in Parliament. All pleas are brought into this court between the king and the subject, such as treason, felonies, breach of peace, and any kind of oppression. This court has also power to examine and correct all errors of all the judges and justices of England, in their judgments and proceedings: this not only in pleas of the crown, but in those that are really personal and mixed, except only in the Exchequer. There are four judges belonging to this court, the chief whereof is stiled the lord chief justice of the King's Bench; and, according to an act of parliament just passed, all the judges are to hold their places, notwithstanding the demise of the crown, but with the same restriction as formerly; that is, while they do nothing to occasion the forfeiture of their places. None can be a judge in this court except a serjeant at law. All matters of fact, relating either to civil or criminal causes, are determined in the court of King's Bench by a jury.

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

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

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

The commitment of malefactors is generally made by a justice of the peace, who examines witnesses to the fact upon oath. At the evidence

is plain, he makes a mittimus, and sends the malefactor to the county goal, where he continues till the next assizes or sessions.

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

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

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

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

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

The lord-licutenants and deputy-licutenants had formerly a more considerable power and influence than they have at present, and they are chosen by the king himself out of the principal peers of this kingdom. Their business was to arm, array, and form companies, troops, and regiments; and the men so raised were called the militia. But this having been seldom done of late, on account of the standing forces kept continually in pay, these forces became in a great measure useless. However, it having been found necessary, since our last war with France, to have a

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militia properly regulated and disciplined, for the defence of the country against all foreign invasions, an act of parliament is made, by which they are put under new regulations, and in consequence whereof a new militia has been actually raised in most parts of the kingdom. The officers are to be men of fortune, and the private men are to be raised by balloting; but these last are to be changed every three years. This has put the kingdom into such a state of defence, that we can now venture to send our regular forces abroad upon any emergent occasion; and it is not improbable but these last, in times of peace, will become entirely useless.

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

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

Of the Trade and Navigation.

Navigation in this kingdom was formerly greatly neglected to what it is at present, notwithstanding the vast advantage received therefrom; for it enables the inhabitants of the country where it flourishes, to export what they have, and to import what they have not. When it happens that we are in want of materials for the manufacturing any particular commodity, by the means of our shipping we can purchase them in other countries, and manufacture them at home. In consequence of which we employ more hands, and receive a national benefit by selling them again: those that have an adequate knowledge of the wants of other countries, and the means by which they may be supplied, have a fair opportunity of enriching themselves, by being the agents and carriers of the different

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sorts of goods from place to place. While we were strangers to navigation our country was thin of people, because we lived as it were upon the main stock. We had indeed a few staple commodities, and a very few manufactories, which were sold to foreigners at their own rates; but when navigation began to flourish, and we had vessels of our own, the face of affairs soon began to change; and we brought home the product of other countries at a small expence, in comparison to what they cost us formerly: likewise we disposed of our own commodities at much higher rates. We procured manufacturers from different places, some of which taught us to weave in a much better manner, others to dye, and others again to fabricate a great variety of stuffs and silks. From the Germans we learned watch and clock work; the art of making glass from Italy, and from the Dutch the method of casting types for printing. In short, by navigation we have received so many benefits and improvements, that it would require a small volume to recite them all.

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

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

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

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

In times of peace we export to France tin, lead, corn, horn-plates, and great quantities of tobacco, besides a little flannel; and we receive

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As for our own plantations and colonies abroad, every one is sensible of what vast advantages they are to England; for upon a moderate computation, Virginia only is worth to Great-Britain no less than 1,200,000 pounds a year. In times of peace, there are more than 100,000 hogheads

hogsheads of tobacco exported every year from this colony, and there are between 3 and 400 ships employed in the trade, with about 4000 seamen; and this alone will bring the above-mentioned sum to this nation.

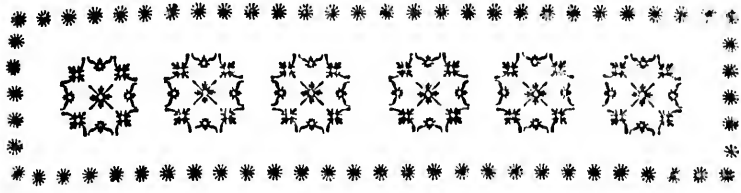
All other colonies, settlements, and establishments, contribute their proportion, there being sent to all, more or less, linnen, silks, Indian goods, wine, and other foreign productions; besides cloth, coarse and fine serges, stuffs, bays, hats, houthold goods, haberdashery ware, hose, bills, nails, adzes, knives, and other iron ware, biscuit, flower, stockings, shoes, and, in short, every thing else that is made in England.



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

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

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

• **A A**, the name of two small rivers in the United Provinces, that proceed from a morass named Bertang, in the territory of Drente, and unite in Westervold, where they are called the Westervold **A A**, and pass on till they fall into the

gulph of Dollart, near the confines of the county of Embden.

• **A A**, or **ALPHA**, a small river of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, waters the town of Gtuningen, and falls into the lake Grieffensee, to the S. of the mouth of the river Glatt.

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

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

• **A A**, a small river of Westphalia, that rises in the diocese of Munster, in the quarter of Ahas, waters the town of that name, and afterwards Goer, in the district

T H E

of Twente, which it runs through, and enters that of Sallant, where it joins the Vecht, a little above the small town of Omme.

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

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

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

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

AALHEIDE, a large heath of Denmark, in North Jutland, lying between Skive and Kolding; it is seven miles long, and almost entirely barren.

ABACH, of **WELTENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, defended by a citadel, and seated on the river Danube, seven miles distant from Ratibon. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 48. 50.

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

ABAKANSKOY, a town of Siberia, seated on the river Janeska; it was founded in 1707, and rebuilt in 1725; it is provided with artillery, and has a garrison. Lon. 111. 35. lat. 53. 5.

ABALAK, a town in Siberia, two miles from Tobolskoi, where there is a famous image of the Virgin Mary, that is constantly visited by a great number of pilgrims: the clergy carry this image every year in procession to Tobolskoi; where it is kept for a fortnight. Lon. 84. 40. lat. 57. 1.

ABANO, a village in the territory of Padua, in Italy, famous for the warm baths that are near it. There is one called Bagno di Fango, in which the patients are covered all over with the warm mud or slime, in hopes of a cure. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 45. 30.

* **ABRANER**, a town of Turcomania, in Asia, where the archbishop of Nakhivan often resides; he is an Armenian, and yet there are 300 Roman Catholics said to be in this place. It is 20 miles N. of Nakhivan. Lon. 64. 0. lat. 39. 50.

* **ABASCIA**, a country of Asia, which may be said to be in Georgia, taken in general. It has Mingrelia on the E. the Cir-

caffian Tartars, or Black Circassia, to the N. and W. and the Black Sea to the S. It has very few towns, and those that are, of little consequence; the inhabitants are called Abacians, and are well-made and strong; but they live in continual dread of each other; because those that have most power seize as many as they can of the poorer sort, to sell them to the Turks. Lon. from 56. to 60. lat. 43. to 45.

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

ABAZKAJA, a town of Asia, in Siberia, seated on the river Ichim. The church is surrounded with a wall, and has a guard of dragoons therein. Lon. 86. 35. lat. 50. 10.

* **ABENOW**, a mountain of Germany, in Suabia, and in the principality of Furstenberg, 23 miles from Eriburg. It is remarkable for the source of the Danube, and for communicating its name to a long chain of mountains, that extends from the Rline to the Necker, and from the Forest Towns to the city of Thorstheim.

ABENSPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, subject to the duke of that name: it is seated on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles S. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 48. 42.

ABENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, which is now in a flourishing condition, it being twice as large as formerly, and built in a better taste: it is seated on a spacious open bay of the east sea, which is surrounded on three sides by high mountains, that render the harbour secure: however the sea is not so deep as to admit shipping as far up as the bridge. Lon. 27. 37. lat. 54. 52.

ABBEVILLE, a considerable town of France, in Lower Picardy, and capital of the county of Ponthieu: it is seated in a pleasant valley, where the river Somme divides into several branches, and it is separated by that river into two parts. There was a manufactory set up here of woollen cloth in 1665: they also make sail cloth, and coarse linen, as well as black and green soap. It carries on a good trade, by means of the river Somme, in which the tide rises to the height of six feet. It is 15 miles from the British Channel, 20 N. W. of Amiens, 52 S. of Calais, and 90 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 30. lat. 50. 7.

ABBOTSBURY, a town in Dorsetshire, where there is a famous swannery: it has a market

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market on Thursdays, and a fair, July 20,
for sheep and hogs. It is seven miles W.
of Weymouth, seven S. W. of Dorches-
ter, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon.
14. 50. lat. 50. 40.

ABBOT'S-BROMLEY, otherwise called **PA-
CET'S-BROMLEY**, a town of Staffor-
dshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and
three fairs, on Thursday before midlent;
Sunday, May 22, and August 24, which
are all for horses and horned cattle. It
is six miles E. of Stafford, seven N. of
Litchfield, and 128 N. W. of London.
Lon. 15. 45. lat. 52. 45.

ABBEY-HOLM, a town in Cumberland, so
called from an abbey built here by David
king of Scots. It stands on an arm of
the sea, and had a market on Saturdays;
it has now a fair on October 29, for
horses and horned cattle: It is 16 miles
S. W. of Carlisle. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 54. 45.

ABBEY-MILTON, or **MIDDLETON**, an an-
cient but mean town of Dorsetshire, where
there was formerly a low abbey. The
market is come to nothing; but it has a
fair on the Tuesday after July 25, for cat-
tle and toys. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dor-
chester. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 50. 42.

ABCISSAINS, inhabitants of Asia, in Abas-
sia: they are a brutish sort of people, and
much addicted to theft; for they live with-
out law or religion.

ABBEYBOYLE, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Roscommon, and province of
Connaught, 23 miles N. of Roscommon.
Lon. 9. 5. lat. 55. 54. It is remark-
able for an old abbey.

ABENRADE, or **APENRADE**, a jurisdiction
in the duchy of Sleswick, in Denmark;
whose woods contain plenty of game,
and the rivers abound in fish.

ABERAVON, a town of Glamorganshire, in
Wales, that had a market which is now
diminued. It is seated at the mouth of the
river Avon, 19 miles S. W. of Cow-
bridge, and 194 W. of London. Lon.
13. 47. lat. 51. 40.

ABERCONWAY. See **CONWAY**.

ABERDEEN, or **ABERDEENHOC**, a town
of Scotland, in the shire of Angus, seated
on the river Tay. It had a monastery,
which was demolished at the time of the
reformation; but there are yet magnifi-
cent ruins to be seen. There are two
churches, one of which is half ruined.
It has a pretty good harbour, advanta-
geous for trade, and it stands on a fer-
tile plain. It is 15 miles N. E. of St. An-
drew's, and 40. N. N. E. of Edinburgh.
Lon. 15. 15. lat. 56. 30.

A B

ABERDEEN, a maritime town in the north
of Scotland, divided into two towns, the
old and the new. It was formerly a bi-
shop's see; and it is now capital of the
county, where there is a university, which
has produced several famous men. It
has a harbour at the mouth of the river
Donne, which belongs to old Aberdeen,
and another on the river Dee, that apper-
tains to the new. There is a stone bridge
of seven arches over this last river. It is
84 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 58
N. E. of St. Andrews. Lon. 15. 50.
lat. 57. 0.

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

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

ABERFORD, or **ABERFORTH**, a town in
the west-riding of Yorkshire, with a mar-
ket on Wednesdays; and four fairs, on
the first Wednesday in April, on the first
Wednesday in May, on the first Wednes-
day in October, and on the Wednesday
after St. Luke's day; which are all for
horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is
20 miles S. W. of York, and 180 N. N. W.
of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 55. 20.

ABERGAVENNY, a town of Merionethshire,
which is well-built, and contains about
500 houses, with two parish churches,
and an old castle. It has two markets
on Tuesdays and Fridays; and three
fairs, on May 13, for lean cattle and
sheep; the first Tuesday after Trinity
Sunday, for linen and woollen cloth;
and on September 25, for hogs, horses,
and flannels. It is 16 miles W. of Men-
mouth, and 142 W. by N. of London.
Lon. 14. 30. lat. 51. 50.

ABERFRAW, a town of North Wales, in
the isle of Anglesey, which was a place
of great account formerly, when the
kings of North Wales had a palace here.
It is now reduced to a small village, tho'
it has four fairs, on March 7, Wednes-
day after Trinity Sunday, October 23,
and Dec. 11, all for cattle. It is six
miles N. W. of Newburgh. Lon. 13. 5.
lat. 53. 7.

ABERGFLY, a village of North Wales, in
Denbighshire, that has four fairs, on
April 2, the day before Holy Thursday,
August 20, and October 9, all for cattle.
It is 5 miles W. by S. of St. Asaph.
Lon. 13. 40. lat. 53. 10.

ABERGUILLY, or **ABERGERLECH**, a vil-
lage of South Wales, in Carmarthenshire,

- with two fairs, on October 2 and October 27, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Carmarthen. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 52. 10.
- ABERNETHY**, a town of Scotland, in Strathern, a district of Perthshire. It is seated on the river Tay, a little above the mouth of the Erne. It is said to have been the seat of the Pictish kings; and was afterwards the see of an archbishop, since transferred to St. Andrew's. It is now greatly decayed.
- ABERYSTWICH**, a town of Cardiganshire, in Wales, seated on the river Riddal, near its confluence with the Istwith, where it falls into the sea. It is but a poor town, there being not above 100 houses, and yet the market on Monday is considerable. It is 30 miles N. E. of Cardigan, and 199 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 52. 30.
- ABEX**, a country of Africa, that lies along the Red Sea, which bounds it on the E. Abyssinia and Nubia lie on the E. Egypt on the N. and the coast of Ajan to the S. The principal towns are Ercoco and Suaquam, which is the capital and the seat of a governor. It is very sandy, and destitute of water; for which reason it cannot be fertile. The inhabitants are Mahometans.
- * **ABIAD**, a town of Africa, on the coast of Abex. It is seated on a high mountain, and is remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.
- ABIAGRASSO**, a small town of Italy, seated on a canal, in the duchy of Milan. Lon. 16. 54. lat. 45. 20.
- ABINGTON**, or **ABINGDON**, a town of Berkshire, which is a good thoroughfare, and pretty well built. It has a market on Mondays and Fridays; and the fairs are on the first Monday in Lent, June 20, September 19, and December 11; all which are for horses and other cattle. It sends one member to parliament, and is six miles S. of Oxford, and 55 W. of London. Lon. 16. 16. lat. 51. 41.
- ABUEL**, a small town in Beira, a province of Portugal, containing upwards of 1300 inhabitants. Lon. 10. 10. lat. 40. 20.
- * **ABELAY**, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians: their chief is a Kalmuck prince, who resides at Boerkoe, near the river Irutsh. Lon. from 90 to 101. lat. 51 to 54.
- * **ABELLE**, a town of France, in the generality of Orleans.
- ABELON**, a town in Little Tartary, lying between the river Dnieper and the Black

- Sea. Lon. 52. 10. lat. 46. 20.
- * **ABNAKIS**, a people of North America, between New-England and Canada, in alliance with the French: they hate labour, and could never be brought to cultivate the ground.
- * **ABOUTIGE, ARUTISH, or AROHIEF**, a town in Upper Egypt, in Africa, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which they make the best opium in all the Levant. It was formerly a large, but now a mean place. Lat. 26. 50.
- ABO**, a city of Sweden, and capital of Finland, subject to the king of Sweden. It is surrounded with mountains, has a commodious harbour, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the mouth of the river Aurojoki, near the gulph of Bothnia, 180 miles N. E. of Stockholm, and 120 N. W. of Revel. Lon. 41. 0. lat. 60. 50.
- ABO-FLOT, or ABO-RUS**, one of the most ancient forts in Finland, that stands on a peninsula, near the mouth of the river Aura. It has often suffered from the enemy, and by fire.
- ABOIM DE NOBREVA A COATO**, a district of Portugal, in the province of Entre-douro-e-Minho.
- ABRAHAMSDORF**, a small town in Hungary, which is well inhabited, and has good corn-land belonging thereto. Lon. 37. 20. lat. 46. 20.
- ABRANTES**, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the river Tajo, that belongs to a marquis of the same name. It stands high, is surrounded with gardens and olive trees, and contains 35,000 inhabitants. There are four convents, an alms-house, and a hospital. Lon. 9. 12. lat. 39. 13.
- ABEFFIRO**, a town of Tra-los-montes, in Portugal, that contains only between 2 and 300 inhabitants; but has a district belongs to it that comprehends ten parishes. Lon. 10. 20. lat. 41. 20.
- * **ABERLOS**, dangerous shoals, about 50 miles from the coast of Brasil, and near the island of St. Barbe. There are other shoals of the same name, for in Spanish it signifies, *Open your eyes*.
- ABRON**, a river of France, in the government of the Nivernois.
- ABRUG-BANYA**, a well inhabited town in Transylvania, seated on the river Ompay, 35 miles above Alba Julia, near which there are mines of gold and silver, and the mine court is kept here. Lon. 40. 22. lat. 46. 50.

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ARRAUZO, a province of Naples, about 87 miles in length, and 62 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by the gulph of Venice; on the N. and W. by the march of Ancona, Umbria, and the campagna of Rome; and on the S. by the terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, whereof one is called Ulterior, and has Aquila for its capital; and the other Citerior, of which Solmona is the capital. Besides the Appennine mountains, there are two others, called Monte Cavallo and Monte Mayallo. The top of this last is always covered with snow. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves. Lon. from 30. 40. to 30. 45. lat. 41. 45. to 42. 52.

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

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

ABYDOS, a town and castle of Lesser Asia; which is now the southern castle of the Dardanelles at the Strait, which joins the Archipelago to the Propontis. This Strait is otherwise called Gallipoli, and is two miles in breadth. Lon. 45. 5. lat. 40. 0.

ABYO, or **ABUYO**, one of the Philippine islands, in the East-Indies, between Mindanao and Luzon, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lon. 153. 10. lat. 10. 0.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by that of Sennar, or Nubia; on the E. partly by the Red Sea, and partly by Danaela; on the W. by Gorcham and Gingiro; and on the S. by Alaba and Omno Zaidi. It was formerly of greater extent than it is at present, because several provinces have revolted, and the Turks have made encroachments to the East. The land is fertile in many places, and the air is very hot, except in the rainy season, and then it is very temperate. For four months in the year there are greater rains fall than perhaps in any other part of the world, which occasion the swelling of the river Nile, that has its source in this country. It contains mines of all sorts of metal except tin; but the inhabitants make no great advantage thereof. The fields are watered by several streams, except in the mountainous parts. The emperor,

or king, is called Negus; and he has been commonly taken for Prester John. His authority is absolute, and he often dwells with his whole court in tents. However, Abyssinia is not without cities, as some pretend; for Gondar is a large place, where he commonly resides when he is not in the field. The inhabitants are black, or very near it; but they are not so ugly as the Negroes. They make profession of the Christian religion; but it has a great mixture of Judaism. The habit of persons of quality is a silken vest, with a sort of scarf; but the common people wear nothing but a pair of drawers.

ACADIA, or **NEW SCOTLAND**, is a country in North America, bounded by the river St. Lawrence on the N. by the ocean on the W. by the bay of Fundy, and the sea of Acadia on the S. and by Canada and New England on the W. It was ceded to the French by the treaty of Breda in 1661; but being afterwards taken by the English, it was by the treaty of Utrecht yielded up to them, where they have planted a colony. It is a very fruitful country, and affords plenty of game, besides fish. Lon. from 311. to 316. lat. 43. to 46.

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

* **ACANNY**, an inland country on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, which affords the best gold, and in great plenty. There is a town or village of the same name. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 8. 30.

ACAPULCO, a considerable town of Mexico, in America, seated on a bay on the South Sea. The harbour is very commodious, and will hold near 100 vessels. Here they embark for Peru and the Philippine islands; and every year they send a rich ship to Manilla, one of those islands; and another returns annually from thence to the same port, laden with the best commodities of the East-Indies. One of these laden with silver was taken by commodore Anson in the year 1743. Lon. 276. 0. lat. 17. 30.

ACARAI, a town of South America, in Paraguay, built by the jesuits in 1624. Lon. 260. 55. lat. south 26. 0.

ACERNO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the citerior principality, with a bishop's see. It is 17 miles S. W. of Conza, and 12 N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 31. 58. lat. 40. 55. **ACERRAS**

ACERRA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro. It is seated on the river Agno, seven miles N. E. of Naples, and 20 S. W. of Benevento. Lon. 37. 58. lat. 40. 55.

ACERENZA, a small town of Italy, in the province of Basilicata, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a dutchy. It was formerly the see of an archbishop. Lon. 33. 34. lat. 40. 20.

ACHAIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, now called Livadia; of which Athens was the capital, at present named Sal-thines, or Seines. See Livadia.

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

ACHEN, or **ACHEM**, a capital town of a kingdom of the same name, in the N. part of the island of Sumatra, in the East-Indies. This kingdom extends as far as the line, and contains many animals, trees, and fruits, unknown to the Europeans. The inhabitants are generally very superstitious. It has for a considerable time been a noted place for trade, and was formerly governed by a queen; but in 1700, a faid, or preacher, had interest enough to obtain the government. It has nothing of its own but gold dust, which is exceeding good, for the Elephants teeth are brought thither out of the country. They punish theft very severely, and yet robberies and murders are very frequent among them. This town is feated by the side of a river, in a large plain, and the king's palace is in the middle of the town, being so well fortified that it commands the whole. It stands on the N. part of the island, and is 450 miles N. W. of Malacca, and 1000 S. E. of Fort St. George. Lon. 113. 30. lat. 5. 30.

ACHERON, a river of Albany, in the Turkish empire, now called Delicli. According to the ancient poets, it was one of the rivers of Hell.

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

ACKEN, or **ACHEN**, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Magdeburg, with a good citadel. It is seated on the river Elb, five miles below Dessau.

ACHMETSCHEIT, a town in the peninsula of the Crimea, and the residence of the sultan

Galgas, who is eldest son of the Khan of Tartary. Lon. 51. 20. lat. 45. 0.

ACHYR, a strong town and castle of Ukraïn, subject to the Russians since 1667. It is on the river Uorklo, near the frontiers of Russia, 127 miles W. of Kiow. Lon. 53. 35. lat. 49. 32.

ACOMA, a town of North America, in New Mexico, seated on a high mountain, with a strong castle. It is the capital of the province, and was taken by the Spaniard in 1599. Lon. 269. 0. lat. 35. 0.

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

ACIERNO, a town in the hither principality, in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is 15 miles E. of Salerno. Lon. 54. 35. lat. 40. 52.

Acos, a town at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, in the government of Foix, in France. It takes its name from the hot waters in these parts. Lon. 19. 10. lat. 43. 0.

Acos. See **DAX**.

ACQUA, a town in the grand dutchy of Tuscany, where there are warm baths. Lon. 29. 40. lat. 43. 45.

ACQUAVIVA, a small town in terra di Bari, a province in the kingdom of Naples, with a title of count. Lon. 35. 0. lat. 41. 10.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a pretty large town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Paglia; 10 miles W. of Orvieto, and 57 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 28. lat. 42. 43.

ACQUA-CHE-FAVELLA, a celebrated fountain of Italy, in Calabria-citerior, a province of Naples. It is near the mouth of the river Crata, and the ruins called *Sibui Re-inata*. It has been said to beautify those that washed in it.

ACQUARIA, a small town of Italy, in Frigiana, a district of Modena, which is remarkable for its medicinal waters. It is 12 miles S. of the city of Modena. Lon. 28. 32. lat. 44. 24.

ACQUA, a town in Italy, in the dutchy of Monterrat, with a bishop's see, and commodious baths. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1745, and retaken by the Piedmontese in 1746; but after this it was taken again and dismantled by the French,

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who afterwards besock it. It is seated on the river Bormia; 25 miles N. W. of Genoa, and 30 S. of Casal. Lon. 26. 5. lat. 44. 40.

ACRA, a town of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, where the English, Dutch, and Danes have strong forts, and each fort has its particular village. Lon. 17. 33. lat. 5. 0.

ACRE, or **ACRA**, a sea-port town of Syria, in Asia, and in Palestine. It was formerly called Ptolemais, and is a bishop's see. It was very famous in the time of the Crusades, and underwent several sieges, as well by the Christians as Saracens. It is now inconsiderable to what it was formerly, being entirely supported by its harbour, which is frequented by several ships. It is 20 miles S. of Tyre, and 37 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 57. 0. lat. 32. 40.

ACRON, a territory on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa, bordering on the Fantean country. The Dutch have a fort here called Fort Patience; and under it is the village, inhabited only by fishermen. The other inhabitants are addècted to husbandry, and they sell their corn to other countries. There is plenty of game, which is very commodious for the Dutch factory. The people are very ignorant and brutish, and go naked like the rest of the Negroes. This is called Little Acron, for Great Acron is farther inland, and is a kind of a republick.

ACROTERRI, a town in the island of Santorin, that lies in the sea of Candia. Lon. 43. 1. lat. 36. 25.

ACUMOLO, a small town in Abruzzo ulterior, in the province of the kingdom of Naples. Lon. 34. 5. 0. lat. 40. 30.

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

* **ADAM'S-PIEK**, a high mountain of the East-Indies, in the island of Ceylon: on the top of which they believe the first man was created; and there is the shape of a man's foot cut out of the rock, about five or six feet in length, which they pretend is the print of his foot. And near this is a reef of rocks, which run over to the continent, called Adam's bridge; for they say it was made by angels to carry him over to the main land. However, we must observe that these are European names, for the first man is not called Adam by them. Lon. 98. 25. lat. 5. 55.

* **ADANA**, an ancient, handsome, and agreeable town of Natcha, seated under the most charming climate in the world, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Choquen, 25 miles N. E. of Tarsus. Lon. 54. 0. lat. 38. 10.

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

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

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

ADEN, formerly a rich and considerable town of Arabia the Happy, in Asia. It is seated by the sea-side; but has been ruined and abandoned for some years. Lon. 63. 20. lat. 12. 50.

ADENBURG, or **ALDENBURG**, a town of Westphalia, and duchy of Burg, subject to the elector palatine. It is 12 miles N. E. of Cologne, and 17 W. of Bonn. Lon. 25. 0. lat. 51. 2.

ADERBIGAN, a province of Persia; bounded on the N. by Proper Armenia; on the S. by Irac-Agemi; on the E. by Ghilan; and on the W. by Curdistan. The principal town is Tauris. Lon. from 60. to 66. lat. 36. to 39.

ADERNO, a small place in the Val di Demona, in the kingdom of Sicily. Lon. 33. 0. lat. 38. 5.

ADJAZZO, a handsome town and castle of Corsica, in the Mediterranean sea, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is populous, and the soil is fertile in wine. It is 27 miles S. W. of Corte. Lon. 26. 28. lat. 41. 54. It is subject to Genoa, and some call it Agaccio.

ADIGE, a river of Italy, which has its source to the S. of the lake Glacc, among the Alps, and runs S. by Trent, and then E. by Verona, in the territory of Venice, falling into the gulph of Venice, N. of the mouth of the Po.

ADRAMITTAN, a province of Persia, in Asia, and part of the ancient Media. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Shikhan; on the S. by Irac Agemi and Curdistan; on the E. by Gilan and the Caspian

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Caspian sea; and on the W. by Turcontania.

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

ADON, a populous village, in the province of Stuhl-Weissenburg, belonging to Hungary. It lies in a fruitful country, towards the river Danube. Lon. 36. 55. lat. 47. 30.

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

ADRA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, 37 miles S. E. of Granada, and 12 S. W. of Almeria. Lon. 16. 25. lat. 36. 0.

ADRIA, a town of Italy, which gives its name to the Adriatick sea. At present it is very inconsiderable, though it has a bishop's see. It is in the Polesin-de-Rovigo, in the territory of Venice, 27 miles S. W. of Venice. Lon. 29. 38. lat. 45. 5.

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

ADRIANOPLE, a celebrated town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a fine plain, on the river Mariza; 115 miles N. W. of Constantinople; and 320 S. E. of Belgrade. The Grand Signior often visits this place. It is eight miles in circumference, but the streets are narrow and crooked. Lon. 44. 51. lat. 41. 45.

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

ADZEL, a poor place in the general government of Riga, belonging to Russia. Lon. 55. 35. lat. 56. 30.

ADZENOTA, a small town of Valencia, in Spain, seated on the mountains Pegna Golosa, where there are plenty of medicinal plants. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 39. 10.

ADELFOR, a gold mine in the parish of Alsheda, and in the district of Jonkioping, in the province of Smaland, in Sweden. It was first discovered in the

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year 1738; and there are ducats coined with its gold.

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

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

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

ÆNGINA, one of the islands in the Archipelago. It lies in the bay of Engia, and the town of that name contains about 800 houses and a castle; and near it are the ruins of a magnificent structure, which was probably a temple.

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

ÆRSHOT, a town in the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Brabant, and capital of the dutchy of Aerthot. It was taken by the French in 1746, and was restored back by the treaty of Aix-la-chapelle. It is seated on the river Demur, ten miles E. of Malins, or Mechlin, and eight N. of Louvain. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 51. 5.

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean sea; on the W. and S. by the ocean; on the E. by the Arabick gulph, and the isthmus of Suez. It is in the form of a pyramid, whose base from Tangier to the isthmus of Suez, is about 2000 miles. From the top of the pyramid, that is to say, from the Cape of Good-Hope, to the most northern part, is 3600 miles; and in the broadest part, that is, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greatest part of it is within the Torrid Zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. The flesh of the animals is in general very good; and there are more wild beasts than in any other part of the world; such as lions, tygers, leopards, panthers, rhinoceroses,

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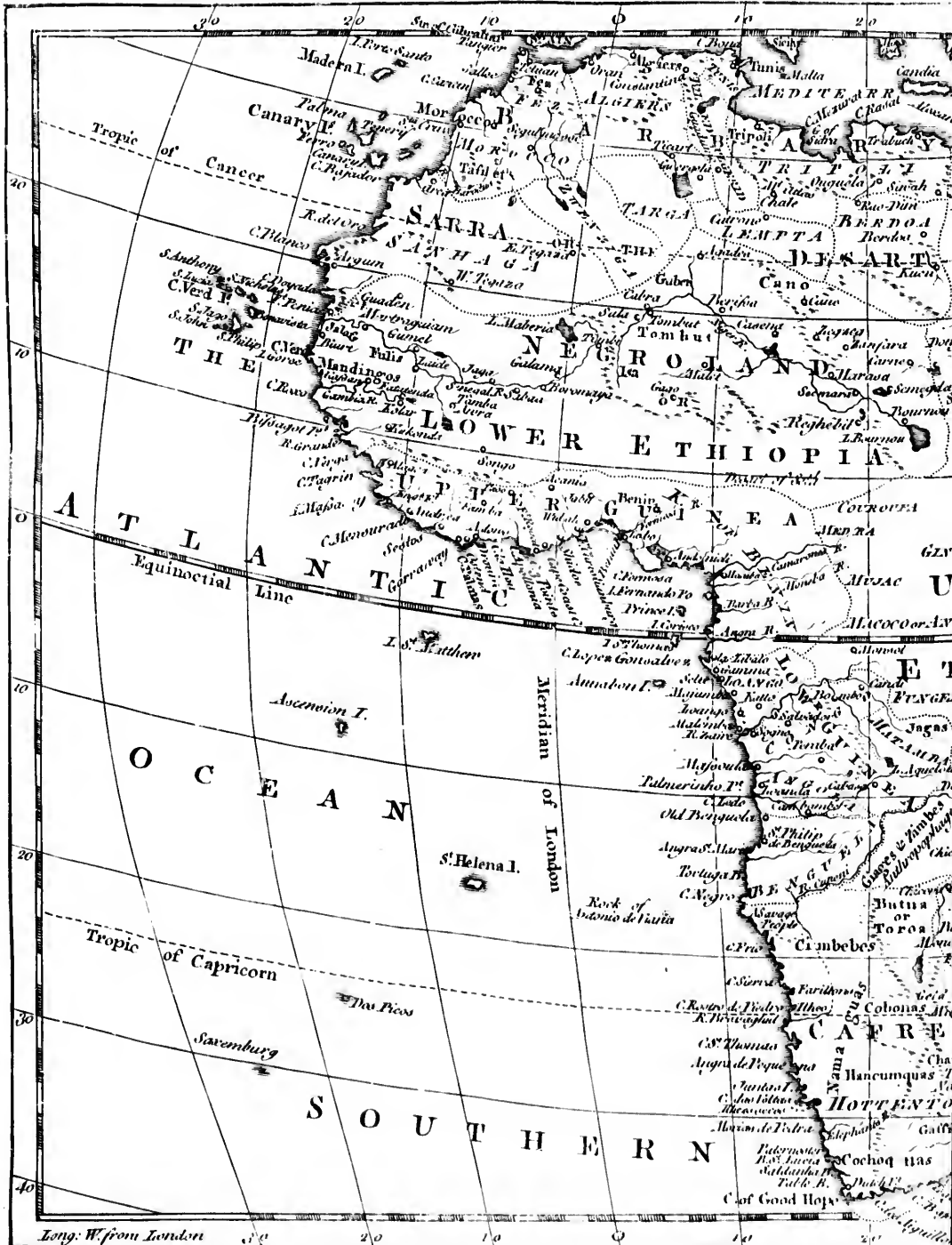
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crocods, and elephants. There are some animals that are found no where else; such as the hippopotamus, or the sea-horse, whose teeth are so large that they serve instead of ivory, and are much better; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the most beautiful striped wild ass, which is esteemed a fine present for the greatest princes. As for the crocodiles, which were thought formerly to be peculiar to Africa, are now met with in other places, or at least, creatures so much like them, that it is hard to know the difference. Besides these, they have ostriches, camels, various sorts of monkeys, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent, which is almost without water; and whose sands are so loose, that, by means of a strong wind, they will sometimes bury whole caravans at a time. However, this is not quite without inhabitants, for there are wild Arabs, and other people, who rove from place to place, partly in search of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the rich caravans that travel from Barbary and Egypt, to Negroeland and Abyssinia. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile and the Niger. This last is thought by some to have its source near that of the Nile, and to run quite across Africa, from E. to W. and to fall into the Atlantick ocean in several branches, of which the Senegal is the chief: but this is doubted by others, and not without reason. There are very high mountains in divers parts, particularly in Abyssinia and Barbary; in which last country is Mount Atlas, that separates Barbary from Biledulgerid, and runs from E. to W. Their religion is Mahometanism and Paganism, though there are Christians in some parts, as in Abyssinia, and among the Portuguese settlements. Africa is variously divided, according to different geographers: however, the best distinguish them by the names of Egypt, Barbary, Guinea, Congo, Cafferia, Abyssinia, Nubia, and Nigritia, with the islands that surround it. See these articles. The Lon. is from 1 deg. to 71. The lat. from 1. to 35. S. and from 1. to 37. N.

AFRICA, a sea-port town of Tunis, seated on the coast of Barbary, 70 miles S. of Tunis. This was taken by the emperor Charles V. who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 25. 55. lat. 36. 0.

AFWELSTAD, a large copper-work belong-

ing to the crown of Sweden, which lies on the Dale, in the province of Dalcarlia, in Sweden. It looks like a town, and has its own church. Here they make copper-plates; and it has a mint for small silver coin, as well as a royal post-house. Lon. 35. 59. lat. 58. 10.

AGYROWARA, a village, in the district of *Kantelenen*, in Lapland, which lies in the midst of mountains, and consists of 22 Laplanders houses, that pay tribute to Norway. It has a bailiwick and a court of justice. Lon. 44. 10. lat. 69. 20.

AGADES, a kingdom of Negroeland, in Africa, with a town of the same name, tributary to the king of Tombur. It produces excellent fenn and monna. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 10. 10.

AGATHA S., a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the ulterior principality, with a bishop's see. It is 20 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 8. lat. 40. 55.

AGARON, a town of Africa, seated near the mouth of the river Formosa, on the coast of Guiney, 30 miles S. of Benin. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 8. 0.

AGDE, a populous town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Eraut, a mile and a half from its mouth, in the gulph of Lyons; on which there is a small fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles N. E. of Narbonne, 30 S. by W. of Montpellier, and 400 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 8. lat. 43. 19.

AGENAS, a small district of Norway, in the territory of Dronheim, into which the bay of that name runs, and it has a good corn country near it.

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

AGES, a rich, handsome, and ancient town of France, capital of the Agenois, in Guienne, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Garonne, in a pleasant country, 26 miles N. E. of Condom, and 75 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 16. lat. 44. 12.

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

AGER, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain, with the title of a Viscount. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 41. 50.

AGGA, or **AGONNA**, a country on the gold coast of Gambia, in Africa, in which there is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount, that is supposed to contain

a great quantity of gold. The English have a fort here; and the village near it is inhabited chiefly by fishermen. Lat. 6. 0.
AGGERUYS, the largest diocese in the S. part of Norway, and principal of the whole Kingdom. In this diocese there is a castle of the same name, seated upon a mountain, and on the W. side of the bay, under which the town of Christiana lies. It is 30 miles N. W. of Frederickshall, and subject to the king of Denmark. Lon. 28. 0. lat. 50. 25.

AGGERUYS, a town of Norway, and capital of a province of the same name, which is full of mountains. It is 30 miles N. of Frederickshall, and subject to Denmark. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 59. 30.

AGGERO, one of the castles of Frederickstadt, in the diocese of Christianstadt, belonging to Norway. It is seated on an island near the sea, and has a commander, who is under the government of Frederickstadt.

AGGERSHERFTN, a district of Christianland, and a diocese of Norway. It consists of three juridical places; namely, Afscher, Oit, and West-Barum and Ager.

AGHRIM, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 13 miles S. W. of Wicklow. Lon. 24. 1. lat. 52. 45. It is famous for a battle fought in 1691.

AGINCOURT, a village of the French Netherlands, in the county of Artois. It is the place near which Henry V. king of England, obtained a signal victory, with a handful men, over the French in 1415. It is seven miles N. of Hesdin. Lon. 19. 55. lat. 50. 35.

AGIU, one of the four bailiwicks, in the island of Corsu. It lies to the W. and has 20 villages, with above 8000 inhabitants. The most remarkable place is a convent, called Palco Castrizza; and near it is the castle of St. Angelo, standing on the S. cape of Polachium.

AGMAT, a town of Africa, in the province, and on the river of the same name, in the Kingdom of Morocco. It is seated on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, where the air is good, and the country fertile. It is 20 miles S. of Morocco. Lon. 11. 20. lat. 30. 15.

AGMONDESHAM. See **AMERSHAM**.

AGNABAI, a town of Transilvania, ten miles N. E. of Hermanstadt, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 41. 35. lat. 46. 40.

AGNADELLOA, a village of the Milanese, in the territory of Ceno, famous for two

battles; of which the first was fought in May 1509, and the other in August 1705. It is seated on the canal between Adda and Serio; five miles S. E. of Cassana, and 10 N. of Lodi. Lon. 27. 0. lat. 45. 10.

* **AGNANO**, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, surrounded with mountains. When dogs or other animals have been spitted in the Grotto del Cane, they are thrown in here to bring them to life again.

AGNEEINS, a small place in the chateaulny of Ville Neuve, belonging to the government of Bourgoigne, in France. It was formerly the seat of the chateaulny. Lon. 19. 35. lat. 47. 10.

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

AGOSTA, a sea-port town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greatest part of it was swallowed up by an earthquake in 1693, and what remains is inconsiderable. Lon. 33. 0. lat. 37. 17.

AGRA, the capital town of a province of the same name, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is looked upon as the largest city in these parts, and is in the form of a half moon. A man on horseback can hardly ride round it in a day. It is surrounded with a wall of red stone, and with a ditch 100 feet wide. The Great Mogul sometimes resides here, and his palace is prodigiously large, and the seraglio is commonly filled with above 1000 women. There are above 800 baths in this town; but that which travellers admire most, is the manufactory of one of the Mogul's wives, which was 20 years in building. The indigo of Agra is the most valuable of all that comes from the East-Indies. It is seated on the river Jenma, about 30 miles above its confluence with the Tchemel, and is 300 miles N. E. of Surat. Lon. 96. 26. lat. 26. 40.

AGRAMONT, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain, and the chief place of a jurisdiction. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 41. 30.

AGREDA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 8 miles S. W. of Taracena. Lon. 15. 54. lat. 41. 53.

AGRIA, called by the Germans Eger, a small but strong town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see and a citadel. The Turks besieged it in 1552, with 70,000 men; but were obliged to raise the siege. The garrison consisted only of 2000 Hungarians;

garians; but deal of court taken by the in 1687; under the d. stris. It is 100 N. E. of Soria. Lon.

* **AGRIGAN**, a dromedary, which passes. Lat.

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garians; but the women shewed a great deal of courage on this occasion. It was taken by the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 1687; since which it has continued under the dominion of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Agria, 47 miles N. E. of Buda, and 55 W. of Caffovia. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 47. 30.

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

AGUA DE PAO, a town in the island of St. Michael, one of the Azores, in the Atlantick Ocean. Lon. 6. 10. lat. 38. 20.

AGUA DE PEIXES, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo: as also a villa of the provedoria of Beja, belonging to the duke of Cavalal. It has an audience court of its own. Lon. 10. 20. lat. 39. 5.

AGUA REYES, a small town of Portugal, in the province of Tral-os-montes, that contains about 500 inhabitants.

AGUAS BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, which has between 5 and 6000 inhabitants, with a district of two parishes. Lon. 9. 25. lat. 39. 40.

♦ **AGULAS**, a town of the province of Habat, in the kingdom of Fez, in Africa, seated on the river Aguela, and is subject to the king of Morocco.

* **AGUILAR**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, 24 miles W. of Estella. Lon. 20. 0. lat. 42. 50. There is another town called Aguilar-del-campo, in Old Castile.

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

AGURANDE, or **AIGURANDE**, a small town of France, in Berry, with a chattelany. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 47. 20.

* **AGURENDE**, a small town of France, in la Marche, seated on the confines of Berry. Lon. 19. 35. lat. 46. 25.

AHUS, a town of France, in the Upper Marche, and in the generality of Moulins, being a royal jurisdiction. It is seated on the river Creuse, near a Benedictine Abbey, 8 miles S. E. of Gueret, and 30 N. E. of Limesges. Lon. 19. 58. lat. 49. 5.

AHUS, a sea-port town of Sweden, strong by situation, in the principality of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles S. of Christiansstad, and near the Baltic sea. Lon. 52. 14. lat. 56. 0.

AJAZZO, a sea-port town of the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, with a bishop's see. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 41. 40.

AJAZZO, a sea-port town of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Silecia, seated on the coast of the Mediterranean, 50 miles N. of Antioch, and 50 W. of Aleppo, where the city of Ilius anciently stood, and near which Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. Lon. 54. 0. lat. 37. 0.

* **AICH**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the river Par. It was taken by the Swedes in 1634, who exercised great cruelties there. Some time after this it was reduced to ashes. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 48. 30.

AICHSTAT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name. It is remarkable for a curious piece of workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is in the church: it is of massy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, 200 rubies, and other precious stones. This place is moderately large, and seated in a valley on the river Altmul, 10 miles N. of Newburg, 12 N. W. of Ingolstadt, and 37 S. of Neuremberg. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 49. 0. The bishoprick is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; and the bishop is chancellor of the church of Mayence or Mentz.

AIELLO, a small town in Abruzzo ulterior, in the kingdom of Naples, that gives title to a duke. It now belongs to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon. 52. 35. lat. 41. 40.

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

AIGLE, a pretty little town of France, in Upper Normandy, where they carry on a trade in corn, hard ware, and more particularly in pins. It is 27 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 47 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 48. 35.

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

AIGUEPERSE, a town of France, in Low Auvergne, and in the duchy of Montpensier. Near it is a spring that pours out the water in a great stream, and yet it is very cold, and fatal to the animals that drink of it. It is 20 miles N. of Clermont, 35 S. of Moulins, and 208 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 46. lat. 45. 0.

AIGUIS-MORTES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. It is fortified on account of its situation among the morais, though it is at some distance from the sea.

It had a harbour, which is now cloaked up, and it has still an admiralty, a viguerie, and a board of five great farms. Lon. 22. 54. lat. 43. 34.

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

AIGUILLON, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agenois, with a castle, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on a fertile valley, 10 miles N. W. of Agen, and 50 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 8. lat. 44. 25.

ALAH, a small but ancient town of Asia, in Arabia Petraea, seated on one of the N. bays, or arms, of the Red sea, towards the E. It is near the road which the pilgrims take when they travel from Egypt to Mecca. Some take it to be Elath, mentioned in Scripture. Lon. 53. 10. lat. 29. 10.

ALLESBURY, the largest town in Buckinghamshire, with the title of an earldom, and a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, June 14, and September 25, for cattle. It consists of several streets lying about the market-place, which is large, and in the middle of it is a very convenient hall, where the assizes are sometimes held. It sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 44 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 40.

ALMARGUES, a small town of France, in the diocese of Nîmes, and government of Languedoc. It is seated on the river Veistre, among moraines. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 44. 5.

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

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

AIR, a sea-port town in Scotland, in the shire of Ayr, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name near the frith of Clyde; 65 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 12. 55. lat. 55. 50. It is small but considerable, and is seated in a sandy soil; but the inhabitants have found means to render it pretty fruitful, and there are a

great number of orchards and gardens about this place.

AIRE, a town of France, in Proper Gascony, of which it is capital, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 32 miles E. of Dax, 37 W. of Condon, and 58⁵ of Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 49. lat. 43. 47.

AIRE, a strong town in the Netherlands, in the county of Artois, with a castle. It was taken by the French in 1710, and was confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on the river Lis, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk; and communicates with St. Omer's by a canal cut from the river Aa. Lon. 20. 3. lat. 50. 38.

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

AISNE, a river of France, which rises in Champagne, and runs W. by Soissons, in the Isle of France, and falls into the river Oise, a little above Compiègne.

AITONA, or **HITONA**, a small town in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain, and the capital of a marquisate.

AIX, a large, handsome, and ancient town of France, and capital of Provence, with a parliament, and an university. It is seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the little river Arc. In the middle of the town there is a large open space, where the inhabitants take their diversions, and it is adorned with handsome fountains. It is 40 miles S. W. of Avignon, 75 E. Mompeller, and 82 W. of Nice. Lon. 23. 7. lat. 43. 32.

AIX, a very ancient town in the duchy of Savoy, on the lake Bourget, with the title of a marquisate. Here are mineral waters frequented by a great number of persons. It is eight miles N. of Chambery, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 23. 34. lat. 45. 40.

AIX, a small island on the coast of France, between the Isle of Oleron and the Continent. It is only memorable for an inglorious expedition of the English in 1758, when they were bound to Rochfort with a design of taking or burning the ships and stores in the river on which that town is seated; but returned without doing any thing except demolishing the fort of this island. It is 12 miles N. W. of Rochfort, and 12 S. S. W. of Rochelle. Lon. 16. 25. lat. 46. 7.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, a large and handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers. It is a free Imperial town, and the emperor Charle-

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main was so delighted with the beauty of the place that he chose it for his residence. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword, his belt, and the four evangelists written in letters of gold, which are made use of at the coronation of the emperors. The famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded with mountains, 17 miles N. E. of Limburg, 22 N. E. of Liège, and 30 W. of Cologne. Lon. 23. 55. Lat. 51. 55.

* **AKISSAT**, a town of Natolia, in Asia, built in a handsome plain above 17 miles over, which is sown with corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahometans, and is seated on the river Hermus, which runs through it 50 miles S. W. of Pergamo. Lon. 46. o. lat. 38. 50.

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

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

ALAFOENS, a district in the province of Beira, in Portugal, that comprehends 37 parishes: in 1718 it was raised to a duchy. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 40. 20.

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

ALAGOZ, a town in the isle of St. Michael, one of the Azores, which contains 605 houses, and two parish churches.

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

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

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

ALAIS, a diocese of France, in the government of Languedoc, that lies in the mountains of Sevennes.

ALAIS, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Gardon, near a beautiful meadow at the foot of

the Cevennes, 35 miles W. of Orange, 35 miles N. of Montpellier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 32. lat. 44. S.

ALAND, an island of the Baltick S. a, between Sweden and Finland, and is subject to Sweden. It lies between 35 and 37 degrees of lon. and between 59 and 61 degrees of lat. at the entrance of the gulph of Bothnia, and the chief town is Tikelto.

ALAPAWSKOI-SAWOD, an iron forge in the circle of Cathrineburg, belonging to Siberia, in Asia.

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

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

* **ALATRI**, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, seated on a hill, with a bishop's see. It is five miles N. W. of Veroli, ten S. of Felletino, and 40 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 58. lat. 41. 44.

ALATYR, a town of Russia, in Asia, in the circle of Alatyrskoj, seated on the river Suru, and belonging to the government of Casan. It is 40 miles E. of Casan.

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

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

ALBA, a town of Italy, in Montserrat, with a bishop's see. It was ceded in 1631 to the duke of Savoy, and is seated on the river Tanaro, 12 miles S. W. of Asti, and 20 S. E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 44. 36.

* **ALBA-JULIA**, a strong and considerable town of Transylvania, and capital of the territory of Gualafewax, with a bishop's see, and an university. The princes of Transylvania generally reside here, and it is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Ompais, 25 miles W. of Hermanstadt, 58 N. E. of Temesware, 125 N. E. of Belgrade, and 120 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 42. o. lat. 46. 30.

ALBANTIA, or **BRADALEAIN**, a county of Scotland, in the shire of Perth, to the N. W.

N. W. of the Grampian mountains, with the title of a dukedom. It was first conferred on Lord Darnley, who married Mary queen of Scots.

ALBANIA, a province of Turkey, in Europe, lying on the gulph of Venice. It is bounded on the S. by Livadia, on the E. by Thessaly and Macedonia, and on the N. by Bosnia and Dalmatia. It produces excellent wine; and the inhabitants are large, strong, valiant, indefatigable, good horsemen, and great thieves. They are christians of the Greek church, and are descended from the ancient Scythians. When a person of their acquaintance dies, they go one after another, and ask why he would leave them, with other ridiculous questions. Durazzo is the capital town. Lon. from 36. 18. to 39. 40. lat. 39. to 43. 50.

ALBANO, a town of Italy, on a lake of the same name in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. The territory about it produces the best wine in all this country, and a great many noblemen have gardens here, where they pass the summer. It is near Castle-gandolfo, 15 miles E. of Ostia, and as much S. E. of Rome. Lon. 36. 15. lat. 41. 45. There is likewise another town of the same name in the Basilicate of the kingdom of Naples, remarkable for the fertility of the soil, and the nobility of the inhabitants.

ALBANOPOLI, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Albania, of which it was formerly the capital. It is seated on the river Drin, 40 miles E. of Eleflio, and 42 N. of Cestantil. Lon. 38. 4. lat. 41. 48.

ALBAN'S ST. a town in Hertfordshire, with the title of a dutchy, and two markets, on the Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 25, June 17, and September 29, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Coln, and arose from the ruins of the ancient city Verulam, and receives its name from the monastery dedicated to St. Alban, a roman martyr. The monastery is now used as a parish church, and in it were buried several persons of royal blood, particularly the famous duke Humphrey, whose body was discovered not many years since. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dunstable, and 21 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 51. 40. It sends two members to parliament.

ALBANY, a fortress belonging to the English, seated on the S. W. of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 294. 35. ut. 53. 0.

ALBANY, a town of North America, in the

province of New-York, which is a well-built place, considering the country. Here the sachems or the kings of the five nations of Iroquois meet the governors of the British plantations, when they enter into any treaty with them for their mutual defence against the French, and their Indian allies. Lon. 303. 35. lat. 42. 50.

ALBAREGALIS. See **STUI-WEISSENBURG**.

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

ALBARGARIA, a poor town in Alentejo, a province of Portugal, belonging to the duke of Cavado, which has an audience court of its own.

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

ALBARAZIN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, on the frontiers of New Castile, with a bishop's see. It is an ancient and strong place, and its wool is the best in Arragon. It is seated on the Guadalavivier, 12 miles W. of Teruel, 75 S. of Sarragosa, and 100 E. of Madrid. Lon. 16. 12. lat. 40. 32.

ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, with a strong fortress to defend it against the Chinese and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moscow to Peking. Lon. 122. 0. lat. 54. 0.

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

ALBEMARLE, or **AUMERLE**, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, from whence the noble family of Keppel take the title of earl. The serge of this town are in high esteem. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, by the side of a meadow, on the confines of Picardi, 35 miles N. E. of Rouen, 20 S. of Abbeville, and 70 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 49. 50.

ALBEMARLE, the most northern province of North-Carolina, in America, and subject to Great Britain.

ALBENQUA, an ancient strong sea-port town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. The outside of this place is surrounded with olive trees; and the plain it stands on is well cultivated, but the air is not wholesome. It is seated on the Mediterranean sea, 12 miles N. E. of Oneglia, and 35 S. W. of Canea. Lon. 25. 45. lat. 44. 44.

ALBI, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of the All-gois, which

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is a small territory about 27 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a bishop's see, and the cathedral is very handsome. The inhabitants were called Albigenes, and were the first that disputed the Pope's authority; but they were condemned by a council held here in 1176. The environs of Albi are delightful, and the walks are the most agreeable in Languedoc. It is seated on the river Tarn, 30 miles S. by W. of Rhodéz, 35 N. by W. of Toulouse, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 49. lat. 43. 56.

ALBI, a small town in Abruzzo Citerior.

ALBISOLA, a small town belonging to the republic of Genoa, where there is a porcelain manufacture, with several country houses of the Genoese nobility. It was bombarded in 1745, by the English. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 44. 15.

ALBOBUY, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada. Lon. 19. 29. lat. 37. 15.

ALBOURG, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and capital of the diocese of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is called Aibourg, which is the same as Eel-town, on account of the great number of Eels that are taken here. It is seated on a canal, 10 miles from the sea, 30 N. of Wyeberg, and 50 N. of Arhus. It has an exchange for merchants, and a safe and deep harbour. They have a considerable trade in herrings and eels; and a manufactory of guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves. It was taken by the Swedes in 1643; and 1658. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 56. 35.

ALBRET, a town of France, in Gacony, and in a territory of the same name, which abounds with hares. It is 37 miles of Bourdeaux, and 40 N. E. of Dax. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 44. 10.

ALBRIGHTON, a village in Shropshire, on the edge of Staffordshire, 10 miles N. N. E. of Bridgnorth, with three fairs, on May 23, July 12, and November 9, all for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, with a strong castle. It was taken by the allies, in favour of the archduke Charles, in 1705; and carries on a considerable trade in wool and cloth. It is 22 miles S. W. of Alcantara, and 17 N. of Badajoz. Lon. 11. 40. lat. 38. 52.

ALCAZAR LEGUER, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat. It was taken by Alphonso king of Portugal in 1468; but

soon after that it was abandoned to the Moors. It is seated on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 12. 0. lat. 35. 0.

ALCAZAR-DO-SAL, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle that passes for impregnable. They make fine white salt here, from whence the town takes its name. It is seated on the river Cadoao, 15 miles from the sea, 22 S. E. of Sevil, and 75 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 47. lat. 38. 18.

ALCALA-DE-GUADARA, a town of Spain, Andalusia, seated on the river Guadara, five miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 12. 40. lat. 37. 15.

ALCALA-DE-HENAREZ, a large handsome town of Spain, in New Castile, with a famous university, a fine library, and a castle. Without the walls there is so fine a spring, that the water is kept for the king's use. It is seated on the river Henarez, ten miles S. W. of Guadalaxara, and 12 E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 32. lat. 40. 30.

ALCALA-DE-REAL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a famous monastery. It is seated near the river Salado, six miles S. of Seville. Lon. 14. 32. lat. 37. 18.

ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazarò, at the foot of mount Bonifati. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 38. 2.

ALCANTARA, a small but strong town of Spain, in Estramadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a magnificent bridge over the river Tajo, built by the emperor Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, and retaken by the French the same year. It is seated on the river Tajo, on the confines of Portugal, 42 miles N. by W. of Merida, and 172 N. by W. of Seville. Lon. 11. 35. lat. 39. 30. There is another **ALCANTARA**, in Andalusia; it stands pretty high, has a place where the Romans built a bridge over a morass, with a tower at each end, which upon occasion can be shut up.

ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, and is defended by a strong castle, and there is a remarkable ancient aqueduct. It is seated on the river Guardamena, 20 miles N. of the confines of Andalusia, and 135 S. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 42. lat. 38. 28.

ALCAZER, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Guardamana, which has a fortress on a high hill for its defence, and lies in a very fruitful country, 100 miles N. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 14. 10. lat. 38. 15.

- ALCMAER**, an ancient and handsome town of the United Provinces, in Kennemerland, which makes part of North Holland. In the environs of this town they make the best butter and cheese in Holland; and there are the finest tulips. It is 14 miles E. of Harlem, and 17 N. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 10. lat. 52. 28.
- ALCANTARA**, a marquise in the kingdom of Sicily, in the Val di Mazara.
- ALCOLASTRE**, a river of France, in the government of Nivernois.
- ALCONCHOR**, a castle of Spain, on the frontiers of Elramadura, seated on the river Alcaraque, that falls into the Guadiana, 20 miles S. of Badajoz. Lon. 12. 0. lat. 38. 20.
- ALCOVENDAS**, a small town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a barren country.
- ALCOUTIM**, a small town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, on the confines of Alentejo, in whose jurisdiction it lies. It is seated on the river Guadiana, contains about 1000 inhabitants, and has a district of six parishes. Lon. 10. 0. lat. 37. 30.
- ALCUDIA**, a town in the island of Majorca, consisting of about 1000 houses, and belongs to Spain. It is seated between two large harbours, called Major and Minor. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 40. 10.
- ALDBOROUGH**, a sea-port town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 1. and May 3. for toys. It is pleasantly seated in a dale, between a high hill to the westward, and the sea to the East, with a river running S. W. and the old church stands on a hill. It is 40 miles E. of Bury, and 88 N. E. of London. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common council. It is a poor, straggling, long, dirty town, consisting of about 500 mean houses, with the streets not paved, and here is no manufactory: a small fishery is however carried on here. The harbour is tolerably good, but small; and there is here a fort of nine guns. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets, gains upon it. Lon. 13. 0. lat. 52. 50.
- ALDBOROUGH**, a town in the West-riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Ouse, and it had a market, now disused. However, it sends two members to parliament, and is 15 miles N. W. of York, and 200 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 25. lat. 54. 15.

- ALDEIA**, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, ten miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 20. lat. 38. 40.
- ALDENORST**, a pleasant island of Sweden, formed by the three arms of a river, running through Gentle, a town of Nordland, in Sweden. Here is a wharf, a repository for planks and deals, two packing houses, a large custom-house for taking toll of the ships, an arsenal for cannon, and a granary.
- ALDERNEY**, an island in the British channel, separated from the coast of Normandy by a strait called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous passage, on account of the hidden rocks under it. It is a healthful island, and is fruitful in corn and pasture; but it has but one church. The inhabitants live together in a town of the same name, the island being but eight miles in circumference. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 49. 50.
- ALFECIMO**, one of the four bailiwicks of the island of Corsica, belonging to the Turks. It contains 28 villages, and about 20,000 inhabitants.
- ALFRETTE**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caia, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Badajoz. It is seven miles S. E. of Portalegra, and 15 N. of Elvas. Lon. 11. 10. lat. 39. 6.
- ALEX**, a river of Russia, in Asia, which falls into the Ob.
- ALEXIS**, a small town in the circle of Tuli, belonging to the government of Moscow.
- ALENTEJO**, a province of Portugal, between the rivers of Tajo and Guadiana; the soil is very fertile, and the inhabitants laborious and industrious. The principal town is Ebera.
- ALENZON**, a large and handsome town of France, in Lower Normandy, with the title of a duchy. Near it there are stone quarries in which they find a sort of diamond like Bristol stones. It is seated in an open country, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sarte, 20 miles N. of Mans, 62 S. by W. of Rouen, and 87 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 45. lat. 48. 25.
- ALEPPO**, or **HABLEB**, the principal town of Syria, in Asia, and is inhabited by four sorts of Christians, who have each a bishop and a church, with a free exercise of their religion. There are 16,000 Greeks, 12,000 Armenians, and 10,000 Jacobites, besides Maronites, or Roman Catholics,

Catholics, contain 20 Constantine considerable It stands on a plain of oval figure, circumference highest hill and their 1 places in many states with fount and they well-planted The Christian churches in very cente gamblets, European and the English resembling a and chapel divert them ing. Abu a large salt to be Aleppo. T sends all the want Sea and the governm of them. brook called Scandaroon N. by E. of 55. 50.

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Catholicks. The city and suburbs may contain 200,000 persons in all. Next to Constantinople and Cairo, it is the most considerable town in the Turkish empire. It stands on four hills, in the middle of a pleasant fruitful plain, being of an oval figure, and about three miles in circumference. The castle stands on the highest hill, in the middle of the city; and their houses are better than in other places in Turkey. They have a great many stately mosques, and caravanserais, with fountains and reservoirs of water, and they have vineyards and gardens well-planted with most kinds of fruits. The Christians have their houses and churches in the Suburbs, and there is a very considerable trade here for silks, camblets, and Turkey-leather. Every European nation almost has factors here, and the English live in a quadrangle resembling a college, having their chaplain and chapel; and at leisure hours they divert themselves with hunting and bowling. About 12 miles S. E. of Aleppo is a large salt lake, from whence they bring salt to be hid up in the magazines near Aleppo. The beglerbeg of Aleppo commands all the country between the Levant Sea and the river Euphrates; but the governor of the castle is independant of them. Aleppo is seated on a small brook called Cowick, 70 miles E. of Scanderoon and the sea of Syria, and 170 N. by E. of Damascus. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 35. 50.

ALESSANDRIA, or ALEXANDRIA, a strong and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, in the district of Alexandrino, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the French in 1745; but it was retaken next year by the King of Sardinia. It is seated on the river Tenarolo, 15 miles S. E. of Casal, 35 N. W. of Genoa, and 40 S. by E. of Milan. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 44. 55. The territory formerly belonged to the duchy of Milan; but in 1707, it was ceded to the emperor of Germany, and confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht.

ALESHAM, a small neat town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on March 23, and the last Tuesday in September, for lean cattle, ordinary horses, and petty chapmen. It is 15 miles N. of Norwich, and 121 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 19. 1. lat. 52. 53. The town consists of about 400 pretty good houses; but the streets are narrow, tho' well-paved.

ALESSANO, a town in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of duchy, and a bishop's see in the province of Otranto, 17 miles S. W. of the town of Otranto. Lon. 36. 0. lat. 40. 12.

ALESSIA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in the province of Albania, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the mouth of the river Drino, 25 miles S. E. of Anrivaris, and 40 W. of Albanopols. Lon. 37. 15. lat. 41. 48.

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

ALERT, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its baths, and for the grains of gold and silver that are found in the stream which run from the Pyrenean mountains, at the foot of which it stands. It is seated on the river Aude, 15 miles S. of Carcassone, and 37 N. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 19. 52. lat. 42. 59.

ALEXANDETTA, or SCANDeroon, a town of Syria, in Asia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, and the seaport town of Aleppo. The air is unwholesome on account of the marshes among which it stands; for which reason, while the heats are excessive, the inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, that is the richest part of them, particularly to Balan, a village ten miles off, seated among very high mountains, where there is excellent water, and delicious fruit. They used formerly to send pigeons with letters to give notice of the arrival of any ship; but that custom is left off. It is 70 miles W. of Aleppo. Lon. 34. 0. lat. 36. 35.

ALEXANDRIA, or SCANDERIA, a handsome, rich, ancient, and famous town of Egypt, though it is much decayed from what it was formerly: however, there are some remains of its ancient splendor; there is Pompey's pillar, and two obelisks full of hieroglyphicks. The ancient Pharos, so famous in antiquity, that it was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, is now in ruins, or rather is turned into a castle called Pharillon, now made use of to direct vessels into the harbour. This city was first built by Alexander the Great, and now consists chiefly of one long street, which faces the harbour; the rest being a heap of ruins, only part of the walls are standing, with great square towers 200 paces distant; each of these would contain 200 soldiers, and had

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a cistern in it, to which the water of the Nile was conveyed. It was formerly a place of very great trade, where all the treasures of the East Indies were deposited; but since the Portuguese have discovered the way to these rich countries by sea, this trade is in a great measure lost. The land on which the town stands is so low, that the flames can hardly discover it till they are very near. The gates of the town are of Thebaick and Granite marble, and Pompey's pillar is one entire piece of Granite 70 feet high, and 25 in in circumference. This place is subject to the Grand Signior, who however has but a limited authority. It is seated on the most westerly branch of the river Nile, 125 miles N. W. of Cairo. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 31. 11.

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

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

ALFEIZERAO, a small town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on the seaside, and containing about 700 inhabitants.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Hildesheim and circle of Lower Saxony, ten miles S. of Hildesheim. Lon. 27. 25. lat. 52. 0.

ALFEDENA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the citerior Abruzzo, with the title of a marquise. It was famous in the war of the Samnites. Lon. 31. 40. lat. 41. 48.

ALGAGIOLA, a small sea-port town in the island of Corsica, fortified with walls and bastions. It was almost destroyed by the malecontents in 1751, but has since been repaired. Lon. 27. 15. lat. 42. 20.

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

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays for provisions and a little corn; and two fairs, on Whit-tuesday, and November 8, for cattle and sheep. It is seated on a small brook that runs through the town, and is a compact place. It is six miles from the sea, and 20 N. of Boston. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 53. 30.

* **ALFORD**, a town in Derbyshire, with a small market on Mondays; and one fair on July 20, for horses and horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a small

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hill, and is 13 miles North of Derby, and 155 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 53. 0.

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

ALGARVA, a province in the kingdom of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the sea, on the E. by the river Guadiana, and on the N. by Alentejo. Algarva in the Moorish language signifies a fertile country, and indeed it is very fertile in excellent fish, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine; besides the fishery brings in large sums. The capital town is Faro. It contains four cities, 12 towns, 67 parishes, and 60,038 inhabitants.

ALGER, or ALGERI, a town of the island of Sardinia, seated on the N. W. coast, with a bishop's see. It is 16 miles S. of Sassari; and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 41. 30.

ALGIERS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by the kingdom of Tunis, on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by mount Atlas, and on the W. by the kingdoms of Morocco and Tafilet. It extends 600 miles from E. to W. along the Barbary coast, and is the largest of the six kingdoms which lie thereon. The air is very temperate, and the land toward the North is very fertile in corn; the valleys are full of fruit; but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them in his arms; and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemfan on the W. Tittenie on the S. and Constantinia to the E. of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors or natives of Africa have no share in it. It is only a kind of republick under the protection of the Grand Signior, who keeps a bathay, or viceroi there; but he can do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, who are governed by their own laws and magistrates, tho' the Turks interpose as often as they please. The dey of Algiers is an absolute monarch; but is elected by the Tur-

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Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed, and put to death by them. They have murdered four of their deys, and deposed two, within the space of 20 years. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each; revince every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot; and the deys, or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabick. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called *Lingua Franca*, that is understood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well-made. Lon. from 16. to 29. lat. 34. to 37.

ALGIERS, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of the kingdom of Algiers. It is square, and built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; inasmuch, that the houses appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, for which reason they walk upon them in the evening to take the air; besides, they are covered with earth, and serve for a sort of gardens. The streets are extremely narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is said to consist of 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 2000 Christian slaves. Their chief subsistence is derived from their pyracies, for they make prizes of all Christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villa's, watered with fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1655 and in 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1683. It stands on the sea-side over against the island of Minorca, and is 300 miles W. of Tunis, and above 400 E. of Gibraltar. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 36. 30.

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

of the Straits of Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors, after a long siege, in 1344. It is likewise called *Old Gibraltar*. It is ten miles W. of Gibraltar, and ten E. of T. M. Lon. 12. 23. lat. 36. 0. It is at present in a mean condition, on account of the harbour being decayed.

- **ALGOSQUINS**, a people of North America, in Canada, who live a wandering life near the Lake Ontario; their language is the most esteemed of any in North America.
- ALBARRA**, a small river in Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, which falls into the Ebro.
- ALBAMA**, a handsome and pretty large town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada. There are hot baths a little below it, which are accounted the best in Spain. It is seated in a valley bounded with craggy mountains, 25 miles S. W. of Granada. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 36. 50.
- ALBANY**, a small, but rich, and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, and territory of Segura. It is remarkable for its harbour, which is defended by strong battions; for its excellent wine, and for the fertility of its soil, which produces excellent fruits, and plenty of rosemary of an extraordinary size. It has a great trade, and the English, Dutch, French, and Italians, have consuls there. The castle, which stands on a high rock, was reckoned impregnable; however, it was taken by the English in 1706. It was likewise taken by the French and Spaniards after a siege of almost two years; and then part of the rock on which the castle stood was blown up. It is seated on the Mediterranean, and on a bay of the same name, 37 miles N. E. of Murcia, and 75 S. of Valencia. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 38. 14.
- **ALICATA**, a town of Sicily, remarkable for its good wine, and the corn that is sowed there. It was plundered by the Turks in 1553, and is seated in a fort of peninsula near the sea, 21 miles S. E. of Girgenti, and 50 N. W. of Modica. Lon. 31. 37. lat. 37. 11.
- ALICANT**, see *APALICHTAN*.
- ALICE**, a river of Prussia, which rises in Ermland, and falls into the Vistula, near Wehlau.
- **ALLEGHANSIA**, a small island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, lying to the N. of Granada, to the N. W. of Rocca, and to the E. of St. Clara. There are several castles that defend the harbour.

- * **ALLÈGÈS**, a town of France, in Auvergne, with the title of a marquisate. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which there is a great lake, and a large strong castle. Lon. 21. 22. lat. 45. 10.
- ALLENBORG**, a small town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, remarkable for its salt-works, and three stone bridges. It is seated on the river Weser, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 51. 20.
- ALLER**, a river which rises in the dutchy of Magdeburg, and runs N. W. through the dutchy of Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony, and passing by Zell, continues its course N. W. till it falls into the river Weser a little below Verden.
- ALLERIA**, an open decayed town, in Corsica, in the district on this side the mountain, with a bishop's see. This is the place where King Theodoric first landed in 1756. Lon. 26. 20. lat. 47. 5.
- * **ALLERTONS**, a village of Northumberland, eight miles S. W. of Hexham, with two fairs, on May 10, and November 14, for horned cattle, linen-cloth, green and dry hides.
- ALLIER**, a river of France, in the government of Languedoc, that rises at Chabellier, in Cevennades, and runs through the province of Nivernois, Bourbonnais, and Auvergne; it begins to be navigable near Viale, and at length falls into the Loire.
- ALLOWAY**, a sea-port town of Mentieth, in Scotland, seated on the river Forth, five miles E. of Stirling, and remarkable for its fine cattle, the seat of the earl of Mar, and for the coal-mines near it. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 56. 10.
- ALMACARRON**, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, seated at the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, near the Mediterranean, 13 miles S. W. of Cartagena. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 37. 40.
- ALMANZA**, a little town of Spain, in New Castile, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Valencia. It is remarkable for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards, over the allies in 1707, when most of the English were either killed or taken, they having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge. It is 50 miles S. W. of Valencia, and 50 N. W. of Alicante. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 38. 51.
- ALMEDA**, a town of Portugal, in Ultramarina, seated on the river Tage, and opposite to Lisbon, being ten miles S. from it. Lon. 9. 0. lat. 38. 42.
- ALMEDIA**, a frontier town of Portugal, in

- the province of Tra-os-montes, on the confines of Leon, where there was a very brisk action between the French and Portuguese in 1663. It is 17 miles N. W. of Ciudad Rodrigo, and ten S. E. of Pinhel. Lon. 11. 20. lat. 40. 41.
- ALMEIDA**, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a castle on the river Coa; it contains but one parish church, and yet there are near 2200 inhabitants; it has also an alms-house, an hospital, and a convent; but its district comprehends two parishes. Lon. 11. 10. lat. 40. 38.
- ALMENDVALAJO**, a small town of Spain, in Estramadura, near the borders of Portugal. It is 15 miles S. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 36. lat. 38. 36.
- ALMERIA**, a sea-port town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Almorja, on the Mediterranean, 62 miles S. E. of Granada, and 12 S. W. of Auda. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 36. 51.
- ALMISEA**, a small strong town of Dalmatia, famous for its piracies. It is ten miles E. of Spalatro. Lon. 36. 0. lat. 45. 50. It is seated at the mouth of the river Cetina.
- ALMENECA**, a sea-port town in the kingdom of Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a strong castle. It is 20 miles S. of Alhama, and 42 E. of Malaga. Lon. 14. 37. lat. 36. 50.
- ALSWICK**, a thoroughfare town of Northumberland, on the road to Berwick, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Palm-Sunday-eve, for shoes, hats, and pedlar's ware; on May 12, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlar's ware, and the last Monday in July for horned cattle, horses, and woollen and linen cloth; on the first Tuesday in October, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlar's; and on Saturday before Christmas, for shoes, hats, poultry, and linen cloth. It is a populous, well-built town, with a town-hall, where the quarter-sessions and county-courts are held, and the members of parliament elected. It has three gates, which remain almost entire, and thence that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. It is defended by an old stately Gothic castle, the seat of the right hon. the earl of Northumberland, being lately repaired and beautified by the present earl. It is 37 miles N. of Newcastle, 29 S. of Berwick, and 370 N. by W. of London. Lon. 10. 15. lat. 55. 24.

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ANOST, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, subject to the house of Austria. It fell into the hands of the allies after the battle of Ramillies, in 1756. It is seated on the river Dender, 15 miles N. W. of Brussels, and as much S. E. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 42. lat. 49. 55.

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

ALPS, the highest mountains in Europe, which separate Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the side of France, towards the coast of the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and county of Nice, and they terminate at the gulph of Carrara, which is part of the gulph of Venice. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access, which are the chief security of Piedmont against the attempts of France. Switzerland takes up a good part of these mountains, or rather the valleys between them, and for that reason are secure against the Germans and French. The famous Leopold attempted to cross the Alps on the side of Piedmont in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of his elephants amongst them.

ALPARGATES, high mountains of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, near the coast of the Mediterranean. They are inhabited by the ancient Moabites, who are very careful in cultivating the ground, and they produce excellent wines and fruits.

ALLESFORD, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on June 24, for sheep, horses, and cows. It is about three furlongs in length, and is governed by a bailiff. It is 18 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 60 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 11. 20. lat. 50. 23. It has one church, about 20 houses, and only two principal streets, which are large and broad. There is a small manufacture of Endieys.

ALZASER, a province of France, bounded on the E. by the Rhine, on the S. by Switzerland and the Franche-Compté, on the W. by Lorraine, and on the N. by the palatinate of the Rhine. It is a very fertile country, producing plenty of all sorts of corn, wine, pasture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulic, and fruit-trees. There are mines of silver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diversified with pleasant hills, and mountains covered

with forests, and there are pine trees 120 feet high. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and Stralsung is the capital of both. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, though the protestants are allowed a free exercise of theirs. The language is the German, it having been part of that empire, and is still accounted for by some geographers. Lon. from 24. 30. to 25. 50. lat. 47. 30. 49.

ALSKEN, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, being in the Lesser Belt, between Skawick and Funen. It has nothing remarkable but two castles, and is 100 miles W. of Copenhagen. It is subject to Denmark.

ALSTEDT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, ten miles N. W. of Magurg, and 75 S. of Hele Castle. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 50. 40. It is an ancient town and well built, and the inhabitants were the first of this country who embraced the reformation.

ALSTON, a parish of Swarth, in the province of Shropshire, where a gold mine was discovered in 1735.

ALTON, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on the last Thursday in May, and the first Thursdays in September, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and woollen cloth. It is built on a hill, the top of which runs for some miles, with a stone bridge over it, and there is plenty of lead ore near it. It is 70 miles E. by S. of Carlisle, and 200 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 11. 05. lat. 54. 40.

ALTONEN, an inland lake of Sweden, in the province of Halland, from which the river Falkenberg rises.

ALTRANOST, a very handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Calabria Citerior, 12 miles N. W. of Bagnoli. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 49. 40.

ALTRAVERA, a town of Naples, in the territory of Bari, with the title of a principality. It is seated at the foot of the Apennine mountains. Lon. 34. 13. lat. 41. 0.

ALZAS, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia. It was taken in 1705, with all Valencia, in favour of the archduke Charles; but was lost after the famous battle of Almansa. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 42 miles S. E. of Valencia, and 110 S. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 40. 50. lat. 40. 31.

ALZBURG, a town of Transylvania, with a castle. It is 14 miles W. of Wuerzburg, and 25 S. of Cluj. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 50. 40.

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ALOST,

- ALTEN**, a district of the Danish mission, in Norway, lying in Finnmark.
- ALTENA**, a sea-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein. It is a modern town, built by the king of Denmark, and was burnt by the Swedes in 1712. It has since been beautifully rebuilt; and the merchandise brought from the East Indies by the Danish East India company is sold here.
- ALTENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, with a strong castle. It was formerly an Imperial town; but at present belongs to the house of Saxony. It is seated on the river Pleisse, 20 miles S. of Leipzig, and 30 S. of Meissen. Lon. 50. 38. lat. 50. 59.
- ALTENBURG, or OWAR**, a small strong town in Lower Hungary, and in the territory of Moson. It is seated on the river Danube, 15 miles S. of Presburg, and 40 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 35. 30. lat. 44. 0.
- ALTENBURG, or OLDENBURG**, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 54. 20.
- ALTENBURG**, a town of Transylvania, belonging to the house of Austria, seated 20 miles S. of Weissenburg. Lon. 40. 35. lat. 40. 25.
- ALTESSON**, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, taken by the French in 1706. It is seated two miles E. of Lauvernic. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 44. 36.
- ALVIN**, a lake of Russia, in Asia, 18 miles long, and 12 broad; the northern part is frozen over in the winter, and the southern not.
- ALTKIRK**, a town of Alsace, in France, seated on the river Ill, 12 miles N. W. of Basle, or Basil, and 45 S. of Strasburg. Lon. 24. 50. lat. 47. 40.
- ALTMORE**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, 17 miles N. W. of Dungannon. Lon. 10. 27. lat. 54. 34.
- ALTMUL**, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, and runs S. E. by Anspach, and then turning East, it passes by Papenheim and Aichstet, falling into the Danube at Kellheim, 12 miles above Ratisbon.
- ALTON**, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on December 29, for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Wey, and the market is large for cattle and provisions. It is 83 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and

- 50 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 10. 30. lat. 51. 5. It is governed by a constable, and is a small town, consisting of about 250 houses, indifferently built, chiefly laid out in one pretty broad street, only a part of which is paved. It has one church, a presbyterian, and a quaker's meeting, with a famous free-school. It has a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and serge de Nimes, and round the town is a large plantation of hops.
- ALTORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, with a famous university a library, a physical garden, and a cabinet of anatomy. It is subject to the house of Brandenburg, and is ten miles S. E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 28. 53. lat. 49. 25.
- ALTORF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, 20 miles N. E. of Constance, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 47. 46.
- ALTORF**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, of which it is capital. It is seated near the mouth of the river Rufs, on the lake Lucerne, 20 miles S. E. of Lucerne. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 46. 50.
- ALTRINGHAM**, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on August 5, and December 2, for cattle and drapery goods. It is ten miles E. of Warrington, and 152 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 53. 25.
- ALTEZEY**, a town and castle of Germany, in the lower Palatinate, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated upon a brook, 15 miles S. W. of Mentz, and 15 N. W. of Worms. Lon. 25. 0. lat. 49. 47.
- ALVA-DE-FORMES**, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and territory of Salomarea, with a strong and handsome castle, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Formes, 12 miles S. E. of Salamanca, and 47 N. E. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Lon. 12. 40. lat. 41. 0.
- ALUTA**, one of the principal rivers of Transylvania, arising at the feet of the Carpathian mountains, and runs into Walachia.
- ALZIRA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, seated on the river Xucar, 18 miles S. of the town of Valencia. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 39. 10.
- AMADABAT**, a populous town of Asia, and capital of Gurjar, in the East Indies, and in the empire of the Great Mogul. It there is a number of other European factories, and is a most beautiful city.
- AMALIAN**, a town of Agony, 20 miles N. E. of Amadabat. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 45. 10.
- AMADABAT**, a town of Agony, 120 miles S. E. of Amadabat. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 45. 10.
- AMALIA**, a district in Turkey, 40 miles S. E. of Meuzul.
- AMAR**, a town lying in Zealand, 30 miles S. E. of Amal.
- AMAL**, a town of Daland, has a good trade. (See Lon. 28. 10. lat. 54. 36.)
- AMALFI**, an Kingdom of princepsato, Some author native of a 14th century country, of gully at S. lino, and 7. lat. 43. 7.
- AMANCE**, a town on a river E. of Nanc 23. 57. lat. 48. 30.
- AMAND ST.** a town seated on a Bourgeat 20. lat. 40. 30.
- AMAND ST.** in the court brated abimantled by seated on th

gul. It carries on a great trade, and there is an hospital for birds and fish animals, which the Gentoes take a great deal of care of. Here the English and other Europeans have their respective factories, and purchase fine cloths, calicoes, and other things to merchandize. It is in a most fertile tract of Cancer, 120 miles N. of Surat, and 40 N. E. of Cambay. Lon. 90. 15. lat. 23. 0.

AMALIAN, or **HAMADAN**, a handsome town of Asia, in Persia, and in Iracagombi, 200 miles E. of Bagdad, and as much N. by W. of Ispahan. Lon. 95. 55. lat. 35. 15.

AMADANAGER, a town in the lither peninsula of India, in the province of Decan, 120 miles S. E. of Bombay. Lon. 91. 45. lat. 18. 10.

AMADIA, a trading town of Asia, in Kurdistan, and under the dominion of the Turks. It is seated on a high mountain 40 miles S. E. of Gezira, and 75 N. of Mezun. Lon. 50. 50. lat. 36. 25.

AMAK, or **ATAKA**, an island of Denmark, lying in the Sound, on the E. coast of Zealand, and separated by a very narrow channel from Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 40. lat. 55. 20.

AMAL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Daland, seated on the river Weser. It has a good harbour, and carries on a large trade, especially in tinber, deals and tar. Lon. 28. 10. lat. 58. 50.

AMALFI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Kingdom of Naples, and in the citior principato, with an archbishop's see. Some authors say, that Flavio Bembo, a native of this place, invented the mariner's compass, about the beginning of the 14th century. It is seated in a charming country, on the western coast of the gulph of Salerno, 15 miles S. W. of Salerno, and 10 S. E. of Sciento. Lon. 32. 50. lat. 40. 25.

AMANCIA, a town of France, in Lorraine, on a rivulet of the same name, six miles E. of Nancy, and 20 S. of Mentz. Lon. 51. 57. lat. 48. 45.

AMANDIER, a town of France, in the Bourbonnois, on the confines of Berry. It is seated on the river Cher, 20 miles S. of Bourges, and 50 W. of Nevers. Lon. 20. 20. lat. 40. 32.

AMANDST, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, with a celebrated abbey. It was taken and dismantled by the French in 1667, and is seated on the river Scarpe, seven miles N.

of Valenciennes, 12 N. E. of Douay, and 35 S. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 0. lat. 50. 27.

AMANTEA, a famous town of Naples, near the bay of Eutemia, in the province of Calabria, 20 miles S. W. of Colozza. Lon. 33. 55. lat. 39. 15.

AMANTILIA, a seaport town of North America, in the province of Guatemala. It is seated on a gulph of the same name, in the South Sea, 220 miles S. W. of the town of Guatemala. Lon. 284. 50. lat. 12. 50.

AMASIA, an ancient town of Turkey, in Natolia, remarkable for the birth of Strabo, the geographer. It is the residence of a Bahaw, and gives its name to the province it stands in, where there are the best wines and the best fruits in Natolia. It is seated near the river of Catalack, 50 miles N. W. of Tocat, and 35 S. of the Black Sea. Lon. 33. 40. lat. 39. 55.

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

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

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

AMBERG, a handsome town of Germany, in Nordgow, and capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Ills, 30 miles E. of Nuremberg, and 22 N. of Ratibon. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 49. 26.

AMBERT, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne. It is remarkable for its trade,

and its manufactures of paper and cantlets.

- **AMBLESIDE**, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Wednesday after Whitfsunday, for horned cattle, and on October 29, for horned cattle and sheep. It is feated at one end of Winander Meer, 13 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 250 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 54. 30.

AMBLETREUSE, a sea-port town of France, in Picardy. The harbour is defended with a battery well furnished wth cannon. It is eight miles N. of Boulogne, and 12 S. W. of Calais.

AMBOISE, a town of France in Touraine, with a caſtle. It is feated at the confluence of the river Loire, and Maffée, 12 miles E. of Tours, and 118 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 39. lat. 47. 25.

AMBOYNA, an island of Asia, in the East Indies, with a town of the same name, wherein there is a garrison. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and is remarkable for the quantity of cloves it produces, as well as nutmegs. The English and Dutch had each of them factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English by force, and tortured and put to death many of them. Since this they have possessed the entire dominion of the spice islands, and have excluded all the rest of the world from trading here. The natives wear large whickers, and their dress is only a slight piece of stuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives here of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is null and void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are some Roman Catholics among them. The women are extremely fond of the Europeans, and when they are forsaken by their gallanis, they generally give them a dose of poison. Lon. 145. 0. lat. 4. 0.

AMBRUNE. See **EMBRUNE**.

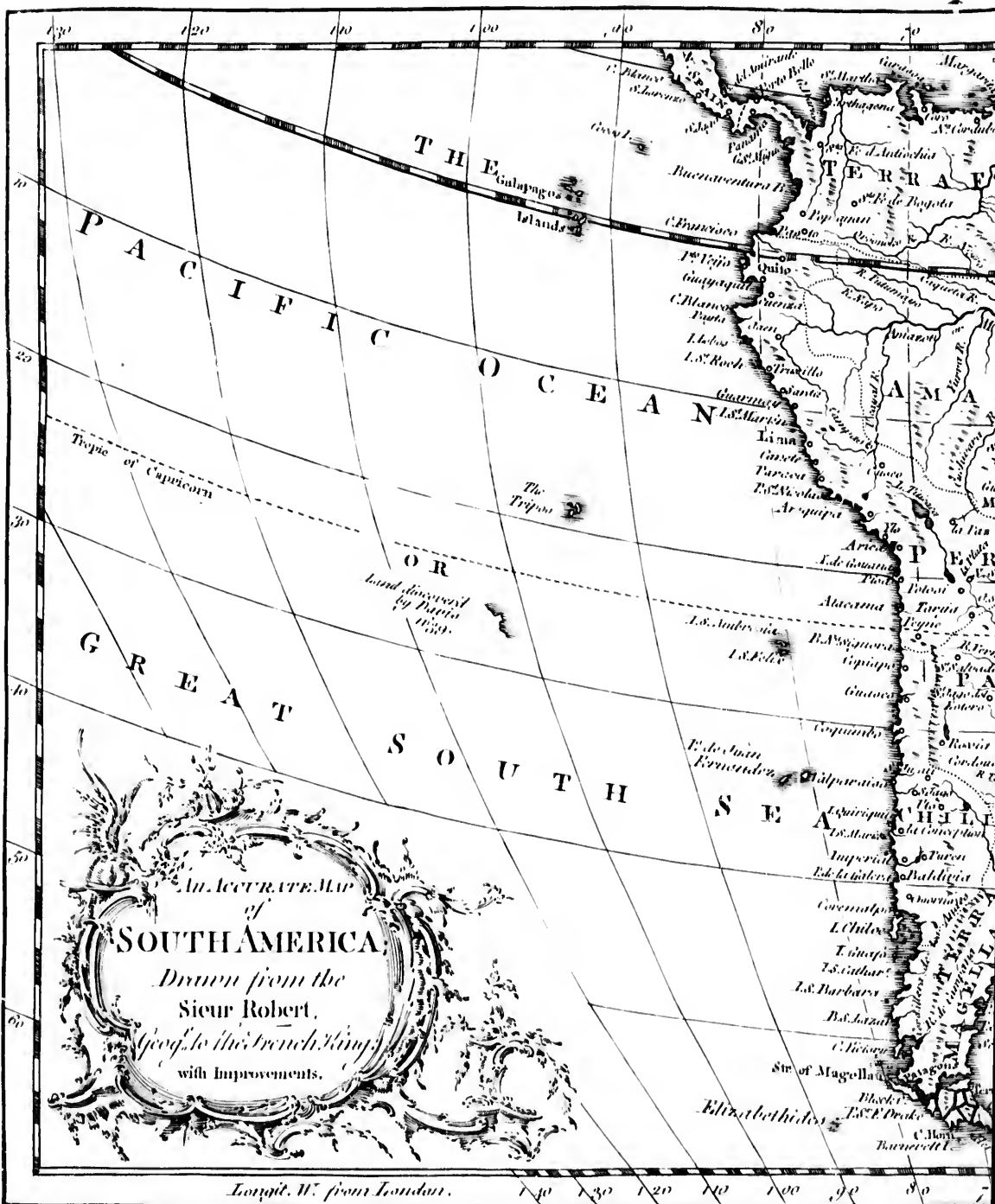
● **AMDEBY**, or **AMBERBURY**, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on May 6, June 11, and November 15, for hortes. It is a scattering place, and is six miles N. of Salisbury, and 80 W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 51. 20.

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

AMELIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the dutchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see.

It is feated on a mountain, between the rivers Tiber and Nira, in a pleasant fertile country, 20 miles S. W. of Spoleto, and 45 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 4. lat. 42. 37.

AMERICA, one of the four parts of the world, and by much the largest. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, as appears from the latest discoveries; it being formerly supposed to join to the North East part of Asia. It took its name from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who is said to have discovered that part of this country feated under the line; but several good authors have proved this to be a mistake. America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genese, in 1491. Some call it a new world, and with a great deal of propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beasts differ in some respects from those that were known before. It has likewise a great number of trees, shrubs, and plants, that grew no where else, before they they were transplanted to other places. All the men, except the Esquimaux, near Greenland, seem to have the same original; for they agree in every particular from the Straits of Magellan, in the S. to Hudson's Bay, in the N. Their skins, unless dabbled with grease or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any other part of their bodies, except the head, where it is black, straight, and coarse. Many are the conjectures about the peopling this vast continent, and are almost as various as the authors who wrote about it. However, we have not room to enter into a detail of these particulars, and therefore shall only observe, that when the original of the Negroes is settled, we may also be pretty certain from whence those people descended. America is so long, that it takes in not only all the Torrid, but also the Temperate and Frigid Zones. It is hard to say how many different languages there are in America, there being such a vast number spoken by the different people in different parts; and as to their religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though some of the most civilized among them seem to have worshipped the sun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in sending so many colonies here was the thirst of gold; and indeed they and the Portuguese are possessed of all these parts.



THE PACIFIC OCEAN OR GREAT SOUTH SEA

An ACCURATE Map of SOUTH AMERICA. Drawn from the Sieur Robert, Geog. to the French King, with Improvements.

Longitude W. from London.



Meridian of London

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G. Bellin sculp.



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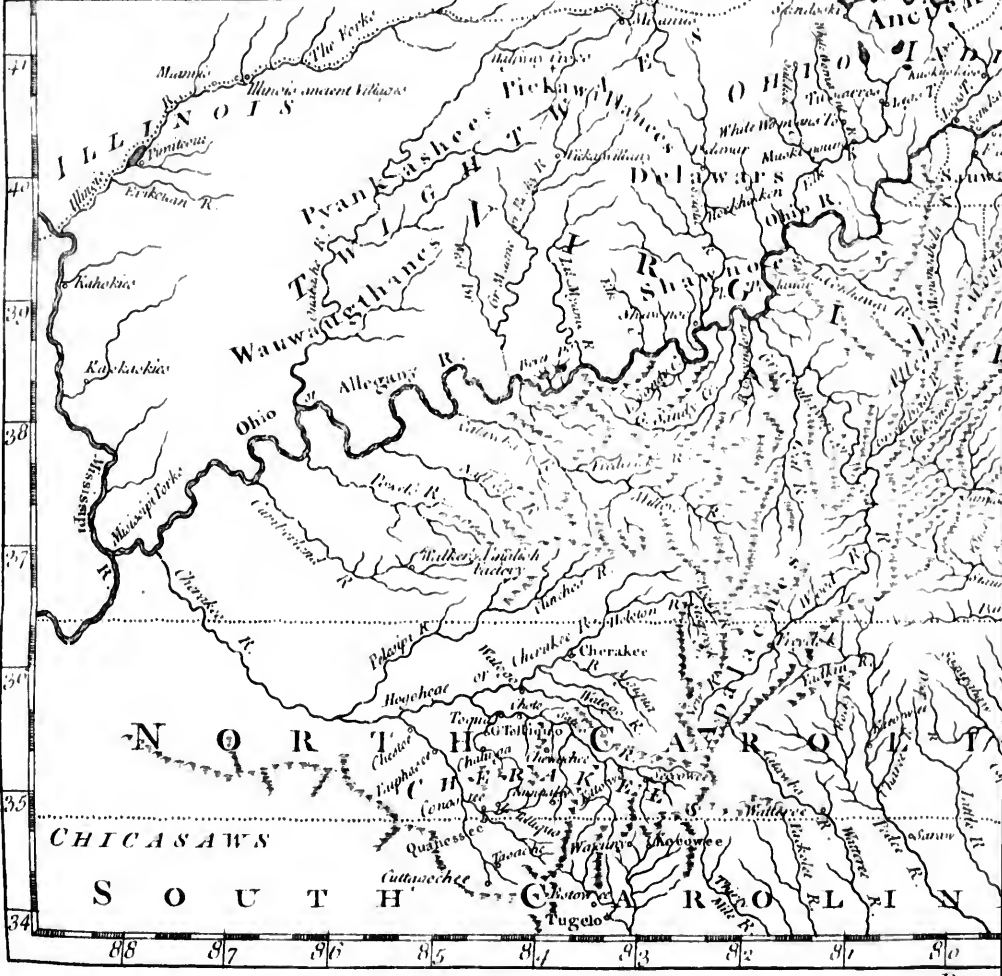
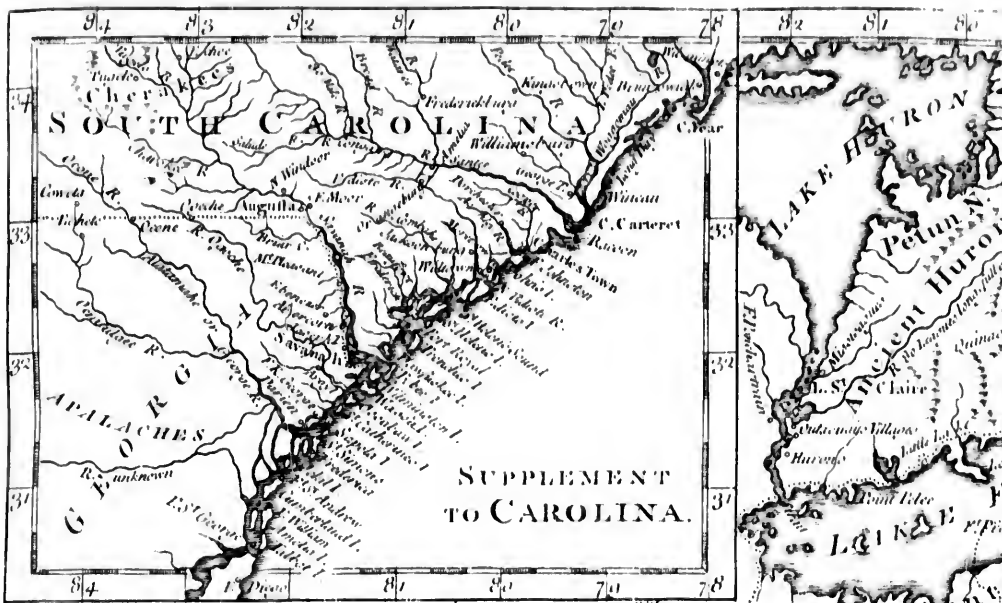
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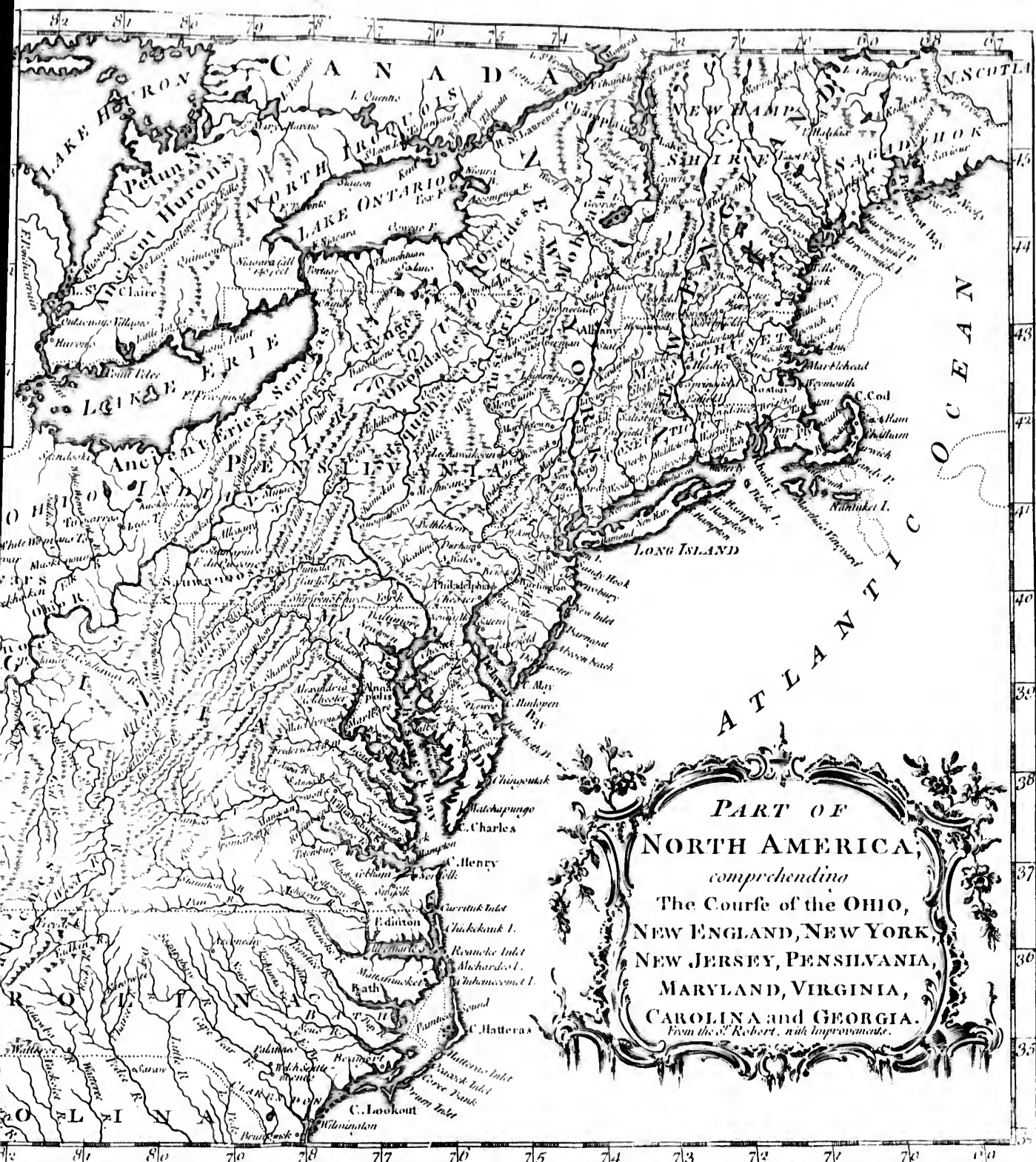
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province

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 where the English had a factory, which
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 nitions of the inhabitants of those parts.





PART OF
NORTH AMERICA,
comprehending
The Course of the OHIO,
NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK,
NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA,
MARYLAND, VIRGINIA,
CAROLINA and GEORGIA.
From the ϕ Robert, with Improvements.

Deere's West from London.

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which it is found in greatest plenty; but I defer entering into farther particulars, till the several countries under the dominion of the Europeans come to be spoken of. In general, it is divided into N. and S. America, and the principal kingdoms in these are Mexico and Peru. But the Portuguese are in possession of Brazil in S. America, and the English are masters of most of the E. Coast in N. America. That part belonging to the French is called Canada, and they also lay claim to all the country on the bank of our settlements, from the river of St. Lawrence to the gulph of Florida. But as Quebec was taken on October 18, 1759, the French will probably be obliged to relinquish the rest; that is, all the country they call Louisiana, after Lewis XIV. Besides those already mentioned in S. America, there are Paraguay within land, Chili on the S. Sea, and Terra Magellanica to the N. of the Straits of Magellan, whose bounds are not certainly determined. The names of the English settlements are Georgia, Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, New-England, and Nova-Scotia; besides several of the Caribbee islands, in what is commonly called the West-Indies.

AMERSFORT, a considerable town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht. It is agreeably seated in a country fertile in corn and excellent pastures, on the river Ems, 12 miles E. of Utrecht, and 30 S. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 23. 0. lat. 52. 14.

AMERSHAM, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesday, and two fairs, on Whitmondays, and September 29, for sheep. It consists of a long street, lying in the road, and about the middle there is a cross-way, and in the intersection stands the church. The town-hall, or market house, is a brick building, supported by arched pillars, with a Lion-throne and clock at the top, and freestones at the corner. It sends two members to parliament, chosen by the free tenants of the borough, who pay not a poll, and are about 150 in number. It is 31 miles S. W. of Buckingham, and 29 N. W. of London. Lon. 10. 55. lat. 51. 40.

* **AMID**, a town in Turkey, in Asia, and in Natolia, 40 miles from Amara, and 60 from Teocat. Lon. 54. 20. lat. 20. 38.

AMIENT, a hardstone, but an ancient town of France, the capital of Picardy,

with a bishop's see. The nave of the cathedral church is a finished piece of building, and the whole structure is stately; besides which there are ten parish-churches, and one in the suburbs, several religious houses, an academy of belles lettres, five gates, and about 35,000 inhabitants. The branches of the river Somme enter this city, over which there are as many bridges; and it lies in the road from Calais to Paris. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, by the following stratagem: soldiers, disguised like peasants, conducted a cart loaded with nuts, and let a bag of them fall just as the gate was opened; and while the guard was busy in gathering up the nuts, the Spaniards entered, and became masters of the town. It was retaken by Henry IV. who built a citadel here. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, and is seated on the river Somme, 20 miles S. E. of Abbeville, 70 S. of Calais, 50 N. E. of Rouen, and 75 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 2. lat. 49. 54.

AMENOTS, a town of France, in the government of Picardy, and Attois.

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

* **AMOI**, a town of Asia, in the country of the Uzbeks, seated on the river Coken, 60 miles W. of Bokera. Lon. 82. 0. lat. 39. 20.

AMON, a district of France, in the government of Franche-Compté, containing three bailiwicks.

AMOROS, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. It is well cultivated, and the inhabitants are affable, and generally of the Greek church. The best parts belong to a monastery, where there are a great number of calycers, or monks. The greatest consumption of this island is the want of wool. It is 27 miles N. of Candy, and 24 S. W. of Naxos, being 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 44. 15. lat. 36. 30.

AMOUR, a river of China, whose source is in Malacca, and it runs E. through Chinese Territory, and falls into the bay of Korea, in the sea of that name.

* **AMOUR**, SE. a small town of France, in the Franche-Compté, 15 miles from Auxois. Lon. 23. 08. lat. 46. 54.

AMOI, an island of China, in the province of Cheky, and of the S. W. coast, where the English had a factory, which they abandoned on account of the impositions of the inhabitants of those parts.

* **AMWCH**, or **AMWUCH**, a village of Wales, on the North side of the Isle of Anglesey, with a fair on November 12, for cattle.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of Turkey, in Europe, anciently the capital of Macedonia, seated on the river Stymon, 70 miles N. E. of Salonichi. Lon. 57. 46. lat. 41. 38.

AMPTHILL, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, seated pleasantly between two hills, but in a barren soil. It has two fairs, on May 4, and December 11, for cattle. It is six miles S. of Bedford, and 43 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 52. 2.

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

AMPURIAS, a sea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia. It is seated at the mouth of the river Fluvia, 60 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 42. 5.

AMPAS, a very strong castle in Germany, very agreeably seated in the Tirol, two miles S. E. of Inspruck. It is remarkable for the rarities of all kinds which are contained in it, as well as its rich library, adorned with the portraits of many learned men. Lon. 29. 10. lat. 47. 0.

AMSTERDAM, a large, rich, populous, trading, handsome city of the United Provinces, and capital of all the Dutch Netherlands. It was formerly a lordship belonging to the lords of Amstel, was ruined in 1590, but afterwards rebuilt. The walls are high, and well fortified; and the bridge which joins the rampart that is built over the river Amstel, is one of the finest pieces of architecture in these parts. There are few cities whose publick buildings are so fine, numerous, and well-kept. There are a great many handsome churches, and hospitals for persons of all ages, sexes, religions, and countries. One great cause of the populousness of Amsterdam is their tolerating all religions, who have the use of churches and bells; though the reigning religion is the Protestant. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largest and finest in Europe, where a vast number of merchant ships may always be seen; and yet there is a bar at its entrance, which is a great security against foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is upon piles, driven into a moat, and the stadt-houze alone has 15,000 piles of wood, upon which it is built. The houses are brick and stone, the streets

spacious, and well-paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side. With regard to its magnitude, it is computed to be about half as big as London, and none of the inhabitants are idle. It is governed by a college of 30 senators, who hold their places for life, and 12 burgo-masters, four of whom are always sitting. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Amstel and Wye. It is 65 miles N. of Antwerp, 175 E. by N. of London, 240 N. of Paris, 330 W. of Copenhagen, 460 N. W. of Vienna, and 870 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 22. 39. lat. 52. 25.

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

ANADIE, a considerable river in Siberia, in Asia, that falls into the Eastern ocean.

ANAGNI, a small town of Italy, in Campania, and in the territory of the church, with a bishop's see. It is 32 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 33. 25. lat. 48. 6.

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

* **ANCAPANO**, a town of Italy, in the march of Ancona, five miles N. of Ancoli, and 31 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 24. lat. 42. 48.

ANGERS, a town of France, in Britanny, seated on the river Loire, 15 miles E. of Nantz, and 25 W. of Angers. Lon. 16. 28. lat. 47. 22.

ANCIAM, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, remarkable for its excellent pastures. It is seated on the river Pere, 20 miles S. of Griffswald, and 35 N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 54. 0.

ANCOBER, a territory on the gold coast of Guinea, with a river of the same name, whose length is uncertain, that is, how far it is up the country; however, as far as it is known, the banks are very pleasant, adorned with fine lofty trees, which afford the most agreeable shade in the world. Among these there are very beautiful birds, and very diverting monkeys. There is likewise a very populous village on the western shore.

ANCONA, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and the march of Ancona, with a citadel, a bishop's see, and a harbour.

It has a pretty butant is n wax. The to the Jews resid be 5000 in n gogue. It is nice, 50 miles by E. of Rome

ANCONA, the i quate in Ital arical state, a Sea. There is here, called taken out of high esteem at to 31, 40 lat.

* **ANCRE**, a tow with the title 0 miles N. E. of tonne. Lon. 2

ANDAJA, a river that falls into

ANDALUSIA, a 250 mile in re It is bounded of Granada, on by Algarve, on and on the E. b The river Guad whole length; rich, agreeable, Spain. The cap from 11, to 16.

ANDALUSIA NE Firnia, in South conl of the N. ward Islands, h on the W.

ADAMAS, certa of the entrance The inhabitant five people, liv fruits, and hol such ships that seldom at any writers of voyag as cannibals. L to 15.

* **ANDELS**, a tow do, parted in tv Here is a founta from all parts, ders, on the fe which it is ded of Rouen, and 19. 6. lat. 40.

ANDELE, a riv ernaent of Ne parish of Foige, It carries large

It

It has a pretty good trade, and the inhabitants are noted for blanching white-wax. The trade is chiefly carried on by the Jews residing here, who are said to be 5000 in number, and have a synagogue. It is situated on the gulph of Venice, 50 miles S. E. of Urbino, and 16 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 43. 36.

ANCONA, the name of a march, or marquisate in Italy, belonging to the ecclesiastical state, and lying on the Adriatick Sea. There is a sort of a shell-fish found here, called Balani, among the stones taken out of the harbour, which is in high esteem at Rome. Lon. from 30, 26, to 31, 40. lat. from 42, 37, to 43, 54.

* **ANCRE**, a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a marquisate. It is 12 miles N. E. of Amiens, and 12 E. of Pesterne. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 46. 50.

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

ANDUSIA, a province of Spain, about 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Granada, on the W. by the sea, and by Algarve, on the N. by Estramadura, and on the E. by the kingdom of Murcia. The river Guadalquivir runs through the whole length; and it is the most fertile, rich, agreeable, and trading country in Spain. The capital town is Seville. Lon. from 11, to 19. lat. 36, to 38.

ANDUSIA NEW, a province of Terra-Firma, in South America, lying on the coast of the N. Sea, opposite to the Leeward Islands, having the river Oronoko on the W.

ANDAMANS, certain islands on the E. side of the entrance in the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are a harmless inoffensive people, living chiefly on the rice, fruits, and herbs, with which they furnish ships that come that way. They seldom eat any flesh at all, though some writers of voyages have represented them as cannibals. Lon. 1. 9. 35. lat. from 13, to 15.

* **ANGELY**, a town of France, in Normandy, parted in two by a paved cove-way. Here is a fountain to which pilgrims flock from all parts, to be cured of their disorders, on the feast-day of the saint to which it is dedicated. It is 20 miles S. E. of Rouen, and 12 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 6. lat. 46. 20.

ANGRETE, a river of France, in the government of Normandy, that rises in the parish of Forge, and falls into the Seine. It carries large rafts of timber, cut down

in the woods of Lyons and Peitre, down to Paris.

ANDRECHT, a fortress of Brabant, in the Netherlands, two miles N. of Brussels, designed for an outwork to that city.

* **ANDOL ST.** a town of France, in the Vivarez, five miles S. of St. Viviers, whose bishop formerly resided there. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 44. 24.

ANDERSACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Cologne, on which it depends. It is situated on the Rhine, on the confines of the electorate of Treves, or Thier, eight miles N. W. of Coblenz, and 15 S. W. of Bonne. L. 25. 0. lat. 50. 27.

ANDUPO ST. a sea port town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, where the Spaniards build, and lay up some of their men of war. It is 60 miles W. of Bilbao, and 80 N. of Burgos. Lon. 13. 5. lat. 43. 20.

ANDES, otherwise called **Cordillera**, a great chain of mountains, which run along the whole length of South America, parallel to the sea there, and terminating at the Straits of Magellan. They are the highest, and most remarkable mountains in the world; for those that are within the Torrid Zone are always covered with snow, and there is no passing over the lowest part of them without danger of being flayed with cold. Travellers are often obliged, when a storm is coming, to kill their horses, and get into their bellies, for otherwise they would undoubtedly perish. There are always a great many volcanoes, which break out sometimes in one place, and sometimes in another; and if they melt the snow, there falls such a torrent of water that has carried off vast numbers of men and cattle.

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

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

* **ANGOS VILLI**, a small town of France, in the generality of Paris, and election of Filamp.

ANGREVE, a market town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, and three fairs, on midnt Saturday for cheese, horses, and leather; on May 12, for leather and malleable goods; and on November 10, for cheese, horses, leather, and cheese. It is a large town, which sends two members to parliament, and is a great thoroughfare on the Western

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road. It is ten miles N. by W. of Winchester, and 62 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 51. 20. Near this town is held an annual fair on October 10, called Weyhill, for sheep, leather, hops, and cheese. It is one of the largest in all England, and has booths set up, wherein all kinds of goods are sold.

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

* **ANDRE ST.** a small town in Lower Languedoc, and diocese of Laive.

* **ANDE DE BAULIEU ST.** a small town of France, in Feurame, and in the diocesis of Loches.

* **ANDRE ST.** a town of France, in Feuraz, and in the diocesis of Rhaune.

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

ANDREZE, a town of France, in the generalty of Tours, and diocesis of Amiers.

ANDREWS ST. a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, with an university. It was the metropolis of Scotland, but the cathedral church is now in ruins. It is seated in a plain, which has a prospect of the German Ocean. The university consists of three colleges, the Old College, St. Leonard's, and the New College. The houses, though built of stone, are gone to decay, there being no manufactures here to support the numerous inhabitants; nor yet is the harbour in a very good condition, though there was an act of parliament in 1728 to repair it. It is 50 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 46 E. N. E. of Stirling. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 56. 18.

ANDREW ST. a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the duchy of Carinthia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Lavant, 40 miles N. of Clagenfurt, and 96 S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 32. 0. lat. 46. 40.

ANDRIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated in a plain, four miles S. of Barretta, and five S. W. of Trani. Lon. 34. 5. lat. 41. 15.

ANDROS, an island, and town of Turky, in Europe, in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are of the Greek Church, and have a bishop, and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in silks; and the fields are very pleasant and fertile, being planted with o-

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ranges, citrons, mulberries, jujubs, pomegranates, and figs. It is to the N. of Candia, and to the S. E. of Negropont, to which it is very near. Lon. 43. 0. lat. 37. 50.

ANDBUXAR, a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, defended by a strong castle. Its territory abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, and all sorts of fruits and game. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, 25 miles E. of Corduba, and 22 W. of Jerez. Lon. 14. 17. lat. 37. 45.

ANDEZE, a town of France, in Languedoc, seated on the river Gardon. It carries on a considerable trade in ferges and woollen cloth, and is 25 miles N. of Montpellier, and 20 N. W. of Nismes. Lon. 23. 4. lat. 43. 39.

ANEGADA, one of the Cribbee islands in America. Lon. 314. 30. lat. 18. 0.

* **ANER**, a large and handsome palace in the city of France, and in Beauce, near the river Eure, built by Henry II. It is situated W. of Paris, and belongs to the dukes of Maine.

ANGERS ST. a small, but strong town of Italy, in the Capitanata, five miles N. of Manfredonia, and two from the sea. There are several other towns and castles of the same name in Italy, and particularly the castle of St. Angelo at Rome. Lon. 33. 38. lat. 41. 43.

ANGILO, a considerable, populous, and trading town of N. America, in Mexico, with a bishop's see. The air is excellent, and the land abounds in corn. It is 62 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 277. 0. lat. 19. 50.

ANGREVE, a river in the kingdom of Prussia, which uniting with the Inster, near Interburg, joins the navigable river Preghl.

ANGREVALE, a handsome town in the Kingdom of Prussia, surrounded with palisades, with a strong castle, and seated on a lake of the same name, from whence the river Angerac rises.

ANGERMANNIA, a province of the Kingdom of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Lapland and Bohemia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia, and Medelpada, and on the W. by Jemtland and Herad. It is full of rocks, mountains, and forests; and there is one very high mountain called Scull. It has excellent iron works, and lakes abounding with fish.

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

ANGERMANNIA, Berg, in Rhine, subject to 55. lat. 5

ANGERS, a capital of the bishop's see of the city of Beaugency. Part of the tide of the river through which it contains a inhabitant is an elector's parish, with a great number of universities, standing near the city of Saumur, and 6. lat. 47.

ANGERS, a city of Maine, of the first rank in the Eastern part of France, five miles N. W. of Tours, and 6. lat. 47.

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ANGERMUND, a town of the dutchy of Berg, in Germany, on the E. side of the Rhine, 19 miles N. of Duffeldorp, and subject to the Elector Palatine. Lon. 23. 55. lat. 51. 10.

ANGERS, a large town of France, and capital of the dutchy of Anjou, with a bishop's see, an universitie, and an academy of Belles Lettres, established in 1685. Part of this town stands pleasantly on the side of a hill, and the rest in a plain, through which the river Maine runs. It contains about 9000 houses, and 30,000 inhabitants. Besides the cathedral, which is an elegant structure, there are 16 parish, and eight collegiate churches, with a great number of convents. It is surrounded with a wall, and antique fortifications, and is defended by a castle standing on a steep rock. It is seated near the confluence of the river Loire and Saone, 42 miles E. of Nantes, 55 W. of Tours, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 6. lat. 47. 25.

ANGERA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Eastern side of the lake Maggiore, 70 miles N. W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 5. lat. 45. 42.

ANGOULEME, a town of France, in Auvergne, in the generalitie of Riom, and the diocesse of St. Flour.

• **ANGOULEME**, a town of France, in Poitou, on the river Anglin, with a rich abbey; it is 22 miles from Paris.

• **ANGOULEME**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocesse of Castres, seated on a mountain, near the river Auz.

ANGREBY, the Tiro, is the most western county of North Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and sends one member to parliament. It is separated from the continent by the river Mersey, which divides it from Carnarvonshire, and on every other side it is surrounded by the sea. It is a fertile spot, and abounds in corn, cattle, fish, linen, and wool, with very good milk-mares and good-flax. The chief town is Berrymore. Near Kanlyn Harbour there is a quarry of flint, called Aflie 105, which is a beautiful marble, out of which may be got the Lignum Aëthinum, called here Salamander's Wool. It is a substance like flax, and will bear a common fire: and not far from this there is a yellow sulphureous copper ore, which has never before worked. At Llalyadrig, about three miles eastward from hence, there is a

great body, or vein of stony oker, of various colours, as red, yellow, blue; and an extremely fine white clay, of the Cimolia kind. These might be of great service to painters, potters, and stone-cutters.

ANGOI, a town of South America, in the province of Chili, 175 miles N. of Baldivia. Lon. 299. 40. lat. 38. 10.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Africa, between the rivers Dande and Coanza, in Congo. This country produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and several other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, and generally idolaters, taking as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among several petty princes, and the Portuguese have several colonies and settlements on the coast. However, the English and Dutch traffick with the natives, and purchase a great number of slaves. These are the most lazy and ungovernable of any on the Coast of Guinea; because they are generally brought from inland countries, where they have not the least knowledge of the rest of the world. They go almost naked, and are very fond of dog's flesh, though they have plenty of other provisions. All the males are circumcised; but for what reason they cannot tell.

ANGOULEME, a town of France, and capital of the dutchy of Angoumois, with a bishop's see. It stands on the middle of a mountain, surrounded with rocks, the river Charante runs at the foot of it. It is 20 miles W. of Limoges, 62 S. E. of Rochelle, and 220 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 49. lat. 45. 39.

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

ANGOURA, or **ANGORA**, a town of Turkey, in Asia, and formerly Ancyra, with a Greek archbishop's see, and is remarkable for the remains of antiquity. There is nothing to be seen in the streets but pieces of pillars and old marble; among which there is a species of reddish porphyry marked with white, and red and white Jasper, with large spots. Though the houses at present are all of clay, yet there are a great many pieces of very fine marble mixed among it, as well as in the walls of the town, which are low. The cattle has a triple enclosure, and the walls are of white marble and a flint resembling porphyry. Here they breed the finest goats in the world, and the

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hair is of a fine white, almost like silk, which they work into the finest stuffs, particularly camblets. It is 212 miles S. E. of Constantinople, and 98 E. of Burfi. Lon. 50. 25. lat. 39. 30.

ANGRA, a sea-port town of the island of Terceira, of which it is capital, with a bishop's see, and is subject to Portugal. It is one of the Azores, or Western Islands, lying in the Atlantick Ocean, between Europe and America. Lon. 356. 0. lat. 39. 0.

* **ANGRIE**, a town of France, in Anjou, in the generality of Tour., and election of Angers.

ANGROGNA, a town of Piedmont, belonging to the king of Sardina. It is seven miles W. of Pignerol, and eight W. of Lucerna. Lon. 54. 35. lat. 48. 42.

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

* **ANGUILLARA**, a small town of Italy in the patrimony of St. Peter, 15 miles N. W. of Rome.

ANGUS, a shire of Scotland, having Mearns on the N. the German Ocean on the E. the frith of Tay, which divides it from the shire of Fife on the S. with the shires of Perth and Gouty on the W. It has many lakes and hills, and yet is fruitful in corn and pastures.

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

ANROETZ, an island of Denmark, in North Jutland, lying in the Categut, eight miles from the coast of Jutland, ten from Seeland, or Zealand, and seven from Halland. It is subject to Denmark, for which it is worth 200000 R. 100000.

ANSE, a small town of France, in the N. E. of Anjou, in the election of Angers, but at present without any importance.

ANIAN, a country in the coast of East Africa, near the Red Sea, on which they have very little trade.

* **ANSIASE**, a town of France, in the province of Languedoc, at the foot of the mountains, near the river Arre, with a hereditifine abbey. Lon. 211. 22. lat. 45. 42.

ANSON, a small town and factory on the coast of Malabar, in the peninsula on

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this side the Ganges, belonging to the East India company. Their merchandize consists chiefly in pepper and callicoes. Lon. 93. 35. lat. 7. 0.

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

ANJUAN. See JOHANNA.

ANNA, a town of Turkey, in Asia, seated on the western bank of the river Euphrates, and is the pleasantest place in all these parts, for there is plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. Of these last there are prodigious quantities; and there are two sorts not common elsewhere. The best are green with cream; and the corn grows extremely high. The town is divided into two parts, the last of which is surrounded with old walls, and the houses are built with brick and stone, with gardens belonging thereto. It is 160 mile N. W. of Harad, and 120 S. by W. of Meuchal. Lon. 59. 16. lat. 37. 30.

ANNAH, the capital town of the shire of Annandale, in Scotland, and is a parliament town. It stands in a fertile country, about three miles N. of Selkay Frith, 17 miles N. W. of Carlisle, and 70 S. of Linburg. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 57. 46.

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

ANSONIA, the chief town of Maryland, in North America, of which lord Biltmore is the proprietor, and its chief produce is tobacco. Lon. 299. 35. lat. 39. 25.

ANSONIA, the capital of Nova Scotia, or Acadia. It is a fortified town, in which there is a garrison, and it belongs to Great Britain. Lon. 315. 35. lat. 44. 0.

ANSONIA, a town in the duchy of Savoy, in the territory of Geneva, with a castle. It is seated on the river Saar, and on a hill of the same name, which is a group of rocks rising and out bread. It is 70 miles

miles S. Chamb. Sardina.

* **ANSONO** coast of C found of prodigious fruit, and in other bounds bonanaces ther fruit and chich cheap. black, an fitions; 7 whores, and yet n govern. Lat. 1. 50

* **ANSONA** Upper Vene, 22. 22. 1

ANOCAPRI of Capri, Naples, thereon.

ASANO, a city of Mo by the Fr dicle of S the river I and 25 1 44 40.

* **ASATI**, at the Laoran and 25 S. 45. 55.

* **ASATON**, the line, v o. tinal vigorous a accounted that they new th. true, th there an a not. The moon, and

ASATON, a te province c ice. The held here f Bay, of the of Frederic helm. Lo

ASATON, a in Francon fate of the

miles S. of Geneva; and 22 N. E. of Chambéry, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 23. 44. lat. 45. 53.

ANNONONIA, an island of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, so called because it was found out on New-Year's-Day. It is prodigiously stocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other islands on the same coast. It abounds in coconuts, oranges, lemons, bananas, palm-trees, and several other fruits; besides hogs, goats, sheep, and chickens, which are all extremely cheap. The inhabitants are mostly black, and are of very villainous dispositions; and the women are all common whores, as the sailors and to their cost; and yet most of them are very ugly. The government is Portuguese. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 4. 50.

ANNOUY, a town of France, in the Upper Vivarais, seated on the river Durance, 22 miles S. W. of Venauc. Lon. 22. 22. lat. 45. 17.

ANOCAPRI, the largest town in the island of Capri, belonging to the Kingdom of Naples, and it lies on the West side thereof.

ANASO, a strong fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It has been taken by the French; but was restored to the duke of Savoy in 1766. It is situated on the river Tanaro, 12 miles S. of Cuneo, and 25 E. of Aosta. Lon. 26. 0. lat. 44. 40.

ANCI, an ancient town of France, in the Auvergne, ten miles W. of Frevois, and 25 S. of Macon. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 45. 55.

ANCIEN, a Kingdom of Africa, under the line, which abounds with two sorts of animal-food. The inhabitants are vigorous and courageous, and have been accounted man-eaters. Some have said, that they had publick markets for human flesh. But this is to far from being true, that it may be doubted whether there are any man-eaters in the world or not. They are said to adore the sun and moon, and a great number of idols.

ANCIEN, a sea-port town of Norway, in the province of Agerhuys, with a bishop's see. The supreme court of justice is held here for Norway. It is seated on a bay of the same name, 30 miles N. W. of Frederichstadt, and 20 W. of Stockholm. Lon. 57. 37. lat. 59. 24.

ANCIEN, a town and castle of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the electorate of the same name. It is built upon the

house of Brandenburg, and is a very handsome place. The palace, which is near the castle, has a remarkable cabinet of curiosities. It is seated on a river of the same name, 27 miles S. W. of Nuremberg, and 50 S. by W. of Bamberg. Lon. 28. 0. lat. 49. 14.

ANSTRUTHER, a parliament town of Scotland, on the S. E. coast of the shire of Fife, 25 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and seven S. of St. Andrew's. Lon. 16. 12. lat. 56. 15.

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

ANUETO, one of the Carribbee islands in America, 20 miles in length, and about as many in breadth. The inhabitants are in great want of water, and are obliged to live the rain-water in cisterns, and to fetch it from other islands. However, it is now said, they have lately discovered springs. The chief produce is sugar. It is 60 miles E. of St. Christopher's, and 40 N. of Guadaloupe. Lon. 315. 35. lat. 17. 30.

ANTEQUERA, a handsome town of Spain, in the Kingdom of Granada, which is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle. The Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered with a great number of brooks. There is a great quantity of salt in the mountain; and five miles from the town, there is a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 30 miles N. of Malaga, and 58 N. W. of Almeria. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 36. 51.

ANTEQUERA, a town of America, in New Spain, and in the province of Guaxaca, 75 miles S. E. of Guaxaca.

ANTEN, a sea-port town of France, in Provence, with a strong castle. Its territory produces excellent fruit; and it stands opposite to Nice, on the Mediterranean, 9 miles S. of Nice, 9 S. of Venice, and 10 S. E. of Grasse. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 53. 35.

ANTEN, an island lying before the mouth of the river St. Laurence, in N. America. It is a barren place, and is subject to the French. Lon. 213. 35. lat. 46. 20. to 42.

ANTEN, a town of France, in the generalty of Poitiers, and election of Fontenay.

ANTEN, a town of France, in the generalty of Bourges.

- ANTILLES**, the names which the French give to the Carribbee Islands, in America. They were discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1492. See **CARIBBEES**.
- ANTIO**, a promontory of Italy, in St. Peter's patrimony, near which is an harbour, lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city Antium, whose ruins extend over a long tract of land.
- ANTIOCH**, now **ANTHAKIA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, in Asia, of which it was formerly the capital; but is now almost come to nothing; however, the magnificent ruins of it still remain. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called **Abi**, 15 miles E. of the Mediterranean, 22 S. of Scanderoun, and 40 S. by W. of Aleppo. Lon. 55. 16. lat. 36. 20.
- **ANTIOCHETTA**, a town of Turkey, in Asia, in Carimania with a bishop's see, over against the island of Cyprus. Lon. 49. 45. lat. 36. 42.
- ANTIPAROS**, an island of the Archipelago, over against Paros, from which it is five miles distant. In this island there is a wonderful grotto, by which some that have visited it, pretend to prove the vegetation of stones.
- ANTIVARI**, a strong town of Turkey, in Europe, in Dalmatia, with a Greek archbishop's see, and is subject to the Turks. It is ten miles N. of Dulcigno, and 22 S. E. of Ragusa. Lon. 56. 45. lat. 45. 5.
- ANTIVENETIA**, a subdivision of Terra Firma, in South America, lying to the S. of Carthagena.
- **ANTOINE**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, in the diocese of Vienna, with a celebrated abbey. It is seated among the mountains, 13 miles E. of Lyons. Lon. 22. 50. lat. 45. 43.
- ANTONIO ST.** one of the Cape de Verd islands, on the western coasts of Africa, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, from whence proceed streams of very good water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains, and there are also some villages. Lon. 43. 55. lat. 18. 0.
- **ANTONGIL**, a large bay in the island of Madagascar, which is very safe for ships to ride in, and the land about it is very fruitful.
- **ANTONIN ST.** a town of France, in Rouergue, in the diocese of Rhodéz, whose fortifications are of a hill. It is seated on the river Avenou. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 44. 10.

- ANTRAIN**, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, seated on the river Coesnon, on the confines of Normandy, 15 miles S. of Avranches, and 20 W. of Rennes. Lon. 16. 4. lat. 48. 22.
- ANTRIM**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Londonderry, on the N. by the ocean, and on the S. E. by the county of Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful; it contains 18,014 hoeces, 56 parishes, eight baronies, and five boroughs; and sends ten members to parliament, two for the county, two for Larburn, two for Béalal, and two for Antrim.
- ANTRIM**, the capital town of the county of Antrim, in Ireland, seated at the N. end of the lake Lough-Neagh. It is but a poor place, and is 13 miles W. of Carrickfergus. Lon. 24. 1. lat. 54. 45. It sends two members to parliament.
- ANSWERP**, a large handsome town of the dutchy of Brabant, and capital of the marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong regular citadel. About 200 years ago it was the greatest place for trade in Europe; but it is now removed to Amsterdani. It is in the shape of a bow, and the river represents the string. The harbour is very handsome and commodious, the water being 22 feet deep, and 400 yards wide; so that large vessels may come up to the key, and by the canals they may be brought to the doors of the houses. The publick buildings are very beautiful, and are at least 200 in number. The cathedral is a fine structure, and the town house is thought to be as handsome as any in the world. The streets are very large and regular, and the citadel is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in the Low Countries. It was taken by the prince of Parma in 1638, and surrendered to the duke of Marlborough, after the battle of Ramillies. It was taken by the French in 1746; but was restored to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Scheldt, 22 miles N. of Brussels, with which it communicates by a canal, 22 miles N. E. of Ghent, and 6 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 51. 42.
- **ANSWERP-BANON**, a town of France, in Anjou, and diocion of La Fleche.
- **ANZIERRE**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, seated on the river Queich, above Landau.

- **ANZERMA**, in America, in the name of on the river 4. 0.
- AOSTA**, a town and capital of Italy, with a bishop's see, several monasteries, and the birth place of St. Bernard. It is situated in the Alps, on the N. of Susa, 58 S. E. of Geneva.
- AOSTA**, a territory of the duke of Savoy, the title of a dukedom, in length, as St. Martin's Yvree, and St. Bernard. It is fertile of fruits, of the same name.
- **APALACHEE**, in Florida, a province, that is the country whose vallies mountains are chain mounts for their trees from the river known by the mountains here, between It is also very any river no for it is not to den maps.
- **APAMEA**, a town of Syria, in the diocese of Hamath, on the river Abi, on the W. of Hamath. Lon. 54. 42.
- APANOMIA**, a land in the M. this part by which has a depth of a half mile deep, that is Lon. 43. 0. E.
- **APENRAGE**, Sleswick, of S del. It has a and is seated on the Baltic Sea. Lon. 27. 1. lat.
- **APRIL**, a month

* **ANZERMA**, is a town and province of S. America, in the Popayan, where there are mines of gold. The town is seated on the river Coca. Lon. 305. 0. lat. 4. 0.

AOSTA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, is subject to the King of Sardinia. It is remarkable for several monuments of the Romans, and for the birth of Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 37 miles N. of Suza, 50 N. of Turin, and 62 S. E. of Geneva. Lon. 25. 3. lat. 45. 38.

AOUSSA, a territory of Piedmont, with the title of a duchy. It is a valley 30 miles in length, and extends from the p^{ar}is of St. Martin's, near the frontiers of Yvree, and of the Milanese, as far as St. Bernard. It abounds in pastures, and all sorts of fruits, and the capital is of the same name.

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

* **APAMEA**, now called **AFAMIA**, not Hamah, as some travellers have thought, a town of Syria, in Asia, seated on the river Abi, or Orontes, 20 miles N. by W. of Hamah, and 45 S. of Antioch. Lon. 54. 42. lat. 55. 31.

APANONIA, a town of Santerin, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, called in this part by some, the Sea of Candia, which has a Spanish harbour, in the form of a half moon; but the bottom is so deep, that ships cannot anchor there. Lon. 43. 0. lat. 36. 18.

* **APPENRAGE**, a town of Denmark, in Sleswick, or South Jutland, with a citadel. It has been plundered several times, and is seated at the bottom of a gulph of the Baltic Sea, 25 miles N. of Sleswick. Lon. 27. 1. lat. 55. 4.

* **ATHIUM KARAHISART**, a town of Na-

tolia, in Asiatic Turkey: it is called **Aphion**, because it produces a great deal of opium, called **Aphion**, by the Turks. Lon. 48. 30. lat. 38. 35.

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

APPENZEL, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of the same name, which is the 13th and last. It is the capital of this canton, which is divided into twelve communities; six called the interior, are Roman Catholic, and the exterior are Protestants. It is 10 miles S. E. of St. Gall, three N. of Coire, and 40 E. of Zurich. Lon. 27. 6. lat. 47. 31.

APFERHOFFS, a little village of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, seated on the river Keyffel, at the corner of a wood, before which the right wing of the confederate army encamped the night before the battle of Hochstet. Lon. 28. 16. lat. 48. 56.

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

APPRENTICE, the county town of Westmoreland, with a good em-market on Mondays, and three fairs, on Whittsun-Eve, for horned cattle; on Whitmonday, for linen cloth and merchandise; and on August 10, for horses, sheep, and linen cloth. It is gone greatly to decay from what it was, it being only one broad street of mean houses; however, it still keeps the affairs and custom, and at the upper part is the castle. The church stands at the lower end of the town, and has lately been repaired; and they have likewise erected a town house. It is ten miles E. by S. of Penrith, and 280 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 54. 30. It is seated on the river Eden, by which it is almost surrounded, and sends two members to parliament.

* **APPRENTICE**, a town of Kent, seated on the river Rother, not far from its influx into the sea. It had a small market, and there is still a fair on Jun: 22, for cattle and pollard's ware. It is four miles N. of Rye. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 50. 55.

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

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- **APPLETERWICK**, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, five miles N. of Skipton, with a fair on October 2, for cattle and horses.
- **APREMOU**, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the generality of Poitiers. Lon. 15. 52. lat. 46. 45.
- **APURIMA**, or **APORAMAC**, a river of S. America, in Peru, that is extremely rapid. It is 30 miles from the river Abanzai.
- APTE**, an ancient town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. There are many fine Roman antiquities, and it is seated on the river Calaron, 20 miles N. of Aix, and 25 S. E. of Orang. Lon. 23. 6. lat. 43. 50.
- APULIA**, the E. side of the kingdom of Naples, along the gulph of Venice. It is divided into three territories, whose modern names are the Capitanata, Terra de Bari, and Oranto.
- AQUA-NEGRA**, a small town of Italy in the Mantuan, seated on the river Chiefa, 12 miles W. of Mantua, and eight E. of Utiiano. Lon. 27. 55. lat. 45. 10.
- AQUILIA**, formerly a very flourishing, rich, and trading town of Italy, now gone to decay. However, it has a patriarch, who resides at Udino. It is seated on the Triuli, near the sea, 22 miles W. of Trieste, and 57 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 31. 5. lat. 45. 55.
- AQUILA**, a large and handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of Abruzzo, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. There was an earthquake in 1700, by which 2400 persons were killed, and 1500 hurt. It is seated on the river Pescara, 35 miles from the sea, 52 N. E. of Rome, and 100 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 31. 10. lat. 42. 20.
- AQUILAR DEL CAMPO**, a small town of Spain, in Old Castile, lying on the river Pisnigra.
- AQUINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It was ruined by the emperor Conrade; and now consists of about 35 houses. It is the birth-place of the poet Juvenal, and Thomas Aquinas. It is seated 20 miles N. E. of Caietta, and 35 N. W. of Capua. Lon. 31. 23. lat. 41. 32.
- ARABIA**, a country of Asia, which is a peninsula, bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, on the N. E. by the river Euphrate and the Persian gulph, on the S. by the ocean, and on the N. by Syria, and the desert of Dyrbekar. It is divid

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- three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix, or the Happy. Arabia Petrea is the smallest of the three, and towards the N. is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenness. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now destroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deserta, which is so called from the nature of the soil, that is generally a barren sand. However, there are great flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the desert there are great numbers of ostriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabia Felix is so called, on account of its fertility, with regard to the rest. Some give it the name of Yemen, but improperly; for it is a kingdom on the S. coast, whose capital is Sanaa. The Arabs in the desert live wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob. There are caravans which travel over part of this desert from Bufferah to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to visit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincense, myrrh, halm of Gilead, gum-arabick, and more especially coffee, of which they export prodigious quantities. The Arabs that live in the desert have no houses, but tents. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers soon after his death conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came. Lon. from 52. 10 77. lat. 12. to 34.
- ARABO**, commonly called **RAAB**, one of the principal rivers in the kingdom of Hungary, which has its source in Steirmack, and falls into the Danube.
- ARACAN**, a small maritime kingdom of Asia, in the East Indies, bounded on the S. by the bay of Bengal, on the E. and N. by the kingdom of Ava, and on the W. by the kingdom of Bengal. It is a fertile country, but thin of people, which produces the fruits proper to the East Indies. They have only two seasons; the rainy season, which continues from April to October, and the fair season, which continues all the rest of the year, and is called the summer. The inhabitants are idolaters, and the women are tolerably fair; but the longest ears are reckoned the most beautiful, and in these they wear many rings. There are great numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers.
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There are account of animals. The building, lephant's teeth meet with precious stones and the houth 30. lat. 20.

ARAFAT, or **ARAFAT**, signifies in knowledge, thither the p 70,000 ever stones placed far the fact they implor receive the b is performed ner; and he of Hadgis. A person gather the next mor called Mina, where Abrah Isaac. Here throw their stone building defiance of the several times, ended, they brought by purpose, wh part of it their to the poor.

ARAL, a lake the Caspian Sea above 200 m vered, and is and in some veral rivers, w to run into found to run tween 76 an tween 42 an of the indepe

ARAMONT, a t doc, seated miles W. of Uxes. Lon. 2

• **ARAN**, a va mountains, w Garonne, but Coninges.

• **ARAND-DE** which is pret is in Old Casti miles W. of Seld. Lon.

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There are but few places inhabited on account of the savage made by these animals. The commodities are timber for building, lead, tin, stick-lack, and elephant's teeth, and sometimes the traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones. Horses are very scarce, and the houses are very low. Lon. 110. 30. lat. 20. 30.

ARAFAT, or **GIBBEL-L-ARAFAT**, which signifies in Arabick, the mountain of knowledge, is not far from Mecca, and thither the pilgrims resort to the number 70,000 every year. There are certain stones placed as boundaries, to shew how far the sacred ground extends. Here they implore pardon for their sins, and receive the blessing of the imaums, which is performed in the most solemn manner; and here they first receive the title of Hadgis. Before they go to rest, each person gathers 49 small stones, which the next morning they carry to a place called Mina, which they say is the place where Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. Here they pitch their tents, and throw their stones against a little square stone building, which is done to shew their defiance of the devil. This is done at three several times, and three several places. This ended, they each buy a sheep, which are brought by the country people for that purpose, which they sacrifice, eating part of it themselves, and giving the rest to the poor.

ARAL, a lake of Asia, lying to the E. of the Caspian Sea, from which it is distant above 200 miles. It is but lately discovered, and is above 300 miles in length, and in some places 150 in breadth. Several rivers, which were formerly thought to run into the Caspian Sea, are now found to run into this lake. It lies between 76 and 80. 10. of lon. and between 42 and 47. of lat. in the country of the independant Tartars.

ARAMONT, a town of France, in Languedoc, seated on the river Rhone, five miles W. of Avignon, and 15 S. E. of Uzes. Lon. 22. 22. lat. 43. 54.

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

* **ARANDE-DE-DUERO**, a town of Spain, which is pretty large and handsome. It is in Old Castile, on the river Duero, 25 miles W. of Osma, and 42 E. of Valladolid. Lon. 14. 33. lat. 41. 49.

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ARANJUEZ, a palace of the king of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the river Tajo, 15 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 25 S. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 40. 0.

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

* **ARASSI**, a maritime trading town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, which is populous, and very neat. It is three miles S. W. of Albignany, and 37 E. of Ventimiglia. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 44. 5.

* **ARAVA**, a fortress of Upper Hungary, in a county, and on a river of the same name, 72 miles N. W. of Cassovia, and 87 N. E. of Neuhaufel. Lon. 37. 30. lat. 49. 20.

ARAUCO, a fortress and town of Chili, in South America, and in one of the finest vallies, seated on a river of the same name. The natives are so brave, that they drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire-arms. Lon. 309. 0. lat. 42. 30.

* **ARAW**, a town of Swisserland, in Argow, seated on the river Aar. It is pretty handsome and large, and is remarkable for its church, its fountains, and the fertility of the soil. It is eight miles N. E. of Arburg, and 27 W. of Zurich. Lon. 35. 30. lat. 47. 25.

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

* **ARBE**, a town of the republick of Venice, in an island of the same name, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is but five miles distant, with a bishop's see. Lon. 32. 54.

ARBELA, a town of Asia, in Curdestan, where Alexander fought the last decisive battle with Darius. It is about 60 miles S. E. of Mousel. Lon. 61. 55. lat. 35. 15.

* **ARBERG**, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, with a handsome castle, where the bailiff resides. It is seated on the river Aar, in a kind of island, ten miles N. W. of Bern, and 12 S. W. of Soleur. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 47. 0.

ARBOIS, a small populous town of France, in the Franche Compte, famous for its wines,

wines. It is 14 miles S. E. of Dole, and 22 S. W. of Befanzon. Lon. 25. 30. lat. 46. 55.

ARON, an ancient town in Switzerland, seated on the S. side of the lake Constance, in Turgow, with a castle built by the Romans. It is under the bishop of Constance; but both the Protestants and Papists have the free exercise of their religion. It is 12 miles S. E. of Constance, and eight N. of St. Gall. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 47. 38.

* **ARBURG**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and in Argow, on the river Aar. It is small, but very strong, being seated on a rock, and defended by a good fortress, cut out of the rock. It is 12 miles E. of Sekure, 22 S. of Basa, and 30 W. of Zurich. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 47. 10.

ARCO, a river of Italy in the duchy of Savoy, arising in the Montenne, and falling into the lacere: it is rapid, and full of cascades.

* **ARC-EN-BARROIS**, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Anjon, 35 miles N. of Dijon, and 13 N. W. of Langres. Lon. 22. 57. lat. 47. 55.

ARCADIA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, near the gulph of the same name, and in the province of E.vedere. 27 N. of Navatin, and 22 S. of Logganico. Lon. 39. 50. lat. 37. 24.

* **ARCELS**, a town of France, in the generalship of Rochelle, and election of Saintes.

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

ARCHANGEL, a noted sea-port town of N. Russia, and capital of the province of Dvina. It was the only sea-port town of Russia for many years, and was first referred to by the English in 1553. The trade is greatly diminished since the building of Peterburgh, to which the ships sail through the Baltic Sea. It is seated on the river Dwina, four miles from the White Sea, 500 miles N. of Moscow, and 400 N. E. of Peterburgh. Lon. 57. 20. lat. 64. 26.

ARCHANGELGOROD, one of the governments of Russia, in Thaurge, which contains a part of Lapland, and the ancient kingdom of Holmogard.

* **ARCHIPELAGO**, a considerable part of the Mediterranean Sea, having Roman's on the N. Natolia on the E. Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the W. and the Isle of Candia on the S. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing 45 principal islands.

* **ARCI-SUR-AUBE**, a small handsome town of France, in Champagne. It is seated on the river Aube, 15 miles N. of Troyes, and 20 S. E. of Sefanne. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 48. 50.

ARCO, a strong town and castle in the Trentin, belonging to the house of Austria. It was taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned soon after. It is very well seated near the river Sarca, near the N. extremity of the Lake Garda, 15 miles S. W. of Trent, and 20 N. W. of Verona. Lon. 28. 25. lat. 45. 52.

* **ARCOB**, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the river Guadalquivir, 25 miles N. of Cadiz, and 40 S. of Seville. Lon. 12. 20. lat. 36. 40.

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

ARDEBIL, a large town of Asia, in Persia, and in Ardirbei-Zan. It is one of the most famous, and the most ancient in Persia, on account of the residence and burial of the kings; and more especially on account of Shick Seff being buried there, who was the author of the Persian Sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia. It is 25 miles E. of Tauris, and 162 N. by W. of Casbin. Lon. 65. 0. lat. 37. 55.

ARDESURRE, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, and formerly the most considerable in that country; but it has been discontinued by the Dutch. It is ten miles N. E. of Bruges, and 17 N. E. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 0. lat. 51. 10.

ARDESUR, a famous forest, lying on the river Meuse, which in Caesar's time extended far into Germany. What remains of it at present lies between Thionville, in Luxemburg, and the city of Liege.

ARDEB, or **ARDEA**, a small territory, or Kingdom of Africa, in Guinea, properly so called. It lies at the bottom of the gulph of St. Thomas, and has a town called Ardes, supposed to be the capital. The inhabitants are very licentious, and have neither temple, nor any place to meet in on a religious account. How-

ever, they their king years ago, war upon ritories, br and burnt of Ardra. to Europa long life; destruction is fertile i plants, and year; and Lon. 21. 3

ARDES, a town of France, in the generalship of Mercur, between Upper is 15 miles of Clermont

* **ARDES**, a town of France, in the generalship of Niot.

ARDESLEY, a town of France, N. W. of E. May 30, 1701

ARDES, a town of France, in the generalship of interview b VIII. king seated in the miles S. of C velines. Lon

ARERATLLO, a town of Spain, that

ARERO, or **ARCO**, a town of Gu coal of Gui mouth of the lth had on Dutch have place, indit houses and 5. 0.

* **ARREFA**, a town of the Sea, 54 miles and well for the port the paces in dist

ARREBERG, a town of the circle of W county of the It is seated o of Colong, a 24. 35. lat.

* **ARREBERG**, a town of the circle of We seated on a b name, by th of Colong, 3 Lon. 25. 50

ever, they are very courageous, and their king was absolute; but about three years ago, the king of Dahome made war upon this and the neighbouring territories, brought them under subjection, and burnt the towns, particularly that of Aida. The air is very unwholesome to Europeans; yet the natives have a long life; but the small-pox makes great destruction among them. This country is fertile in Indian corn, palm-wine, plants, and fruits, which last all the year; and they make a great deal of fat. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 5. 0.

ARDEZ, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, and the chief place in the dutchy Mercuray. It is the staple of trade between Upper and Lower Auvergne, and is 15 miles N. W. of Brioude, and 22 S. of Clermont. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 45. 22.

ARDES, a town of France, in Poitou, in the generality of Poitiers, and the chief town of Niort.

ARDESLEY, a village in Suffolk, five miles N. W. of East Gifford, with a fair on May 30, for pedlar's ware.

ARDEY, a small, but strong town of France, in Lower Picardy. Here was an interview between Francis I. and Henry VIII. king of England, in 1520. It is seated in the midst of a morass, eight miles S. of Calais, and ten S. W. of Gravelines. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 50. 55.

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

AREBO, or **AREBOS**, a town on the slave coast of Guinea, in Africa, seated at the mouth of the river Formoso. The English had once a factory there, and the Dutch have still. It is a large oblong place, indifferently well furnished with houses and people. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 6. 0.

ARESEA, a sea-port town of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suaqueim. It is large and well fortified, and at the entrance of the port there is an island of about 200 paces in diameter.

AREMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Ahr, 22 miles S. of Cologne, and 25 W. of Coblenz. Lon. 74. 33. lat. 50. 27.

AREMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, with a castle. It is seated on a hill in the county of the same name, by the river Roer, 50 miles N. E. of Cologne, and 37 S. W. of Paderborn. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 51. 25.

ARENSBERG, an episcopal and sea port town of Sweden, in Livonia, in the ile of Osel, on the Baltick Sea. Lon. 40. 20. lat. 68. 15.

ARENSHARR, a tract of Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick, which contains the greater part of the famous rampart, built by the Danish king Gottic, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence against the irruptions of the Saxons and Slavi. It extends across the country, about eight or nine miles in length.

ARENOWALD, a town of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the lake Stavin, on the frontiers of Pomerania. Lon. 53. 22. lat. 53. 15.

AREQUIVA, a town of South America, in Peru, with a bishop's see. The air is very temperate, and the best in the country. Near it there is a dreadful volcano; and it is seated on a river, in a very fertile country, 200 miles S. by E. of Lima, and 127 N. of Arica. Lon. 508. 0. lat. 16. 30.

AREZZO, an ancient town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the territory of Florence, with a bishop's see. Guyarifen, a Benedictine monk, was born here in the 11th century, who was the inventor of the musical notes, as ut, re, mi, and so forth. It is seated on a mountain, 15 miles W. of Corti-di-Castella, and 27 N. E. of Siena. Lon. 29. 32. lat. 43. 27.

ARECA, or **EGCA**, a river of Spain, that runs through the Kingdom of Navarie, and falls into the Ebro.

ARECES, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, on the river Meance, ten miles E. of Caen, and 12 N. of Falaise. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 49. 15.

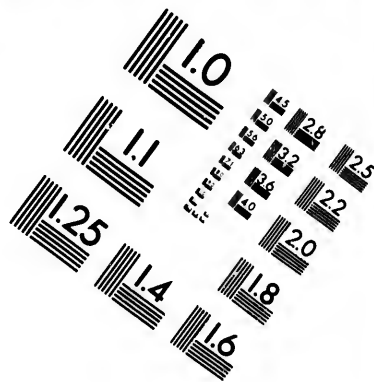
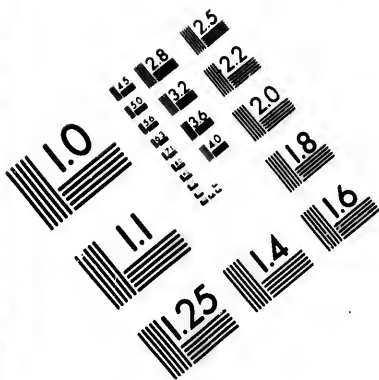
ARECES, a river of France, in Provence, which has its source in the mountains of Ollives, and falls into the Mediterranean, near Frejus.

AREGERS, one of the principal rivers of Albania, a province of Turkey.

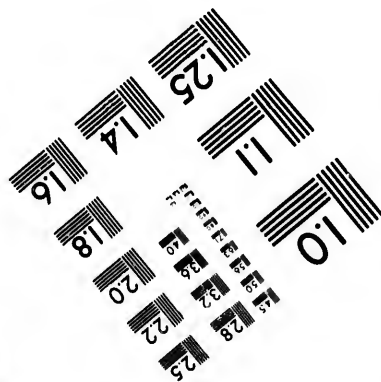
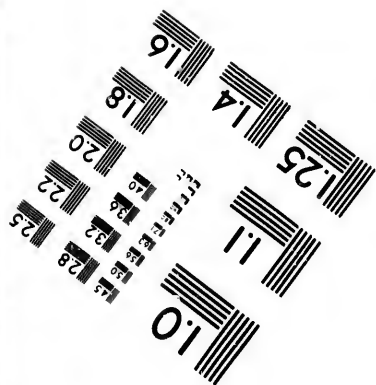
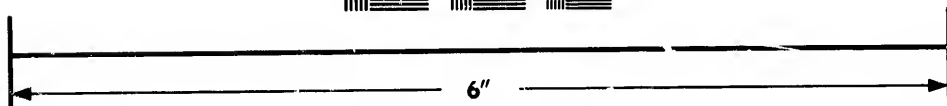
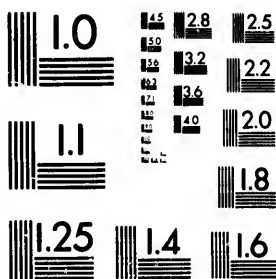
AREHAYE, a town of France, in the Limousin, on the river Dordogne, 18 miles S. E. of Tulle, and 25 N. W. of Aurillac. Lon. 29. 33. lat. 45. 5.

AREHIZAN, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the diocese of Seez, with the title of a marquissate. It is seated on an eminence, in the middle of a fine fertile plain, on the banks of the river Orne, and carries on a considerable trade. It is 12 miles N. W. of Seez, 12 S. E. of Falaise, and 110 W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 48. 24.





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ARLLOW, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, 13 miles S. of Wicklow. Lon. 11. 15. lat. 52. 55.

ARLES, a large, handsome, and ancient town of France, in the government of Provence, with an archbishop's see, and an academy, consisting of 30 gentlemen. The country about it is as pleasant as any part of France, and it produces good wine, vermillion, manna, oil, and all kinds of fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre, and the obelisk, are the most remarkable. It is seated on the river Rhone, 37 miles W. of Aix, and 12 S. E. of Nismes. Lon. 22. 18. lat. 43. 40.

* **ARLES**, a town of France, in Rouffillon, 15 miles from Perpignan, with a Benedictine abbey; there is here a famous tomb, in which it is pretended there is water enters miraculously on certain days of the year.

* **ARLESHEM**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the bishoprick of Basle, or Basle, where the canons of that city reside.

* **ARLEUF**, a town of France, in the generality of Moulins, and election of Chateauchinon.

ARLEUX, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in Cambresis, with a castle. It was taken by the French in 1645, and retaken by the Allies in 1711. The French got possession again the same month, and drove them away. It is five miles S. of Douay, and 108 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 46. lat. 50. 17.

ARLON, an ancient town of the Netherlands, which was formerly a strong place; but is now dismantled, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is seated on a mountain, ten miles N. W. of Luxemburg, 15 S. E. of Montmedi, and 37 N. W. of Mentz. Lon. 23. 20. lat. 49. 45.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, it is 32 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Down, on the W. by Tironne and Monochan, on the N. by Lough-Neagh, and on the S. by Lough. It contains 10,510 houses, 49 parishes, five baronies, and two boroughs, and sends six members to parliament, two for the county, two for Armagh, and two for Charlemont.

ARMAGH, once a considerable town, but now a small village, which gives name to the county of Armagh, in the N. of Ireland. It is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Ireland, and is about

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30 miles S. of Londonderry. Lon. 10. 54. lat. 54. 50.

ARMAGNAC, a province of France, 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, in the government of Guienne. It is bounded on the E. by the river Garonne, on the S. by Bigorre and Bearn, on the W. by Gascony, and on the N. by Condomois and Agenois, and Auch is the capital town. It is fertile in corn and wine, and carries on a trade in brandy, wool, and Bon-Chretien pears, which are excellent.

ARMENIA, a large country in Asia, bounded on the W. by the Euphrates, on the S. by Diarbeker, Curdistan, and Aderbijan, on the E. by Shervan, and on the N. by Georgia. It is one of the most fertile, and finest countries in Asia, being watered by several large rivers. It has had its own kings, but could not keep them long. Part of it belongs to the Persians, and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much addicted to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They are a sort of Christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop.

ARMENTIERS, a small handsome town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, and district of Ypres. It was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1667, who dismantled it, and it now belongs to the French. It is seated on the river Lis, eight miles N. W. of Lille, 30 S. V. of Dunkirk, and 35 S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 20. 27. lat. 50. 40.

ARMIERS, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, seated on the river Sambre, eight miles S. W. of Maubeuge, and 20 S. of Mons. Lon. 21. 15. lat. 50. 15.

ARMIRO, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Macedonia. It is seated on the Gulph de Velo, 30 miles N. W. of the island of Negropont, and 30 S. E. of Larisso. Lon. 41. 10. lat. 38. 34.

ARMUYDEN, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in the island of Walcheren, formerly very flourishing; but now inconsiderable, the sea having stopt up the harbour. The salt-works are its chief resource. It is three miles E. of Middleburg. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 51. 30.

ARNA, a town of Andros, one of the islands of the Archipelago, where there is a harbour.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a town of France, in the dutchy of Burgundy, which carries on a pretty good trade. It is seated in the Auxois, in a valley near the river Aroux, 15 miles N. W. of Baune. Lon. 21. 56. lat. 47. 7.

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- ARNEBERG**, a town of Germany in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Elbe, between Angermund and Werben, three miles from each. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631; but is now subject to the king of Prussia.
- * **ARNEDO**, a town of South America, in Peru, with a harbour, a mile and half from the South Sea, and 25 N. of Lima.
- ARNHEIM**, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, belonging to the Dutch. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIV. but they are now rebuilt. It is seated on the Rhine, eight miles N. of Nimeguen, and 25 E. of Utrecht. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 52. 0.
- ARNE**, a large river of Italy, in Tuscany. It has its source in the Appennines, and passing by Florence and Pisa, falls into the sea a little above it.
- * **ARNOULD ST.** a town of France, in Beauce, on the road from Chartres to Paris, and in the forest of Iveline.
- * **ARNHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and in the bailiwick of Altzey, eight miles from Crutzenach.
- * **ARNSTADT**, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, on the river Gera, ten miles S. of Erford. Lon. 28. 33. lat. 50. 54.
- ARONCHES**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Estramadura, in Spain. It is seated on the river Caro, a little above Badajoz, five miles S. E. of Portalegra, and 20 N. of Elvas. Lon. 11. 14. lat. 14. 39.
- ARONA**, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, with a strong castle. It is one mile from Angiera, which stands on the other side of the lake Maggiore, on which it is seated, 24 miles N. of Verceil, and 30 N. W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 5. lat. 45. 41.
- * **AROOI**, a town of the Russian empire, in the Ukraïn, seated on the river Oeca, 200 miles N. of Moscow. Lon. 55. 50. lat. 51. 58.
- * **AROSBAY**, a town of the East Indies, on the coast of the island of Madura, near the island of Java. Lon. 127. 0. lat. 9. 30.
- * **ARFINE**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terradi Lavoro. It is eight miles N. of Aquino, and 55 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 20. lat. 41. 45.
- * **ARQUA**, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, and territory of Venice, remarkable for the tomb of Petrarch. It is ten miles S. E. of Padua, and five N. E. of East. Lon. 29. 17. lat. 45. 43.

- * **ARQUES**, a town of France, in Normandy, in the territory of Caux, seated on a small river of the same name, four miles S. E. of Dieppe, and three N. E. of Longueville. Lon. 18. 50. lat. 49. 54.
- ARRAGON**, a kingdom, and one of the most considerable provinces of Spain, bounded on the N. by the Pyrenean mountains, which separate it from France, on the W. by Navarre and the two Castiles, on the S. by the kingdom of Valencia, on the E. by a part of Valencia and Catalonia. The air is pure and wholesome; but the country, tho' abounding in rivers, is in want of good water to drink. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers; but in other places it is dry and sandy. It produces saffron, and there are mines of salt in plenty. It was united to the crown of Spain in 1478. Saragossa is the capital town, and the Ebro is the most considerable river.
- ARRAN**, an island in Scotland, in the fifth of Clyde, between Cantire and Cunningham, with the title of an Earldom. There is plenty of fishing about it.
- ARRAN**, a town of Switzerland, seated on the river Aar, 25 miles S. W. of Baden, where the Protestant cantons hold their diet.
- ARRAS**, a town of the Netherlands, and capital of the county of Artois, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its fine church, and well furnished library. A great part of the fortifications were built by Vauban. It is divided into two towns, the Upper and the Lower, and is seated on the river Scarpe, 12 miles S. W. of Douay, 22 N. W. of Cambrai, 35 N. W. of Amiens, and 105 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 26. lat. 50. 17. It belongs to the French.
- ARROE**, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic sea, to the N. of the island Dulcen, and a little to the S. of Funen. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 55. 20.
- * **ARROJO-DE-ST.-SERVAN**, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, eight miles S. of Merida, and 25 E. of Badajoz. Lon. 12. 10. lat. 38. 40.
- ARSAKAS**, a town of the Russian empire, in the territory of Morduates, seated on the river Mokcha-reca, on the road to Astrachan, 300 miles S. by E. of Moscow, and 500 N. by W. of Astrachan. It was here general Doldiruki punished the rebellious Cossacks.
- ARTA**, a considerable and ancient sea-port town in Europe, in Lower Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see, and where there

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are more christians than Mahometans. It carries on a considerable trade, and it is seated on the river Afdhas, 22 miles N. E. of Previsa, 87 W. by S. of Larissa, and 70 N. by W. of Lepanto. Long. 39. 0. lat. 39. 28.

ARTOIS, a province of France, in the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by Flanders, and partly on the E. and by Hainhalt, Cambresis, and Picardy on the S. and W. It is one of the best provinces in France; and is 62 miles in length, and about 30 in breadth. Its trade consists of corn, flax, hops, wool, oil, and cloth. The inhabitants are sincere and laborious; and are greatly attached to the ancient customs and privileges.

* **ARTONNE**, an ancient but small town of France, in Lower Auverne, seated on the river Merges; and famous for being the abode of several popish saints.

* **ARVERI**, an isle of France, in Saintonge, to the S. of the mouth of the river Suder, and to the E. of the river of Marene. It produces a great number of ever-green trees; and has a town of the same name.

ARUBA, an island near the continent of Terra Firma, in America; subject to the Dutch. Lon. 308. 5. lat. 12. 30.

ARUNDEL, a town in Suffex, with the title of an earldom; and which has a great market on Thursdays, and a small one on Saturdays. The fairs are on May 14 for cattle and hogs; on August 21 for hogs, cattle, and sheep; on December 25 for cattle and sheep; and on December 17 for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is seated on the side of a hill on the river Arun, over which it has a wooden bridge, where ships of 100 tons may ride. The ancient castle is seated on the river Tame, and is said to be a mile in compass. It is 8 miles E. of Chichester, and 55 S. W. by S. of London. It is governed by a mayor and burgeses, and sends two members to parliament. It has two streets paved with stone; about 200 houses, which are also built with stone, and about 800 inhabitants. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 50. 45.

ARZILLA, an ancient and handsome sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It was once in the possession of the Portuguese, who abandoned it long since. It is 100 miles N. W. of Fez; and 60 S. S. W. of Tangier. Lon. 12. 10. lat. 35. 30.

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* **ASAD-ABAD**, or **ASED-ABAD**, a handsome town of Asia, in Persia, in Irac-agemi; 68 miles N. E. of Amaden. Long. 66. 5. lat. 36. 20.

ASAPH, ST. a town in Flintshire, in North Wales, with a bishop's see; and is commonly called a city on that account. It is seated on the river Elwy, where it unites with the river Clayd; and over both there is a bridge. It is a very poor place; and is of note only for its cathedral. It has a small market on Saturdays; and four fairs on Easter Tuefday, July 15, October 16, and December 26, all for cattle. It is 24 miles W. N. W. of Chester; and 212 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 53. 18.

* **ASCHERLEBEN**, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, seated on the river Eine. It was raised out of the ruins of Ascania, from whence the princes of the house of Anhalt proceeded.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of the elector of Mentz, who has a palace in this city. It is the place where the king of Great Britain took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. His army was attacked by the French the next day in their march to Hanaw; but they were repulsed. It is 20 miles E. of Franckfort, and 40 E. of Mentz. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 50. 14.

ASCENTION, an island in the ocean between Africa and Brasil, discovered in 1508. It was said to be in want of water; but that is a mistake, for there is a good spring 8 miles from the sea-side, behind a very high mountain. If any ships should happen to touch there, there are plenty of good tortoises or turtles for their subsistence; besides goats, and land-crabs. Sometimes the East India ships, in their return home, call here to supply themselves with these turtles, which often prove a great succour. Lon. 5. 0. lat. 8. 0.

ASCOLI, a pretty large and populous town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, and territory of the church, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, at the bottom of which runs the river Fronto; 30 miles N. E. of Aquila; 50 S. of Ancona; and 75 N. E. of Rome. Long. 31. 23. lat. 42. 47.

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ASCOLI DE SATRIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitinate; with a bishop's fee. It is seated on a mountain 27 miles N. W. of Acerenza; 37 E. of Benevento; and 70 E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 15. lat. 41. 8.

* **ASHBRITTLE**, a village in Somersetshire, 5 miles W. of Willington, with a fair, on February 25, for cattle.

* **ASHBORN**, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturdays; and 7 fairs: on February 13, for horses of all sorts and horned cattle; on April 3, May 21, and July 5, for horses, horned cattle, and wool; on August 16, for horses and horned cattle; on October 20, and November 29, for coarse heavy horses and horned cattle. It is seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, over which there is a stone bridge, in a rich soil, and is a pretty large town, though not so flourishing as formerly. It is 10 mile N. E. of Uttoxeter, and 133 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 53. 0.

ASHBURTON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesdays for wool and yarn only; and on Saturdays for provisions of all sorts. The fairs are on the first Thursdays in March, the first Thursday in June, August 10, and November 11, principally for horned cattle. It sends two members to parliament, and is one of the 4 stannery towns. It is seated among the hills, which are remarkable for tin and copper; and has a very handsome church; as also a chapel, which is turned into a school. It stands near the river Dart, 19 miles S. W. of Exeter; 25 N. E. of Plymouth; and 191 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 50. 30.

* **ASH**, a village of Kent, not far from Canterbury, with 2 fairs on March 25 and September 29, for pedlar's ware.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a town in Leicestershire, with a plentiful market on Saturdays, and four fairs on Easter Tuesday and Whit Tuesday for horses, cows, and sheep; on St. Bartholomew and St. Simon and Jude for horses and cows. It had a castle with a very high tower, a great part of which is still standing. It has also a good free-school, and is 13 miles S. of Derby; 19 N. of Coventry; and 98 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 52. 40.

ASHFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs on May

17 and September 9 for horses, cattle, and pedlar's ware. It is 24 miles S. E. of Maidstone, 14 S. W. of Canterbury, and 57 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 51. 15.

* **ASHILL**, a village of Somersetshire, 5 miles E. of Taunton, with two fairs on Easter Wednesday, and the first Wednesday after September 8, for all sorts of cattle and pedlar's ware.

* **ASHINGTON**, a village of Suffex, 10 miles S. of Hertham, with one fair on July 10 for sheep and cattle.

* **ASHOVER**, a village in Derbyshire, six miles S. of Chesterfield, with two fairs on April 25, and October 15, for cattle and sheep.

* **ASHTON UNDER LINE**, a village in Lancashire, six miles E. of Manchester, with two fairs on August 5, and December 3, for horned cattle, horses, and toys.

ASIA, one of the four great parts of the world, and the second in order. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea, on the E. by the Eastern Ocean, which is part of the South Sea, on the S. by the Indian Sea, and on the W. by Europe and Africa. It is of larger extent than any of the three parts in our continent; and is generally said that the first man was created here; though many are of a different opinion, arising from the uncertainty where the garden of Eden was placed. But, be that as it will, arts and sciences were early cultivated here; though they are thought to come originally from Egypt: but all the considerable religions now known had their first beginning in Asia; and there are still a great number of people who maintain their ancient tenets, which, according to them, are a hundred thousand years old. They have one sort of religion in China, and another in India, whose priests are the Brachmins; not to mention the Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, whose beginnings are sufficiently known to all the world. This was the seat of several ancient empires, or monarchies; such as that of the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks. It is 4740 miles in length from the Dardanel on the W. to the eastern shore of Tartary; and 4380 in breadth from the most southern part of Malacca, to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla. It may be divided into 10 great parts, namely, Turkey in Asia, Arabia, Persia, the Mogul's Empire, with the two Peninsulas of India, Thibet, China, and Corea,

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Corea, Great and Little Bocharia, with Carazm, Little and Great Tartary, Siberia, and the Islands. The governments of Asia are generally monarchical; and Turkey, Persia, the Mogul's Empire, Thibet, and China, are subject to single monarchs; but the rest is divided among several sovereigns; inasmuch, that there are reckoned seven emperors, and 30 kings, besides petty princes, and the rajas of India, which are very numerous. With regard to the extent of their religions, the Christian is but small in respect of the Mahometan, which comprehends one third of Asia; and the Pagan is about twice as much extended as the Mahometan. Beside these, some pretend there is the natural religion, which has about as many followers as the Christian. The languages are so many and so various, that it is impossible to enumerate them; but the chief are the Turkish, the Grecian, the Arabick, the Chinese, the Persian, and the Old Indian. In short, every country and island has almost a distinct language. Besides the animals we have in Europe, there are lions, leopards, tigers, camels, elephants, rhinoceroses, and many others. There are several great lakes; but the principal are the Caspian Sea, which is 2000 miles in circumference, and the Lake Aral, which is about half as much, and has not been long known to the Europeans. As for the rivers, I shall not mention them here, but refer to their proper places.

ASIA THE LESS, now called Natolia; which see.

* **ASINARA**, an island of Italy, on the western coast of Sardinia, 17 miles N. of Salsari. Lon. 26. o. lat. 41. o.

ASITO, a town of Italy, in Perugia, and in the pope's territories, 16 miles S. E. of Perugia, and 80 N. of Rome. Lon. 41. 10. lat. 43. o.

ASKEATON, a town of Ireland, in the province of Munster, in the county of Limerick, seated on the river Shannon, and sends two members to parliament.

* **ASKRIG**, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with three fairs on May 11, and the first Tuesday in June, for woollen cloth, pewter, brass, and millenary goods; and in October 28 and 29 for horned cattle, woollen-cloth, pewter, and millenary goods. It is six miles S. by E. of York, and 175 N. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 53. 50.

ASMER, a province of India, on this side the Ganges, between the river Sind, or Indus, and the province of Delli.

ASMIND, or **ASMILD**, an old celebrated convent of Denmark, in North Jutland, founded in 1164, but at present is a royal fief.

* **ASNA**, or **ESNA**, a town of Upper Egypt, seated on the river Nile, so near the cataract that it may be heard from thence. In the middle of it there is an ancient temple closed on three sides; and in the front there are 24 columns very well preserved; they support stones placed cross ways, on which rest great tables adorned with hieroglyphicks, in the same manner as the sides and columns. The people here drive a considerable trade into Egypt and Nubia, by means of the Nile, and the caravans that pass over the deserts. The inhabitants are all Arabs, and are governed by a caissif and two sheriffs of their own nation. Lon. 49. 10. lat. 38. 15.

* **ASOLA**, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, and in the Bressan, being part of the territory of the republic of Venice. It is 20 miles S. E. of Bressa, 20 N. E. of Cremona, and 25 N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 27. 48. lat. 45. 15.

* **ASOLO**, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, seated on a mountain 17 miles N. W. of Trevisan, and 10 N. E. of Bassano. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 45. 49.

ASOPH, a town of Coban Tartary, in Asia, seated on the river Don, near its mouth, a little to the E. of the Palus Meotis, or the Sea of Afoph. It has been several times taken and retaken of late years; but in 1739, the contending powers agreed that the fortifications should be demolished, and that the town should remain under the subjection of Russia. Lon. 58. o. lat. 47. 18.

* **ASPEROSA**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Romania, with a bishop's see, and a harbour. It is seated on the coast of the Archipelago, 22 miles S. E. of Nicopoli. Lon. 42. 50. lat. 40. 58.

* **ASSANCALE**, a strong town of Armenia, seated on the river Ares, and on the road from Erzerum to Eivan. There are hot baths greatly frequented, and it is 22 miles E. of Erzerum. Lon. 59. o. lat. 39. 46.

* **ASSANCHIE**, a town of Asia, in Diarbekir, seated on the river Tigris, 40 miles S. E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 28. 20. lat. 36. 40.

ASSENS, a sea-port town of Denmark, in the island of Fiunen. It is the common passage that leads from the duchy of Sleswick to Copenhagen, and is

- 27 miles S. W. of Odensey. Lon. 28. o. lat. 55. 15.
- ASSISIO**, an episcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the Church and Duchy of Spoleto, built on the side of a very high mountain. The church of St. Francis is very magnificent, and is composed of three churches one above another. It is 10 miles S. E. of Perugia, 40 N. W. of Spoleto, and 70 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 12. lat. 43. 4.
- ASSOS**, a sea port town of Natolia, seated on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles S. E. of Troas, and subject to the Turks. Lon. 45. 5. lat. 38. 30.
- ASSUMPTION**, a large and handsome town in S. America, in Proper Paraguay, with a bishop's see. It is populous, and stands in a country fertile in all sorts of corn and fruit. The air is wholesome and temperate, and the trees always green. It is seated on the river Paraguay. Lon. 223. 40. lat. S. 25. 30.
- ASSYRIA**, a country of Asia, which formerly comprehended those provinces of Turkey and Persia, now called Diarbeck, Curdistan, and Irac-Arabi.
- * **ASTABAT**, a very handsome town of Asia, in Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 12 S. of Naksivan. The soil is excellent, and produces good wine. It is the only country which produces ronas, a root which dyes a beautiful red. Lon. 64. o. lat. 39. o.
- ASTERABAT**, a large town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of a province of the same name, seated on the Southern shore of the Caspian Sea, 200 miles N. of Isfahan, and 150 W. of Meshed. Lon. 72. 5. lat. 36. 50.
- * **ASTERAC**, or **ESTERAC**, a territory of France, in Lower Armagnac, which is very populous and fruitful, and Mirande is the capital town.
- * **ASTIER**, ST. a town of France, in Perigord, and in the diocese of Perignex, with a rich Benedictine abbey.
- ASTI**, a handsome and ancient town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a citadel, and a bishop's see. It is the capital of the county of Asti, in Piedmont, and was twice taken by the French, that is, in 1703, and 1745; but the king of Sardinia retook it in 1746. It is seated on the river Tanaro, 12 miles N. E. of Alba, 20 S. W. of Casal, and 22 E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 54. 50.
- ASTORGA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a bishop's see. It is well fortified by art and nature, and is

- seated on a pleasant plain, where there are delicate trouts, 25 miles S. W. of Leon, and 90 W. of Burgos. Lon. 12. o. lat. 42. 20.
- ASTRACHAN**, a town of Tartary, in Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is a large populous place, and has a good harbour, where the Europeans embark for Persia. It is surrounded with strong walls, and is famous for excellent fish; and the melons are as good as in Persia. It rains here but seldom; but the river Wolga, on which it stands, overflows like the Nile; and when the water is run off, the grass grows in less than a month. From Astrachan to Terki, on the side of the Caspian Sea, there are long heaths, which produce a vast quantity of salt, with which the Russians carry on a great trade. It is seated on an island made by the river, 50 miles N. W. of the Caspian Sea, and 188 N. of Terki. Lon. 67. o. lat. 46. 22.
- ASTROP-WELLS**, near Banbury, in Oxfordshire, are resorted to by great numbers on account of the virtues of the waters.
- ASTURIA**, a place of Italy, in the Campagna di Romana, having a good harbour, and a fortified tower.
- ASTURIA**, a province of Spain, with the title of a principality. It is 120 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Biscay, on the S. by Old Castile and the kingdom of Leon, on the W. by Galicia, and on the N. by the ocean. It is divided into two parts, the first of which is called Asturia d'Oviedo; and Oviedo is the capital town. The other is Asturia de Santillana, and Santillana is its capital. This province is full of mountains and forests, and the wine and horses therein are excellent. There are mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermillion. The inhabitants have a good character for being more industrious than in other parts of Spain. This province belongs to the eldest sons of the kings of Spain, who bear the name and the arms thereof.
- * **ASTWICK**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, five miles N. W. of Settle, with one fair on the Thursday before Whitfuntide for horned cattle.
- * **ATACAMA**, a harbour of S. America, in Peru. There is a great desert of the same name, and a chain of mountains which separate Peru from Chili. On the mountains the cold is so violent that pas-

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passengers are sometimes frozen to death. Lon. 309. 10. lat. S. 22. 30.

* **ATALAYA**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, seated on an eminence, with a strong fortress. It is five miles S. of Tomer, and as near the river Tajo. Lon. 10. 5. lat. 39. 25.

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

* **ATENA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Citerior principality, near the river Negro, 22 miles N. of Policastro, and 12 miles N. W. of Marisco. Lon. 33. 8. lat. 40. 28.

ATH, a small, handsome, and very strong town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainhalt. It was taken by the French several times; and last of all, in 1745, though it was afterwards restored to the Austrians. It is seated on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons, 25 S. W. of Brussels, and 25 S. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 50. lat. 50. 35.

ATHENS, a town of Greece, greatly celebrated for the learned men it has produced, it having been the principal academy of the Roman empire. It is now called Athina, and is an archbishop's see: though at present it is inconsiderable to what it was formerly. It contains about 15000 inhabitants, who are chiefly christians of the Greek church, and they speak a corrupt sort of Greek. It has undergone various revolutions, and was taken by the Venetians in 1464, and in 1687, but they were obliged to abandon it, and it is now under the dominion of the Turks. The citadel, formerly called Acropolis, is built on a craggy rock, and has no entrance but on the W. side, and there are several magnificent ruins which sufficiently testify its former grandeur. It is the capital of Livadia, and it is situated on the Gulph Engia, 100 miles N. E. of Misitra, or Lacedemon, 143 S. by E. of Larissa, and 320 S. by W. of Constantinople. Lon. 41. 55. lat. 38. 5.

ATHERTON, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs on April 7, for horses, cows, and sheep; on July 18 for pleasure; on September 19 for horses, cows, and considerable quantities of cheese; and on December 4 for horses and fat horned cattle. It is seated on the river Ankar, and is indifferently large, and well built. It is three miles S. of Stratford upon Avon, 13 S. by W. of Coventry, and 104 N. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 52. 40.

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ATHLONE, a strong town of Ireland, in the county of Westmeath, and province of Connaught, seated on the river Shannon, 60 miles W. of Dublin. Lon. 9. 30. lat. 53. 20.

ATHOL, a county in the middle of Scotland, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the shire of Badenoch, Broadalbin on the S. Gauria on the E. and Lochaber on the W. It abounds with lakes; and Blair is the capital town.

ATHOS, or **MONTE SANTO**, a high mountain of Greece, in Macedonia, and in a peninsula to the S. of the gulph of Connessa. Its shadow reaches as far as the island of Lemnos a little before sun-set. It is inhabited by a great number of Caloyers, or Greek monks, who have a great many monasteries upon it; and no women are allowed to come within sight of them. These monasteries are as strong as so many forts. It is 70 miles E. of Salonichi. Lon. 43. 35. lat. 40. 0.

ATHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, seated on the river Barrow, 12 miles S. of Kildare, not far from the borders of Queen's county. Lon. 10. 30. lat. 53. 0.

ATLAS, a chain of high mountains in Africa, which separates Barbary from Beldalgered, and runs from E. to W. It is inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit. These are the mountains from whence the Atlantic Ocean takes its name.

ATOCY, or **ATTOCK**, the capital town of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, in Asia. It was lately the boundary between Persia and India; and when the Great Mogul was prisoner to Kowli Khan, sovereign of Persia, he was obliged to surrender it to that prince. Lon. 90. 40. lat. 32. 20.

ATRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Abruzzo, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a craggy mountain, four miles from the Adriatick Sea, or Gulph of Venice, and 10 S. E. of Teranio. Lon. 31. 38. lat. 42. 45.

ATTIGNI, a town of France, in Champagne. It is an ancient place, where several of the kings of France had their residence. It is seated on the river Aisne, eight miles S. E. of Rhetel, and

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20 N. E. of Rheims. Lon. 22. 17. lat. 49. 30.

ATTLEBURY, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a good market on Thursdays for fat bullocks; and three fairs, on April, Holy Thursday, and August 15, for cattle and toys. It is 14 miles N. E. of Thetford, 15 S. W. of Norwich, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 15. lat. 52. 33.

AVA, a kingdom of Asia, beyond the Ganges, lying on the gulph of Bengal. It has a capital of the same name, which is pretty large and populous. The houses are all of wood, and the streets are as frait as a line. The king's palace is very large, and built of stone, and greatly embellished with gilding. The inhabitants are well shaped, with good features, and an olive complexion. The women are small, but whiter than the men, and very well shaped. Their black hair is tied up behind; and when they go abroad they wear a piece of cotton cloth loose on the top of their heads. They wear a cotton garment close to their bodies, which reaches down to the middle of the thigh, and under that they have a kind of petticoat which is open before, and almost every step will discover what decency should oblige them to hide. This, they say, was an invention of a queen of this country to draw the men from unnatural crimes. They are very fond of the Europeans, and any stranger may have a wife for the time he stays in the country; and during this time they are very careful in the management of the men's affairs, buying and selling all sorts of commodities. If the man has a mind to keep her while he is abroad, he must pay the value of six shillings and eight pence per month, and then she cannot colabit with any other man. The women here are thought to be never the worse for these sort of bargains. Lon. 114. 0. lat. 21. 0.

* **AVA**, a kingdom of Japan, with a town of the same name, which is the capital. It is seated in an island that lies between those of Niphon and Bongo. Lon. 131. 10. lat. 33. 0. There is another kingdom of Ava in Japan, in the peninsula of Niphon. Lon. 159. 0. lat. 35. 20.

AVALON, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and in Auxois, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on the river Coufain, 20 miles S. E. of Auxerre, and 50 W. of Dijon. Lon. 21. 22. lat. 47. 38.

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AUBAGNE, a town in Provence, in the road from Marfeilles to Toulon. It is seated on the river Vaune, ten miles S. E. of Merfailles, and 17 N. W. of Toulon. Lon. 23. 22. lat. 43. 17.

AUBE, a considerable river of France, which rises in a mountain on the S. extremity of the wood of Auberive; and crossing part of Champagne falls into the Seine below Plancy.

* **AUBENAS**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the Lower Viverais, seated on the river Ardesche, at the foot of the mountains called the Cevennes, 15 miles N. W. of Viviers. Lon. 22. 2. lat. 44. 40.

* **AUBENTON**, a town of France, in Picardy, seated on the river Aube, ten miles S. of Vervins, and 11 S. W. of Roeroi. Lon. 21. 55. lat. 49. 51.

* **AUBETERRE**, a town of France, in the Angoumois, seated on the river Dronne, 22 miles S. of Angouleme, and 22 W. of Perigeux. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 45. 15.

AUBIGNI, a town of France, in Berry, with a castle, and the title of a dutchy, which belongs to the duke of Richmond, in right of the dutchefs of Portsmouth, who was also dutchefs of Aubigni, and from whom he is descended. It is seated on the river Nerre, in an agreeable plain, 22 miles N. of Bourges, and 25 S. of Orleans. Lon. 20. 6. lat. 47. 29.

AUBIN, a town of Jerfey, on the coast of Normandy, belonging to England, which is the best harbour in the whole island, and is defended by a fort.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the diocese of Rennes. It is famous for a battle between the viscount of Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, afterwards Lewis XII. in 1438, when the latter was made prisoner. It is ten miles E. of Rennes, and 12 S. of Antrain. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 48. 15.

* **AUBONNE**, a handsome town of Swifferland, in the canton of Berne, seated on a river of the same name, in the territory of Vaux, four miles N. of the lake of Geneva, and ten W. of Laufanne. Lon. 25. 24. lat. 48. 30.

AUBURN, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is but an indifferent town, and is seated on a branch of the river Kennet, 3 miles N. E. of Marlborough, and 81 W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 51. 30:

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AUCH, a town the county of Gascogne. It is divided into two towns, and the finest in France. Clivity of Gers, 37 miles S. by lat. 43. 40.

* **AUCAUGRAT**, a town of the kingdom of France.

* **AUCONBURG**, a town in Huntingdonshire, famous for pedlars.

* **AUDLEY-EN-SAFFRON**, a town in Suffol, 5 miles S. of London.

AUDE, a large river in the Pyrenees, then called the Ales, then from thence into the Mediterranean. N. E. of Narbonne.

AUVERO, a town in the lake of Geneva, 10 miles from the lake. Lon. 9. 30.

AVELLINO, a town in the kingdom of Naples, with a castle, and most ruined. It is 12 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 40. 53.

* **AVENCHÉ**, a town in the canton of Swifferland, nothing. It is 12 miles N. of Bern. Lon. 7. 15.

AVERNO, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, 12 miles from Naples. Authors have said that the dead when they see the reason poets but it is now

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- AUNUSSON**, a town of France, in La Marche, on the confines of Limosin, with the title of a viscounty. It has a manufacture of tapistry, which renders it a populous trading place. It is seated on the river Creuse, 37 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 17 E. of Bourgaueuf. Lon. 19. 45. lat. 45. 58.
- AUCH**, a town of France, and capital of the county of Armagnac, and metropolis of Gascony, with an archbishop's see. It is divided into the upper and lower town, and the cathedral is one of the finest in France. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain near the river Gers, 37 miles W. of Toulouse, and 375 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 10. lat. 43. 40.
- * **AUCAUGREL**, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on a mountain. Lon. 61. 55. lat. 9. 10.
- * **AUCONBURY**, or **ALCONBURY**, a village in Huntingdonshire, four miles N. W. of Huntingdon, with a fair on June 24 for pedlar's ware.
- * **AUDLEY-END**, a village in Essex, by Saffron Walden, with one fair on August 5 for cheese.
- AUDE**, a large river of France, which rises in the Pyrenean mountains, runs N. by Alec, then to Carcassone, and passes from thence W. thro' Languedoc, falling into the Mediterranean a little to the N. E. of Narbonne.
- AVEIRO**, a town of Portugal, seated on the lake of Vouga, with the title of a dutchy, and a good harbour. It is five miles from the sea, and 30 S. of Porto. Lon. 9. 30. lat. 40. 30.
- AVELLINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the ulterior principate, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 12 miles S. of Benevento, and 25 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 33. lat. 40. 53.
- * **AVENCHÉ**, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Swisserland, but now is almost come to nothing. It is four miles S. W. of Morat, five N. W. of Friburg, and 15 W. of Bern. Lon. 24. 37. lat. 46. 50.
- AVERNO**, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying in a narrow valley which is two miles long, and about one broad. Authors have formerly said that the water was so bad that birds dropt down dead when flying over it. And for this reason poets called it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poisonous

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- quality; for, birds not only fly over it, but swim upon it. A little to the W. of the lake is cave where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumaean Sybil. There is also some old walls standing, that some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.
- AVERSA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a very fine plain, eight miles S. of Capua, and eight N. of Naples. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 41. 0.
- AVES**, or the Island of birds, lies in S. America, in lat. 11. 451. to the S. of Porto Rico, and to the S. E. of the island Bonair, with a good harbour proper for the careening of ships. It is so called from the great number of birds that frequent it. There is another of the same name lying to the N. of this lat. 15. 0. and another in N. America, near the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in lat. 50. 5.
- AVENNES**, a small but strong town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainhalt, subject to France. It is seated on the river Hesper, 25 miles E. of Cambrai, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 53. lat. 50. 10.
- * **AVOZE**, a small territory of France, in Normandy, with the title of a viscounty. It produces corn, flax, and plenty of apples. Towards the sea there are salt-works, where they make very fine white salt. It feeds a great number of horned cattle, which are sold at Paris. Honfleur and Port Levique are the principal towns.
- AVUSTE**, or **AUSTA**, an island in the Adriatic Sea, on the coast of Dalmatia, near Ragusa, subject to Venice. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 42. 35.
- AUGUSTIN**, St. a fort of N. America, on the E. coast of Florida, and on the extremity of a neck of land, to the N. of which there is a bay with an island. It lies on the frontiers of Georgia, and the English have several times attempted to take it, but without success. Lat. 8. 30.
- AUGUSTINE**, a cape of S. America, in Brasil, 300 miles N. E. of the Bay of All Saints. Lon. 35. 35. lat. 8. 30.
- AUGUSTOW**, a small, but strong, town of Poland, in the dutchy and palatinate of Podlaskia, seated on the river Nariew, 44 miles N. of Biellit, 100 N. by E. of Watsaw, and 175 E. of Dartzick. Lon. 41. 37. lat. 53. 25.

AVIGLIANO, a small town of Italy, in Piedmont, seven miles W. of Turin, and ten N. of Pignerol. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 44. 40.

AVIGNON, a handsome and large town of France, in Provence, and capital of a territory of the same name, which depends on the pope, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It was formerly the residence of the popes before they removed to Rome. The churches are very handsome, and there was a famous bridge of 19 arches, which are now reduced to three. There is an inquisition erected here, but it is not so rigorous as those of Spain and Portugal, because the Jews are allowed to have a synagogue here. It is advantageously seated on the river Rhone, 12 miles S. of Orange, 40 N. of Aix, 17 N. E. of Arles, and 20 E. of Nîmes. Lon. 22. 29. lat. 43. 57.

AVILA, an ancient, pleasant, and strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with an university. They have a manufacture of fine cloth, and it is seated in a fine large plain, surrounded with mountains that are covered with fruit trees and vineyards. It is 30 miles S. W. of Segovia, 40 S. E. of Salamanca, and 40 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 22. lat. 40. 35.

AVILES, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, in Assuria d'Oviedo, on the Bay of Biscay, 25 miles N. of Oviedo. Lon. 11. 36. lat. 43. 41.

AVIS, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 17 miles W. of Alentejo, 22 N. of Evora, and 60 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 30. lat. 38. 40.

AUKLAND BISHOPS, a town in the bishoprick of Durham, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs on Holy Thursday, June 21, and on the Thursday before Old Michaelmas day, for cattle and sheep. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, and is noted for its castle, beautifully repaired about 100 years ago, for its chapel, whose architecture is very curious, and for its bridge. It is eight miles S. by W. of Durham, and 254 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 33. lat. 54. 44.

* **AULCATER**, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs on Tuesday before April 5, May 18, and October 17, for horses and sheeps. It was formerly more consider-

able than it is at present, and is 14 miles W. S. W. of Warwick, seven W. of Stratford upon Avon, and eighty-one N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 43. lat. 52. 15.

* **AULPS**, a town of France, in Provence, in the diocese of Frejus, with the title of a Vigueria. Lon. 24. 5. lat. 43. 40.

AUMALE. See ALBERMARLE.

* **AUNAY**, a town of France, in the generality of Orleans, and election of Blois. There is also an abbey of the same name in Normandy, and diocese of Bayeux of the Cistercian order, which is very rich.

* **AUNEAU**, a town of France, in the territory of Chartres, with an old castle. It is ten miles from Chartres, and 35 from Paris.

AVANIS, a small territory of France, to the N. of Poitou, from which it is separated by the river Sèvre. It is bounded on the W. by the ocean, and on the E. and S. by Saintonge. It is a dry country, and yet produces corn and plenty of wine. In the low marshy grounds there are meadows which feed a great many cattle. Wood is very scarce, but there are many salt marshes, out of which they make as good salt as any in Europe. As it has several sea-port towns, it carries on a good trade, particularly in brandy. Rochelle is the capital.

AVON, a river that rises in Wiltshire, and running W. to Bath, becomes navigable there, and continues its course to Bristol, where it falls into the Bristol channel a few miles N. W. of that city.

AVON, a river that rises in Leicestershire, and running S. W. by Warwick, continues its course by Evesham, and falls into the Severn at Tewksbury, in Gloucestershire.

AURACH, a town of Germany, in the S. part of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Erms, 15 miles from Tubingen, and 25 W. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 4. lat. 48. 25.

AURANCHES, an ancient town of France, in Lower Normandy, in a territory called Avranchin, with a bishop's see. This territory is 30 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and the air is mild and temperate. The cyder that is made here is thought to be the best in Lower Normandy. The town is seated in a mountain near the river See, a mile and half from the ocean, 22 S. of Courtances,

and 30 E. lat. 48. 41.

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AURAY, a sea-port town of France, in Brittany, in the gulph of Maubian. It is eight miles W. of Vannes, 15 S. E. of Hennebon, and 58 S. W. of Rennes. Lon. 14. 40. lat. 47. 48.

AURE, a river of Normandy, in France, that rises in the parish of Parfouru, six miles from the sea. It unites with the Drome in the parish of Malfons, and gradually disappears, but it is thought to rise again at Port-en-Bessin.

AURENGBAD, a large town of India, in Asia, and capital of the province of Baglagat, in the dominions of the great Mogul. It is a trading populous place, and is seated in a very fruitful country, 140 miles S. E. of Surat, and 145 N. E. of Goa. Lon. 93. 30. lat. 19. 10.

AURICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in E. Friesland, with a castle where the count resides. It is seated in a plain surrounded with forests full of game, 12 miles N. E. of Einbden, and 20 N. of Oldenburg. Lon. 25. 0. lat. 53. 28.

* **AURILLAC**, a considerable and populous town of France, in the Lower Auvergne, with a secular abbey. It is seated on the river Jordane, 30 miles S. W. of St. Flour, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 3. lat. 44. 55.

AUSBURG, or **AUGSBURG**, a handsome, large, famous, and ancient town of Germany, and circle of Swabia, with a bishop's see. It is an imperial city, or sovereign state, being governed by the town-council and the representatives of the burghers, who are half Protestants and half Papists. The churches, town-house, and other public buildings are very magnificent. It is surrounded with fine pasture land, beautiful and very fertile plains, with large forests full of all sorts of game. It was in the bishop's palace where the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles, held in the year 1550; and from hence it is called the confession of Ausburg, which occasioned a civil war in the empire between the Protestants and Papists, that lasted upwards of 20 years. The bishop is one of the ecclesiastical princes of the empire, but has no share in the government of the town. It was taken by the French in 1703, but they abandoned it in the year following, after the battle of Hockstadt. It is seated between the river Werdach and Lech, 20 miles

N. W. of Munich, 62 S. of Nuremberg, 125 E. of Straßburg, and 200 W. of Vienna. Lon. 28. 28. lat. 48. 24.

* **AUSTLE**, ST. a village of Cornwall, that has formerly been of some account; and it has now three fairs on Good Friday, Whit-Tuesday, and November 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is six miles W. of Foy.

AUSTRIA, a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, on the E. by Hungary, on the S. by Styria, and on the W. by the archbishopric of Saltzberg. The river Ens divided it into the Upper and Lower; Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz is capital of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany by the fertility of its soil, the plenty of its pastures, the wholesomeness of the air, and the beauty of the country. Corn, wine, and fruit are very plenty; and the saffron is better than that which comes from the East-Indies. We must not confound Proper Austria with the Circle of Austria, which is the chief of the Circles of the empire; nor yet with the territories of the house of Austria. It was long since made an archduchy, and enjoys great privileges.

AUTHIE, a river of France, that rises on the borders of Picardy and Artois, and runs between the mouths of the Somme and Canche into the sea.

AUTRE EGLISE, a village of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, to which the left wing of the French army extended when the confederates obtained a signal victory over the French at Ramilles in 1706. It is two miles N. E. of Ramilles, and 20 N. of Namur. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 50. 40.

AUTUN, an ancient and very handsome town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and capital of the Autunois, with a bishop's see. It contains very fine monuments of antiquity, but is not so considerable as it was formerly, since it was ruined by the Saracens in 730. It is seated at the foot of three large mountains near the river Aroux, 45 miles E. by S. of Nevers, 40 S. W. of Dijon, 30 W. of Chalons, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 21. 58. lat. 45. 57.

AUVERGNE, a province of France, about 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Bourbonnois, on the E. by Toretz and Velay, on W. by Limousin, Quercy, and La Marche.

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che, and on the S. by Rovergne, and the Cevennes. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and this last is called Limagne, which is one of the most fertile and pleafant countries in the world. Auvergne fupplies Lyons and Paris with fat cattle, and makes a large quantity of cheefe; and has manufactures of feveral kinds. The inhabitants are fo induftrious that 10 or 12000 labourers and tinkers go into Spain and other countries every year. The principal rivers are the Allier, the Dordogne, and the Alagnon. There are three remarkable high mountains, and feveral mineral fprings. Clermont is the capital of the whole province.

AUXERRE, an ancient town of France, in the dutchy of Burgundy, and capital of the Auxerrois, with a bifhop's fee. The epifcopal palace is one of the handfomeft in France, and the churches are very beautiful. It is very advantageoufly fituated for trade with Paris on the river Yone, 25 miles S. of Sens, and 92 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 14. lat. 47. 54.

AUXONNE, a small fortified town of France, in the dutchy of Burgundy. It is feated on the river Saone, where there is a bridge of 23 arches to facilitate the running off of the waters after the overflowing of the river. At the end of the bridge there is a caufway 2250 paces long. It is 17 miles E. of Dijon, 12 N. W. of Dole, and 185 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 4. lat. 47. 11.

* **AUXOIS**, a small territory of France, in Burgundy, of which Semur is the capital.

AWLAN, a small imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, feated on the river Kochen, 15 miles W. of Oetting, and 12 N. of Heidenheim. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 48. 52.

AXBRIDGE, a town in Somerfethire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on March 25, and June 11, for cattle, fheep, cheefe, and toys. It is feated under Mendip-hills, which are rich in lead mines, and proper for feeding cattle. It is a mayor town, confifting of one principal ftreet, which is long but narrow. It is ten miles N. W. of Wells, and 130 W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 51. 30.

AXEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, which was taken by the French in 1747. It is feated in a morafs, 12 miles N. of Ghent, and 15 W. of Antwerp. Lon. 21. 24. lat. 51. 17.

AXIM, a territory on the gold-coaft of

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Guinea, and contains two or three towns or villages, lying on the fea-shore. The negro inhabitants are generally rich, and fell a great deal of gold to the Englifh and Dutch. They are likewife induftrious in fifhing and tilling the ground, which produces a prodigious quantity of rice, which they transport to other places on the coaft, and bring back Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm-oil. They all go naked in the fame manner as on the reft of the coaft, having nothing to hide their nakednefs but a clout. The Dutch have a fort and factory here, called St. Antony. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 5. 0.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs on April 25, Wednesday after June 24, and the firft Wednesday after September 29, all for cattle. It is feated on the river AX, near the edge of the county, in the great road from London to Exeter, and was a place of fome note in the time of the Saxons. This town has a port-reve; but has no conftable, nor any other officer. It has one church, and about 200 houfes; but the ftreets, tho' paved, are fomething narrow. Here is a small manufactory of broad and narrow cloths; alfo fome carpets are here made in the Turkey manner. It is 25 miles E. by N. of Exeter, 43 W. by S. of Salifbury, and 146 on the fame point from London. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 50. 40.

AXUMA, formerly a large and handfome town of Abyffinia, and capital of the whole empire, but at prefent it is no more than a village. However there are a great number of ruins which fhew that it has been a large place. It is 125 miles W. of the Red Sea. Lon. 54. 0. lat. 14. 13.

* **AY**, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Marne, a mile and half N. E. of Eperna, and 12 S. of Rheims, remarkable for its excellent wines. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 49. 4.

AYAMONTE, a fea-port town of Spain, in Andaluna, with a ftrong cattle built on a rock. It fupplies the fhips with failors that are bound to the Weft-Indies, and is feated at the mouth of the river Guadiana, oppofite to Caftro Martna. It is 15 miles E. of Tavira, 90 W. of Seville, and 80 N. W. of Cadiz. Lon. 10. 35. lat. 37. 9.

AYMOUTH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Mers, which was formerly fortified to curb the garrifon of Berwick, from

from which it is 45. lat. 55. 5.

* **AZAMOR**, a town of Africa, in the province of Senegal, and in the province formerly vefted in the Portugals, and ruined by the Portugals. Lon. 10. 30. lat. 12. 30.

* **AZAY**, a town of France, feated on the river of Tours, a league from Tours. Lon. 18. 5.

AZEM, ASEM, a town of Afia, in the province of Aftor, a very fertile, and famous for its filver, iron, and copper. The king of Aftor is feated on the river of gum-lac, and the fifh of all Aftor is well made, and is a delicacy. The principal trade is in many feveral manufactures, the capital town is Aftor.

AZERQUE, a river of France, in the province of Languedoc.

* **AZMER**, a town of the dominion of the king of Portugal, a province with an extremely large territory, and a very large town, sometimes got by their children, and the inhabitants are very rich, and the roads are very good, and the oxen, which are the principal trade, are very good. The principal trade is in falt-petre.

* **AZO**, a town of Portugal, feated on the river of Azem, on the river of Azem. Lon. 25. 0.

AZOR. See AZORES.

AZORES, a group of iflands in the Atlantic Ocean, 500 leagues from the continent. They were difcovered in the 15th century. Angra, in the ifland of Terceira, is the capital, and here is very good produce, corn, grapes, &c. plenty. The principal trade is in the Portugals. Lon.

BAB-EL-MANDIB, a town between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, and which is

from which it is six miles N. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 55. 50.

- * **AZAMOR**, a small sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Duquela. It was formerly very considerable, but was ruined by the Portuguese in 1513. Lon. 10. 30. lat. 32. 50.
- * **AZAY**, a town of France in Touraine, seated on the river Inder, 15 miles S. W. of Tours, and ten S. W. of Chinon. Lon. 18. 5. lat. 47. 18.

AZEM, **ASEM**, or **ACHANI**, a kingdom of Asia, in the N. part of that of Ava. It is very fertile, and contains mines of gold, silver, iron, and lead, which belong to the king. They have a great quantity of gum-lac, which makes the best varnish of all Asia. The inhabitants are well made, and look upon dog's flesh as a delicacy. They are idolaters, and marry several wives. Kemmerouff is the capital town.

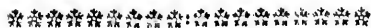
AZERQUE, a river of Lyonnois, in France.

- * **AZMER**, a town of the East-Indies, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, capital of a province of the same name, with an extreme strong castle. It is moderately large, and the Great Mogul sometimes goes thither. They marry their children very young, and the inhabitants are very rude and unpolite. The roads are very stony, and they shoe their oxen, which many use instead of horses. The principal trade of this province consists in salt-petre. Lon. 93. 0. lat. 25. 30.

- * **AZO**, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, seated on the frontiers of the kingdom of Azem, on the river Laquia. Lon. 107. 0. lat. 25. 0.

AZOF. See **ASOPH**.

AZORES, are islands that lie in the Atlantic Ocean, 500 miles W. of Lisbon. They were discovered in the middle of the 15th century, and are nine in number. Angra, in the island of Terceira, is the capital of the whole. The air here is very wholesome, and they produce corn, grapes, fruit, and cattle in plenty. They are sometimes called the Western Islands, and are subject to Portugal. Lon. from 346, to 354. lat. 39.



B

BAB-EL-MANDEL, a strait between the coast of Africa and Arabia, and which unites the Red Sea with the

ocean. There is a small island and a mountain of the same name, from whence it is so called. Lon. 62. 5. lat. 12. 20.

- * **BABENHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is five miles N. of Tübingen. Lon. 26. 46. lat. 48. 39.
- * **BABOLITZA CARETHINA**, or **BABOLITZA**, a town of Hungary, or rather Sclavonia, seated near the river Drave between Poffega and Zygeth.

BABYLON, once a famous city in Asia, and perhaps at that time the largest in the world. It is now so ruined that the place where it stood cannot be discovered with any certainty. However, we are sure that it was seated on the river Euphrates; and as some think over against Bagdad, on the Tygris. This last place is, by many travellers, falsely called Babylon. This was also the name of a city in Egypt, supposed to stand near the place where Cairo stands now. What authors tell us concerning the bigness of Old Babylon is almost incredible; for they affirm it was 366 stadia in circumference, which is about 50 of our statute miles; however, it was not full of houses; for, within the walls, there were not only gardens and orchards, but cultivated fields. It was divided by the Euphrates into two equal parts that communicated by a stone bridge 625 feet in length, and 50 broad. The tower of Babel within this city was built in a square form, and was 460 cubits high; and the circumference at the bottom was 4 or 5000. The hanging gardens at Babylon were such a prodigious work that they passed for one of the seven wonders of the world. There were four of them that contained each four acres of land, and they were supported by vast columns at the top of a palace that was 2,500 paces in circumference, and they were disposed in the form of an amphitheatre. The walls of Babylon were also astonishing, that these also passed for one of the seven wonders; and they were built of bricks, and instead of mortar they made use of bitumen; the circumference was 50 miles as above, and they were 200 feet high, and 50 thick, according to some. There was also a temple consecrated to Belus, whose magnificence corresponded with the grandeur of the city, which was the capital of the Assyrian empire, and afterwards of the Kingdom of Babylon founded by Nabonassar.

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- BACA**, or **BAZA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada: it was formerly very strong. It is 15 miles N. E. of Guadix, and 17 S. W. of Guescar. Lon. 15. 34. lat. 37. 18.
- BACAIM**, or **BAZAIM**, a handsome seaport town of Asia, in the kingdom of Visapour, on the coast of Malabar, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, subject to the Portuguese. It is 50 miles S. of Daman, 20 N. of Bombay, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 90. 40. lat. 19. 0.
- BACANO**, or **BACCANO**, a village of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. It is seated on a small lake, on which it bestows its name, and even a river and a wood, but it has nothing else considerable, only the river is well known on account of the defeat of the Fabii, in the 277th year of Rome.
- BACASERAY**, a town in the peninsula of Crimea, in Little Tartary, where the khan of the Crim Tartars generally resides, and is 60 miles S. of Precop. Lon. 52. 30. lat. 45. 30.
- BACCARACH**, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, formerly imperial, and famous for its wine. It is seated on the Rhine, nine miles E. of Castellau, 20 S. of Coblentz, and 17 E. of Mayence, or Mentz. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 49. 57.
- * **BACH**, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Toln, seated on the river Danube; it was formerly a bishop's see.
- BACHIAN**, one of the Molucca Islands, in the East-Indies, which produces cloves. It is very fruitful, and belongs to the Dutch, who have a fort here. Lon. 142. 35. lat. 0.
- BACHMUT**, a fortified town of Russia, in Europe, in the district of Wornonoch; it is seated on a river of the same name, in a plain on its eastern bank, and is defended by a citadel.
- BACHTA**, a river of Russia, in Asia, that falls into the Jenefey.
- BACHU**, a sea-port of Persia, in the province of Shirvan, seated on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, 300 miles S. of Atrachan, and 120 N. of Ferabat. Lon. 66. 35. lat. 40. 0.
- BACTRIA**, a country formerly so called, which is now part of Usbeck Tartary, and the Persian province of Chorazan.
- BADAJOS**, a large and strong town of Spain, and capital of Estramadura, with a

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- bishop's see, a strong castle, and a famous bridge built by the Romans on the river Guadiana. It was on this bridge that the Portuguese were defeated by Don John of Austria, in 1661. It was besieged by the Allies in 1705, but to no purpose. It is seated on the river Guadiana, in a very fertile territory, abounding in pastures, 12 miles S. E. of Elvas, 100 N. by W. of Seville, and 175 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 11. 27. lat. 38. 35.
- * **BADDLESMORE**, a village in Kent, eight miles W. of Canterbury, with a fair on September 6, for linnen and toys.
- BADELONA**, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, with a fortress on the Mediterranean. It is the place where lord Peterborough landed, in 1704, when he was going to besiege Barcelona, from which it is ten miles E. Lon. 19. 50. lat. 41. 12.
- BADEN**, a small handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and in the margravate of the same name, of which it is capital, with the castle on the top of a mountain, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its baths, from whence it takes its name, and is seated near the Rhine, three miles S. E. of Raftat, 20 N. E. of Straßburg, and 30 S. of Spire. Lon. 26. 54. lat. 48. 50.
- * **BADEN**, the margravate of, in the circle of Swabia, is bounded on the N. by the palatinate and bishoprick of Spire, on the E. by the dutchy of Wirtemberg, and principality of Furstemberg, on the S. by the Brigaw, and on the W. by the Rhine. It is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower.
- BADEN**, an ancient and handsome town of Switzerland, in the county of the same name. It is remarkable for its baths, and the treaty of peace concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It was taken by the cantons of Bern and Zurich, in 1712, who continue masters of it, allowing the Papists liberty of conscience. It is seated on the river Limat, ten miles N. W. of Zurich, and 30 S. E. of Basle, or Basil. Lon. 25. 55. lat. 47. 27.
- BADEN**, a town of Germany, in the arch-dutchy of Austria, famous for its hot baths, which is seated on the river Suechat, 12 miles N. E. of Newstat, and 15 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 20. lat. 48. 0.

BAD-

- BADENWEIL**, the Brigaw margravate the Rhine, and 12 N. lat. 47. 55.
- BADINOCHE**, on the N. Murray, on W. by Loch
- BADIS**, a fort Ruffia, 20 35. lat. 59
- BAEZA**, a la Spain, in a and a bishop the Moors, century, b It is seated N. E. of and 425 S lat. 37. 45.
- * **BAFFO**, a pius, with phos, of w able ruins some broke belonged to a large and are transpar it, which for but falsely.
- BAFFIN'S BA** discovered b who attemptt face to the 70 to 80 deg
- BAFWEN**, a l den, in whic
- * **BAGBOR**, v shire, six m fairon May
- BAGDAD**, or seated on th gris, which but now is The count Arabi, of v a large trac built, and several vaca It is about and is inhab Turks and pretty strong of the river other side, t is looked up It was the c till taken by

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BADENWEILER, a town of Germany, in the Brisgaw, belonging to the lower margravate of Baden. It is seated near the Rhine, ten miles S. E. of Friburg, and 12 N. E. of Basle. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 47. 55.

BADINOCB, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness, on the E. by Murray, on the S. by Athol, and on the W. by Lochabar.

BADIS, a fortress of Livonia, subject to Russia, 20 miles E. of Revel. Lon. 40. 35. lat. 59. 15.

BAEZA, a large and handsome town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university, and a bishop's see. It was taken from the Moors, towards the end of the 15th century, by Ferdinand the Catholick. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, 15 miles N. E. of Jaen, five S. W. of Ubeda, and 425 S. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 58. lat. 37. 45.

* **BAFFO**, a town in the island of Cyprus, with a fort built near ancient Paphos, of which there remain considerable ruins near the port, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. It is a large and agreeable place; and there are transparent stones to the westward of it, which some have taken to be diamonds, but falsely. Lon. 50. 0. lat. 34. 50.

BAFFIN'S BAY, a gulph in N. America, discovered by one Baffin, an Englishman, who attempted to find out a N. W. passage to the South Sea. It extends from 70 to 80 degrees of latitude.

BAFWEN, a lake of Sudermania, in Sweden, in which there is an hundred islands.

* **BAGBOR, WEST**, a village in Somersetshire, six miles N. of Taunton, with a fair on May 12, for cattle of all sorts.

BAGDAD, or BAGDAT, a town of Asia, seated on the E. bank of the river Tygris, which formerly belonged to Persia, but now is in possession of the Turks. The country it stands in is called Irac Arabi, of which it is the capital. It is a large trading place, but is wretchedly built, and thinly peopled, there being several vacant places within the walls. It is about three miles in circumference, and is inhabited by Christians as well as Turks and other religions. It has a pretty strong castle seated on the banks of the river; and over against it, on the other side, there is another town, which is looked upon as the suburbs of Bagdad. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th cen-

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tury: since which it has been taken and retaken several times by the Turks and Persians; and last of all by the Turks, in 1638, and they have been in possession of it ever since. Kouli-Khan besieged this place, but in vain. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Bassora, or Buzzarah, 150 S. by E. of Mousol, and 155 E. of Annah. Lon. 63. 15. lat. 33. 15.

BAGNAGAR, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the kingdom of Golconda, in the peninsula on this side of the Ganges. The inhabitants within the town are the better sort; and the merchants, and meaner people, inhabit the suburbs, which is three miles long. It was the residence of the kings of Golconda before it was taken by Aurengzebe. It was chiefly taken notice of for a magnificent reservoir of water, round which a colonade was built supported by arches. It is seated near the river Nerva, 75 miles S. E. of Solopore, and 150 W. of Masulitapan. Lon. 96. 0. lat. 15. 30.

* **BAGNARA**, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Ulterior Calabria, with the title of a dutchy. It is eight miles S. of Palma. Lon. 33. 48. lat. 38. 15.

* **BAGNAREA**, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and district of Orvieto, with a bishop's see. It is five miles S. of Orvieto, and 12 N. of Viterbo. Lon. 29. 40. lat. 42. 36.

* **BAGNERES**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the county of Bigorre. It is so called on account of its mineral waters, which are good in several diseases. It is seated on the river Adour, ten miles S. E. of Tarb. Lon. 17. 42. lat. 43. 3.

BAGNIALACK, a large town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Bosnia, 60 miles N. E. of Spalatto, and 90 S. of Pofega. Lon. 35. 50. lat. 44. 0.

* **BAGNOLAS**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. It has a very handsome square and two fountains which rise in the middle of the town. It is seated near the river Cese, in which gold-dust has been found, eight miles S. W. of Pont St. Esprit. Lon. 22. 13. lat. 44. 10.

BAHAMA ISLANDS, which are often called the Lucca Islands, lying in the Atlantic ocean. They are very numerous but there are only 12 which are taken much notice of. The gulph of Florida, or Bahama, through which the Spanish galleons sail this way in their passage to Europe;

- Europe; lies between these islands and the continent of Florida.
- BAHAMA PROPER**, an island which gives name to those in the preceding article, lies between 300 and 303 degrees of longitude, and between 26 and 27 of latitude. These islands were discovered by Columbus, in 1492. But for a more particular account see PROVIDENCE.
- BAHAREN ISLAND**, lies in the gulph of Persia, and was formerly very famous for its pearl-fishery, which is now come to nothing. Lon. 67. 55. lat. 26. 0.
- BAHUS**, a strong town of Sweden, and capital of a government of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on a rock in a small island, ten miles N. of Gottenburg, and 150 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 29. 20. lat. 57. 52.
- BAJA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra de Lavoro. It was famous for its hot baths and elegant palaces in the time of the Romans, of which there are some ruins remaining; but it is now otherwise inconsiderable. It is seated on the sea-coast, 12 miles W. of Naples. Lon. 32. 15. lat. 41. 6.
- BAJA**, a populous town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, in a fruitful country, 45 miles N. W. of Esbeck. Lon. 37. 20. lat. 46. 40.
- BAJADOR**, a cape on the W. coast of Africa, S. of the Canary Islands. Lon. 1. 35. lat. 27. 0.
- * **BAIKAL**, a great lake in Siberia, on the road from Muscovy to China. It is of very large extent, and yet the waters are fresh and very clear, but at a distance it looks of a deep green like the sea. There are a great many seals in it which are all of a blackish colour, with multitudes of fish, particularly sturgeons of a monstrous size. The river Angara runs out of this lake to the N. N. W. There are camels here of a very large size, as also musk-deer, which look very like a young buck without horns. They sell their camels to travellers, for which they receive such commodities as they want, for they will not take money. Both men and women are robust, large, and handsome, especially considering the country. In winter both sexes wear long coats made of sheep skins, with a broad girdle round their waists. They have also caps made so as to draw over their ears in cold weather: but as they never wash themselves, or pare their nails, they look very frightful. Their religion is next to none, for they worship dead animals.

- They live in huts made of wood and covered with earth, on the top of which there is a hole to let out the smoke, the fire being made in the middle of them. In spring and autumn great companies of them go out together on horseback to hunt stags, wild sheep, and roe-bucks, of which there are prodigious numbers.
- * **BAILLEUL**, a town of France, in the county of Flanders, formerly very strong, but now without defence. Lon. 20. 25. lat. 50. 45.
- BAKA BANYA**, a royal free-mine town in the kingdom of Hungary.
- * **BAKAN**, a large and handsome town of Asia, in the East-Indies, in the kingdom of Ava, and seated on a river of that name. Lon. 115. 30. lat. 19. 35.
- BAKEWELL**, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 13, Monday after October 10, and Monday after November 22, all for cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Wye among the hills, and the market is good for lead and other commodities. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of Derby, and 142 on the same point from London. It lies in a deep valley, and has a large church with a lofty spire. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 55. 15.
- * **BAROU**, or **BAKA**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Shirvan, seated at the extremity of the gulph of Ghilan, on the Caspian Sea. Lon. 69. 0. lat. 40. 20.
- BAKTSCHISARAI**, the residence of the khan of Tartary, and it lies on the W. side of the Crim. It is an open town between two mountains, and was taken by the Russians, in 1736.
- BALA**, a town of Merionethshire, in North Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on May 14, and July 20, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on a flat near Pemble-meer, by the Welch called Llin Tegid, which is 13 miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and abounds with a fish called a guinad, which is in shape not much unlike a salmon, and its taste is like a trout. The river Dee runs through this lake, which is noted for salmon. It is 36 miles S. W. by W. of Holywell, 87 N. E. by E. of Cardigan, and 184 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 52. 45.
- BALAGATE MOUNTAINS**, are those which divide the coast of Malabar from that of Coromandel. They run almost the whole length

- length of the Ganges from
- * **BALAGNA**, the island of Calvi.
- * **BALAGNA**, a province of the river W. or Nisa Nov. 50. 36.
- * **BALAGUER** talonia, with the river Seg. the foot of E. of Lerida and 75 N. W. 28. lat. 41.
- * **BALAMBUA** strong trading Indies, on the Java, in the of which it is 7. 50.
- * **BALARUC**, Languedoc, out of the of Toulouse, count of the
- BALBASTRO**, kingdom of the district of the see. It is 75 miles N. E. of Huefca.
- BALBEC**, a town of Mount Heliope to the E. of of a quadrang with a strong very mean. noble ruins of now converted also other many testimonies and some of upwards of 2 breadth, and inhabited by church. It is 45 E. of 33. 25.
- BALCH**, a town of Asia, and capital of Persia, 200 N. 82. 35. lat. 33.
- * **BALDIVIA**, or town of the America. It

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length of the peninsula on this side the Ganges from N. to S.

* **BALAGNA**, a small northern province of the island of Corsica, whose capital is Calvi.

* **BALAGNA**, a town of Muscovy, in the province of Little Novogorod, seated on the river Wolga, 50 miles N. of Nisna, or Nisa Novogorod. Lon. $63^{\circ} 35'$ lat. $50^{\circ} 36'$.

* **BALAGUER**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle, and a bridge over the river Segra, on which it is seated, at the foot of a craggy rock, 12 miles N. E. of Lerida, 32 S. E. of Balbastro, and 75 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 18. 28. lat. 41. 38.

* **BALAMBUAN**, or **PALAMBUAN**, a strong trading town of Asia, in the East-Indies, on the E. coast of the island of Java, in a territory of the same name, of which it is capital. Lon. 133. 0. lat. 7. 50.

* **BALARUC**, a small town of France, in Languedoc, about a quarter of a mile out of the great road from Montpellier to Toulouze, which is famous on account of the baths that are near it.

BALBASTRO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, and capital of a district of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Vero, 42 miles N. E. of Saragossa, and 22 S. E. of Huesca. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 41. 50.

BALBEC, a town of Asia, in Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus, being the ancient Heliopolis. It is agreeably seated to the E. of the valley of Bucca, being of a quadrangular form, and surrounded with a strong wall, but the houses are very mean. On the E. side there are noble ruins of an ancient Pagan temple, now converted into a castle. There are also other magnificent ruins. It has many testimonies of its former grandeur, and some of the stones of the walls are upwards of 20 yards in length, four in breadth, and four in depth. It is chiefly inhabited by christians of the Greek church. It is 37 miles N. of Damascus, and 45 E. of Baruth. Lon. 55. 0. lat. 33. 25.

BALCH, a town of Usbeck Tartary, in Asia, and capital of a territory of the same name, lying on the frontiers of Persia, 200 miles S. of Bochara. Lon. 82. 35. lat. 37. 0.

* **BALDIVIA**, or **VALDIVIA**, a sea-port town of the province of Chili, in South America. It was built by the Spanish

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Spanish general Baldivia, about the year 1551, after he had conquered Chill. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is between the rivers Callacalles and Portrero, where they fall into the South Sea. Lon. 306. 52. lat. S. 39. 58.

BALDOC, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and five fairs on Wednesday after February 4, the last Thursday in May, August 6, and December 11, all for cheese, household goods, and cattle. It is a long town, lying on the N. road, and is seated between the hills in a chalky soil fit for corn, and is chiefly of note for its trading in malt. It is nine miles W. of Royston, 58 S. S. E. of Oakham, and 38 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 51. 55.

BALE. See **BASIL**.

BALEARES, the ancient name of the islands Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, in the Mediterranean Sea.

BALI, an island of the East-Indies, between which and that of Java there is a streight through which the East-India merchant-ships sometimes return from China to Europe, but commonly the passage is very difficult on account of contrary winds. This island is extremely populous, and abounds in rice and all sorts of fruits proper to the climate. The inhabitants are black, addicted to war, and are of the Pagan religion. It lies to the E. of Java. Lon. from 133 to 135. lat. 9. 0.

BALISORE, a sea-port town on this side the Ganges, to the N. W. of the bay of Bengal. It is about four miles from the sea by land, but by the river 20, and is seated in a very fruitful soil, producing rice, wheat, callavances, several sorts of pulse, aromattick seeds, tohacco, butter, and bees-wax. The inhabitants make several sorts of stuffs of silk, cotton, and a sort of grafs. The English, French, and Dutch have factories here; but they are now of no great account. The sides of the river are overgrown with shrubs, which are a shelter for tigers that do a great deal of mischief. It is 180 miles S. W. of Hugley. Lon. 102. 50. lat. 21. 30.

* **BALLAN**, a town of France, in the diocese of Mons, with the title of a marquise, seated on the river Orne. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 48. 10.

BALLAGHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, 20 miles S. of Sligo. Lon. 8. 40. lat. 55. 48.

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- BALLISHANNON**, a large town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a good haven. It is 12 miles S. E. of Kilbeg, ten S. of Donnegal, and 110 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 9. 5. lat. 54. 25.
- BALLICONNELL**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, and province of Ulster, 11 miles N. E. of Cavan. Lon. 9. 45. lat. 54. 6.
- BALLICORA**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, which sends two members to parliament.
- BALLINEIKEL**, a town of Ireland, in Queen's County, in the province of Leinster, which sends two members to parliament.
- BALTIC SEA**, a great gulph between Germany and Poland; from which run several other gulphs, particularly of Bothnia, Finland, Livonia, and Dantzick. It is remarkable that this sea neither ebbs nor flows, and there is always a current sets through the Sound into the ocean. It is generally frozen over three or four months in the winter. On the coast of this sea is found yellow amber, and no where else, as is generally thought.
- BALTIMORE**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, with the title of a barony. It is seated on a head-land which runs into the sea, 15 miles S. W. of Rosse, and five N. E. of Cape Clear. Lon. 8. 20. lat. 51. 15.
- * **BALUCLAVO**, or **JAMBOL**, a sea-port town of Crimea, on the Black Sea, where they build ships for the Grand Seignior. It is 40 miles S. W. of Crim. Lon. 52. 43. lat. 44. 50.
- * **BAMBA**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. There are a great number of monstrous elephants, whose teeth weigh 200 pounds each. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, converted by the Portuguese.
- BAMBERG**, a large, handsome, and celebrated town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a bishopric of the same name of considerable extent. It was formerly imperial, but now is subject to the bishop. The country about it produces plenty of corn, fruit, onions, and liquorish; and it has a university, founded in 1585. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Main and Rednitz, 30 miles N. of Nuremberg, 40 N. E. of Wirtzburg, 75 N. W. of Ratisbon, and 250 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 50. 0.

- * **BAMBERG**, a town of Bohemia, seated at the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S. of Glatz, and 40 N. W. of Olmutz. Lon. 34. 20. lat. 49. 53.
- * **BAMBOU**, or **BAMBUCK**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, in which are several gold mines; but it is little known to the Europeans.
- BAMF**, a capital town of the shire of Bamf, in the N. E. part of Scotland. It is seated at the mouth of the river Doverne, but has no harbour, and consequently little trade, except for corn and salmon. It is 32 miles N. W. of Aberdeen, and 110 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 15. 30.
- * **BAMF**, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the S. by Aberdeenshire, on the N. by the bay of Cromarty, on the W. by Murray, and on the E. by the German Ocean. It is 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contains part of Buchan, Stathovern, Boyn, Enzy, Strathawin, and Balveny. It contains mountainous and arable lands, and the former yield grafs sufficient to feed sheep and cattle. There is a hill which abounds with whetstones and hones, which are so plentiful, that some cover their houses with them instead of slate. It sends one member to parliament for the shire.
- BAMPTON**, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on August 26, for horses and toys. It is a large town, and is seated near the river Isis, the market is but small. It is 12 miles S. W. of Oxford, and 66 W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 51. 40.
- BAMPTON**, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on Whit-Tuesday, and October 24, for cattle. It is seated in a bottom surrounded with hills, and contains about 100 houses, with a large church. It is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, 18 S. S. W. of Minehead, and 167 W. by S. of London. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 51. 5.
- * **BANAREE**, or **BENAREE**, a handsome and famous town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and kingdom of Bengal, with several handsome Pagods, or Pagan temples. It carries on a great trade, and the inhabitants have a great veneration for the water of the river Ganges, when it is consecrated by their chief priest. Great numbers flock from all parts of Asia to purchase it, and it brings the Brachmans in considerable sums. Here the people of the religion

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of the Brahmins have the most considerable schools in these parts. It is seated on the N. side of the river Ganges, 60 miles W. N. W. of Patna. Lon. 101. 30. lat. 26. 20.

BANBURY, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and seven fairs on Thursday after January 17, for horses, cows, and sheep; on the first Thursday in Lent, for the same and fish; on Holy Thursday, June 13, and August 12, for horses, cows, and sheep; on Thursday after October 10, for hiring servants, hogs, and cheese; and on October 29, for cheese, hops, and cattle. It is a large well-built mayor-town, containing several good inns, and its markets are well served with provisions. It is the second town for beauty in the county, and is seated on a flat on the river Charwell. The houses are generally built with stone, and the church is a large handsome structure. It has been long noted for its cakes and cheese, and is 17 miles W. N. W. of Buckingham, 20 E. S. E. of Stratford upon Avon, and 77 N. W. of London. It sends one member to parliament. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 52. 5.

BANCA, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, between that of Sumatra and that of Borneo, with a town and streight of the same name. Lon. 122. 35. lat. 3. 0.

BANCALIS, a sea-port town on the E. coast of the island of Sumatra, in the kingdom of Achem, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 miles W. of Malacca. Lon. 118. 0. lat. 1. 5.

BANCOCK, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, in the East-Indies, with a fort, which was once in the possession of the French, but they were drove from thence, in 1683. The houses are made of canes, and covered with palm-leaves. The inhabitants are almost naked, and having no furniture in their houses, are contented to sit on the floor. It is 17 miles N. of the sea, and 40 S. of Siam. Lon. 119. 0. lat. 13. 25.

BANDA, the chief of the Banda-islands, in the East-Indian Sea, which are the chief that produce nutmegs, which are covered with mace, as the husk of a filbert covers the nut. They are all very small, the largest being scarce 20 miles in length. These islands have always been esteemed on account of these spices. The Dutch have several forts here; for from the year 1609 they have had possession of it,

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and drove the natives, as well as the English, away; still keeping this valuable trade in their own possession. These islands are very subject to earthquakes, and Banda is 15 miles from Ceram, and 75 S. E. of Amboina. It lies in about 4 degrees S. latitude.

BANDER ABASSI. See **GOMBROON**.

BANDER CONGO, a small sea-port town of Asia, in Persia, seated on the Persian gulph, 100 miles W. of Gombroon. Lon. 72. 25. lat. 27. 0.

BANDORA, the capital town of the island of Salfet, on the W. coast of the peninsula, on this side the Ganges. It is separated from the island of Bombay, by a narrow channel, and is subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 90. 5. lat. 19. 0.

BANGOR, a town of Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, with a bishop's see, on which account it has the title of a city. It has a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs on April 5, June 25, and October 28, all for cattle. It was so considerable in ancient times, that it was called Bangor the Great, and was defended by a strong castle. It is in a low situation, and the principal buildings are the cathedral, and the bishop's palace; but it is now an inconsiderable place. It is 36 miles W. of St. Asaph, and 236 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 53. 20.

BANGOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster, which sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the S. shore of the bay of Carrickfergus; over against the town of that name. Lon. 11. 30. lat. 54. 42.

BANGHIR, a town of Ireland, in King's County, and in the province of Leinster, seated on the river Shannon, 15 miles S. of Athlone. Lon. 9. 35. lat. 53. 10.

BANIANS, a religious sect of Asia, in India, whose professors never eat any thing that has life. They are dispersed all over the East, being the greatest merchants in the world, and may, in some sense, be compared to the Jews in other parts. There is scarce a merchant in the East-Indies but has one of these Banians to take care of his accounts. They believe the transmigration of souls, and think cleanness of the body is a considerable part of sanctity. They marry their children at seven years of age, and seldom stay till they are 12.

BANJAR, a river in the island of Borneo, in the East-Indies, in the mouth of which

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which there is a town, where the East-India company have a factory.

BANKISH, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the N. part of the peninsula, on this side the Ganges.

BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND, are well known for the great fishery carried on there. They are so frequented by most of the European nations, that there are sometimes no less than 4 or 500 sail of ships loaded with cod-fish here every year; and the season continues from the spring to the autumn. That which is called the great bank is the largest shoal of sand as yet known in the ocean; however, it is not at all dangerous.

BANTAM, a large town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and the most powerful of the island of Java, being capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a good harbour, and a fortified castle. It is divided into two towns, which are separated by a river, and one of them is inhabited by Chinese. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were forced away by the intrigues of the Dutch. The only produce is pepper, of which the Dutch export vast quantities every year, they being the only Europeans that have footing here; and they are so powerful, that they have deposed the kings of the ancient race; and suffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they please. It is seated on the N. W. coast of the island. Lon. 123. 30. lat. S. 6. 20.

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is seated on a bay of the sea, to which it gives its name, in the S. W. part of the kingdom. Lon. 8. 15. lat. 51. 30.

* **BANWELL**, a village in Somersetshire, five miles N. W. of Axbridge, with two fairs on January 18, and July 18, for cattle, sheep, and cheese.

* **BAPAUME**, a strong town of France, in Artois, and in the French Netherlands, with a castle. It has been in possession of the French ever since 1647, and is seated on a dry spot, 12 miles S. E. of Arras, 15 S. W. of Cambrai, and 52 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 31. lat. 50. 6.

BAR, a very strong town of Poland, in Podolia, seated on the river Kiow, 30 miles W. of Bresslaw, and 62 N. by W. of Bracelaw. Lon. 46. 0. lat. 50. 6.

BAR, a narrow pass of Italy, in the valley of Aouft, which commands the passage out of that valley into Piedmont.

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BAR-LE-MONT, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainhalt, seated on the river Sombre, 15 miles S. of Mons. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 50. 10.

BAR, or the **BARROIS**, a considerable territory of France, lying on both sides the river Meuse, or Maese, between Lorraine and Champagne. It was given to king Stanislaus, in 1736, on condition that it should return to France after his death.

BAR-LE-DUC, a capital town of the dutchy of Bar, with a handsome castle; it is divided into the upper and lower town; and this last is watered by the rivulet Orney, in which there are very fine trouts. The wine here is excellent, and as delicate as Champagne. It is seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles W. of Toul, 40 W. of Nancy, and 138 E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 0. lat. 48. 35.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, capital of the vassage, where there is very good wine. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles S. W. of Joinville, 20 N. W. of Chaumont, and 20 N. E. of Bar-sur-Seine. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 48. 14.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in a bailiwick of the same name. It is 20 miles S. W. of Bar-sur-Aube, 15 S. E. of Troys, and 105 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 48. 5.

BARACOA, a town of America, in the N. E. part of the island of Cuba, with a harbour. It is 50 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 301. 35. lat. 21. 0.

BARANCO DE MALAMBO, a town of America, in the province of St. Martha, in Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is a place of great trade, and is seated on the river Magdalena, 75 miles N. of Carthagena, 50 W. of St. Martha, and 15 from the North Sea. Lon. 306. 0. lat. 11. 0.

BARANVAHR, a small town of Lower Hungary, in a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the emperor in 1684, and is seated on the rivulet Crasso, that falls into the Danube. It is 15 miles N. W. of Eszék, and 90 N. W. of Belgrade, being subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 36. 20. lat. 46. 0.

BARBADOS, an island of America, which is the easternmost of the Windward Islands. It is in general a level country, though it is not without hills, and is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It had formerly a good deal of wood, but it is now

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now almost all consumed with carrying on the sugar-works. The commodities which they export are sugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and they have most of the fruits common to the climate. A college has been built here by Col. Codrington and other benefactors; but it has not answered the intention of the founders. The number of the white inhabitants are about 20,000, who have 100,000 negro slaves. They have no manufactures among them, nor do they breed many cattle; for which reason they receive most of their corn, cattle, flesh, and salted fish, from our colonies in North America; and their cloaths and furniture from England. They are subject to hurricanes in July and August; but not so much as in the Carribee Islands; however, it is the most healthy island of any in these parts, because, unless when there is a hurricane, they have always the advantage of a constant settled easterly wind, commonly called the trade-wind. The sugar that is brought to England from hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation; and they have one particular production, called Barbadoes tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. It is of great use in the dry belly-ach, and in diseases of the breast. It is 70 miles E. of the island of St. Vincent, and 90 S. E. of Martinico. The capital town is St. Michael, or Bridge-town, which lies in lon. 518. 40. lat. 13. 20.

BARBARY, a large country of Africa, included between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, extending itself along the sea-shore on the side of the Mediterranean. However, some reckon that it extends southward as far as Negroland, but very improperly. It includes the kingdoms of Barca, Tripoly, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco; and is near 2000 miles in length, and in some places 750 in breadth. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Lybia. It is the best country in all Africa, except Egypt; and is fertile in corn, maize, wine, and fruits; particularly, there are citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. Their chief trade consists in the sale of their fruits, in the horses called barbs, Morocco-leather, ostrich-feathers, Indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The reigning religion is the Mahometan, and there are some Jews; but no christians, except the slaves.

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* **BARBECTINS**, a territory of Africa, over against Cape Verd.

BARRERINO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Florentin. It is seated at the foot of the Appennine mountains, on the river Sieva. It is 12 miles S. of Florence. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 43. 40.

* **BARBEZIEUX**, a town of France, in Saintouge, with the title of a marquisate, and a manufacture of linnen-cloth. It is 22 miles from Saintes, and 37 from Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 45. 23.

BARBE, SE. a town of New Biscay, in Mexico, near which are rich silver-mines. It is 500 miles N. W. of Mexico. Lon. 267. 35. lat. 26. 0.

* **BARBETS**, the name of the inhabitants of several Valleys in Piedmont; particularly those of Lucin, Angrona, Perusa, and St. Martin.

* **BARBONNE**, a town of France, in Champagne, and generality of Chalons.

* **BARBORA**, a maritime town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, on the freight of Babel-Mandel. The inhabitants are negroes, and feed abundance of cattle. There is also an island of this name in the Red Sea, to the W. of the bay of Barbora. Lon. 64. 32. lat. 10. 45.

BARBUDA, a Caribbee island in America, belonging to the English, which is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The natives apply themselves chiefly to the breeding of cattle, and furnishing the neighbouring islands with provisions. It is the property of the Codrington family, who have great numbers of negroes, as well here as in Barbadoes. It is low land, but fruitful, and is pretty populous, the inhabitants being addicted to husbandry, and sowing corn, for which they have always a good market in the sugar-islands, as well as for their cattle. Lon. 316. 35. lat. 17. 30.

* **BARBUSINSKOY**, a town of Asia, in the empire of Russia, seated on the eastern shore of the Lake Baikal, at the place where the small river Barbusigga falls into that lake.

* **BARBY**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of that name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Elbe, and belongs to the prince of Sax-Weissenfels.

BARCA, a large country of Africa, lying on the S. coast of the Mediterranean Sea, between Tripoli and Egypt. It is a barren desert, and is inhabited by none but wandering Arabs, who are in some sense subject to the Turks. It was here

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that the famous temple of Jupiter Armon was seated, that was very difficult of access on account of the sands.

BARCELONA, a handsome, large, rich, and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, of which it is capital, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated on a fine plain, which lies along the shore of the Mediterranean Sea, and is of an oblong form, containing about 15000 houses. It is defended by a fort, or citadel, called Mont Joy, which stands on a rocky mountain, near a mile to the W. of the town. It has double walls on the N. and E. and the sea on the S. with a mole running out for the security of small vessels. It is divided into the new and old town, separated from each other by a wall and a ditch. There are several beautiful streets and squares, which are very clean, and paved with large flag-stones. It is the seat of a viceroy, and has a fine university, besides an inquisition. It is adorned with several handsome structures; and the cathedral church, which is large, has two lofty towers. The palace of the viceroy is much admired, and the arsenal contains arms for several thousand men. There is an exchange where the merchants meet, and a yard with docks to build galleys in. The palace where the nobility meet is built with large hewn stones, and adorned with marble pillars. It is a place of great trade, and they have houses where they make curious works in glass, and the best in all Spain. The knives are likewise in great reputation, as well as the blankets, which are greatly used in France. The inhabitants are laborious and polite, and the women are handsome, lively, and free in their conversation. It has been several times taken and retaken by different nations, and, in 1705, Lord Peterborough got possession of it, after a siege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip V. invested it with a numerous army; but Sir John Leake raised the siege. In 1714, it was taken, after a long siege, by the French and Spaniards, when it was deprived of all its privileges, and the citadel was built to keep it in awe. It is seated in a very pleasant fruitful country, watered by springs and rivulets, and thick set with villages, 250 miles E. of Madrid, 180 N. E. of Valencia, and 90 N. of the island of Majorca. Lon. 19. 50. lat. 41. 26.

BARCELONETTA, a town of France, in the government of Dauphiny, and in the

Embrunois, being the capital of the valley of Barcelonetta. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht, and is ten miles E. of Embrun, 17 S. W. of Pignerol, and 5 N. of Nice. Lon. 24. 23. lat. 44. 26.

BARCELOR, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, on the coast of Malabar; it is a Dutch factory, where they carry on a considerable trade in pepper. It is 130 miles S. of Goa. Lon. 92. 0. lat. 3. 45.

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Minho and Duero, on the river Sourilla, 15 miles S. W. of Brague, and 25 N. of Porto. Lon. 9. 30. lat. 41. 20.

* **BARDA**, an island of Asia, on the coast of Malabar, a little to the N. of the city of Goa. It is very populous, abounds with cocoa-nuts, and belongs to the Portuguese.

BARDEWICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburg. It was formerly a very large place, but was ruined, in 1189, by the duke of Saxony, since which time it has never recovered itself. It is seated on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles S. E. of Hamburg, and seven N. E. of Lunenburg. Lon. 37. 41. lat. 53. 40.

* **BARDFIELD**, a village in Essex, four miles E. of Thaxted, has one fair on June 22, for cattle and toys.

* **BARDOUF**, an abbey of France, in the diocese of Auch. It is of the Cistercian order, and is worth 8000 livres a year.

BARDT, a strong and rich town of Germany, in the duchy of Pomerania, with a castle, and a spacious harbour. It is subject to the Swedes, and is seated near the Baltic Sea, 12 miles E. by N. of Stralsund, and 75 N. by W. of Stetin. Lon. 31. 0. lat. 54. 23.

* **BAREGE**, a village of France, in the county of Bigorre, eight miles from Bagnieres, which is famous for its mineral waters.

BARREITH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college, and belongs to a prince of the house of Brandenburg, whose title is margrave of Brandenburg-Bareith. It is 15 miles S. E. of Culembach, and 15 E. of Bamberg. Lon. 29. 20. lat. 50. 0.

* **BARENTON**, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the diocese of Auvranche, near the source of the river Ardee.

BAR-

BARFLEUR, a mandy, in France, by the English is filled up 12 miles part of the destroyed W. of Paris.

BARI, a very Italy, in the capital of the bishop's see Venice. It was formerly destroyed by the E. of Tran 125 E. by lat. 41. 31.

* **BARI**, or Italy in the N.W. by the S. by the Terra d'Otranto, in the gulph of Venice, river, except it from the perate, and and saffron, ber of serp rantulas, w by dancing.

BARJOLS, a sence, 12 50. lat. 43.

* **BARKAN**, a the bridge of stories gain Turks; the in 1683.

BARKHAMST shire, with for malt, Monday, and on St. had former Normans, school, foun St. Paul's, ban's, and 16. 55. lat.

BARKING, a on Saturd 22, for hor Roding, no unwholefor noted for ruins, ther but a ma gate-house. don. Lon

- BARFLEUR**, a town of France, in Normandy, in the Cotentin. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour is filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E. of Cherburg; and near it part of the royal navy of France was destroyed in 1692. It is 175 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 24. lat. 49. 40.
- BARI**, a very handsome and rich town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of Terra di Bari, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice. It is well fortified, and had formerly a good harbour, which was destroyed by the Venetians. It is 20 miles E. of Trani, ten N. E. of Bitonto, and 125 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 34. 25. lat. 41. 31.
- * **BARI**, or **TERRA-DI-BARI**, a territory of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N. by the Capitanata, on the N.W. by the Uterior Principato, on the S. by the Basilicata, on the S. E. by the Terra d'Otranto, and on the N. E. by the gulph of Venice. It has no considerable river, except the Ofanto, which separates it from the Capitanata. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in corn, fruit, and saffron; but there are a great number of serpents; and spiders, called tarantulas, whose bite is to be cured only by dancing. Bari is the capital town.
- BARJOLS**, a small populous town in Provence, 12 miles from Riez. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 43. 35.
- * **BARKAN**, a small town of Hungary near the bridge of Gran, famous for two victories gained by the Christians over the Turks; the one in 1664, and the other in 1683.
- BARHAMSTEAD**, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Mondays, chiefly for malt, and three fairs on Shrove-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for cattle; and on St. James's-day, for cheese. It had formerly a strong castle built by the Normans, and has now a good free-school, founded by John Incent, dean of St. Paul's. It is 11 miles W. of St. Alban's, and 28 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 40.
- BARKING**, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturday, and one fair on October 22, for horses. It is seated on the river Roding, not far from the Thames, in an unwholesome air. It has been chiefly noted for a large monastery, now in ruins, there being nothing left standing but a small part of the walls, and a gate-house. It is eight miles E. of London. Lon. 17. 43. lat. 51. 30.

- BARKLEY**, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair on April 14, for cattle and hogs. It is seated on a branch of the river Severn; and formerly was of some note for a nunnery; and has the title of a barony. It is 18 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 111 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 51. 40.
- BARKWAY**, a town in Hertfordshire, which had formerly a market on Fridays, and has one fair on July 20, for pedlar's ware. It is on the great road from London to York, and is 18 miles S. of Cambridge, and 35 N. of London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 52. 0.
- BARLEMONT**, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainhalt, seated on the river Sombœ, nine miles S. W. of Maubeuge, and 15 S. of Mons. Lon. 27. 15. lat. 50. 10.
- BARLETTA**, a handsome and strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, a little to the S. of the river Ofanto, 25 miles W. of Bari, 32 S. E. of Manfredonia, and 100 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 34. 2. lat. 41. 30.
- BARNARD-CASTLE**, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs on Easter-Monday, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and July 25, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated in a bottom, on the river Tees, and is indifferently large, with a manufacture of stockings. It is 30 miles S. W. of Durham, 13 N. N. W. of Richmond, and 253 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 54. 35.
- BARNAVELDT**, an island of South America, in the Streights of Magellan, to the S. of Terra-del-Fuego, discovered in 1616. Lon. 340. 0. lat. 56. 20.
- BARNET**, a town of Middlesex, part of which is in Hertfordshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs on July 24 and 25, for toys; on October 18 and 19, for English, Welch, and Scotch cattle; and on August 24, 25, 26, for horses, cows, and cheese. It is a great thorough fair town, well provided with good inns, and the market is very remarkable for hogs. It is 12 miles N. W. of London, and ten S. E. of St. Alban's. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 51. 42.
- BARNSTABLE**, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs on September 19, Friday before April 21, and the second Friday in Decem-

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December, for horned cattle. It is a corporation-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the river Tau, over which there is a large bridge, and the market is large for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is 38 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, ten S. S. E. of Ilfarcomb, and 194 W. of London. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 51. 15.

BARNESLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs on May 12, and October 10, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated on the side of a hill, and has a manufacture in wire. It is commonly called Black-Barnsley, and is 53 miles N. by W. of Nottingham, and 175 on the same point from London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 53. 35.

BAROCHE, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, in the province of Cambaya. It is a walled town, seated on a rising ground, on the banks of the river Nerdaba, and was formerly a place of great trade. It is now inhabited by weavers, and such mechanics as manufacture cotton-cloth; and the bastas made here are the best in all India, because they have the best cotton in the world. The English and Dutch formerly had factories here, which are now abandoned. It is 60 miles N. of Surat. Lon. 89. 40. lat. 22. 15.

BARRADA, a desert of Siberia, in Asia, that lies between the rivers Irtysh, and Ob. There are no trees; but in some places there is good land, which might turn to account if there were any inhabitants.

* **BARRAY**, one of the western isles of Scotland, which is five miles in length, and three in breadth, being rocky on the E. side, and having arable land on the W. There is plenty of cod and ling near this island; and several small ships from Orkney come hither in summer, and return laden with these fish. Lon. 11. 0. lat. 56. 55.

BARRAUX, a fortress of Savoy, and in Dauphiny, belonging to France. It stands at the entrance of the valley of Gressivaudan, and was built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It was taken by the French in 1598, who have kept it ever since. It is seated on the river Iser, eight miles E. of Chamberry, 20 N. E. of Grenoble, and five W. of Montmelian. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 45. 0.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee Islands in America, 20 miles N. of

St. Christopher's, and subject to France. The French sent a colony here in 1648, and it is about 20 miles in circumference, having a good harbour. Lon. 315. 30. lat. 18. 6.

* **BARTON**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on June 13 for sheep. It is seated on the river Humber, where there is a considerable ferry to pass over into Yorkshire, which is of considerable advantage to the town, which is a large straggling place. It is 35 miles N. of Lincoln, 36 S. E. of York, and 163 N. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 53. 40.

* **BARUTH**, an ancient town of Turkey, in Syria, where there is a Christian church of the Nestorian persuasion. It is inconsiderable now to what it was formerly, though it is seated in a fine fertile soil, 20 miles N. E. of Seyda, and 42 E. of Balbec. Lon. 52. 50. lat. 33. 30.

BASARTSCHICK, a considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Romania. It is pretty well built, and the streets are clean and broad. It has a great trade, and is seated on the river Meritz; here are also several baths. Lon. 42. 10. lat. 41. 49.

BASIL, **BASLE**, or **BALE**, the capital town of the canton of Basil, in Switzerland. It is a large, rich, populous place, and the most handsome in all Switzerland, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. It is divided into two towns by the river Rhine; the largest of which is on the side of Switzerland, and the least on that of Germany; but they are joined together by a handsome bridge. It has five gates, six suburbs, 220 streets, six large squares, and 46 fountains, and is partly seated on a hill. The lesser Basle stands in a plain, and has but two gates, with several streets and fountains. The town-house, with fine paintings in Fresco, and the picture done by Holben, which represents the passion of Jesus Christ, are much admired by travellers. The library contains a prodigious number of books, as well in manuscript as printed: and there is a rich collection of medals, among which there are several exceeding scarce. The clocks here always go an hour too fast, because it did so on the day appointed to murder the magistrates, by which the conspiracy was discovered. This town is surrounded with thick walls, flanked with towers and bastions, and yet it is not a strong place. The

art

art of making invented here
W. of Gen
and 250 E.
15. lat. 47.

BASILICATA, kingdom of wine, oil, and Cirenza lies between Calabria, Te of Tarento.

* **BASILIGORD** empire, in the on the right its confluence

BASILIPOTAM Europe, in the the gulph of Eurotas by the

BASILUZZO, a It is one of not above ten it has no inhabitants

BASINGSTOKE a market on Wednesday in matters; and and hiring fairs on Bath

Tuesday, and cheese. It is thorough-fair It is seated on trouts, and in

libury, and Lon. 16. 20.

* **BASKARIA**, a tary, borders of Tumen; Baribinski, Abli; on the tora, and on

Bulgaria.

BASQUES, a fowards the comprehends and the district

BASS, an inaccess coast of E. L. entrance of the E. of Edinb 56. 3.

BASSAM. See

* **BASSANO**, a ritory of Ver on the river in excellent v

BASSEF, or **BA** Netherlands,

B A

art of making paper is said to have been invented here. It is 175 miles N. by W. of Geneva, 400 W. of Vienna, and 250 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 47. 40.

BASILICATA, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, abounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron; and Cirenza is the capital town. It lies between the Capitanata, Citerior Calabria, Terra-di-Bari, and the gulph of Tarento.

* **BASILIGOROD**, a town of the Russian empire, in the Muscovite Tartary, seated on the right side of the river Wolga, at its confluence with the Sura.

BASILIPOTAMO, a river of Turkey, in Europe, in the Morea, which falls into the gulph of Calochina. It was called Eurotas by the ancients.

BASILUZZO, an island of the Tuscan Sea. It is one of those called Lipari, and is not above two miles in circumference; it has no inhabitants.

BASINGTOKE, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; Wednesday in Whitsun-week, for trifling matters; and on October 10, for cattle and hiring servants. There are also two fairs on Basingstoke-downs on Easter-Tuesday, and September 21, for cattle and cheese. It is a corporation, and a great thorough-fair town on the western road. It is seated on a small brook, noted for trouts, and is 35 miles E. by N. of Salisbury, and 48 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 51. 20.

* **BASKARIA**, a country of Muscovite Tartary, bordered on the N. by the Tartars of Tumen; and on the E. by those of Baribinskoi, and by the territories of Abli; on the S. by the mountains of Sotora, and on the W. by the dutchy of Bulgaria.

BASQUES, a small territory of France, towards the Pyrenean mountains. It comprehends Labour, Lower Navarre, and the district of Soule.

BASS, an inaccessible rock and fort on the coast of E. Lothian, in Scotland, at the entrance of the Fiith of Forth, 45 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 56. 3.

BASSAM. See **BACAIM**.

* **BASSANO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Visentino, on the river Biante, in a country fertile in excellent wine.

BASSEE, or **BASS**, a town of the French Netherlands, in the county of Flanders.

B A

on the confines of Artois, well known by the many sieges it has sustained; but its fortifications are now demolished. It is seated on a canal which runs to Deule 18 miles S. W. of Lisle, and ten N. of Arras. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 50. 53.

BASSE-TERRE, part of the island of St. Christopher's, which was formerly occupied by the French, till yielded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. St. Christopher's is one of the Caribbee Islands.

BASSIGNANA, a village of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, seated at the confluence of the rivers Po and Tanaro, famous for a battle that was fought near it on November 25, 1745.

BASSIGNI, a small territory of France, partly in Champagne, and partly in Barrois, of which Chomonte is the capital. It is extremely fertile in all things necessary for life, and has plenty of wood.

BASTIA, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Albania, over against the island of Corfu, seated at the mouth of the river Calamu. Lon. 38. 5. lat. 39. 40.

BASTIA, a town of Italy, and capital of the island of Corsica, with a good harbour, a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the English and the male-content, in 1745; but it was retaken by the Genoese some time afterwards. It is seated on the eastern part of the coast, eight miles E. of Florenzo, 100 S. by E. of Genoa. Lon. 27. 12. lat. 42. 35.

BASTIMENTOS, are small islands near Terra Firma, in America, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre-de-Dios, with a fort, and a good harbour. In one of these there is an excellent spring, and the country is good, and inhabited by the American natives, tributary to Porto-Bello.

BASTION OF FRANCE, a fortress on the coast of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis, where there is a considerable fishery for coral; and the country produces corn, leather, wax, and horses; it belongs to France.

BASTIENNE, a small town of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, 20 miles N. W. of Luxemburg, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 50. 10.

* **BAEVILLE**, a town of the island of Martinico, with a very good harbour, which was built by the French.

* **BATACAZA**, a small kingdom of the East

East-Indies, on the coast of Malabar. It had a very large town of the same name, standing on a little river about four miles from the sea. There is now nothing left worth taking notice of, but 10 or 11 small pagods, covered with copper and stone. The country produces a good deal of pepper; and the English had a factory here, who were all murdered by the natives, because an English bull-dog had killed a consecrated cow.

BATACALA, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and on the E. coast of the island of Ceylon, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a fort at the mouth of the river, where there is a harbour, and two pretty large islands. The Dutch drove away the Portuguese, and possessed part of this country. Lon. 99. 53. lat. 7. 55.

* **BATASECK**, a town of Lower Hungary, seated upon the Danube, 70 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 37. 20. lat. 46. 30.

BATAVIA, a handsome, large, and very strong town of Asia, in the island of Java, and in the kingdom of Bantam, with a castle. This is the capital of all the Dutch settlements and colonies in the East-Indies. The fort, or citadel, is built at a little distance from the town, and the greatest part of it is of stone, which was brought from Europe. Besides this, they have five other forts about the city, to defend it from all insults. In general the place is very beautiful, and is built with white stone; and they have canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with ever-green trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every nation and country in these parts; and particularly there were a great number of Chinese, till many thousands of them were massacred in cold blood in 1741, and their wealth was confiscated for the use of the Dutch. It is the residence of the general-governor of all the Dutch colonies in the East-Indies, who continues but 3 years, and is replaced by another, sent by the United Provinces. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the East-Indies are laid up here till they are exported to the places of their destination. There is always a large fleet here, that is sufficient to maintain their power in these parts, and to hinder other nations from molesting their trade, particularly in spices, which they have all to themselves

The harbour is excellent, and is seated on the N. E. part of the island, S. E. of Sumatra, and N. W. of Borneo. Lon. 134. 30. lat. 5. 6. 10.

BATH, a town or city of Somersetshire, with the title of an earldom, and two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs on February 3, and June 29, for cattle. It is famous for its hot baths, which draw every year a great number of polite company, partly for the sake of recovering their healths, and partly for diversion. It is seated on the river Avon, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, in a bottom, surrounded by steep hills. Of late years it has been adorned with very handsome public and private buildings, and particularly a magnificent hospital for the benefit of the poor, who are obliged to come thither for the sake of the waters. The springs, or wells, are distinguished by the names of the Cross-bath, the Hot-bath, and the King's-bath. It is 12 miles E. S. E. of Bristol, 19 N. E. of Wells, and 108 W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 51. 27.

* **BATRA**, **BATH**, or **BACHIA**, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Danube. It was taken by the emperor, in 1686. It is 18 miles E. of Essek, 17 S. of Colcaza, and 62 S. of Buda. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 46. 40.

BATMONSTER, a town of Hungary, in the county of Bath, seated on the E. bank of the river Danube.

BATTEL, a town in the county of Suffex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on Whitfun-Monday, and November 22, for cattle, and pedlar's wares. It is seated in a dirty part of the county, and is famous for the decisive victory gained by William duke of Normandy, over Harold king of England, in 1066. It is eight miles N. of Hastings, 22 E. of Lewes, and 57 S. E. of London. Lon. 18. 10. lat. 50. 55.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, seated on the N. banks of the river Meuse, almost opposite to Ravenstein, ten miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 51. 45.

* **BATTLEFIELD**, a village in Shropshire, 5 miles N. of Shrewsbury, where a victory was gained by Henry IV. over the rebels under Henry Piercy, surnamed Hotspur. It has one fair on August 2, for horned cattle and sheep. It is governed by a constable, and consists of

about 400 houses, a stone, and a large church long broad st. nufactory.

* **BATUSABER**, a peninsula of East-Indies,

BAVARIA, a country, with its bounds on the Upper Palatin

the archbishop's bishopric of

bishopric of on the W. by 12 miles in length

breadth from rivers are the and the Lech

and the soil is good pastures because it has

into the upper is one of the 1623. We

dutchy of Ba of that name,

tensive, commander, the Upper

bishopric of Freisinguen, the dutchy of

the E. and S. and on the W. Franconia, Sw

palatinate of gaw, and who

BAVAT, a little Hainhalt, in the which the French

battle in 1709 killed than in a 3 miles S. W.

Valenciennes, Lon. 21. 15. 1

BAUGF, a small town, with a castle, battle fought here on the river Angiers. Lon.

* **BAUGE**, a town pleasantly seated the title of a miles from M 46. 20.

* **BAUGENCI**, a town per Orleans's quatine abbey.

* **BAUME**, St. Prudence, betw

about 400 houses built with brick and stone, and 1400 inhabitants. It has a large church built with stone, and one long broad street paved; but has no manufactory.

- * **BATUSABER**, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, seated on the S. part of the peninsula of Malacca

BAVARIA, a considerable country of Germany, with a title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by Bohemia, and the Upper Palatinate, on the E. by Austria, the archbishopsric of Saltzburg, and the bishopsric of Passau, on the S. by the bishopsric of Brixen, and the Tyrol, and on the W. by the river Lech. It is about 125 miles in length from E. to W. and 87 in breadth from N. to S. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Inn, the Isar, and the Lech. The air is wholesome, and the soil fertile in wine, wheat, and good pastures; but the country is poor, because it has little trade. It is divided into the upper and lower; and the duke is one of the electors since the year 1623. We must not confound the dutchy of Bavaria with the circle of that name, which is much more extensive, comprehending, besides the former, the Upper Palatinate, the archbishopsric of Saltzburg, the bishopsric of Freisingen, Braffaw, and Ratibon, and the dutchy of Neuburg. It is bounded on the E. and S. by the circle of Austria, and on the W. and N. by the circle of Franconia, Swabia, and Bohemia. The palatinate of Bavaria is part of Nortgaw, and whose capital is Amberg.

BAVAY, a little town of the province of Hainhalt, in the French Netherlands, to which the French retired after the terrible battle in 1709, wherein more men were killed than in any during that war. It is 3 miles S. W. of Malplaquet, 10 E. of Valenciennes, and 12 S. W. of Mons. Lon. 21. 15. lat. 50. 25.

BAUGE, a small town of France, in Anjou, with a castle. It is famous for a battle fought here in 1421, and is seated on the river Coesnon, 13 miles E. of Angiers. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 47. 30.

* **BAUGE**, a town of France, in Bresse, pleasantly seated on a fruitful hill, with the title of a marquise. It is three miles from Macon. Lon. 22. 24. lat. 46. 20.

* **BAUGNET**, a town of France, in Proper Orleansois, where there is an Augustine abbey.

* **BALME**, St. a mountain of France, in Provence, between Aix, Marseilles, and

Toulon. It is pretended Mary Magdalen died here, upon which account it is much frequented.

* **BAUME-LES-NONES**, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, with a rich nunnery, seated on the river Doux, 15 miles N. E. of Befanzon. Five miles from this town there is a famous cavern, whose entrance is 20 paces wide, and after descending 300 paces, a gate of a grotto is seen, twice as large as a city gate. It is 35 paces deep, 60 wide, and is covered with a kind of a vaulted roof, from which water continually drops. There is also a small brook, which is frozen in summer, but not in winter, and at the bottom there are stones that perfectly resemble candied citron-peel. When the peasants perceive a mist proceeding from the mouth of the cave, they are certain it will rain the next day. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 47. 12.

* **BAUMEN**, or **BAUMAN**, a cave of Germany, in Lower Saxony, about a mile from Wermigerode, and 18 from Goslar. The entrance through a rock is so narrow, that not above one person can pass at a time. There are several paths in it, which the peasants have disturbed in searching for the bones of animals, which they sell for unicorns horns. Some think it reaches as far as Goslar; but, be that as it will, it is certain the skeletons of men have been found there of the common size, who are supposed to have been lost there in the turnings and windings. Not far from the entrance there is a brook that falls from a rock, whose water is good for the stone. The water that drops from the top turns into a stone, or spar, as is common in vast cavities. When reduced to powder it heals the wounds of animals.

BAUSK, or **BAUTKO**, a small but important town in the dutchy of Courland, and on the frontiers of Poland, with a strong castle built on a rock. It was taken by the Swedes in 1625, and by the Russians in 1705, after a bloody battle between them and the Swedes. It is seated on the river Musza, 15 miles E. of Mittaw. Lon. 42. 14. lat. 56. 30.

* **BAUTRY**, or **BAUTRY**, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on Holy-Thursday, and November 22, for cattle and horses. It is three furlongs in length on the road from London to York, and has been long noted for mill-stones and

grind-stones, which are brought hither up the river Idle, on which it is seated. It is seven miles S. by E. of Doncaster, 45 S of York, and 147 N. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 53. 27.

BAUTZEN, or **BUDISSEN**, a considerable town of Germany, and capital of Upper Lusatia, subject to the elector of Saxony, with a strong citadel. The protestants as well as the papists have the free exercise of their religion. It is seated on the river Sprehe, 30 miles E. of Dresden, 22 W. of Gorlitz, and 65 N. of Prague. Lon. 32. 12. lat. 51. 10.

* **BAUX**, a town of France, in Provence, with the title of a marquise. It is seated on a rock, at the top of which there is a strong castle. It is eight miles E. by N. of Arles. Lon. 22. 30. lat. 43. 42.

* **BAYA**, or **BAJA**, a small town of lower Hungary, in the county of Bath, seated near the Danube, 32 miles N. of Eisek, and 65 S. of Buda. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 46. 25.

BAYEUX, a considerable town of France, in Normandy, and capital of Bessin, with a rich bishop's see. The cathedral church is accounted the finest in that province; its front and three high steeples are said to be the best in France, and that in the middle contains the town clock. There are 17 parish churches in the town and suburbs, besides 7 convents, that is, three for men, and four for women. The inhabitants are laborious, and addicted to trade. It is seated on the river Aar, 4 miles from the English Channel, 15 N. W. of Caen, 75 W. of Rouen, and 140 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 16. 57. lat. 49. 16.

* **BAYON**, a town of France, in Lorraine, seated on the river Moselle, 12 miles S. of Nancy. Lon. 32. 12. lat. 48. 30.

* **BAYON**, or **BAYONA**, a town of France, in Galicia, seated on a small gulph of the Atlantic ocean, about 12 miles from Tuy, and as much N. of the river Minho. Lon. 8. 0. lat. 42. 3. It has a very commodious harbour; the country about is fertile, and there is excellent fish on the coast.

BAYONNE, a town of France, in Gascony, with a bishop's see. It is seated three miles from the sea, at the confluence of the rivers Nive and Adour; the first washes it on one, and the second divides it into two unequal parts: there is an excellent harbour, which renders this town a place of great trade. In the suburbs of St. Esprit, there is a bridge that leads to the smallest part of the town, which is called Little Bayonne,

and it is separated from the other by the Nive; and by this the vessels come up to the middle of the town. There are chains that shut up the avenues. The Pont-majour is the largest bridge, and it leads to a street inhabited by merchants. The cathedral church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but there is nothing remarkable in it, except the shrine of St. Leon, patron of the town. The new castle that defends the harbour is seated at the mouth of the Nive, and is flanked with six gross round towers; the town college is near it, and in the high-street of Little Bayonne the Capuchins and Dominicans have their convents. The Palace of Audience is on the Key, from whence the harbour may be seen full of ships from different parts of the world. There is also a castle in Great Bayonne, which consists of four low round towers, but very thick, with ditches full of water; there are a great number of cannon, which appear on the top of the walls. The Dutch buy a great quantity of wine every year in exchange for spices. Bayonne is the capital town of Labour, and is 25 miles S. W. of Dax, 42 N. of Pampelona in Spain, 40 W. of Pau, and 425 S. by W. of Paris.

BAZADOIS, a province of France, in Guienne, which makes part of Lower Gascony; and it lies between proper Guienne, Agenois, and Condomois. It is a barren, heathy country, and the capital town is Bazas.

BAZAS, a town of France, and the capital of the Bazadois, with a very ancient bishop's see. It is seated on a rock, whose foot is washed with a small river, 5 miles from the river Garonne, 37 N. W. of Condom, 35 S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 345 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 44. 20.

* **BAZIEGES**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the territory of Toulouse, between the city of Toulouse and Carcassone.

* **BAZOCHÉ**, a town of France, in Lower Perch, seated on the river Coitron.

* **BAZZANO**, a mountain of Italy, in the Kingdom of Naples, situated in the territory of Aquila, and in the Ulterior Abruzzo. It was formerly called Ausidus.

BEACHY-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Sussex, between Hastings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the English and Dutch in June 1690.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Suffex, with a Gnaill market on Wednesdays, and two fairs,

fairs, on February, for horse stands on an London to C inns. It contains houses, and a bridge, 38 W. N. W. lat. 51. 36.

* **BEALT, BE** of Brecknock a great market, and two fairs, on three fairs, on December 6, and horsefairs on the river Wy houses, who are in stockings. nock, 53 N. Chester. Lon.

* **BEAMINGSTE** Dorsetshire, and one fair of bullocks, sheep, and is 4 miles W. N. W. of S. of London.

BEARALSTON, does not contain a market on come to nothing but it sends to It is 10 miles W. by S. of London.

BEARN, a province of France, the title of a prince of the E. by Big on the W. by Navarre, and cony and Arr length, and 3 484 towns are populous, that were 198,000 the capital town fertile, especially hills are loaded are laborious, sious of gain work in Spain the ground, and their occupations themselves a

* **BEAT**, a town of Comminges of the rivers

B E

fairs, on February 13, and Holy Thursday, for horses, cows, and sheep. It stands on an eminence on the road from London to Oxford, and has several good inns. It contains about 100 well-built houses, and is 8 miles N. W. of Uxbridge, 38 S. E. of Oxford, and 27 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 51. 36.

* **BEALT, BEALTH, or BUILTH**, a town of Brecknockshire, in South Wales, with a great market on Mondays for live cattle, and two lesser on Thursdays and Saturdays for provisions. There are also three fairs, on June 27, October 2, and December 6, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is pleasantly seated on the river Wye, and consists of about 100 houses, whose inhabitants have a trade in stockings. It is 16 miles N. of Brecknock, 53 N. of Cardiff, and 92 S. of Chester. Lon. 3. 18. lat. 52. 4.

* **BEAMINSTER**, or Bemister, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair on September 19, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and cheese. It is a pretty place, and is seated on the river Bert, and is 4 miles S. of Crookhorn, 15 W. N. W. of Dorchester, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 50. lat. 52. 45.

BEARALSTON, a town in Devonshire, that does not consist of 100 houses. It had a market on Thursday, which is now come to nothing, and it has no fairs; but it sends two members to parliament. It is 10 miles N. of Plymouth, and 201 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 30. lat. 50. 25.

BEARN, a province of France, with the title of a principality. It is bounded on the E. by Bigorre, on the S. by Arragon, on the W. by Soule and a part of Lower Navarre, and on the N. by Proper Gascony and Armagnac. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contains 484 towns and villages. It is so populous, that, in 1695, the inhabitants were 198,000 in number, and Pau is the capital town. The plains are pretty fertile, especially in pastures, and the hills are loaded with vines. The people are laborious, sober, active, and so desirous of gain, that vast numbers go to work in Spain every year, either to till the ground, get in the harvest, or follow their occupations; for the Spaniards themselves are very indolent and lazy.

* **BEAT**, a town of France, in the county of Comminges, seated on the confluence of the rivers Garonne and Pique, 5 miles

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to the S. of St. Bertrand. All the houses are built with marble, which is here more common than free-stone. Lon. 18. 86. lat. 42. 50.

* **BEAUBEE**, an abbey of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Bray. It is 8 miles N. W. of Gournay.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, famous for a fair that is kept here yearly, on July 22. It is seated on the banks of the river Rhone, 10 miles E. of Nismes, 10 N. of Arles, and 12 S. W. of Avignon. Lon. 22. 19. lat. 43. 39.

BEAUCE, a province of France, lying between the Isle of France, Blaifois, and Orleannois. It is very fertile in wheat, for which reason it is called the granary of Paris. There are scarce any vines, meadows, or water. Chartres is the capital town.

BEAUFORT, a town of France, in Anjou, with a castle, near the river Authion. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is seated 15 miles E. of Angers, and 40 W. of Tours. Lon. 17. 26. lat. 47. 26.

* **BEAUFORT**, a village, in France, in Champagne, with the title of a dutchy, and a castle; it is seated on the river Boire, 3 miles from Rofnay.

BEAUFORT, a town of Italy, in Savoy, seated on the river Oron, 12 miles N. of Monstiers. Lon. 24. 18. lat. 45. 40.

BEAUJEE, a small handsome town of France, in Beaujolois, of which it was formerly the capital, with a castle famous for its antiquity. It is seated on the river Ardriere, at the foot of a mountain, 8 miles W. of Saone, and 12 S. W. of Macon. Lon. 22. 10. lat. 46. 9.

BEAUJOLOIS, a district of France, bounded on the S. by proper Lionnois, on the W. by Forez, on the N. by Burgundy, and on the E. by the principality of Dombes. It is 25 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and Ville-Franche is the capital town.

* **BEAULIEU**, a village in Hampshire, 4 miles S. W. of Southampton, with two fairs on April 16, and September 4, for horses and cattle.

* **BEAULIEU**, an abbey of France, in Champagne, near the dutchy of Bar, and 5 miles S. of Clermont, in Argonne.

* **BEAULIEU**, the name of two small towns in France. One of which is in Touraine, seated on the river Indre, with the title of a barony, and a Benedictine abbey. The other is in Turénne,

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on the river Dordogne, with also a Benedictine abbey.

BEAUMARIS, a town of Anglesea, in North-Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 13, Holy Thursday, September 19, and December 19, all for cattle. It stands on the streight Menay, and was fortified with a castle by Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and 21 common council men, and sends one member to parliament. Here the general and quarter-sessions are held, and the county gaol is kept. It lies on the road from Chester to Holyhead, and was formerly a place of good trade, by means of its excellent harbour. Here is plenty of corn, butter, and cheese. It is 59 miles W. by N. of Chester, 27 E. of Holyhead, and 241 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 15. lat. 53. 20.

BEAUMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the confines of the territory of Liege. It was ceded to the French in 1684, and taken by the English in 1691, who blew up the castle. It is seated between the rivers Maese and Sambre, 10 miles E. of Maubeuge, and 12 S. of Charleroy. Lon. 21. 51. lat. 50. 12.

* **BEAUMONT-SUR-OISE**, a town in the Isle of France, seated on the declivity of a hill, with the title of a county. It has a bridge over the river Oise, and is 5 miles N. E. of Pontoise, 20 S. E. of Beauvais, and 20 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 59. lat. 49. 9.

* **BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER**, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, with the title of a county. It is supposed, that the founder's name was Roger. It is 22 miles S. W. of Rouen or Roan, in Normandy. Long. 18. 26. lat. 49. 2.

BEAUMONT-LE-VICOMTE, a town of France, in Maine, 10 miles N. of Mans, and 15 S. of Alençon. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 48. 12. There are several other towns of the same name in France.

* **BEAUMONT**, a village of Switzerland, in the territory of Vaud. It is seated between the river Orb and mount Jura, and is the chief of a small government, which depends on the canton of Bern.

* **BEAUNE**, a handsome town of France, in Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wine, and for an hospital founded here in 1443. It had a strong castle built by Lewis XII, which was demolished by Henry IV. It is seated in a fruitful

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country, 15 miles N. of Chalons-sur-Saone, and 25 S. of Dijon. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 47. 2.

* **BEAUFORT**, or **PORTO-HERMOSO**, a fort and harbour of St. Domingo in the West Indies, and one of the Caribbee Islands; it is on the S. side, and to the W. of the town of St. Domingo.

BEAUVAIS, a considerable town of France, in the Isle of France, and capital of Beauvaisis, with a bishop's see, and a county. The cathedral church is dedicated to St. Peter, and is much cried up for its fine architecture. It contains a great number of reliques, and a library of curious books. There are several other churches, among which is St. Stephen, remarkable for its curious windows. It was besieged by the English in 1443 to no purpose, and in 1472 by the Duke of Burgundy with an army of 30,000 men. In this last, the women signalized themselves under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, who set up a standard that is yet preserved in the church of the Jacobins. The Duke was obliged to raise the siege; and, in memory of the women's exploits, they always march first in a procession on the 10th of July every year, the anniversary of their deliverance. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapestry. It is seated on the river Therin, 53 miles S. of Amiens, 37 E. of Roan, and 42 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 45. lat. 49. 26.

* **BEAUVAIS**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, seated on the river Tescou, 8 miles E. of Montauban. Lon. 19. 13. lat. 44. 2.

BEAUVOIR-SUR-MER, a maritime town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a marquisate. It is 25 miles S. W. of Nantes. Lon. 15. 25. lat. 46. 45.

* **BEAUVOISIS**, a territory of France, formerly part of Picardy, and now in the Isle of France, whereof Beauvais is the capital.

* **BEBELINGUEN**, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, and in Suabia, seated on a lake from which the river Wern proceeds. It is 10 miles N. W. of Stutgard. Lon. 26. 38. lat. 48. 45.

* **BEC**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Roan, seated on a tongue of land, at the confluence of two rivers, with a rich, large, and handsome Benedictine abbey. It is 18 miles S. W. of Rouen or Roan. Lon. 18. 22. lat. 49. 12.

BECANOR, at on the river territory of of Dull, an an English 27. 40.

* **BECCLES**, good mark fairs, on H October 2, on July 19 town, with tall bulky st some distan the fissions are commo W. of Yarn wich, and 19. 0. lat.

* **BECHIN**, a circle of the by general B It is seated nales S. of and 65 N. lat. 49. 14.

* **BECKLY**, a N. W. of V on Easter-T

* **BECKUM**, a bishoprick, seated at the 20 miles S. by N. of L 46.

* **BECSANGI** tolia, bound Sea, on the on the S. by E. by the p tently call town is Bur

* **BECHARIEU** of France, i case of Besie 20 miles N. lat. 43. 29.

* **BECHAS**, a p of Ceylon, near the sea, the island. very skilful They have and they li honey whic plenty.

* **BEDDGLE** Carnarvon August 18 cattle.

BECANOR,

B E

- BACANOR**, a town of India, in Asia, seated on the river Ganges, and capital of the territory of Bacar. It is 140 miles E. of Delli, and 420 N. N. W. of Calcutta, an English factory. Lon. 100. 34. lat. 27. 40.
- * **BECCELES**, a town in Suffolk, with a good market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Holy-Thursd. June 29, and October 2, for petty chapmen; as also, on July 15, for toys. It is a large town, with a handsome church, and a tall bulky steeple, seated on an eminence some distance from the church. Here the sessions for the liberty of Blithing, are commonly held. It is 15 miles S. W. of Yarmouth, 39 N. N. E. of Ipswich, and 107 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 52. 38.
- * **BECHIN**, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the same name. It was taken by general Bequoi, and burnt, in 1619. It is seated on the river Laufnic, 12 miles S. of Tabor, 20 N. of Budweis, and 65 N. of Prague. Long. 32. 35. lat. 49. 14.
- * **BECKLY**, a village in Sussex, 6 miles N. W. of Winchelsea, with two fairs, on Easter-Thursd. and December 26.
- * **BECKUM**, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Munster, in Westphalia, seated at the source of the river Verse, 20 miles S. E. of Munster, and 14 W. by N. of Lippe. Lon. 25. 48. lat. 51. 46.
- * **BESANGH**, a province of Asia, in Natolia, bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, on the W. by the sea of Marmora, on the S. by proper Natolia, and on the E. by the province of Bolli. It was antiently called Bithynia, and the principal town is Bursa.
- * **BEDARIEUX**, or **BEC-D'APIFUX**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Bessiers, seated on the river Obe, 20 miles N. of Bessiers. Lon. 20. 54. lat. 43. 29.
- * **BEDAS**, a people of Asia, in the island of Ceylon, who inhabit a large forest near the sea, and in the N. E. part of the island. They are savages, but are very skilful in shooting with a bow. They have neither towns nor villages, and they live upon hunting, and the honey which they find in the forest in plenty.
- * **BEDDGLERT**, a village of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with two fairs, on August 18, and December 23, for cattle.

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- BEDELL**, a town in the North-Riding of Yorksh. with a good market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, July 5, 6, for horned cattle, horses, pewter, brass, tin, millenary goods, and sheep; on October 10, 11, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and leather; on Tuesday severnigh before Christmas, for horned cattle and sheep. It is a small place seated on a little brook, 10 miles E. S. E. of Richmond, 30 N. W. of York, and 192 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 54. 30.
- * **BEDER**, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is in the province of Balagueta, in the kingdom of Decan, 92 miles N. of Golconda, as much E. of Visapore, and 150 S. of Aurengabad. Lon. 95. 10. lat. 16. 50.
- BEDFORD**, the county-town of Bedfordshire, with two markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, on the first Tuesday in Lent, April 21, July 5, August 21, October 12, and December 19, for all sorts of cattle. Bedford is seated on the river Ouse, which divides it into two parts, which are united by a bridge with 2 gates, one at each end, to stop the passage occasionally. It has five churches, and formerly had a strong castle, whose site is now a very fine bowling-green. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, 2 bailiffs, a town-clerk, and 2 serjeants at mace. The Tuesday-market is on the South-side for cattle; and that on Saturday, on the North-side, for corn. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, 52 E. N. E. of Oxford, 28 W. by S. of Cambridge, and 47 N. by W. of London. It has the title of a duchy, and sends 2 members to parliament. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 52. 6.
- BEDFORDSHIRE** is in the diocese of Lincoln, and is 24 miles long and 16 broad. It contains 12,170 houses, 67,350 inhabitants, 116 parishes, 10 market-towns, and sends 6 members to parliament. It is a pleasant inland county, and is diversified with fruitful plains and rising hills, abounding in cattle, corn, and rich pastures; it is noted for barley, bone-lace, and a manufacture of straw.
- BEDWIN-MAGNA**, is only a village, 5 miles S. W. of Hungerford, which has neither market nor fair; but yet it is a borough by prescription, and sends two members to parliament. Some tell us it was a considerable place in the time of the Saxons, and that the traces of fortifications

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- ications are still remaining. It is 74 miles W. of London.
- BEDWINS**, a sort of wandering Arabs that inhabit the deserts of Arabia. There are also some of the same stock in the deserts of Africa; they live in tents in both places, and frequently shift their abodes in search of grass and water. They frequently rob caravans, when they happen to be stronger. The principal men are called Emirs and Sheikhs.
- BEFORT**, a small, but strong town of France, and capital of Suntgaw, in Alsace. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. It is seated at the foot of the mountain, 10 miles N. E. of Montbelliard, and 28 W. of Basle, or Basle. Lon. 24. 32. lat. 47. 38. There is not above 100 houses in this town, and 700 inhabitants; but it is important, on account of the great road by this place to Alsace from Franche Comté. The fortifications were greatly augmented by Lewis XIV.
- **BEGIA**, or **BEGGIA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a strong castle, seated in a territory abounding in corn. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, 25 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 27. 0. lat. 37. 0.
- BEJA**, a pretty large and strong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, seated near a lake of the same name, where it is pretended there is a fort of fish that bellow like a bull before a storm; but this must needs be a fable. It is 32 miles S. of Evora, and 62 S. by E. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 10. lat. 37. 58.
- BEICHLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in a county of the same name, and in Thuringia, a part of Upper Saxony. It is 17 miles N. of Weimar. Lon. 29. 20. lat. 51. 20.
- **BEINHEIM**, a fort of France, in Alsace, seated on the river Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine. It is 5 miles N. of Port Lewis, and 6 S. W. of Rastadt. Lon. 26. 42. lat. 48. 52.
- BELLA**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 32 miles N. of Turin. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 45. 2.
- BEIRA**, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by those of Tra-los-Montes, and Entre-douro, and Minho; on the S. by Estremadura of Portugal; on the E. by Estremadura of Spain; and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean.
- **BELBROUGHTON**, a village in Worcester-shire, 3 miles N. W. of Bromsgrove, with two fairs, on the first Monday in April,

- and on Monday before October 18, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.
- BELCASTRO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Calabria, with a bishop's see. Is seated on a mountain, 8 miles from the sea, and 10 S. W. of San Severino. Lon. 34. 45. lat. 39. 6.
- **BELCHAM**, ST. PAUL'S, a village in Essex, a mile S. E. of Clare, with one fair, on November, for cattle and toys.
- **BELCHITE**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, seated on the river Almonazir, 20 miles S. of Saragozza. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 41. 19.
- BELCHOE**, a town of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, and county of Fermanagh, seated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles S. E. of Ballyshannon. Lon. 9. 24. lat. 54. 2.
- BELLEM**, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Tajo, about a mile from Lisbon, to the N. of the river, designed to defend the entrance to that city; and there all the ships that sail up the river, must bring to. Here they enter the Kings and Queens of Portugal.
- **BELLESME**, a town of France, in Perche, which formerly had a castle. It is 10 miles S. of Mortagne, and 90 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 17. 14. lat. 48. 23.
- **BELLETAN**, a town of France, in Languedoc, in the county of Foix, remarkable for a spring, which, as pretended, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a clock.
- BELZERE**, a town in Russia, a capital of a province of the same name, on the S. E. shore of the White Sea. It is 100 miles N. E. of Novogorod. Lon. 53. 40. lat. 61. 50.
- BELFAST**, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, and county of Antrim. It is seated on Carrickfergus bay, and has a good trade. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 11. 15. lat. 54. 38.
- **BELFORD**, a post town in Northumberland, in the road from York to Berwick, with two fairs, on Tuesday before Whitsuntide, and August 23, for black cattle, sheep, and horses. It is a good thoroughfare, and is 16 miles S. of Berwick.
- BELGARDEN**, a town of Germany, in East-Pomerania, in the Province of Cassubia, 15 miles from Colbert, and 55 miles N. of Stetin; subject to Prussia. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 54. 10.

BELGOROD,

- BELGOROD**, a town of a province seated on the 35. lat. 51.
- BELGOROD**, a town of Europe, and mouth of the Sea, 80 miles.
- BELGRADE**, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek colony on a low hill, the Danube, with the Sava, most important river times Christians are by Prince Eugene it was kept to the Turks inasmuch that of all Servia of Vienna, Constantinople.
- **BELGRADE**, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the Danube, 20. miles N. of Belgrade. Lat. 41. 22.
- **BELGRADE**, a town of Hungary, and in the kingdom of Hungary, near the Tisza, 10 miles N. of Belgrade. Lat. 46. 35. lat. 46.
- BELLAC**, a town of France, seated on the N. of Limoges. Lat. 46. 4.
- BELLCLARE**, a town of Ireland, province of Sligo, 25 miles N. of Sligo. Lat. 53. 56.
- BELIF**, a town of France, 9 miles S. W. of Belif. Lat. 50. 45.
- BELLEGARD**, a town of France, Rouillon, on the frontiers, and is of great account of its needs. Lon. 11. 15. lat. 54. 38.
- **BELLEGARD**, a town of France, Purgundy, with the title of Marquis, 12 miles N. of Laane, and 22. 30. lat. 46. 35.
- BELLE-ISLE**, a town of France, 15 miles from the coast, most over against the coast of the

BELGOROD, a town of Russia, and capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on the river Donets. Lon. 54. 35. lat. 51. 20.

BELGOROD, a strong town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Bessarabia, seated at the mouth of the river Niester on the Black Sea, 80 miles S. E. of Bender.

BELGRADE, a strong and famous town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Servia, with a Greek bishop's see. It is seated on a low hill, which reaches as far as the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Save. It was a very large and most important place, and has been several times taken and retaken by the Christians and Turks. It was taken last by Prince Eugene, in August 1717, and it was kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks, after demolishing the walls, inasmuch that now they are in possession of all Servia. It is 265 miles S. by E. of Vienna, and 400 N. by W. of Constantinople. Lon. 38. 30. lat. 45. 10.

* **BELGRADE**, a small, but handsome town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, seated on the strait of Constantinople, 20. miles N. of that city. Lon. 40. 30. lat. 41. 22.

* **BELGRADO**, a town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the state of Venice. It is seated near the Tojamenta, 10 miles from Udino, and 10 from Concordia. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 46. 0.

BELLAC, a town of France, in la Marche, seated on the rivulet Unicon, 20 miles N. of Limoges. Lon. 18. 44. lat. 46. 4.

BELLCLARE, a town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Sligo, 25 miles S. of Sligo. Lon. 8. 23. lat. 53. 56.

BELIEF, a town in the French Netherlands, 9 miles S. W. of Ypres. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 50. 45.

BELLEGARD, a strong place of France, in Roussillon, above the desile of Pertuis, on the frontiers of Catalonia. It is fortified, and is an important place, on account of its being a passage to the Pyrenees. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 42. 20.

* **BELLEGARDE**, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, with the title of a duchy. It is about 12 miles below the town of St. Jean de Laane, and 15 N. E. of Chalons. Lon. 22. 30. lat. 46. 57.

BELLE-ISLE, an island of France, lying 15 miles from the coast of Brittany, almost over against Port-Louis. It is about

15 miles long, and 5 broad. In times of peace, there is generally a garrison of 22 companies of infantry; but, in war-time, more. It is divided into four parishes, one of which is that of Palais, a small fortified town, with a citadel. It is diversified with craggy mountains, salt-works, and pleasant fertile plains. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 47. 20.

BELLE-ISLE, an island of North-America, lying at the mouth of the strait between the country of the Eskimaux, or New-Britain, and the N. end of Newfoundland; from whence it is called the Strait of Belle-Isle. Lat. 51. 50.

* **BELLE-VILLE**, a town of France, in Beaujolois, seated near the river Saone, 5 miles N. of Ville-Franche, and 8 S. E. of Beaujeu, with a rich Augustin abbey. Lon. 22. 16. lat. 45. 5.

* **BELLEY**, or **BELLAY**, a town of France, capital of Bujey, with a bishop's see. It was ceded to France, by the Duke of Savoy, in 1601. It is seated near the river Rhone, 17 miles N. W. of Chambery, 40 E. of Lyons, 40 S. W. of Geneva, and 250 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 20. lat. 45. 43.

* **BILLINGHAM**, or **BELLINGHAN**, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on Saturday after September 15, for black horned cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloths. It is 14 miles N. N. W. of Hexham, 18 W. of Morpeth, and 290 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 55. 10.

* **BELLINZONA**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and one of the bailiwicks which the Swifs possess in that country. It is seated on the river Jesino, 5 miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore, and it is fortified with two strong castles that had been joined together by a wall flanked with towers; but the Swifs have demolished part thereof. Lon. 26. 30. lat. 46. 8.

BELLUNO, a handsome, but small town of Italy, and capital of the Bellunese, in the territories of Venice, with a bishop's see. It is seated among the Alpine mountains on the river Piave, and is pretty populous. It is 17 miles N. E. of Feltri, and 10 N. of Ceneda. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 46. 9.

* **BELLUNESE**, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, which lies between Friuli, Cadorino, Feltrino, the bishopric of Trent, and Tirol. It has good iron-mines. Belluno is the only considerable place.

* **BELMONTE**,

BELLINZONA

- **BELMONTÉ**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the hither Calabria. It is seated on the coast of the Tufcan sea, 10 miles W. of Cozenza. Lon. 34. 20. lat. 39. 20.
- BELT**, the Great, a famous freight of Denmark and the Island of Zealand and that of Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. This freight is not so commodious, nor so much frequented, as the Sound. It is observable, that, in 1658, this freight was frozen over so hard, that Charles-Gustavus, King of Sweden, marched over it, with a design to take Copenhagen.
- BELT**, the Lesser, lies to the W. of the Great Belt, between the Island of Funen and the coast of Jutland. It is one of the passages from the German ocean to the Baltic, though it is not three miles in breadth, and is very crooked.
- **BELTON**, a village in Leicestershire, 7 miles W. of Loughborough, with one fair, on Monday after Trinity-week, for horses, cows, and sheep, but principally for horses.
- **BELTON**, a village in Lincolnshire, two miles N. of Grantham, with one fair for flax and hemp.
- BELTZ**, or **BELZO**, a town of Poland, in Red-Russia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated on the confines of Upper Volhynia, among marshes, and is 30 miles N. of Leopold. Lon. 42. 35. lat. 50. 5.
- **BELTZ**, or **BELZO**, a province of Poland, in Red-Russia, bounded by that of Leopold on the S. Chelm on the N. Little Poland on the E. and Volhynia on the W. Beltz is the capital town.
- BELVEDERE**, a considerable town of Greece, and capital of a province of the same name in the Morea. This province lies on the western coast of the sea, and is the most fertile and rich in all the Morea. This place is charmingly seated, 17 miles N. E. of Chirenza, and 17 S. of Patras. Lon. 39. 30. lat. 38. 5. It is subject to the Turks; and our raisins come from thence which are called Belvederes.
- BEMBER**, a chain of mountains, which divide India from Tartary.
- BEMSTER**, or **BEMISTER**, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on September 19, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and cheese. It is seated on the river Bert, 14 miles N. of Dorchester, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 45. lat. 50. 45.

- BENAVARRT**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a castle. It is seated on the frontiers of Catalonia, 17 miles N. E. of Balfastro, and 27 N. of Lerida. Lon. 18. 10. lat. 41. 55.
- BENAVENTO**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and in the Tierra-di-Campos, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Ela, 37 miles S. of Leon, 30 N. of Zamora, and 25 E. of Alborga. Lon. 12. 30. lat. 42. 4.
- BENCOOLEN**, a fort and town of Asia, on the S. W. coast of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. About a quarter of a mile from the sea stands an Indian village, whose houses are small and low, and built on posts. The natives have a swarthy complexion, and their stature is slender and frail. They are very desirous of trade; but when affronted, are very treacherous and revengeful. There are a few smiths among them; but most of them are carpenters. There are also fishermen, who get their livelihood by fishing. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody; and there are several volcanos in the island. The air is unwholesome, and the mountains are continually covered with thick heavy clouds, that produce lightning, thunder, and rain. There is no beef to be had, except that of buffaloes, which is not very palatable; and indeed all provisions, except fruit, are pretty scarce. The chief trade here is in pepper, of which there is a large quantity. There are frequent bickerings betwixt the natives and the factory, to the no small injury of the East-India company. The factory was once entirely deserted; and, if the natives had not found their trade decrease, they would scarce ever have been invited there again. Lon. 118. 35. lat. S. 4. 0.
- BENDERMASSEN**, a town of Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Borneo, with a good harbour. Lon. 131. 20. lat. S. 2. 40.
- BENDER**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bessarabia, seated on the river Niester, 100 miles N. W. of Belgorod, and 100 S. E. of Blacklaw. It is remarkable for the residence of Charles XII. King of Sweden, who retired hither after he had been defeated by the Russians at Pultowa. He was assassinated by the Turks here several years, till he was at last forced from thence to a place near Adrianople, where he remained another year; after which

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BENEDETTO, ST. a considerable town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 35 miles N. of Mirandola, and 35 S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 45. 0.

* **BENESOUF,** a town of Africa, in Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax. It is seated on the western shore of the Nile, and is the residence of a Bey, who is the governor of it. The mosques give it a grand look. It is 50 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 48. 30. lat. 29. 10.

BENEVENTO, a handsome, large, and rich town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Ulterior Principate, with an archbishop's see. It has suffered greatly by earthquakes, and particularly in 1683; and the archbishop, afterwards Pope Benedict XIII was dug out of the ruins alive. When he was advanced to the Papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is subject to the Pope, and is seated in a delightful and fertile valley, near the confluence of the rivers Sabato and Calore, 15 miles from Capua, 12 N. from Avellino; and 30 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 27. lat. 41. 6.

BENFELD, a town of France, in Alsace, whose fortifications were demolished in consequence of the treaty of Westphalia. It is seated on the river Ill, 12. miles S. W. of Straßburg, and 7 N. of Schleitstat. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 48. 14.

BENGAL, a country of Asia, in India, lying near the mouth of the river Ganges, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Patna and Jessat; on the E. by the kingdoms of Arracan and Tipra; on the S. by the bay of Bengal and the province of Orissa; and on the W. by provinces of Narvar and Malva; being about 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 300 in breadth from N. to S. In this province, the English, Dutch, and French, have factories; and the principal of that of the English is called Calcutta, or Fort St. George. This country has the same advantage as Egypt, which is annually overflowed by the river Nile; for this is watered in the same manner by the Ganges. The inhabitants are chiefly Gentoes, whose women had a custom of burning themselves with their dead husbands; but this practice is now greatly restrained, by the authority of the Great Mogul. It is governed by a Nabob, one of whom lately took Fort St. George, and committed great cruelties among the people of the factory;

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but he has since been deposed, and killed, and there is now a friend to the English in his room. In general, Bengal is a fruitful, pleasant country, by some esteemed a sort of earthly paradise, and it lies very convenient for carrying on a trade with the parts round about it, and for purchasing their various commodities and manufactures.

BENGOELA, a territory of Angola, in Africa, whose principal town is of the same name, and is under the dominion of the Portuguese. This is 300 miles N. of Cape Negro, and 120 S. of the island of Leando. Lon. 31. 35. lat. S. 11. 0.

* **BENIARAX,** an ancient and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a soil abounding in corn, honey, and pastures. It is 37 miles S. W. of Oran, and as much N. E. of Tlemcen. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 35. 0.

BENIN, a large town, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa. Some give it the title of a city, which it does not deserve, though the streets are vastly long and broad, in which markets are kept for cows, cotton, elephant's teeth, and European wares. It was formerly very close built, and very populous, as appears from the ruins of the houses; but at present they stand widely distant from each other: they are all built with clay-walls, and covered with reeds, straw, or leaves, having no stone in the country. The women here are kept greatly in subjection; for, besides their household affairs, they are obliged to keep the markets, and till the ground. The king's court, which makes a principal part of the town, is seated in a very large plain, with no other houses near it; but has nothing remarkable, except the extent of ground on which it stands. The river of Benin is extremely large and wide at the mouth; but how far it extends up the country, is not certainly known. The land about it is low and marshy, and its banks are adorned with great numbers of trees: upon this account it is pestered with great numbers of musquitoes, which are extremely troublesome to strangers, and sting them so severely, that their faces can hardly be known by their acquaintance. It is a very fatal country to the Europeans; for no ships ever arrive here, without losing a great part of their company. The natives dress all alike with a long cloth wrapped about their middle, which only

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differs in goodness, according to their quality: but the children all go naked; the boys till they are twelve years of age, and the girls till they are fit for marriage. The men have as many wives as their circumstances will allow; for their is no restraint in regard to number. They take care to keep their wives from their own countrymen; but they are so far from jealousy of the Europeans, that they will often bring them into their company, and leave them behind. If a negroe lies with another man's wife, if he is found out, he forfeits all his goods to the husband, and the wife is punished severely with a cudgel. The custom of circumcision is here universally practised, though there is no other reason to be given for it, than that their ancestors have done it before them. The government of this country is vested in the king, and three great men under him; and each province has its particular governor. They have a sort of religion; but it is so absurd and perplexed, that it is almost impossible to describe it; however, it is certain that every thing that is extraordinary, is esteemed as a god, and they make offerings to it accordingly. There are sometimes a few boiled yams mixed with oil, which they lay before the images: sometimes they offer a cock; but then the idol must be contented with the blood, for they eat the flesh themselves. They have a sort of a Sabbath every fifth day, which the great men observe by killing cows, sheep, and goats; and others are contented with dogs, cats, and chickens: but whatever is then killed, is distributed to the poor. The animals are the same here as in other parts of Guinea, as well as the rest of the productions of this country. They have some sorts of manufactures, and are particularly skilful in weaving and dying, their cloths being made of cotton, which grows here in great plenty; and they export many thousands of them every year to other places. The town is seated near the river, 37 miles N. W. of Coffo, and 115 N. W. of Oavera. Lon. 26. 0. lat. 7. 40.

* **BENNINGTON**, a village in Hertfordshire, 4 miles S. E. of Stevenage, with one fair, on June 29, for pedlar's ware.

BENSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and diocese of Mentz, seated on a rivulet, 10 miles N. E. of Worms, and 8 S. of Darmstadt. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 49. 43.

BENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, and is subject to its own prince. It is seated on the river Vecht, 32 miles N. W. of Munster, and 37 W. of Osnabrug. Lon. 24. 43. lat. 52. 23.

* **BENTHEIM**, a village in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and in the wapen-take of Stantkuff, with a fair, on July 24, for cattle.

* **BENTIVOGLIO**, a small town and castle of Italy, in the territory of Bologna, remarkable for the family of Bentivoglio. It is 10 miles N. E. of Bologna, and 13 S. W. of Ferrara. Lon. 29. 4. lat. 44. 57.

BER, or **BERRY**, a considerable river of Germany, in Alsatia, which falls into the Rhine.

BERAR, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, near the kingdom of Bengal. It abounds in corn, rice, pulse, and poppies; from which last they extract opium. Sugar-canes grow here almost without cultivation. Shampur is the capital town.

* **BERAUN**, a royal town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, 12 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 50. 2.

* **BERBICE**, a river of America, in Terra Firma, which falls into the N. sea, under 6. 30 degrees of latitude. This is the only river in the country, and it waters a great number of Cotton plantations, as also a plant called Orellana, which serves for dyeing.

* **BERCHTOLSGADEN**, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg, which serves all the neighbourhood with salt. It is seated on the river Aha, 10 miles S. W. of Saltzburg. Lon. 30. 40. lat. 47. 30.

* **BERDOA**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Grandga. The air is excellent, and there is abundance of cattle, especially very fine mules. It is seated in a very fertile plain, 10 miles W. of the river Cour, and 62 S. of Grandga. Lon. 65. 30. lat. 41. 0.

* **BERFBERES**, a people of Africa, who live in tents in the manner of the wild Arabs, and in different parts of Barbary, particularly to the S. of the kingdoms of Tunis and Tripoly. The principal riches consist in cattle.

BERENICE, a sea-port town in Egypt, at the bottom of the gulph called the Red-Sea, now called Suez, which see.

BERE-REGIS, a market town in the county of Devon, N. E. of Devonport. London. 100.

BERG, a territory in the eastern circle of Westphalia, and mountainous, and greatly added to the Elector's dominions, the capital is Bielefeld.

* **BERGAMA**, a city of the territory of Bressan, the territory is extremely fertile, and its inhabitants have manufactures of woollen stuffs. Their language is Italian. Their town.

BERGAMO, a city and ancient territory of Venetia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants have manufactures of woollen stuffs. E. of Milan, 37 W. of Cremona. Lon. 42.

BERGAS, a town of Romania, with a castle. It is seated on the S. E. of Adria. Lon. 41. 17.

BERGEN, a port town in the province of Norway, with a bishop's see, and a great trade in fish. They what is bred is subject to the N. by W. of Godtha. Lon. 60. 11.

BERGEN, a town in Lania, capital of the province of the N. E. of Sweden. Lon. 54. 30.

* **BERGENHOLM**, a town in Norway, the capital town.

BERE-REGIS, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs. It is a very poor place, and is 12 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 123 S. W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 50. 40.

BERG, a territory of Germany, lying on the eastern banks of the Rhine, in the circle of Westphalia. It is full of woods and mountains, and the inhabitants are greatly addicted to trade. It belongs to the Elektor Palatine, and Duffeldorp is the capital town.

* **BERGAMASCO**, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded by the Bresian, the Valteline, and the Milanese. It is extremely populous and fertile. The inhabitants are very industrious, and they have manufactures in hard-ware and tapestry. They have cattle, marble, and stones of which they make mill-stones. Their language is the most corrupt of any in Italy, and Bergamo is the capital town.

BERGAMO, a large, populous, strong, and ancient town of Italy, in the territories of Venice, and capital of Bergamasco, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. The greatest part of the inhabitants have a swelling in their throats, called Brochocele, which is owing to the badness of the water. It is 25 miles N. E. of Milan, 27 W. by N. of Brescia, and 37 W. of Cremona. Lon. 27. 8. lat. 45. 42.

BERGAS, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Larissa, 32 miles S. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 45. 0. lat. 41. 17.

BERGEN, a handsome, and ancient seaport town of Norway, capital of the province of Bergenhus and of all Norway, with a strong castle, a deep harbour, and a bishop's see. They carry on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, and dried fish. They have scarce any wheat, but what is brought from other places. It is subject to Denmark, and is 300 miles N. by W. of Copenhagen; and 200 N. W. of Gottenburg. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 60. 11.

BERGEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, capital of the Isle of Rugen, subject to the Swedes. It is 12 miles N. E. of Stralfund. Lon. 31. 30. lat. 54. 30.

* **BERGENS**, the most western province of Norway, between the government of Agerhus and the sea. Bergen is the capital town.

BERGERAC, a town of France, which is very rich, populous, and trading. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIII. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles S. W. of Perigeux, and 50 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 7. lat. 45. 0.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Dutch Brabant, and in the marquise of the same name. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, as well on account of the fortifications, as of the meads with which it is surrounded. It has several times been besieged, but to no purpose; however, it was taken by the French by assault in 1747, as they say; but most think, by treachery. It is seated partly on a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheldt by a canal, 3 miles N. of Antwerp, and 22 S. W. of Breda. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 51. 30.

* **BERG-ST. VINCOS**, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, fortified by marshal Vauban. It was ceded to France by the Pyrenean treaty, and is seated on the river Cosine, at the foot of a mountain, 5 miles S. of Dunkirk, and 12 E. of Gravelines. Lon. 20. 5. lat. 50. 57.

BERG-ZAVERN, a town of France, in Alsace, 9 miles S. W. of Landau, 5 N. of Weisenburg, and 8 W. of the river Rhine. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 29. 4.

BERKSHIRE, an English county, 37 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, on the W. by Wiltshire, on the S. by Hampshire and Surrey, and on the E. by Middlesex and part of Buckinghamshire. It contains 140 parishes, 12 market-towns, and 16006 houses. The principal town is Reading. In general it is a fruitful country, and particularly in the vale of the White Horse; and it has the title of an earldom.

BERLIN, a large, strong, and handsome town of Germany, and capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the King of Prussia resides. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, an academy of sciences, and an observatory, besides a superb arsenal. Its trade and buildings have lately been much improved, and there is a canal out from the river Spree to the Oder on the E. and another from thence to the Elbe on the

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W. It has a communication by water both with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean. It is seated on the river Spree, 25 miles E. of Altbrandenburg, 42 N. W. of Francfort on the Oder, 4 N. E. of Wittenberg, 72 S. by W. of Stetin, and 300 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 31. 7. lat. 52. 53.

BERMUDA ISLANDS are a cluster of very small islands, almost in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded with rocks, which render them almost inaccessible to strangers. They lie in the Atlantic Ocean, about 500 miles E. of Carolina. They are inhabited by the English, and enjoy a pure and temperate air, having plenty of flesh, fish, and garden-stuff. The common employment of the inhabitants is in building of sloops, and the making of women's hats, well known in England by the name of Bermudas hats. They were discovered by John Bermudez, a Spaniard; but they were not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Summers was cast away upon them, and they belong to Britain ever since. Dean Berkeley intended to have founded an university here; but by mistake he was carried to New-England, which prevented his design. Lat. 32. 30. Some travellers talk of spiders webs here, which are so strong that they will catch small birds.

BERN, the capital town of the canton of Bern, in Switzerland. Here is a celebrated school, and a rich library, and there are 12 companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a strong place, and is seated in a peninsula, formed by the river Aar, almost in the middle of the canton. It is 17 miles N. E. of Friburg, 50 S. of Basle, 50 S. W. of Zurich, and 37 N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 47. 0.

* **BERN**, the canton of, is the largest of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, being about 130 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. The government consists in two councils, called the Great and the Little; and the two chiefs of the Great are called *Avoyers*. It is divided into two principal parts, called the German and Roman. This last is most commonly called the Country of Vaud. The German territory is divided into 35 governments, and the country of Vaud into 13. Their religion is Calvinism, and Bern is the capital town.

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BERN, a town of Bohemia, subject to the house of Austria, 15 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 50. 0.

BERNARD, THE GREAT ST. a mountain of Switzerland and Savoy, between Valais and the Val-d'Aost, at the source of the rivers Drance and Dora. The top of it is always covered with snow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all strangers gratis for 3 days, without any distinction of religion.

* **BERNARD**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, 5 miles from Berlin, where they make excellent beer.

BERNAY, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is a trading place, and is seated on the river Carantone, 15 miles S. W. of Lisieux, and 30 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 49. 6.

* **BERNEBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the house of Anhalt resides. It is seated on the river Sara, 15 miles W. of Dessau, and 22 N. W. of Magdeburg. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 51. 55.

* **BERN-CASTEL**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with a castle built in 1277. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is seated on the river Moselle, between Trarbach and Weldens.

* **FERRÉ**, a town of France, in Provence, with the title of a barony, and is seated on a lake of the same name, in the diocese of Arles. Lon. 22. 52. lat. 43. 32.

BERRI, a province of France, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the Orleannois, Blaisois, and Gattinois; on the E. by the Nivernois, and the Bourbonnois; on the S. by the Bourbonnois, and La Marche; and on the W. by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and Bourges is the capital town.

BESSELLO, a town of Italy, in the Modenese, which is very well fortified. It was taken by Prince Eugene in 1702, and by the French in 1703, who were obliged to leave it in 1707. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Linza and Po, 10 miles N. E. of Parma, 15 N. W. of Reggio, and 25 S. E. of Cremona. Lon. 28. 0. lat. 44. 55.

* **BERSEIRE**, a town of France, in Lower Poitou, 12 miles S. E. of Thouars, and 3 S. E. of Mauleon. Lon. 17. 3. lat. 46. 52. * **BER-**

* **BERTINER** magna, a bishop's see, 15 miles N. E. of Urbino.

BERTRAND, a Gascony, at Comminges seated on the S. of Auch, 18. S. lat. 44.

BERVY, a sea of Scotland, 5 miles S. W. lat. 56. 40.

BERWICK, a land and sea long to next tuesday, and nity-week, It is a town a place of gture as art, a castle, and large, popul a good trade seated on the there is a v arches. It ment, and h is 147 miles Edinburgh, don. Lon.

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- **BERTINERO**, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, 50 miles N. E. of Florence, and 50. N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 29. 17. lat. 41. 8.
- BERTRAND**, ST. a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of the county of Comminges, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Garonne, 47 miles S. of Auch, and 25 E. of Tarbe. Lon. 18. 8. lat. 43. 2.
- BERRY**, a sea-port and parliament town of Scotland, and county of Merns, 22 miles S. W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 56. 40.
- BERWICK**, a town on the borders of England and Scotland, which properly belongs to neither, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Friday in Trinity-week, for black cattle and horses. It is a town and county of itself, and is a place of great strength, as well by nature as art, being defended with walls, a castle, and other fortifications. It is large, populous, and well-built, and has a good trade in corn and salmon. It is seated on the river Tweed, over which there is a very handsome bridge of 16 arches. It sends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is 147 miles N. of York, 52 E. S. E. of Edinburgh, and 359 N. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 55. 48.
- **BERWICK NORTH**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, seated on the Frith of Forth. It was near this place that General Cope was defeated by the rebels in 1745, and made his escape to Berwick upon Tweed. It is 36 miles N. W. of Berwick upon Tweed, and 20 W. N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 1. lat. 56. 5.
- BERWICK**, a shire in Scotland, bounded by the river Tweed on the S. by Lothian on the N. by the German Ocean on the E. and by Tiviotdale on the W. It abounds with corn and grass, and has in it several seats of persons of quality. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the Whiteadder, Blackadder, Eye, and Edneb. The principal place is the town and castle of Dunfermline, which is the best place for trade in the county. It sends 2 members to parliament, one for the burgh of Lauder, &c.
- BEZANCON**, an ancient, handsome, large, and very strong town of France, in the French Compté, with an archbishop's see, and a university. Here are several remains of Roman antiquities, and par-

- ticularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. It was taken by the French in 1674, and this and the whole province have remained in their hands ever since. It is 42 miles E. of Dijon, 66 N. of Geneva, 75 S. W. of Basle, 25 N. E. of Dole, and 208 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 44. lat. 47. 18.
- BESIERS**, or **BEZIERS**, an ancient, and handsome town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see, and the title of a viscounty. It has a delightful situation, and the country it stands in is fertile in corn, oil, and excellent wine. It is seated on a hill near the river Orbe and the royal canal, 8 miles N. of the Mediterranean, 12 N. E. of Narbonne, and 10 W. of Agde. Lon. 20. 53. lat. 43. 21.
- **BESIGHEIM**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wurtemberg, seated at the confluence of the rivers Entz and Neckar, between Hailbron and Sturgard.
- **BESSARABIA**, a territory of Turkey in Europe, lying between Moldavia, the Danube, the Black Sea, and Little Tartary. It is inhabited by independent Tartars, who maintain themselves by their cattle, husbandry, and robbing. Their religion, manners, and customs, are like those of the Crim-Tartars. When there is any forces sent against them, they retire among the mountains, and the Black Sea, where it is impossible to come at them, on account of the morasses and denses. The most remarkable towns are Bender, Akerman, Keli, and Smicli.
- BESTERCE**, a town of Transylvania, remarkable for the gold-mines that are near it. It is 85 miles N. W. of Hermannstadt, and 90 E. of Tocka. Lon. 50. 35. lat. 48. 0.
- BETANZOS**, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the river Mandoc, and on a bay of the sea, 32 miles N. E. of Compostella, and 20 S. of Ferrol. Lon. 9. 40. lat. 43. 21.
- **BETELRAGUI**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, famous for the vast quantity of coffee which is bought and sold there. It is the mart where the country people bring their coffee to sell; and the Europeans who come to Mocha, go thither to purchase it, or at least send their factors, or brokers. It is 25 miles E. of the Red Sea, and 92 N. of Mocha. Lon. 65. 0. lat. 15. 40.
- BETHLEHEM**, a town of Palestine, in Asia, famous for the birth of **JESUS CHRIST**. It

It is seated on the ridge of a hill, which runs from E. to W. and has a most delightful prospect. It is now an inconsiderable place, but much visited on the above account. There is a church here, erected by the famous Helena, which is yet entire, and is in the form of a cross. On the sides are four rows of pillars, 70 in a row, and made each of one entire block of white marble, in many places beautifully speckled. The walls are covered with large squares of white marble almost to the top, and the rest is adorned with Mosaic painting now almost defaced. Over the midst of the chancel is a stately cupulo, covered with lead, and adorned with Mosaic figures. The inside of this church is quite naked. Here is also a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, wherein they pretend to shew the manger that Christ was laid in; as also another, called the Chapel of Joseph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents. There are a few poor Greeks; and, not far from thence, there is a monastery of the Franciscans, surrounded with walls. It is 2 miles S. of Jerusalem, and 24 W. by S. of Jericho. Lon. 53. 25. lat. 31. 30.

BETHLEHEM, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 2 miles N. of Louvain, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 22. 10. lat. 51. 2.

BETHUNE, a town of France, in the county of Artois, with a castle, and several fortifications by marshal Vauban. It was taken by the Allies in 1710, and restored to France by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on a rock by the river Biette, 20 miles E. of St. Omers, 15 N. W. of Arras, and 120 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 18. lat. 50. 32.

BETLEY, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Thursdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the confines of the county next to Cheshire, in a barren sandy country, 16 miles N. N. W. of Stafford, and 142 on the same point from London. Lon. 15. 25. lat. 53. 0.

BETLIS, a strong town of Asia, in Kurdistan, with a citadel. It is seated on a steep rock on the frontiers of Turkey and Persia, and is subject to its own Bey, or Prince, and is a sanctuary for the subjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 miles E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 60. 10. lat. 37. 20.

* **BETTUS**, a village of Merionethshire, in North-Wales, 6 miles N. N. E. of Bala, with five fairs, on March 16, June 22,

August 12, September 16, and December 12; all for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **BETTYWEYS**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in North-Wales, 10 miles S. by E. of Aberconway, with two fairs, on May 15, and December 3, for cattle.

BETUVE, or **BETAW**, a territory of the Netherlands, in the dutchy of Guelderland, between the river Rhine and Leck. The ground is very moist, and the rains often render the roads impassable. It is divided into the Upper and Lower.

BEVEGUM, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 17 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 50. 45.

BEVELAND, N. and S. are two islands in the province of Zealand, and between the eastern and western branches of the river Scheld, being part of the United Provinces.

BEVERGERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and diocese of Munster, 22 miles from that city.

BEVERLEY, a town in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; and four fairs, on Thursday before St. Valentine's day, Holy Thursday, July 5, and November 16, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is a large well-built town, having two parish churches, besides the minister, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on the river Hull, and is well inhabited by the better sort of people and tradesmen. It is 9 miles N. of Hull, 36 miles E. of York, and 179 N. of London. Lon. 17. 21. lat. 53. 50.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Germany, and diocese of Paderborn, seated at the confluence of the rivers Beve and Weser, 22 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 27. 0. lat. 51. 40.

BEWDLEY, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woolen cloth; on December 10, for hogs only; and on December 11, for horned cattle, horses, cheese, linen, and woolen cloth. It is pleasantly seated on the river Severn, and is a great well-built town, enjoying a good trade for malt, leather, and caps. It is 14 miles N. of Worcester, 22 E. of Ludlow, and 122 N. W. of London. It sends one member to parliament. Lon. 15. 14. lat. 52. 25.

BEZIERS. See **BESIERS**.

BIAFAR, the capital town of a kingdom of

of the same land, seated Lon. 35. 50.

* **BIALOGOR**, town of B Vidono, by of the mou W. of Ocz 24.

* **BIANA**, a ons of the C its excellent of Agra. I

BIBERACH, a Germany, has a large is seated in river Rufs, 30 N. of L 48. 4.

BIBERSBERG, 15 miles N. lat. 48. 35.

* **BICESTER**, Oxfordshire, for cattle an August 5, It is a strag the road be ham, it beir and 12 from lat. 51. 53.

* **BICETRE**, 2 miles from madmen, be and young r

* **BIDACHE**, a Navarre, w the river Bi onne. Lon

BIDASSOA, a tiers of Fran the Pyreneas the sea bet arabia.

BIDDIFORD, a market on on February ber 13, for seated on th there is a piers, and f tans may p well-inhabit considerable W. of Ilfrac and 197 W lat. 51. 10.

* **BIEEZ**, a to tinate of C

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of the same name of Africa, in Negroland, seated on the river Los-Camarones. Lon. 35. 50. lat. 6. 10.

* **BIALOGOROD**, or **AKERMAN**, a strong town of Belſarabia, ſeated on the Lake Vidono, by the ſea-ſide, 10 miles S. E. of the mouth of the Neiſter, and 42 S. W. of Oczakow. Lon. 40. 20. lat. 46. 24.

* **BIANA**, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, remarkable for its excellent indigo. It is 50 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 95. 30. lat. 26. 20.

BIBERACH, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Algow. It has a large manufacture in ſuſtians, and is ſeated in a pleaſant fertile valley on the river Ruſs, 17 miles S. W. of Ulm, and 30 N. of Lindaw. Lon. 27. 32. lat. 48. 4.

BIBERSBERG, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N. of Pruſburg. Lon. 35. 5. lat. 48. 35.

* **BICESTER**, or **BURCESTER**, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Fridays, for cattle and ſheep; and one fair, on Auguſt 5, for tanned leather and horſes. It is a ſtragling place, and is ſeated on the road between Oxford and Buckingham, it being 13 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 51. 53.

* **BICETRE**, a caſtle of the Iſle of France, 2 miles from Paris, where they impriſon madmen, beggars, vagabonds, pilferers, and young men who follow bad courſes.

* **BIDACHE**, a town of France, in Lower Navarre, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Bidouſe, 12 miles E. of Bayonne. Lon. 16. 30. Lat. 41. 31.

BIDASSOA, a river of Spain, on the frontiers of France, which has its ſource in the Pyrenean mountains, and falls into the ſea between Andaye and Fontarabia.

BIDDIFORD, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, and three fairs, on February 14, July 13, and November 13, for cattle. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Torige, over which there is a large ſtone-bridge, with 24 piers, and ſo high, that a veſſel of 60 tons may paſs under it. It is a large well-inhabited place, and carries on a conſiderable trade. It is 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracomb, 7 N. of Torrington, and 197 W. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 51. 10.

* **BIEEZ**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, remarkable for its

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mines of vitriol. It is ſeated on the river Weſeloke, 40 miles S.E. of Cracow, and 50 S. W. of Sandamir. Lon. 38. 53. lat. 49. 50.

BIEL. See **BIENNA**.

* **BIELLA**, a town of the empire of Ruſſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Opſcha, 125 miles W. of Moſcow. Lon. 52. 25. lat. 55. 0.

* **BIELLA**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of the Belleſe, near the river Cerna, 20 miles N. W. of Verceil, and 12 N. E. of Ivree. Lon. 25. 33. lat. 45. 22.

* **BIELLA**, **OSERO**, or **BOLOZERO**, a town of the Ruſſian empire, capital of a dutchy of the ſame name, and ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, at the mouth of the river Cenſa, 340 miles S. of Archangel. Lon. 56. 40. lat. 58. 55.

BIELGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government of the ſame name, which is part of Little Ruſſia, and inhabited by Coſſacks. It is an arch-biſhop's ſee, and is ſeated on the river Donis.

BIELSK, or **BIELSKOI**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polachia, near one of the ſources of the river Narew, 100 miles N. E. of Warſaw, and 62 S. of Grodno.

BIELSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Smolentſko, 30 miles N. E. of Smolentſko, and 170 N. W. of Moſcow. Lon. 52. 35. lat. 56. 40.

* **BIENNA**, a town of Swiſſerland, ſeated on a lake of the ſame name. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and are in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Soleure, and Friburg. It is 17 miles N. W. of Bern, 12 S. W. of Soleure, and 17 N. of Friburg. Lon. 24. 44. lat. 47. 11.

* **BIEROLLET**, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, where William Bruckfield, or Beukelings, who invented the methods of pickling herrings, died, in 1537. It is 2 miles N. of Sluice, and 15 N. W. of Axel. Lon. 21. 12. lat. 51. 25.

* **BIERIGKHEIM**, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg. The country where it is ſeated, produces excellent wine and fruits. It is near the place where a ſmall river falls into the Enn, and is near Beikheim, Straugard, and the ſtrong caſtle of Alperg.

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BIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and five fairs, on February 13, the Saturday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, July 22, and October 28, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the river Ivel, over which it has a handsome stone-bridge. It is much more considerable than it was formerly, on account of the great northern road, which runs through it, and it has several commodious inns for travellers. It is 11 miles S. S. E. of St. Neot's, 46 N. N. W. of London, and 10. S. E. of Bedford, being one of the greatest barley markets in England. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 52. 5.

BIGORRE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Armagnac and Esterac, on the E. by the territory of Cominge, on the W. by Bearn, and on the S. by the Pyrenean mountains. Tarbe is the capital town.

* **BIHAEZ**, a strong town of the kingdom of Hungary, in Croatia, and in an isle formed by the river Anna, 65 miles S. E. of Corlostrat. Lon. 33. 32. lat. 44. 35.

BILBOA, a large, handsome, and rich town of Spain, capital of Biscay, with a good frequented harbour. It is a trading town, and its exports are wool, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel. It is remarkable for the wholesomeness of its air, and the fertility of the soil about it. It is seated at the mouth of the river Ibaicabal, which a little below falls into a bay of the sea, 50 miles W. of St. Sebastian, 66 N. E. of Burgos, and 188 N. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 43. 23.

BILDSTON, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, and two fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, and Holy-Thurs-day. It has one large church, which is seated about a quarter of a mile from the town, and an Anabaptist meeting. It is seated in a creek on the river Breton, and consists of about 400 low houses; the streets are dirty and not paved. It was formerly noted for Suffolk blues, and blankets; but at present, almost the only business of the town is spinning of yarn. It is 12 miles S. E. of Bury, and 63 N. E. of London. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 52. 20.

BILEDULGERID, a large county in Africa, which extends from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean. It is bounded by Barbary on the N. and Saara and the Desert on the S. The air is very hot, but wholesome; and

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though the soil is dry, yet it yields a great deal of barley, but little or no wheat. There are vast quantities of dates, in which the inhabitants drive a great trade. They have no considerable rivers; and the principal animals are camels, horses, and ostriches; besides great numbers of serpents and scorpions, whose stings are very venomous. The inhabitants are of two sorts, the original natives, and the Arabs. These last live in tents, which they remove from one place to another for the convenience of pasture. Many of them rove in the Desert, and lye in wait to rob caravans, and yet they profess the Mahometan religion.

BIELEFELD, town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Ravensburg. It is 7 miles S. E. of Ravensburg, and subject to the King of Prussia. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 52. 0.

BILERICAY, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on July 22, for horses, and on October 7, for cattle in general. It is seated on a hill, and the market is pretty large for corn and provisions. It is 9 miles S. by W. of Chelmsford, 23 N. by E. of Gravesend, and 23 E. of London. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 51. 35.

BILLINGHAM, a town of Northumberland, whose market is discontinued, but it has a fair on Saturday after September 15, for black cattle, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth. It is 28 miles W. of Newcastle, and 286 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 55. 20.

* **BILLINGHURST**, a village of Sussex, 4 miles S. S. W. of Horsham, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for horned cattle and sheep.

BILION, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in Lyenois, 20 miles S. E. of Clermont. Lon. 21. 0. lat. 45. 36.

BILDEN, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on August 23, and July 25, for pewter, brass, and toys. It is seated in a small place, and the market but mean. It is 9 miles S. E. of Leicester, and 91 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 52. 40.

BILSON, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Leeds, seated on the river Demur, 8 miles W. of Maastricht, and 15 N. of Leeds. Lon. 25. 12. lat. 50. 48. Here the confederate army had their rendezvous, when the Duke of Marlborough went to attack the French, and

and gained May 1706. Aultria.

* **BIMINI**, or North-America Bahama. It is a small island, and as much with trees, native Americans, and a few of access, or is a very poor island. Lat. 25. 0.

BIMELIATON, a town of the west-side of about 12 miles from the factory here, all the cloth is made by the inhabitants.

* **BINAGAR**, a town of the kingdom of Bina, 4 miles N. E. of Bina.

* **BINAROS**, a town of the kingdom of Bina, for its good sea, 15 miles from Bina. Lon. 55. lat. 40.

BINBROKE, a town of the kingdom of Bina, a mean market town, with a fair, it is a very fine town, with many churches, and a good sea, and 14 miles from Bina. Lat. 53.

BINCH, a little town of the Kingdom of Bina, subject to the Kingdom of Bina, 10 miles E. of Bina. Lon. 53.

* **BINGAZI**, a town of the Kingdom of Bina, a mean market town, with a fair, it is a very fine town, with many churches, and a good sea, and 14 miles from Bina. Lat. 53.

BINGEN, an ancient town of Germany, in the Kingdom of Bina, seated on the Rhine, and 20 S. of Bina. Lat. 50. 3.

BINGHAM, a town of the Kingdom of Bina, in the vale of Bina, a mean market town, with a fair, it is a very fine town, with many churches, and a good sea, and 14 miles from Bina. Lat. 53.

and hogs, and

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and gained the battle of Ramillies; in May 1706. It is subject to the house of Austria.

* **BIMINI**, one of the Luceay Islands, in North-America, near the Channel of Bahama. It is about 8 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is covered with trees, and is inhabited only by the native Americans. It is very difficult of access, on account of the shoals, but is a very pleasant place. Lon. 298. 0. lat. 25. 0.

BIMLIPATAN, a sea-port town of Golconda, in the East-Indies, seated on the west-side of the Bay of Bengal. It lies about 12 miles to the N. E. of Vizagapatana, and the Dutch have a very small factory here, which is designed to buy up all the cloth that is manufactured by the inhabitants. Lon. 100. 35. lat. 18. 0.

* **BINAGAR**, a village in Somersetshire, 4 miles N. E. of Wells, with two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for all sorts of cattle, and Whit-Tuesday, for cloth and horses.

* **BINAROS**, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, remarkable for its good wine. It is seated near the sea, 15 miles S. of Tortosa. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 40. 24.

BINBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a mean market on Wednesday, but no fairs. It is seated in a bottom, and, tho' a very small town, has two parish-churches. It is 30 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 146 N. of London. Lon. 17. 41. lat. 53. 32.

BINCH, a little fortified town of the Low Countries, in the county of Hainhalt, subject to the house of Austria. It is 9 miles E. of Mons, and 10 W. of Charleroy. Lon. 21. 51. lat. 50. 23.

* **BINGAZI**, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, with a good harbour. It is 140 miles W. of Derna. Lon. 37. 40. lat. 32. 20.

BINGEN, an ancient and handsome town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Mentz, with strong walls. It is seated at the place where the river Nave falls into the Rhine, and is 15 miles W. of Mentz, and 20 S. of Coblentz. Lon. 75. 13. lat. 50. 3.

BINGHAM, a town in Nottingham, seated in the vale of Belvoir, which is now but a mean place, and its market, which is on Thursday, is small; but it has three fairs, on February 20 and 21, for strong horses, on the first Tuesday in May, for a shew of horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs, and on November 8, chiefly

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for shals and hogs. It is 8 miles E. of Nottingham. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 56. 0.

BINOLEY, a town in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, with no markets, but two fairs, on January 25, for horned cattle, and on August 25, 6, 7, for horned cattle and linen cloth. It is seated on the river Aice, near Skipton in Craven, and is 30 miles W. by S. of York, and 212 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 53. 50.

* **BINTAN**, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, to the S. of the peninsula of Malacca. Lon. 121. 20. lat. 1. 0.

BIRCKO, an island of Sweden, 3 miles from Stockholm, in which there was anciently a considerable market-town, and the royal seat of Biika.

BIORNEBURG, a town of Sweden, in N. Finland, seated on the river Kune, near its mouth, in the Gulph of Bothnia, 95 miles S. of Christianstadt, and 75 N. of Abo. Lon. 40. 5. lat. 62. 6.

BIR, or **BEER**, a town of Turky in Asia, in Diarbeck, with a castle, where the governor resides. It is seated on the eastern bank of the river Euphrates, near a high mountain. It is neither large nor strong, but the country round about it is very pleasant and fruitful. They have a particular kind of vultures here, that are so tame that they sit on the tops of the houses, and even in the streets, without fear of disturbance. It is 50 miles N. E. of Aleppo, and 35 W. of Orisa. Lon. 55. 36. lat. 36. 10.

BIRKENFIELD, a town of Germany, and capital of the county of the same name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is seated near the river Nave, 20 miles S. E. of Treves, or Tiers, and 97. S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 24. 39. lat. 49. 35.

BIRMINGHAM, a very large town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on the Thursday in Whitfun-week, and on October 10, for hardware, cattle, sheep, and horses. It is no corporation, it being only governed by two constables, and two bailiffs; and therefore free for any person to come and settle there; which has contributed greatly to the increase not only of the buildings, but the trade, which is the most flourishing of any in England for all sorts of iron-work, besides many other curious manufactures. The town stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The lower part is filled with the work-shops and ware-

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houses of the manufacturers, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part of the town contains a number of new and regular streets, and a handsome square, elegantly built. It has two churches; one, in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a very tall spire; the other is a very grand modern structure, having a square stone-tower, with a cupola, and turret above it: in this tower is a fine peal of ten bells, and a set of musical chimes, which play seven different tunes, one for each day in the week. It has also two chapels, and meeting-houses for every denomination of dissenters. The houses in this town amount to about 6 or 7000, and their number is continually increasing. It is 17 miles N. W. of Coventry, 4 S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 109 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 52. 30.

* **BIRVIJESCA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and capital of the small territory of Bureva, 15 miles N. of Burgos. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 42. 34.

BIRZA, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, 42 miles S. E. of Mittau. Lon. 42. 35. lat. 56. 35.

* **BISACCIA**, a small handsome town of Italy, in the Ulterior Principato, and in the kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see. It is 15 miles N. E. of Conga, and 13 S. E. of Ariano. Lon. 33. 5. lat. 41. 3.

BISCARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in the province of Labez. Lon. 23. 20. lat. 35. 10.

BISCAY, a maritime province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the ocean, on the W. by Asturia-de-Santillana, on the S. by Old Castile and the province of Alava, and on the E. by Guipuscoa. It is about 27 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and produces a good deal of corn in some places, and every where a large quantity of apples, oranges, and citrons. They have excellent fish, and all sorts of shell-fish from the sea, as also wood for building ships, and mines of iron and lead. The Biscayers are active, brave, and the best seamen of all Spain. They have a particular language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilbao is the capital town.

BISCAY, NEW, a province of N. America, in Mexico. Parral is the most considerable place, and there are silver-mines. The river De-las-Nafas runs through a great part of it. Lat. from 25. to 28.

* **BISERGIA**, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra de Bari, with a bishop's see, seated near the Gulph of Venice, 8 miles from Trani. Lon. 34. 19. lat. 41. 18.

BISERTA, a sea-port town of the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, seated on the Mediterranean, near the place where Utica formerly stood, and whose inhabitants are addicted to piracy. It is 37 miles N. W. of Tunis, 30 N. W. of the ruins of Carthage, and 240 W. of Algiers. Lon. 28. 10. lat. 37. 20.

* **BISHOPISHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishopric of Mentz, seated on the river Tauber, near the frontiers of Franconia. It is two miles W. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 27. 7. lat. 49. 40.

* **BISCHOPSFELD**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in Turgau, with a castle, where the bishop's bailiff of Constance resides. The inhabitants are independent, and are governed by a supreme council. They are all Papists since 1520. It is seated on the river Thur, 12 miles S. of Constance, and 8 W. of St. Gall. Lon. 26. 53. lat. 47. 33.

* **BISCHOPSWERDA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 3 miles from Dresden. It was taken by the Swedes in 1639, and 1641.

BISCHWEILLEN, a fortress of Alsace, 5 miles W. of the river Rhine and Fort Lewis, in possession of the French. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 48. 40.

BISHOPS-AUKLAND. See **AUKLAND-BISHOPS**.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Fridays, and five fairs, on Friday before Good-Friday, the Friday after May-day, July 5, September 9, and November 13, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated not far from the river Clun, and is a corporation, which sends two members to parliament, and the market is much frequented by the Welch. It is 41 miles W. of Worcester, 8 E. of Montgomery, and 150 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 52. 30.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, some little islands and rocks on the coast of Pembroke-shire, near St. David's, dangerous to mariners.

* **BISHOPS-LYDIARD**, a village in Somersetshire, five miles N. W. of Taunton, with two fairs, on March 25, for bullocks, horses, and sheep, and September 8, for all sorts of toys.

BISHOPS-STON shire, with and three famous-Christi-horses and side of a hill with several are not pay one Presbyter ing. Here Weymore-C kept; but t it left. It is and 29 N. l 55. lat. 51. **BISIGNANO**, a dom of Naj with a iron the title of on a moun 17 miles N Rollano, and 34. 10. lat. * **BISLEY**, a five miles with two f venber 12, hoises.

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* **BISTRITZ**, Transilvania the same na the same nar loswar. Lo

* **BITBURG**, in the dures N. E. of Lu 50. 0.

* **BIRCHE**, a capital of The fortifi 1698; but hands of Fr It is seated tains near

- BISHOPS-STORTFORD**, a town of Hertfordshire, with a good market on Thursday, and three fairs, on Holy-Thursfday, Corpus-Christi day, and October 10, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the side of a hill, and is a handsome town, with several good inns; but the streets are not paved. It has a large church, one Presbyterian, and one Quaker meeting. Here was formerly a castle, called Weymore-Castle, wherein a garrison was kept; but there are now no remains of it left. It is 12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 29 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 51. 50.
- BISIGNANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Hither Calabria, with a strong fort, a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is seated on a mountain near the river Boccona, 17 miles N. of Cozana, 15 S. W. of Rossano, and 133 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 30. 37.
- * **BISLEY**, a village in Gloucestershire, five miles W. N. W. of Cirencester, with two fairs, on April 23, and November 12, for black cattle, sheep, and horses.
- BISNAGAR**, a large and populous town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in a province of the same name, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It is a famous inland town, and consequently much visited by travellers. It is 112 miles S. of Goleonda, and 240 S. E. of Goa. Lon. 95. 30. lat. 13. 20.
- BISSAGOS**, a cluster of Islands on the coast of Negroland, in Africa, a little to the N. of Rio-Grande, and 200 miles to the S. of the river Gambia. The largest is about 100 miles in circumference, and is inhabited by Pagan negroes. They are glad to trade with strangers, and use them very well.
- * **BISTRICZ**, a handsome strong town of Transylvania, and capital of a county of the same name, and seated on a river of the same name, 142 miles N. E. of Colofwar. Lon. 42. 33. lat. 47. 33.
- * **BITBURG**, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 27 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 24. 13. lat. 50. 0.
- * **BIRCHE**, a town of France, in Lorrain, capital of a county of the same name. The fortifications were demolished in 1698; but since it has fallen into the hands of France again, they are rebuilt. It is seated at the foot of certain mountains near the river Schwelbe, 17 miles

- W. of Wisenburg, 21 W. of Deux-Ponts, and 30 N. by W. of Straburg. Lon. 25. 14. lat. 49. 5.
- * **BITETO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see. Lon. 34. 26. lat. 41. 8.
- BITHYNIA**, anciently a part of Lesser Asia, near the Streights of Constantinople. It has no modern name.
- * **BITO**, a small kingdom of Africa, in Negro-land, to the S. of the river Niger, whose inhabitants are said to be rich.
- BITONTO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a bishop's see. The Spaniards gained a battle near this place in 1734; after which they became masters of the kingdom of Naples, as well as of the Two Sicilies, and have kept them ever since. It is seated in a pleasant plain, 8 miles S. of the Gulph of Venice, 10 S. W. of Bari, and 117 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 34. 22. lat. 41. 13.
- * **BIERFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, between Hall and Wirtemberg.
- * **BIVONA**, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazaro, seated upon a mountain, with the title of a duchy.
- * **BIZE**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco, capital of the province of Escura. It is seated on a mountain, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, figs, and nuts, and the inhabitants are said to be rich.
- BLACKBARR**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, in the province of Ulster, 7 miles S. of Annagh. Lon. 10. 45. lat. 54. 12.
- BLACKBURN**, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on May 21, for horned cattle, horses, and toys, on September 30, for horses and small wares, and on October 21, for horses, horned cattle, and toys. It has its name from the brook Blackwater which runs through it; and it is seated near the river Derwent, 12 miles E. of Preston, and 191 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 53. 40.
- BLACK-FORSER**, a forest of Germany, in Suabia, which runs from N. to S. between Orttau, Bregaw, part of the duchy of Wirtemberg, the principality of Furtenburg, and towards the source of the Danube, as far as the Rhage above Balle. It is part of the Hyrcinian forest.
- * **BLACKSWATH**, a village, near Greenwich, in Kent, which has two fairs, on

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- May 13, and October 11, for bullocks, horses, and toys.
- **BLACKMOOR**, a village in Essex, 7 miles S. W. of Chelmsford, and has one fair on August 20, for cattle in general.
 - BLACK SEA**, formerly called the Euxine Sea, lies between Europe and Asia, bounded on the N. by Tartary; on the E. by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia; on the S. by Natolia, and on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia. It lies between Lon. 50. and 61. and from lat. 42. to 46. being entirely surrounded by the Turkish dominions, who have the sole navigation of it. The Russians once made an attempt to trade upon this sea; but by late treaties they were obliged to give up all their pretences they had upon it, and consequently to abandon the navigation.
 - BLACKWATER**, a river of Ireland, that runs through the counties of Cork and Waterford, and discharges itself into Youghall bay.
 - BLACKWATER**, a river of Ireland, that runs through the counties of Armagh, and falls into Loch-Neagh.
 - BLAIR of ATHOL**, a castle belonging to the Duke of Athol, remarkable for a battle fought near it in 1689, wherein the Lord Dundee was killed. It is seated on a small river which falls into the Tay, 12 miles N. W. of Dunkeld, 28. N. W. of Perth, and 70 N. by W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 0. lat. 56. 46.
 - BLAISIS**, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Beauce, on the E. by Orleansois, on the S. by Berri, and on the W. by Touraine. Blois is the capital town.
 - **BLAKENEY**, a village in Gloucestershire, with two fairs, on April 12, for horned cattle, and November 12, for the same, and fat hogs.
 - BLAMONT**, a town of Lorraine, seated on the little river Vesouze, 12 miles N. of Lunville, and 28 S. E. of Nanci. Lon. 24. 20. lat. 48. 35.
 - **BLANC**, a town of France, in Berri, with a castle. It is seated on the river Cruge, 35 miles E. of Poitiers. Lon. 18. 43. lat. 46. 38.
 - BLANCA**, an uninhabited island in America, to the N. of Maguerita, near Terra Firma. Lon. 313. 0. lat. 11. 50.
 - BLANCO**, a cape or promontory of Peru, in South-America, on the coast of the South-Sea, 120 miles S. W. of Guaiquil. Lat. S. 3. 45.
 - BLANCO**, a cape or promontory of Africa,

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- in the Atlantic Ocean, 180 miles N. of the river Senegal. Lon. 359. 25. lat. 20. 0.
- BLANDFORD**, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 7, July 10, and November 8, for horses, sheep, and cheese. It is pleasantly seated on the river Stour, near the Downs, and is a well inhabited place; but has been subject to several dreadful fires, particularly in 1731, when almost all the town was burnt down, with the goods therein; but it was soon rebuilt more beautiful than before. It has the title of a marquissate, and is 12 miles S. of Salisbury, 18 N. E. of Dorchester, and 107 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 50. 50.
 - BLANES**, a sea-port town of Catalonia, in Spain, 20 miles S. of Gironne. It is seated near the river Terdera, and it suffered greatly by the French troops in 1695. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 41. 30.
 - BLANKENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the duchy of Berg, 12 miles E. of Bonne. Lon. 24. 48. lat. 50. 44.
 - BLANKENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to the Duke of Brunswic-Wolfenbuttle. The castle, or palace is lately built, and is the residence of the Princess-dowager. It is 45 miles S. E. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 51. 550.
 - **BLANKENHEIM**, a small territory of Germany, with the title of a county, which is part of that of Eyffel, near the archbishopric of Cologne, and duchy of Juliers. The town of that name is defended by a castle, built upon a mountain.
 - **BLANZAC**, a town of France, in Angoumois, seated on the river Nay, on the frontiers of Saintonge, with a chapter, whose principal has the title of an Abbé.
 - BLAEREGNES**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainhalt. Near this place the English, and their allies, obtained a victory over the French in 1709, notwithstanding they were encamped in a wood, where they had cut down the trees, and thrown up a triple entrenchment for their defence. Their armies on each side consisted of 120,000 men, whereof at least 20,000 were killed. This is sometimes called the battle of Malplaquet.
 - **BLASEY, ST.** a village of Cornwall, five

- five miles N. W.
- February 2.
- a few hops.
- BLAUFUREN**, the circle of Wirttemberg, 32 E. of Tub. 48. 22.
- BLAVER**, a sea France, seat of the same stations of It is sometimes 65 miles N. E. of N. 47. 40.
- BLAYE**, an France, in C with a strong much frequented ships which to leave the It is seated miles N. of B and 50 S. W. 53. lat. 45. 53.
- BLECHINGLY**, has no market 22, and New locks, and to Guifford, and Lon. 17. 15.
- **BLECON**, a miles S. S. E. on the last locks, horses toys.
- BLEKING**, a to Sweden, bound land, on the sea, and on 15 miles in and it is a ous country, habitants.
- BLENHHEIM**, a Suabia, rend tory over the tained by the of the Duke Eugene. In fine palace of Woodstock, ment. It ha is seated on 3 miles N. E. Ulm, and 2 20. 0. lat. 4
- BLESSINGTON** county of V Leitner, sea

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five miles N.W. of Foy, with one fair on February 2, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops.

BLAUBERGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg, 11 miles W. of Ulm, and 32 E. of Tubingen. Lon. 27. 27. lat. 48. 22.

BLAVET, a sea-port town of Brittany, in France, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which is one of the stations of the royal navy of France. It is sometimes called Port-Lewis, and is 65 miles S. E. of Brast, and 75 N. E. of Nantes. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 47. 40.

BLAYE, an ancient and strong town of France, in Guienne, and in Bourdelois, with a strong citadel. It has a harbour much frequented by foreigners, and the ships which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns and weapons here. It is seated on the river Gironde, 17 miles N. of Bourdeaux, 40 S. of Saintes, and 50 S. W. of Angoulême. Lon. 16. 53. lat. 45. 6.

BLECHINGLY, a town of Surrey, which has no market, but two fairs, on June 22, and November 2, for horses, bullocks, and toys. It is 20 miles E. of Guildford, and 24 S. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 51. 20.

* **BLECON**, a village in Somersetshire, 7 miles S. S. E. of Huntbill, with one fair, on the last Friday in August, for bullocks, horses, sheep, and all sorts of toys.

BLEKING, a territory in the South part of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Smaland, on the E. and S. by the Baltic sea, and on the W. by Schonen. It is 15 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and it is a pleasant, though mountainous country, containing about 5000 inhabitants.

BLENSHEIM, a village of Germany, in Suabia, rendered memorable for the victory over the French and Bavarians, obtained by the Allies, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. In memory of this battle, the fine palace of Blenheim was built, near Woodstock, at the charge of the government. It happened in August 1704. It is seated on the W. side of the Danube, 3 miles N. E. of Hochsted, 27 N. E. of Ulm, and 25 N. W. of Augsburg. Lon. 20. 0. lat. 48. 40.

BLESSINGTON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, seated on the river Liffy.

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BLITH, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursday, for cattle and horses, and on October 6, for sheep and hogs. It is seated on a rivulet, and had formerly both a castle and a priory, of which there are some obscure remains. It is 25 miles N. W. of Newark, and 140 N. by W. from London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 53. 25.

* **BLOCKLEY**, a village in Worcestershire, though inclosed in Gloucestershire, is 7 miles S. E. of Eveham, and has two fairs, on Tuesday after Easter-week, for a few cattle, and on October 10, for hiring servants.

* **BLOCKZIL**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Over-Yffel, with a fort. It is seated at the mouth of the river Aa, in the Zuider Zee, where there is a good harbour, 8 miles W. of Stenwick. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 52. 44.

BLONS, an ancient and handsome town of France, in Orleans, and in the district of Blaisois, with a magnificent castle, and a bishop's see. Here are very fine fountains, and a handsome bridge. The inhabitants are said to be very polite, and they carry on a considerable trade. It was formerly the residence of some of their Kings, and is an elegant place. It is seated on the river Loire, in one of the most agreeable countries of France, 32 miles S. W. of Orleans, 47 W. of Tours, 17 S. E. of Vendôme, and 100 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 47. 35.

BLONIEZ, a town of Poland, in the province of Warovia, 20 miles W. of Warsaw. Lon. 38. 5. lat. 52. 0.

* **BLYTHBOROUGH**, a town in Suffolk, seated on the river Blyth, over which it has a bridge. It is now gone to decay, though it is a post-town on the road to Yarmouth, and has a stately handsome church. It has but one fair, and that for toys, on April 5.

* **BOENHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a castle; it is 3 miles from Francfort on the Maine, and is seated on the small river Gerlbrentz.

BOBIO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and territory of Pavia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Trebia, 30 miles N. E. of Genoa, 20 S. W. of Placentia, and 25 S. E. of Pavia. Lon. 27. 0. lat. 44. 48.

* **BOBIO**, the largest river of Chili, in S. America. It has its source in the great mountains, called Andes de Cordillera, and

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- and falls into the sea in 47 degrees of S. latitude.
- BOCCA CUTCA**, the freight, or entrance into the harbour of Carthage, in S. America; it is defended by several forts and platforms of guns, which were all taken by the British forces in 1741; but through some mismanagement, they did not take the town itself.
- BOCCA-DEL-DRAGO**, a freight so called, between the Island of Trinidad, and Andalusia, in the province of Terra Firma, in S. America.
- BOCHAR**. See **BOKHARA**.
- BOCHETTA**, a place of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, which was famous in the war of 1646 and 1647. It is a chain of mountains, over which the great road lies from Lombardy to Genoa; and on the very peak of the highest mountain, there is a narrow pass which will hardly admit 3 men to go a-breadth. This pass is properly called the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of the city of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Imperialists, by which means they opened a way to that city.
- BOCKHOLT**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and the diocese of Munster, capital of a small district. It is 20 miles E. of Cleff, or Cleves, and is subject to the bishop of Munster. Lon. 122. 55. lat. 51. 40.
- * **BOCKING**, a very large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree, from which it is only separated by a small stream. Its church is a deanry, and very large, and there are here two or three meeting-houses: but the market is kept at Braintree. In both parishes there are about 1500 houses, which are in general but indifferent ones, and the streets are narrow and badly paved. There is a large manufactory of bays, chiefly for exportation. It is 42 miles N. E. of London.
- * **BODGAM**, a village in Suffex, 9 miles N. W. of Winchelsea, with one fair, on June 6, for cattle and pedlars ware.
- BODMIN**, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on January 25, Saturday after Mid-Lent Sunday, Wednesday before Whit-Sunday, and December 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated in a bottom between two high hills, which renders the air very unwholesome. It chiefly consists of one street, and the many decayed houses shew it has been a

- place of greater note. It is a mayer-town, and sends two members to parliament, and formerly had the privilege of the coinage of tin. It is 32 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and 263 W. by S. of London. It has the title of a viscounty. Lon. 12. 25. lat. 50. 32.
- BODON**, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Danube, 26 miles W. of Widen. Lon. 62. 54. lat. 45. 10.
- BODROCH**, a town of Hungary, seated on the N. E. shore of the river Danube, 100 miles S. E. of Buda. Lon. 37. 50. lat. 46. 15.
- * **BODROOF**, a trading village on the coast of South-Guinea, in Africa. It consists of about fifty houses, or huts, built with reeds and leaves, and is governed by a magistrate, called by the Portuguese **VEADOR**; but if any capital crime be committed, they are not allowed to decide it.
- * **BOEN**, a town of France, in Forez, seated at the foot of mountains, on the side of which runs the river Lignon, 12 miles from Rouane.
- BORSCHOT**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, seated on the river Nethe, 12 miles N. E. of Malines. Lon. 22. 15. lat. 51. 5.
- BOG**, a river of Poland, which runs S. W. through the provinces of Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black-Sea, between Ockzakow, and the river Nieper.
- BOG**, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Banf, near the mouth of the river Spey, 4 miles S. of Murray Frith, 12 E. of Elgin, and 100 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 12. lat. 57. 40.
- * **BOGBOIS**, a considerable nation of Eastern Tartary, on the N. of China. The trade consists in the skins of fables and black foxes.
- BOGRO**, a district in the territories of the Duke of Savoy, lying on the river Tinea, on the frontiers of Provence; the chief place is of the same name.
- BOGRO**, a town of Piedmont, and county of Nice, being the capital place of a territory of the same name, seated on the frontiers of France, 25 miles N. W. of Nice. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 44. 12.
- BOGOTO**, the capital town of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in S. America, near which are gold mines. It is subject to Spain. Lon. 303. 35. lat. 4. 0.

BOHEMIA, a Kingdom of Europe, situated on the N. E. by the E. by the S. by Austria. Some place it a kingdom; and consist of Pr. but this is a. It is about 2 in breadth; fashion, he mountains of silver, and diamonds, gr. The Roman principal, the testants. T. Muldau, the language is. ture of the C or city, is 1 house of Au

BOHOL, one of Asia, lying Mindanao, 139. 35. lat.

BOIANO, a town of Naples, with a bishop's seat on the foot of the A. the river Tiber 37 N. of Be Naples. Lon.

* **BOINITZ**, a town of Prussia, with baths, and that grows 48. 42.

BOIS-LE-DUC, some town of Brabant, where yet here a p. allowed to. It is seated and Aa, and of Breda, 45 S. of An 51. 45.

BOKHARA, a country of the Kingdom of large, population, a rising gre earth, and low, and n caravaners are numerous. Bazars, of stately build

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Misnia and Luface, on the E. by Silefia and Moravia, on the S. by Austria, and the W. by Bavaria. Some place Silefia and Moravia in this kingdom: but about this geographers differ; and some will have it only to consist of Proper Bohemia and Moravia; but this is a distinction of no consequence. It is about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pastures. In the mountains there are mines of gold and silver, and in some places they find diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman Catholic religion is the principal, though there are many Protestants. The chief rivers are only the Muldau, the Elbe, and the Oder. Their language is the Slavonian, with a mixture of the German. The capital town, or city, is Prague. It is subject to the house of Austria.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, lying to the N. of the island of Mindanao, and S. W. of Leyte. Lon. 139. 35. lat. 10. 0.

BOIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molese, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, near the river Tilerno, 10 miles S. of Molese, 37 N. of Benevento, and 45 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 8. lat. 41. 30.

* **BOINITZ**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and for the quantity of saffron that grows about it. Lon. 36. 40. lat. 48. 42.

BOIS-LE-DUC, a large, strong, and handsome town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, with several forts. There are yet here a great many Papists, who are allowed to say mass in private houses. It is seated between the rivers Domnel and Aa, among morasses, 22 miles E. of Breda, 45 N. E. of Antwerp, and 45 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 23. 46. lat. 51. 45.

BOKHARA, a town of Tartary, in the country of the Usbecks, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is a large, populous place, and is seated on a rising ground, with a slender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houses are low, and mostly built of mud; but the caravanserais, and the mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The Bazars, or market-places, have been stately buildings; but the greatest part

of them now are in ruins. The cows generally built of stone and wood. Here is also a factory belonging to the nation of the priests, though they are Mahometans, they hate the Turks more than the Christians. The air and soil are wholesome; but the water is bad, and breeds worms, between the skin and the flesh, of great length. There are a great number of Jews and Arabians, who frequent this place; but the Khan seizes on their possessions at his pleasure. The produce of the country is cotton, lamb-turs, down, rice, and cattle; and they manufacture, soap, cotton, and calicoe. They import rhubarb, musk, and castor, besides many other valuable drugs, from the Black Calmucks, and Tatischeund. It is 70 miles E. of the river Amo, and 13 W. by S. of Samarcand. Lon. 83. 20. lat. 39. 15. The river Amo runs into the Lake Aral, and not into the Caspian Sea, as was formerly thought.

* **BOKE-MEALIE**, a capital town of a province of the same name lying under the Line in Africa. This country is inhabited by Jagas, who purchase elephants teeth from their neighbours, and bring them to Guinea, to be sold.

BOLESLAFF, or **BUNTZLAU**, a town of Silefia, seated on the river Bobar, 17 miles N. E. of Lignitz, 25 E. of Gorlitz. Lon. 33. 28. lat. 51. 12.

* **BOLINGBROOK**, or **BULLINGBROKE**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is seated at the spring-head of a river, which falls into the Witham on a low ground, and is a very ancient town, with the title of an earldom. It is now but a mean place. It is 29 miles E. of Lincoln, and 122 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 53. 15.

BOLISLAW, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles N. E. of Prague, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 32. 15. lat. 50. 25.

* **BOLKOWITZ**, a town of Silefia, in the dutchy of Glogaw, 12 miles S. of the town of that name. Lon. 33. 50. lat. 51. 27.

* **BOLNEY**, a village in Suffex, 9 miles N. of New-Shoreham, with two fairs, on May 17, and December 20, for cattle and pedlars wares.

BOLONGNA, an ancient and large, rich and very handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of the Bolognese, with an archbishop's see, and

and an univerty. The public buildings are magnificent, as well with regard to the architecture, as the ornaments, and especially the paintings, which are done by the greatest masters. There are a great number of superb palaces, particularly that where the Pope's Nuncio resides; and the private houses are also well built. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants, and 169 churches. All the gates and windows are open in the summer; inasmuch that you may see into their apartments and gardens, where are vast numbers of orange-trees, which perfume the air. It is a place of great trade, which is in some measure owing to a canal that runs from this city to the river Po. The Reno, which runs near Bologna, turns 400 mills, which are employed in the silk-works; besides, they deal in wax, soap, hams, sausages, and even lap-dogs, which are greatly esteemed. It is seated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 22 miles S. E. of Modena, 25 S. W. of Ferrara, 37 W. of Ravenna, 42 N. of Florence, and 175 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 0. lat. 44. 27.

BOLOGNESE, a small province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, on the W. by the dutchy of Modena, on the S. by Tuscany, and on the E. by Romania. It is watered by a great number of small rivers, which render the soil the most fertile of any in Italy. Bologna is the capital, and from the great produce of the land is called **BOLOGNA THE FAT**. It produces abundance of all sorts of grain and fruits, and particularly Mulcadine grapes, which are in high esteem. There are also mines of alum and iron; and they fabricate large quantities of linnen, silk-stockings, and cloth.

BOLSENNNA, a town of Italy, seated on a lake of the same name, in the patrimony of St. Peter. It is 8 miles S. W. of Orvieto, and 45 N. of Rome. Lon. 29. 33. lat. 42. 37.

BOLSWAERT, a town of the United Provinces, in West-Friesland, and in the county of Westergoe, 8 miles N. of Slooten, and 13 S. W. of Lewarden. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 53. 6.

BOLTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on July 19, and October 2, for horses, horned cattle, and cheese. It is 11 miles N. W. of Manchester, 14 N. E. of Warrington, and 237 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 53. 55.

* **BOLTON**, a village in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles N. E. of Skipton, with one fair, on June 28, for cattle and pedlars wares.

* **BOLZANO**, a large and handsome town of Germany, in the county of Tirol, seated on the river Eisach, 18 miles S. W. of Brixen, and 27 N. of Trent. Lon. 28. 46. lat. 46. 42.

BOMAL, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg, seated on the river Ourt, 20 miles S. of Liege. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 50. 20.

BOMBAY, an island on the W. coast of the peninsula on this side the Ganges, in the East-Indies, being 7 miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Portugal. The ground is barren, and good water scarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is greatly altered for the better. This island is eminent for little else besides its fort and harbour. They have abundance of cocoa-nuts, but scarce any corn, or cattle, but what is brought from the adjacent country. The inhabitants are of several nations, and are very numerous. It is very well situated for trade on the continent of India, and is one of the principal settlements the English have in this part of the world. The factory, and those depending upon them, are now a corporation, and governed by a mayor and aldermen, as in England. It is 130 miles S. of Surat, 40 N. W. of Dunde-Rajapore, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 90. 30. lat. 19. 0.

* **BOMBON**, a province of S. America, in Peru, and in the Audience of Lima. It is very barren.

BOMENE, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, seated on the N. shore of the island of Schouen, opposite to the island of Goree. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 51. 50.

BOMMEL, a handsome town of the United Provinces, in Dutch Guelderland. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications before they left it. It is seated on the N. shore of the river Wahal, and is 4 miles N. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 51. 55.

BONAIRE, an island of S. America, near the N. coast of Terra Firma, to the S. E. of Curacao, and to the N. W. of Margarita. It belongs to the Dutch, and it

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BONATS, very high mountains of Italy, in the dutchy of Savoy, not far from Laffneburg, and in some seasons they cannot be ascended without great danger.

BONAVENTURA, a bay, harbour, and fort of S. America, in Popayan. The air is very unwholsome, and it is 90 miles E. of Cali. Lon. 303. 20. lat. 3. 20.

BONAVISTA, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, and the most eastern of those of Cape Verde. It is 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and was formerly the best of them all. It has now a great many goats, and cotton, and some indigo. The inhabitants are blacks and very lazy. It is 200 miles W. of the coast of Africa, and subject to Portugal. Lat. 16. 0.

BONIFACIO, a sea-port town in the island of Corsica, near the mountains, and the island of Sardinia. It is well fortified, and populous, and is 37 miles S. of Agaccia. Lon. 26. 47. lat. 41. 25.

BONN, a small, but stor'g and ancient town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, and where the Elector commonly resides. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1703. The palace of the Elector is handsome, and the gardens magnificent. It is seated on the western banks of the Rhine, 10 miles S. of Cologne, 17 E. of Juliers, 65 N. by E. of Treves, and 60 N. by W. of Mentz. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 50. 44.

BONNA, or **BONA**, a sea-port town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Constantine. It was taken by the Emperor Charles V. in 1535; but the Turks afterwards enlarged the fortifications. It is noted for the fruit called Jujubs. It is 75 miles N. by E. of Constantine, 125 W. of Tunis, and 200 E. of Algiers.

BONNE ESPERANCE. See **CAPE OF GOOD HOPE**.

BONNESTABLE, a town of France, in Le Maine, which carries on a great trade in corn. It is 15 miles N. E. of Mans, and 12 S. W. of Beleme. Lon. 18. 5. lat. 48. 11.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, in Beauce, with a fine Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Loire, 8 miles N. of Chateaudun, and 17 S. E. of Chartres. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 48. 10.

BONNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, seated on the N. side of the river Arve, and subject

to the King of Sardinia. It is 20 miles S. of Geneva. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 46. 18.

* **BONNY**, a town of France, in Gatanois, seated at the confluence of a river of the same name, with the Loire, five miles S. of Bri-re.

* **BOOTEL**, a village in Cumberland, five miles S. of Ravensglafs, with two fairs, on April 5, and September 24, for cloth and corn.

* **BOFFINGEN**, a small, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Swabia, seated on the river Eger, 4 miles E. of Awlen, and 9 W. of Norlingen. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 48. 51.

BOPPART, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishopric of Treves, formerly imperial. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, 3 miles S. of Coblenz, and 12 W. of Nassau. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 50. 19.

BORSEK, a town of Transilvania, and in the county of Westfemburg, seated on the river Matos, with a castle on a high rock fortified with towers.

BORCH, a town of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Magdeburg. It is seated on the river Elbe, 14 miles N. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 29. 44. lat. 52. 25.

BORCHLOEN, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, and subject to that bishop. It is 15 miles N. W. of Liege. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 50. 50.

BORNOE, an island belonging to Norway, and one of those called the Faro Islands. It has a secure harbour on the N.W. side, called Klack; and between the 1st, 3d, and 4th of these islands, there is a small whirlpool.

BORGO, an ancient town of Sweden, on the Gulph of Finland, and province of Nyland, and in the district of Borgon, 20 miles N. E. of Helfingsfors. Lon. 44. 0. lat. 60. 34.

BORGO-FORTE, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, seated on the river Po, 10 miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 17. lat. 55. 3.

BORGO SAN DOMINO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, with a bishop's see. It is 12 miles W. of Parma, and 20 S. E. of Placentia. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 41. 53.

BORGO-SAN-STEFULERO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Florentino, with a bishop's see. It is 40 miles E. of Florence, 22 S. W. of Urbino, and

- five N. E. of Arezzo. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 43. 35.
- BORGO-VAL-DI-TARO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 20 miles S. W. of Parma, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 28. 11. lat. 44. 35.
- BOPJA**, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, 12 miles S. E. of Tarazona, and 35 N. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 41. 50.
- * **BORQUEEN**, an island of N. America, near that of Porto-Rico. The English settled there, but were drove away by the Spaniards. It is at present without inhabitants, though agreeable and fertile, the air being wholesome, and the water good. There are a great number of crabs, from whence some call it Crab-Island. Lon. 513. 0. lat. 18. 0.
- BORISTHENES**. See **NIEPER**.
- * **BORKELLO**, a strong place of the United Provinces, in the county of Zutphen, seated on the river Berkel, 10 miles E. of Zutphen. Lon. 24. 5. lat. 52. 15.
- BORMIO**, a handsome populous town of the country of the Grisons, and capital of a county of the same name. The governor is called **PODESRA**, and is sent thither by the Grisons, to manage criminal and civil affairs. It is seated on the river Adda, 47 miles S. E. of Coire, and 17 N. E. of Tirano. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 26. 45.
- BORNEO**, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, and the largest in the known world. It is about 1800 miles in circumference, and is almost of a round form. The inland country is very mountainous; but, towards the sea, very low and marshy, occasioned by the great rains that fall 8 months in the year. It produces rice, and many sorts of fruits, besides several animals unknown to the Europeans. Pepper is peculiar to the countries about Bangaar; and to the westward they have small diamonds of a yellow water. Sambas, another part of this island, produces gold, pearls, and bees-wax, which last is used instead of money. The people in general are very swarthy, but not quite black, and they go almost naked. There are Mahometans on the sea-coast; but all the rest are Centows, or Pagans. The E. India company have had factories there; but differences arising between them and the natives, they have been all driven away, or murdered; however, the English have still a liberty

- of trading thither. The sea-coast is usually overflowed half the year, and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with ooze and mud; for which reason, some of the houses are built on floats, and others on high pillars, or posts. The capital town is of the same name, and it is large and populous, with a good harbour. It is built upon piles, and is seated on the N. side of the island, 42 miles S. W. of Bacafa, and 82 N. E. of Maluna. Lon. 129. 50. lat. 4. 55. This island was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1521.
- BOERNO**, or **BOURNOU**, a kingdom of Africa, on the eastern part of Negro-land. It is partly mountainous, and partly level, and produces plenty of corn. It has no towns; but there are several villages, and the inhabitants go almost naked, living in a brutish manner, and having their women in common. However, they have a king, to whom they are very obedient. They have neither laws nor religion, at least none that could be discerned by those who have been among them. Many of these people rove about in tents, like the Arabs. The longitude is from 32. to 41. and the latitude from 10. to 20. S.
- BORNHOLM**, an island of the Baltic Sea, 10 miles S. E. of Schonen in Sweden, and 23 N. E. of the Isle of Rugen. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 55. 15.
- BOROUGHBRIDGE**, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 27, for horned cattle and sheep, on June 22, for hories, horned cattle, sheep, and hard-ware, and on October 23, for horn-cattle and sheep. It is seated on the S. side of the river Your, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. The town is not large, but commodious; and sends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles N. of York, 53 S. of Durham, and 200 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 54. 10.
- BOSA**, a sea-port town in the western part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, a castle, and a pretty good harbour. It is an ancient place, and seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles S. E. of Algehir, and 27 N. of Oristagni. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 40. 19.
- * **Bosco**, or **Boschi**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and in Alessandria. It is seated on the river Orbe, 5 miles E. of Alessandria, and 12 N. E. of Aquil. Lon. 26. 19. lat. 44. 53.

BOSNA-SERA, a province of Turkey of Belgrade, W. of Belgrade. Lon. 36. 2.

BOSNIA, a province called Bosna, runs through N. by S. on the S. by Croatia, at Bagni-A town. M. last king, of Constant the sea of the Black-S length, and breadth w Turks have gainst each It separates country abe one side of Grand Seip looked upon people.

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BOSNA-SERAGO, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of the province of Bosnia. It is 120 miles S. W. of Belgrade, and 66 S. E. of Jajova. Lon. 36. 28. Lat. 44. 40.

BOSNIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, so called from the river Bosna, which runs through it. It is bounded on the N. by Slavonia, on the E. by Servia, on the S. by Albania, and on the W. by Croatia and Dalmatia. It is the department of a Beglerbeg, who resides at Bagni-Altch, which is the capital town. Mahemet II. took Stephen the last King, and freed him alive.

BOSPHORUS OF THRACE, or the Channel of Constantinople, is a strait by which the sea of Marmora communicates with the Black-Sea. It is about 20 miles in length, and a mile and a quarter in breadth where it is narrowest. The Turks have built two castles over against each other, to defend the passage. It separates Asia from Europe; and the country about it is very pleasant. On one side of it stands Scutari, where the Grand Seignior has a palace, and it is looked upon as a suburb to Constantinople.

BOSSNEY, or BOSS-CASTLE, a town in Cornwall, whose market is discontinued, but it has two fairs, on August 5, and November 22, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the sea-coast, 17 miles N. W. of Launceston, and 242 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 35. Lat. 50. 40. It sends two members to parliament.

BOSFORA. See BUSSARAN.

BOSUERT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 8 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 22. 5. Lat. 50. 52.

BOST, a very strong town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of the province of Sabistan, with a strong citadel. Lon. 81. 50. Lat. 31. 50.

BOSTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, for sheep, another on August 11, called Tom-Fair, and on December 11, for horses. It is commodiously seated on both sides the river Witham, over which it has a handsome, high, wooden-bridge; and, being not far from its influx into the sea, enjoys a good trade. It is a large handsome town, with a spacious market-place; as also a high steeple, which some pretend is the best built tower in the

world; and it serves as a land-mark for sailors. It's 37 miles S. E. of Lincoln, 48 N. by N. E. of Peterborough, and 114 N. from London. Lon. 17. 50. Lat. 53. 3.

BOSTON, the capital town of N. W. England, in North-America, seated on a peninsula at the bottom of a fine bay, covered by small islands and rocks, and defended by a castle and platforms of guns, which render the approach of an enemy very difficult. It lies in the form of a crescent about the harbour; and the country beyond rising gradually, affords a delightful prospect. There is but one safe channel to approach the harbour; and that is so narrow, that three ships can scarce sail abreast; but within the harbour, there is room for 500 sail to lye at anchor. At the bottom of the bay, there is a pier, near 2000 feet in length, which ships of the greatest burden may come up close to; and, on the N. side, there are warehouses for the merchants. The streets are handsome, and the chief runs from the pier to the town-house. There are 10 churches of all denominations, of which 6 belong to the independents. At each end of the town there is a battery of eight guns; and, about a league from it, there is a beautiful strong castle, with a large garrison in time of war. The number of inhabitants are reckoned to be about 14,000; and it is one of the most flourishing towns in North-America. Lon. 506. 0. Lat. 42. 24.

BOSWORTH, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 8, for horses, cows, and sheep, and on July 10, for horses and cows. It is seated on a pretty high hill, in a country fertile in corn and grass. It is noted for a bloody battle fought here between Richard III. and Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. where-in King Richard lost his life and crown. It is 13 miles S. W. of Leicester, and 104 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 10. Lat. 52. 45.

BOTHNIA, a considerable province of Sweden, lying on a gulph of the same name, which divides it into two parts, called E. and W. Bothnia. The coasts of this gulph are full of inhabitants.

BOTTESDALE. See BUDTESDALE.

BOZWAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Wirtemberg, 15 miles S. E. of Halbrun, and subject to the Duke of Wirtemberg. Lon. 25. 00. Lat. 49. 0.

- * **BOTZENBURG**, a handsome town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg. It is seated on the river Elbe; and all barks that pass by pay duty. Lon. 28. 23. lat. 53. 34.
- BOVA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the Appennine Mountains, 20 miles S. E. of Reggio. Lon. 34. 3. lat. 37. 55.
- BOUCHAIN**, a fortified town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainhalt, and capital of Ollervant. It is divided into two parts by the river Scheld. It was taken by the French in 1676, and by the Allies in 1711; but it was retaken the year following. It is 9 miles W. of Valenciennes, 8 N. E. of Cambray, and 10 S. E. of Douay. Lon. 27. 58. lat. 50. 17.
- * **BOUCHART**, a small island and town of France, in Touraine, formed by the river Vienne, 15 miles from Tours.
- * **BOUDRY**, a small town of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuf Chatel, and capital of Chataigny of the same name. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 47. 11.
- * **BOUFFLERS**, a town of France, in Beauvoisis, with the title of a duchy, and a castle, before which there is an equestrian statue of Lewis XIV. It is seated on the river Terraine, 8 miles from Beauvais.
- BOUILTON**, a town of France, in the duchy of the same name, and in the territory of Luxemburg, with a fortified castle, which is seated on an almost inaccessible rock, near the river Semois, 12 miles N. E. of Sedan, 16 E. of Charleville, and 37 W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 22. 55. lat. 40. 45.
- * **BOVIN**, an isle of France, on the coast of Lower Poitou, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is in the form of a triangle, is 5 miles in length, and has one town.
- BOVINES**, a small town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, seated on the river Meuse, or Meuse, 10 miles S. of Namur, and 2 N. of Dinant. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 50. 20.
- BOVINO**, a town of Italy, in the Capitana, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 7 miles S. of Troja, 15 N. E. of Benevento. Lon. 33. 4. lat. 41. 17.
- BOULOGNE**, a large and handsome town of France, in Picardy, and capital of the Boulonois, with a harbour, and a bishop's see. It is divided into two towns,

- the higher and the lower. The former is strong, both by nature and art; and the latter is only surrounded with a single wall. The harbour has a mole, for the safety of the ships; and which, at the same time, prevents it from being choaked up. The lower town is inhabited by merchants, wherein there are three large streets; one of which leads to the high town, and the other two run in a line on the side of the river. Many of the English and Scots reside here, when, from rebellion, or any other cause, they are obliged to fly from their native country. It is seated at the mouth of the river Laine, 22 miles W. of St. Omer's, 50 N. W. of Arras, 55 N. E. of Lille, and 17 S. of Calais. Lon. 19. 17. lat. 50. 42. This place is commonly called by the English **BULLEN**.
- * **BOULONOIS**, a territory of France, in the N. part of Picardy, about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and its principal trade consists in pit-coal and butter. Its capital town is Boulogne.
- BOURBON-LANCI**, a town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and in the Autunnois. It is remarkable for its castle and its baths; and there is a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is seated near the river Loire, 15 miles S. W. of Autun, 17 E. of Moulins, and 50 N. W. of Macon. Lon. 21. 27. lat. 46. 37.
- BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUD**, a small town of France, remarkable for its baths. The waters are exceeding hot, and yet they will not boil an egg. It is seated in a bottom, 15 miles W. of Moulins, 37 S. E. of Bourges, and 362 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 45. lat. 46. 35.
- BOURBONNE-LES-BAINS**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Bassigni, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles E. of Langres, and 25 S. E. of Chaumont. Lon. 33. 20. lat. 47. 54.
- LOURBONNOIS**, a province of France, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the N. by Nivernois and Berri, on the W. by Berri and a small part of the Upper Marche, on the S. by Auvergne, and on the E. by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruits, pastures, wood, game, and wine. Its principal town is Moulins, and the rivers are the Loire, the Allier, and the Chur.
- BOURBOURG**, a town in French Flanders, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on a canal that goes to Dunkirk.

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It a miles and a half S. E. of Gravelines, 13 N. W. of St. Omer's, and 10 S. W. of Dunkirk. Lon. 19. 50. lat. 50. 55.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient, large, handsome, and rich town of France, capital of Guienne, with an archbishop's see, an university, and an academy of Arts and Sciences. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the string. This river is bordered by a large quay, and the water rises 4 yards at full tide, for which reason the largest vessels can come up to it very readily. The castle, called the Trumpet, is seated at the entrance of the quay, and the river runs round its walls. Most of the great streets lead to the quay; but they are all very narrow, except one. The town has 12 gates; and there is another castle, near which there are fine walks under several rows of trees. The most remarkable antiquities are an ancient temple, dedicated to the titular gods, now entirely demolished, to make room for the fortifications; the palace of Calienas, built like an amphitheatre, and several aqueducts in different places. It is a town of a very considerable trade; and they ship every year 100,000 tons of wine and brandy. This is the place where Edward the Black Prince resided several years; and his son, afterwards Richard II. was born here. There is a handsome square near the river, with an equestrian statue of Lewis XV. It is 87 miles S. of Rochelle, 35 N. W. of Bazas, and 325 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 56. lat. 44. 50.

BOURDINFS, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, 10 miles N. E. of Namur, and five N. W. of Huy. Lon. 22. 55. lat. 50. 55.

BOURG, the capital town of the Island of Cayenne in S. America, and a French settlement on the coast of Guiana. Lon. 524. 45. lat. 5. 2.

BOURG-EN-BRESSE, a town in France, and capital of Bresse, in the province of Burgundy. It is seated on the river Resouffe, almost in the center of Bresse, 20 miles S. E. of Macon, 22 N. E. of TREVoux, 37 N. W. of Belley, and 233 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 54. lat. 46. 13.

* **BOURGNEUF**, a town of France, in La Marche, seated on the river Taurion, 15 miles from Limoges, and 200 from Paris.

BOURGES, an ancient and large town of France, and capital of Berry, with an archbishop's see, and a famous university. It is but thin of people, and their trade is very small. It is seated on the rivers Auron and Yever, almost in the centre of France, 25 miles N. W. of Nevers, 55 S. E. of Orleans, 75 E. by S. of Tours, and 125 S. of Paris. Lon. 23. 33. lat. 47. 5.

BOURGET, a town of Savoy, seated at the S. end of a lake of the same name, 6 miles N. of Chamberry, and subject to the King of Sardinia. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 45. 45.

BOURGOGNE, or **BURGUNDY**, a considerable province of France, with the title of a duchy. It is about 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Franche Comptè, on the W. by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the S. by Lyonnais, and on the N. by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and especially in excellent wine. Dijon is the capital town.

BOURG-SUR-MER, a sea-port town of France, in Guienne, and in Bourdelois, with a tolerable good harbour. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Dordogne and Garonne, 15 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 45. 0.

BOURMONT, a town of France, in Barrois, and the principal place of a bailiwick. It is 10 miles from Neuf-Chateau, and 22 from Chaumont. Lon. 23. 18. lat. 48. 10.

BOURN, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 7, May 6, and October 20, for horses, and horned cattle. It is seated near a spring called Burnwell-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. It is a pretty large place, and has a good market for corn and provisions. It is noted for the coronation of King Edmund. It is 17 miles N. of Peterborough, 35 S. of Lincoln, and 93 N. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 52. 40.

BOURO, an island in the E. Indian Ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes. It is well cultivated, and is now subject to the Dutch, who have built a fortress here. Some mountains in it are exceeding high, and the sea on one side is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and cloves, as well as cocoa and bonana trees, and many other vegetables introduced by the Dutch. It is about 50 miles

- miles in circumference. Lon. 129. 0. lat. 4. 30.
- **BOUSSAC**, a town of France, in Berry, towards the frontiers of Bourbonnois, with a castle, built upon a rock, that is almost inaccessible.
 - BOUSSEVILLE**, a small town of France, in Alface, capital of a canton of the same name, on the confines of Lorrain, with a castle. It is seated in a very fertile country, in the middle of three small hills.
 - BOUTON**, an island in the E. Indian Sea, about 12 miles distant from the S. E. part of the Island of Celebes, or Macassar. The inhabitants are small, but well-shaped, and of a dark olive complexion. The principal town is Callafung, which is about a mile from the sea, on the top of a small hill, and round it there is a stone-wall. The houses are not built on the ground, but upon posts, and it is a clean pleasant place. Their religion is Mahometanism. Lon. 139. 5. lat. S. 4. 30.
 - **BOUGHTON**, a village in Northamptonshire, two miles N. E. of Kettering, with one fair, for ready-made cloaths.
 - BOUTONNE**, a river of Saintonge in France, that rises at Chef-Boutonne. It becomes navigable at St. Jean d'Angely, and at length joins the Charente between St. Savinian and Tonnay-Charante.
 - **BOVEY-TRACEY**, a village in Devonshire, five miles N. E. of Ashburton, with two fairs, on Holy Thursday, for sheep, and on July 7, for wool.
 - **Bow**, a village in Middlesex, two miles E. of London, with a fair on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitsun-week, for toys.
 - Bow**, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursday, and November 22, for cattle. It is seated at the spring-head of a river that falls into the Taw, and is a small pretty town, but the market is inconsiderable. It is 14 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 187 W. by S. of London. 73. 35. lat. 50. 45.
 - **Boxter**, a village in Suffolk, five miles N. E. of Clare, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for cattle.
 - BOXTEL**, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Erabant, seated on the river Bommel, 8 miles S. of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 22. 51. lat. 51. 30.
 - BXTHERE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Bremen. It is seated on a

- breck which falls into the river Elbe, 12 miles S. W. of Hamburg, and 42 N. by E. of Bremen. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 53. 40.
- BOYNE**, a river of Ireland, which rises in Queen's-county, in the province of Leinster, and running N. E. by Trim and Cavan, falls into the Irish Channel, a little below Brogheda. Here was a battle fought between King James II. and King William III. in 1690, wherein the latter was victorious.
- BOYOLO**, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It is subject to the house of Austria, and is 15 miles S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 0. lat. 45. 9.
- BRABANT**, a large province of the Netherlands, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Holland and the dutchy of Guelderland, on the E. by the same dutchy and the bishopric of Liege, on the S. by the province of Namur and Hainhalt, and on the W. by Brabant and Zealand. It is divided into Dutch Brabant and Austrian Brabant. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Scheld, the Ruppel, and the Dommel are the chief. The soil is very fertile; and they reckon 26 walled and fortified towns therein, of which Brussels is the capital.
- **BRACCIANO**, a dutchy of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, which lies round a lake of the same name; and there are celebrate baths a little to the W. of the city.
- BRACCIANO**, a small handsome town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and seated on a lake of that name, with the title of a dutchy. It is 12 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 20. 49. lat. 42. 5.
- **BRACKLAW**, a palatinate of that name, which is the eastern part of Podolia, and it is called Lower Podolia, and is of greater extent than Upper Podolia; but it is more desolate, on account of the neighbourhood of the Tartars.
- BRACKLAW**, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, in Podolia. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, and retaken by the Poles three years afterwards. It is seated on the river Beg, 100 miles E. of Kaminierek, and 112 N. of Tekin. Lon. 47. 15. lat. 48. 29.
- BRACKLEY**, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and five

fairs, on Wednesdays, for horses, cows, and Saturday in August, for hogs; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, for horses and cows. On October 10, a fair of serving horses, cows, on a branch of corporation, and it had formerly turned into a members to the S. W. of North of London.

BRAD, a town in the N. side of the Pofega, Lon.

BRADFIELD, a market on Thursday June 24, for Chelmsford, a Lon. 18. 5. lat.

• **BRADFIELD**, a Riding of Yorkshire, take of Strassburg June 17, and hogs.

BRADFORD, a market on Monday Trinity-Monday, for nery goods. In Avon, on the no very extra miles W. of London. Lon.

BRADFORTH, a town of Yorkshire, with a market on Monday and 15, and July, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Wharfe, and the house is 36 miles N. N. W. of London. 55. 40.

• **BRADNICH**, a town of Devonshire, which formerly was burnt it to the N. of Exeter. Lon.

BRAE-MAR, a town in Scotland in the last Earl of Aberdeen, in 1707.

BRAE-MURRAY

fairs, on Wednesday after February 25, for horses, cows and sheep; on the 3d Saturday in April, for horses, cows, and hogs; on Wednesday after June 22, for horses and cows; on Wednesday before October 10, for horses, cows, and hiring of servants; on December 11, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse, and is a corporation, containing two churches. It had formerly a college, which is now turned into a free-school, and sends two members to parliament. It is 18 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 57 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 52. 0.

BRAD, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the N. side of the river Save, 18 miles S. of Pofega. Lon. 36. 15. lat. 45. 20.

BRADFIELD, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 24, for toys. It is 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 48 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 5. lat. 51. 54.

* **BRADFIELD**, a village in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and in the wapentake of Strassforth, with two fairs, on June 17, and December 9, chiefly for hogs.

BRADFORD, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for cattle, and millenary goods. It is seated on the river Avon, on the descent of a hill, and is no very extraordinary place. It is 11 miles W. of the Devezes, and 95 W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 51. 20.

BRADFORTH, a town in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on March 14, and 15, and June 28, 9, 30, for horned cattle and household furniture, and on December 20, 1, 2, very large for hogs. It is seated on a branch of the river Aire, and the houses are built with stone. It is 36 miles S. W. of York, and 183 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 55. 40.

* **BRADNINCH**, a town of Devonshire, which formerly had a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It was a considerable place before a fire happened, which burnt it to the ground. It is 12 miles N. of Exeter, and 177 W. by N. of London. Lon. 14. 0. lat. 50. 45.

BRAE-MAR, a mountainous territory of Scotland in the shire of Aberdeen, where the last Earl of Mar began to raise a rebellion in 1715. It is 27 Miles N.W. of Aberdeen.

BRAE-MURRAY, a mountainous and

woody tract of land, lying in the shires of Elgin and Nairn in Scotland.

BRAGA, a town of Portugal, and capital of the Province of Entre-Minho and Duero. It was one of the four principal towns of Spain, with an archbishop's see. The country about it is fertile in corn, pulse, wine, and fruits; and there are also abundance of sheep and game. It is seated on the river Cavado, 32 miles N. of Porto-o-porte, and 170 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 55. lat. 41. 20.

BRAGANZA, a considerable town of Portugal, capital of the dutchy of Braganza, in the province of Tr-les-montes. It is divided into two towns, the Old, and the New. The Old is seated on an eminence, surrounded with double walls; and the New stands in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by a fort with four bastions. It is seated on the river Sabor, near the frontiers of Galicia, 32 miles N. W. of Miranda, and 55 N. E. of Villa-Real. Lon. 11. 20. lat. 41. 47.

* **BRAHMINS**, formerly called **BRACHMANS**, a sort of Indian philosophers, who believe the immortality and transmigration of souls; for which reason, they never kill any animal, for fear it should be one of their ancestors. They affirm, that Brahma was the first man; and that he had a power of creating 8 such worlds as that which we live in; and he governs by deputies. They have hospitals for beads, on the above account: however, they think the souls of men continue in them no longer than when they become fit to animate mankind again. They take care of the schools; and, by their fasting and mortifications, are held in high veneration among the people.

BRAILA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Walachia, which is seated on the Danube. It has a fortified castle, with 7 towers, and was taken by the Russians in 1711; but it was afterwards given back.

BRAILOW, a town of Poland, in the province of Podolia, seated on the river Bog, 40 miles N. of Bracklaw. Lon. 46. 35. lat. 43. 50.

* **BRAILES**, a village in Warwickshire, 3 miles W. of Shipston, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for horses, cows and sheep.

BRAINE, a town of France, in the Solfonnois, with a monastery. It is seated

BIBLIOPOLITAN ADRIANO DE VITO

feated in a pleasant plain, on the river Velle.

BRAIN-LE-COMTE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainhalt, 13 miles S. W. of Brussels, and 12 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 21. 46. lat. 50. 35.

BRAINTREE, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 8, and October 2, for cattle, butter, cheese, and hops, for three days. It is a large town, seated on a hill, and has a good market for corn and provisions. It has one church, an Anabaptist and a Quakers meeting-house; and is 11 miles N. of Chelmsford, 22 S. of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 42 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 10. lat. 51. 50.

BRAKEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Paderborn. It is seated on the rivulet Brught, 12 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 25. 43. lat. 51. 46.

BRAMANT, a town of Savoy, in the valley of Maurien, seated on the river Arck, 35 miles N. W. of Turin. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 45. 0.

BRAMBER, a town of Suffex, formerly of some account, but has neither market nor fair; however, it sends 2 members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. of West-Grinstead, and 47 S. S. W. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 50. 50.

BRAMPORE, a large town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the kingdom of Canditch, with a castle, wherein the king resides. It is an inland place, and the inhabitants are all Gentooes. They have a considerable manufacture in cottons; and it is 220 miles E. of Surat. Lon. 95. 0. lat. 22. 10.

BRAMPTON, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on the second Wednesday after Whitsunday, and the last Wednesday in August, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated on the river Irthing, not far from the Pils's wall. It is at present but a small place; and near it, on the top of a high hill, is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is 8 miles N. E. of Carlisle, and 287 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 54. 50.

* **BRAMPTON**, a village in Hertfordshire, 1 mile S. of Ross, with a fair on June 22, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and wool.

* **BRANCA**, a small island of the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Cape-de-Verde, to the W. of St. Nicholas. It is little

better than a high craggy rock, without water and inhabitants.

BRANCHON, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, seated on the river Meuse, 8 miles N. of Namur, and 2 S. E. of Raminillies. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 50. 32.

BRANDEIS, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elbe, 10 miles N. E. of Prague. Lon. 32. 0. lat. c. 15.

BRANDENBURG, *THE MARCHE OF*, a large country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklenburg, on the E. by Poland, on the S. by Silesia, Luface, Upper Saxony, and Magdeburg, and on the W. by the territory of Lunenburg. It is divided into five principal parts, namely, the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Uckermark, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital town; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, the Havel, the Sprey, the Ucker, the Oder, and the Warta; the court is Calvinist, but the greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; however, the Papists are here tolerated. We must not confound the electorate of Brandenburg with the countries subject to the Elector of Brandenburg, which comprehends, besides the Marche, the Farther Pomerania, the dutchies of Magdeburg and Cleves, the principalities of Halberstadt and Minden, the counties of March, Ravensburg, Lingen, Moers, and Tecklinburg, and lately Silesia, and West-Friesland.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Germany, divided into three parts. The first is Burg-Brandenburg, which is the place where the cathedral now stands. The second is Alt-Brandenburg, seated near the river Havel, on the side of Westphalia; this is pretty large and populous, and is supposed to be the ancient Bfenanus. The third is New Brandenburg, which is a large well-built town, opposite to the former, and is seated on the other side of the river. Great numbers of French refugees having been lately settled here, they have introduced their manufactures, which has rendered it a prosperous trading place. It is 20 miles E. of Warin, 26 W. of Berlin, and 4 W. of Stetin. Lon. 31. 40. lat. 43. 39.

BRANDON, a town of Suffolk, which had a market on Thursdays, now discontinued; but it has three fairs, on February 14, for cattle and teys, on June 11, and November 11, for teys. It is seated

upon

upon the little has a bridge distance; where don, and Brandon the most beautiful are brought to It is 12 miles E. of London.

BRANSKA, a town on the river Auenburg, and It is subject Lon. 40. 50.

BRASIL, a large with the title given to the crown of Portugal part of South under this name equinoctial line corn, being about 1000 in along the coast long, and is that open from good harbours, safety. It was 1700; for Alva was forced upon the Kings of the masters of it after the revolt from the King drove away then belonged to their turn, called it in 1655. though within temperate and that people live The waters in and the soil becomes more fertile other parts of it produces several sorts of fruit The wood hence for coloring red; there is gold, precious stones: ever from Europe infomuch that various. They make not know the rest, a body is not many-bug, and as a nightingale and the neck

upon the little river Ouse, over which it has a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's distance; whence it is divided into Erandon, and Brandon-Ferry, which last has the most business, because commodities are brought thither from the Isle of Ely. It is 12 miles N. of Bury, and 7 S. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 20 lat. 52. 30.

BRANNSKA, a town of Transilvania, seated on the river Merish, 33 miles S. of Wisfenburg, and 47 S. W. of Hermannstadt. It is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 40. 50. lat. 46. 0.

BRASIL, a large country of S. America, with the title of a principality, which is given to the presumptive heir of the crown of Portugal. The most Eastern part of South-America is comprehended under this name, and lies between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Capricorn, being about 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth; but, measuring along the coast, it is near 2000 miles long, and is bordered with mountains that open from time to time, and form good harbours, where vessels may lye in safety. It was discovered by chance in 1498; for Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, was forced upon it by a tempest; and the Kings of Portugal have continued masters of it ever since. Some time after the revolt of the United Provinces from the King of Spain, the Dutch drove away the Spaniards, to whom it then belonged; but the Portuguese, in their turn, obliged the Dutch to leave it in 1655. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is pretty temperate and wholesome; inasmuch that people live there a long while. The waters in general are very good, and the soil fertile and excellent: there comes more sugar from thence, than all other parts of the world: besides this, it produces tobacco, Indian corn, several sorts of fruits, and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Brazil, and hence so called, is of very great use in dying red; and, within the country, there is gold, and several sorts of precious stones: likewise the cattle, carried over from Europe, increase prodigiously, inasmuch that there is no want of provisions. They have several sorts of animals not known in Europe; and among the rest, a bird called Colibri, whose body is not much larger than that of a fly-bug, and it sings as harmoniously as a nightingale; it is a perfect beauty, and the neck is of such a lively red, that

it might be mistaken for a ruby; the belly, and the upper part of the wings, are of the colour of gold, and the thighs are as green as an emerald; the legs and the bill are as black as polished ebony, and the eyes resemble two oval diamonds, being of the colour of burnished steel; the head is green, with a mixture of gold, and of a surprizing lustre; that of the cock is adorned with a small tuft: it is almost impossible to conceive how so small a bird can have so loud a note. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the coast, for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no sort of cloaths. They are of a copper-colour, with long coarse black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies like the rest of the Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay; and, as they are subject to few diseases, they live a long time. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and they are very fond of feasts; at which they dance and skip about immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. Some pretend that they are cannibals, and eat those that they have taken in war: but this is a fable. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm-tree leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks, and dishes, or cups, made of calabashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within; their knives are made of a sort of stone and split ones; and they have likewise baskets of different sizes, chiefly made of palm-tree leaves. Their arms are only bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel, they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and sleep all night therein. The Portuguese divide Brazil into sixteen governments or captaincies; eight of which belong to the King of Portugal, and the rest to great men, who have peopled them at their own expence. There are all under a Viceroy, who resides at St. Salvador, the capital of the whole country.

BRASLAV, a considerable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Wilna, with a castle. It is seated on a small lake, 75 miles N. of Wilna. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 54. 45.

BRASLAW, or **CRONSTAT**, a strong town

- of Transylvania, in Burzland, seated on the river Burzel, 50 miles E. of Hermandat, 5 N. of Tergowisk, and 5 S. E. of Chieburg. Lon. 44. 10. lat. 46. 30.
- * **BRASTEAD**, a village of Kent, 5 miles W. of Sevenoaks, with a fair on May 23; for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities.
- * **BRATSKI**, people of Asia, in Great Tartary, and in Siberia, towards Tungutia, who are subject to the Russians. Father Avril is of opinion they are Hord of Calmuc Tartars.
- * **BRAUBACH**, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, 8 miles S. of Coblentz.
- * **BRAULIO**, one of the Alpine mountains, in the country of the Grisons, and on the frontiers of Tirol, near the town of Bormio. It is a large mountain, and the principal of the Rhetic Alps.
- BRAUNAW**, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Kun, 25 miles S. W. of Passaw. Lon. 30. 58. lat. 48. 10.
- BRAUNSBURG**, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, with a very commodious harbour, and belongs to the King of Prussia. It is seated near the Baltic Sea, 22 miles N. E. of Elbing, and 50 E. of Dantzick. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 54. 15.
- * **BRAUNSFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Solmes, with a handsome palace, or castle. It is 12 miles W. S. W. of Giessen, and 21 N. by W. of Francfort. Lon. 26. 7. lat. 50. 22.
- BRAVO**, one of the Cape-de-Verd Islands, on the coast of Africa, remarkable for its excellent wine, and inhabited by Portuguese. The land is very high, and consists of mountains, which look like pyramids. It abounds in Indian corn, gourds, water-melons, potatoes, herbes, asses, hogs, and salt-petre; and there is plenty of fish on the coast. Lon. 152. 0. lat. 14. 0. It is opposite to Cape-Verd in Africa.
- * **BRAVO**, a town of Africa, on the coast of Ajan, with a pretty good harbour. It is an independent place, and is about 80 miles from Magadoxo. Lon. 50. 10. lat. 1. 0.
- BRAY**, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinster, seated on St. George's Channel, 10 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 11. 19. lat. 53. 12.

- BRAY-SUR-SEINE**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in Senenois, on the confines of Brie. It is 16 miles N. of Sens. Lon. 20. 55. lat. 48. 25.
- * **BRAY-SUR-SOMME**, a town of France, in Picardy, between Perone, Amiens, and Corbie.
- BRAZZA**, a town and island on the coast of Dalmatia, in the Gulph of Venice, opposite to Spalatto, and subject to Venice. Lon. 45. 35. lat. 43. 0.
- BREBENCE**, a river of France, proceeding from the lake Longpendu, in Burgundy.
- BRECHIN**, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, 15 miles N. E. of Dundee, and 45 on the same point from Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 56. 40.
- BRECON**, or **BRECKNOCK**, a town of S. Wales, and capital of Brecknockshire. It is called by the Welch Aber-Hodney, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Hodney and Uik. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that have been often dug up here. It is a large town, containing three churches, one of which is collegiate, and stands at the W. end. The houses are well built, and it formerly had a wall, with three gates, and a stately castle. The assizes are kept here, and it has a good trade in cloathing. The market is on Saturdays, which is well supplied with corn, cattle, and provisions; and it has four fairs, on May 4, July 5, September 10, and November 17, for leather, hops, cattle, and all sorts of commodities. It sends one member to parliament, and is 34 miles N. W. by W. of Monmouth, 34 S. E. by E. of Llanbeder, and 161 W. by N. of London. Lon. 14. 10. lat. 52. 0.
- * **BRECKNOCKSHIRE**, a county of S. Wales, 39 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceeding high, particularly Monuchdenny-hill, not far from Brecknock. However, there are large fertile plains and valleys, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It has 55,934 houses, 61 parishes, and 4 market-towns, and there were formerly 9 castles. It is bounded on the E. by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, on the S. by Glamorganshire, on the W. by Carmarthen and Cardigan shires, and on the N. by Radnorshire.
- BREDA**, a handsome and strong town of

the Netherlands, fortified with bastions, towers and moats, and more numerous than any other in the province, and has the gion. It has property and long to the sea, seated on the pleasant plain, 20 N. E. of Antwerp, and 60 S. of A. lat. 51. 35.

* **BREDF**, a village of W. of Winchester, Easter Tuesday ware.

* **BREDEFORT**, the United Provinces. It is seated in the county of Zutphen. Lon. 24. 5. lat. 52. 10.

* **BREGANZON**, a small island, of the Adriatic Sea, Tropez.

BREGENZ, a town of the Tyrol, and Austria. It is seated on the Rhine, 27 miles N. E. of Waldburg.

* **BREHAR**, one of the almost directly opposite to Cornwall, about 10 miles from Trefcaw, and S. of it. It is not many years since it was a family in it, but there are a few poor of Brehar; and edged with stone, and considerable part of it besides many new who were Pagans in opinion, that the one island, which many antiquaries of them.

BREMEGARTEN, considerable territory of the cantons of the inhabitants desire their religion is

the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. The fortifications are strengthened by the waters and morasses near it. The Papists are more numerous than the Protestants, and have the free exercise of their religion. It has a Dutch garrison; but the property and government of right belongs to the Prince of Orange. It is seated on the river Merck, in a fertile pleasant plain, 22 miles W. of Bois-le-duc, 20 N. E. of Bergen-op-zoom, 25 N. of Antwerp, 22 S. E. of Rotterdam, and 60 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 51. 35.

* **BREDT**, a village in Suffex, 5 miles N. W. of Winchelsea, with one fair, on Easter Tuesday, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **BREDEFORT**, or **BREFFORT**, a town in the United Provinces, and in Guelderland. It is seated on a small river in the county of Zutphen, 8 miles S. of Groil. Lon. 24. 5. lat. 52. 0.

* **BREGANZON**, a strong castle of France, in Provence, seated on a rock, and in a small island, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, betwixt Toulon and St. Tropez.

BREGENTZ, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, in the Tirol, and is subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the lake Constance, on the frontiers of Suabia, 70 miles N. E. of Appenzel, and 17 S. of Waldburg. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 47. 27.

* **BREHAR**, one of the Scilly Islands, lying almost directly W. of the Land's-End in Cornwall, about the distance of 30 miles. It lies between the isles of Micarlo, Guel, Trefcaw, and Samson. It is the roughest and most mountainous of them all, and not many years since there were only two families in it, but now there are thirteen. There a few poor houses, called the town of Brehar; and there are several burrows edged with stone, in which they buried considerable persons in ancient times; besides many monuments of the Druids, who were Pagan priests. Some are of opinion, that this with the rest made but one island, which is the reason why so many antiquities are now found in most of them.

BREMGARTEN, a handsome and pretty considerable town of Swifferland, in the territory of Eyep-Aempter, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and their religion is the Roman Catholic. It

is divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and is very advantageously seated on the river Rufs, 10 miles W. of Zurich, and 12 N. of Zug. Lon. 25. 55. lat. 47. 20.

BREMEN, a large, populous, and very strong town of Germany, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with an arch-bishop's see, secularized in favour of the Swedes, but now belongs to the Elector of Hanover. The river Weser runs through the middle, and divides it into the Old and New Town. In September 1739, while the inhabitants were asleep, the magazine of powder was set on fire by lightening, and all the houses were shock, as if there had been a violent earthquake, which threw them into a terrible consternation. This town is divided into 4 quarters, each of which has a burgo-master; and in the middle there is a large market-place, with the statue of Rolando. It is seated on the river Weser, 22 miles E. of Oldenburg, 90 N. W. of Brunswick, 70 W. by S. of Lauenburg, and 325 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 26. 20. lat. 53. 40.

BREMEN, the dutchy of, a province of Germany, in the province of Lower Saxony, lying between the rivers Weser and the Elbe; of which the former separates it from the dutchy of Oldenburg, and the other from that of Holstein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile, and well peopled. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was afterwards sold to the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, in 1716. In the winter it is subject to inundations, and particularly in 1617, on Christmas-day, several 1000 cattle were drowned, besides several 100 of men; and the country was so covered with water, that it has cost immense sums to repair the dykes. Bremen is the capital town.

BREMENVOERD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen. It was formerly a fortified town, with a strong castle; but, since the year 1683, the fortifications have been demolished, and it is now an open place. It is 27 miles N. of Bremen. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 53. 48.

* **BRENNE**, a territory of France, in Touraine. It lies on the confines of Berry, between Blanc sur la Creufe and Chateaulen sur l'Indre. Its exact bounds are now hardly known; but the town of St. Michael-le-Brenne is the principal place.

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- BRENT**, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 13, and October 10, for horned cattle. It is a post town, 26 miles S. W. of Exeter, 17 N. E. of Plymouth, and 216 W. by S. of London. Lon. lat. 50. 30.
- BRENTE**, a river, which has its source in the bishopric of Trent, and running through the Venetian territory, falls into the Gulph of Venice, opposite to the city of Venice.
- BRENTFORD**, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 17, 18, 19, and September 12, 13, 14, 15, for horses, cattle, and hogs. That part in which the church and market-place stands is called New Brentford. It is a great thoroughfare on the western road, and is well furnished with inns. It is 7 miles W. of London. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 51. 26.
- BRENTWOOD**, or **BURNTWOOD**, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair, on July 7, for horses, and horned cattle. It stands on a rising ground, in the road from London to Colchester, and has several good inns. It is 11 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 18 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 51. 38.
- BRESCIA**, a strong and handsome town of Italy, with a good citadel, and a bishop's see. It is the capital of Bresciano, in the territory of Venice, and is seated in an agreeable plain on the river Garza, 27 miles S. E. of Bergamo, 27 N. W. of Cremona, 37 N. W. of Mantua, and 95 W. of Venice. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 45. 31.
- BRESCIANO**, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N. by the Grisons, and the bishopric of Trent; on the E. by the lake Garda, the Veronese, and the duchy of Mantua; on the S. by the duchy of Mantua, and the Cremonefe, and on the W. by the Cremasco, the Burgomasco, and the Valtelina. It is watered by several small rivers, which render it very fertile, and is full of towns and villages, of which Brescia is the capital.
- BRESCELLO**, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, seated on the river Po, 27 miles W. of Modena, 20 S. of Mantua, and 10 E. of Parma. Lon. 28. c. lat. 44. 55.
- * **BRESINA**, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Lencici, 15 miles S. E. of RAVA. Lon. 57. 57. lat. 52. 2.

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- * **BRESLAW**, the duchy of, a small province in Silesia, between those of Wolaw, Olse, Brieg, Schweidnitz, and Lignitz. It contains no considerable town, except Breslaw.
- BRESLAW**, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, and capital of Silesia, with a bishop's see, an university, and the title of a principality. It is seated at the conflux of the rivers Oder and Ola, which last runs through several of the streets, and is of great use to those whose business wants water. All the houses are built with stone, and it is surrounded with good walls, strengthened with ramparts and other works. There are two islands near it, formed by the river Oder; in one of which is a church, whose tower was burnt by lightning in 1730: in the other, called Thom, is the cathedral church. The bishop's palace, and the canons houses, built not long since, are near the cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jesuits, where they founded an university in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the Protestants; near one of which there is a college, and a handsome library. It was taken by the King of Prussia in 1741, and retaken by the Austrians in 1757; but they did not keep it long, for the King of Prussia became master of it again the same year. It is 40 miles N. of Glatz, 112 N. E. of Prague, 135 N. W. of Cracow, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 40. lat. 51. 4.
- * **BRESLE**, a town of France, in Lionnois, seated on the small river Tardine, in a bottom among mountains, part of it was laid under water in 1715.
- * **BRESLE**, a river of France, that has its source in Normandy, above Auniale; and then it separates Normandy from Picardy, waters Eu, and then falls into the sea.
- BRESSE**, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Burgundy and the Franche Comté, on the E. by Savoy, on the S. by the Viennois, on the W. by the principality of Dombes and the Sonne. Bourg is the capital town.
- BRESSEVILLE**, a town of Poitou in France, 35 miles N. W. of Poitiers. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 46. 40.
- BREST**, a town of France, in Lower Brittany, with the best and most secure harbour in the kingdom, and a castle seated on a craggy rock by the sea-side. The streets are narrow, crooked, and few in number,

in number, The key is furnished with forts of four two small batteries for the shops of the tackling, an English attack 1694, but 1694, but miles S. E. Quimper, 13. 9. lat. * **BRESTE**, provinces between the and Lencici to four chapters of the palatinate of Poland, sea E. of Warf is a fortress upon a rockogue, rest the country lat. 41. 35

BRETAGNE, France, w and 112 in surrounded except on jcu, Maine is divided The air is large forest by reason coasts. It France in town.

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in number, and are all upon a declivity. The key is above a mile in length, and is furnished with magazines full of all sorts of foreign commodities. There are two small bays, which are very commodious for building large ships; and the shops of the workmen, who make the tackling, are all round about them. The English attempted to take this place in 1694, but to no purpose. It is 30 miles S. E. of Morlaix, 30 N. W. of Quimper, and 325 N. of Paris. Lon. 13. 9. lat. 48. 23.

* **BRESSE**, the Palatinate of, is one of the provinces of Cujava, in Poland. It lies between the palatinates of Ploesko, Rava, and Lencici-Wiadslaw. It is divided into four chatelannies, and Brete is the capital of the whole.

BRESSE, or **BRESSICI**, the capital of the palatinate of Bressici, and of Polesia, in Poland, seated on the river Bog, 80 miles E. of Warsaw, and subject to Poland. It is a fortified town, and has a castle built upon a rock. Here is a famous synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Lon. 41. 35. lat. 41. 35.

BRETAGNE, a considerable province of France, which is 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is a peninsula, surrounded on all sides by the ocean, except on the E. where it joins to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The air is temperate, and therein are large forests. It carries on a great trade, by reason of the many harbours on its coasts. It was united to the crown of France in 1532. Rennes is the capital town.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a count. It is seated on the river Hon, 15 miles S. W. of Livreux, and 65 W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 56. lat. 48. 59.

BRETON CAPE, an island so called, near the eastern continent of N. America, between 45 and 48 degrees of latitude. It is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow freight, called Camo, and is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, producing but little corn or grass, and subject to fogs throughout the year. It is covered with snow in winter, and is excessive cold. It is of very small importance to England, but of great consequence to the French, because it commands the navigation of the river St. Lawrence,

through which they pass to Canada; and therefore it would greatly distress them if in our hands in the time of war. There is likewise an excellent fishery on this coast, from which they reap great advantage. It was taken by the English in 1745, and restored to the French in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again retaken by the English, on July 26, 1758, when all the garrison, consisting of upwards of 5600 men, were made prisoners of war, while the loss of the English was very inconsiderable. There were 11 men of war in the harbour, which were all either taken, sunk, or destroyed.

* **BRETTIGAW**, a territory, or valley, of the Grisons, lying between the Rhine and the county of Tirol, and along the river Lanquart. The forticeis of Cattels is the principal town.

BREVORDT, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, seated 24 miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 52. 0.

BREUSCH, a river of France, in Alsace, that rises in the county of Salm, and divides it into two arms in the territory of Dackstein; one of which receives the Mosley, and by means of a canal, made by Lewis XIV. runs into the Ill above Strasburg; the other passes through the last mentioned city, and falls into the Ill below it.

BREWERS-HAVEN, a good harbour at the N. end of the island of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili in S. America, and in the S. Sea. The Dutch landed forces here in 1643, desiring to get possession of some part of Chili; but they were driven from thence by the Spaniards and the natives. Lat. S. 42.

BREWOD, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and one fair, on September 19, for horses, and cattle. It is a small place, and the market is almost come to nothing. It is 10 miles S. by W. of Stafford, and 127 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 52. 43. The old nunnery is now a free-school.

BREY, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, and on the frontiers of Brabant, seated on a rivulet, 10 miles W. of Mafick, and 12 N. of Mafrecht. Lon. 23. 10. lat. 51. 6.

BRIANZON, a town of France, in Upper Dauphny, capital of Brianzenois, with a castle seated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in its neighbourhood, which at first appears on the

the leaves and small branches of a sort of pine-tree; but they make incisions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a handsome church, and three monasteries; and is 17 miles N. W. of Embun, and 27 W. of Pignerol. Lon. 24. 20. lat. 44. 46.

• **BRIANZONNOIS**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, bounded by Grenobleis, Gapennois, Ambrunois Piedmont, and Savoy. It comprehends several valleys, which lye among the mountains of the Alps; and though it is extremely cold, yet it is fertile in corn and pastures. The inhabitants have a great deal of wood, yet they chuse to be in the stables with their cattle 6 months in the year, to keep themselves warm. Brianzon is the capital town.

BRIARE, a town of France, in Catinois, seated on the river Loire, and remarkable for a famous canal of communication between the Loire and the Seine. It is 35 miles S. E. of Orleans, and 88 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 24. lat. 44. 46.

• **BRICKHILL**, a village in Buckinghamshire, 3 miles S. E. of Fenny-Stratford, has two fairs, on May 1, and October 18, for cattle.

• **BRIDFORD**, or **BIRDFORD**, or **BIRTFORT**, a village in Wiltshire, one mile S. E. of Salisbury, with a fair on August 12, for sheep and horses.

BRIDGEND, a town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on November 17, and Holy-Thurday, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the river Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, but they are joined together by a stone-bridge. The market is considerable for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 7 miles W. by N. of Cowbridge, 27 W. of Cardiff, and 176 W. of London. Lon. 14. 0. lat. 51. 33.

BRIDGE-TOWN, the capital of the island of Barbadoes, in the Atlantic Ocean, and in America. It was first called St. Michael, from the name of the parish-church, and is the finest and largest place in all these islands; for it contains 1200 houses, built of stone, with glazed windows, and many of them fashed. The streets are broad, the houses high, and the rents dear. The wharfs and keys are very neat and convenient, and the forts are so strong, that, when they are well manned and furnished with ammunition, it would be very difficult to take them. The church is as large as some

cathedrals, and it has a very fine organ. On the E. side of the town is the magazine of gun-powder, which is always very well guarded. Lon. 316. 35. lat. 13. 0.

BRIDGNORTH, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Thursday before Shrove-tide, for horned cattle, sheep, hogs, cheese, wick-yarn, linen and woolen cloth, on June 30, for the same, and a large quantity of sheeps wool, on August 2, for the same and lambs wool, and on October 29, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, salt, butter, and cheese. It is a corporation-town, governed by 24 aldermen, 48 common-council, and consists of about 500 houses. It is seated on the river Severn, which divides it in two, but is joined together by a handsome stone-bridge. They are called the Upper and the Lower Town. The streets are broad and paved, and it has 2 parish-churches. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a stately castle, seated on a rock, now in ruins. It sends 2 members to parliament; and is 26 miles N. W. of Birmingham, 21 S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 136 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 52. 40.

BRIDGWATER, a town of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on the second Thursday in Lent, June 24, September 21, and December 29, for cattle, and all sorts of goods. It is seated on the river Parret, over which there is a stone-bridge, and near it ships of 100 tons buithen may ride. It is a large well frequented place, with the title of a duchy, and sends two members to parliament. There are in it several large inns, and the market is well supplied with corn and provisions. It is 8 miles S. of Bristol Channel, 18 S. W. of Wells, 36 S. S. W. of Bristol, and 143 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 51. 15.

BRIDLINGTON, or **BURINGTON**, a town in the East-Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Morday before Whitfuntide, and October 21, for linen-cloth and toys. It is a sea-port town, seated on a creek near Flamborough-head, with a commodious key for ships, and is a place of good trade, with the title of an earldom. It is 36 miles N. of Hull, 40 N. N. E. of York, and 205 N. of London. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 54. 15.

BRIDPORT, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market

market on April 5. Holy Thursday, sheep, and ware, and duty count it had a ha is now che corporation recorder, are always and it send It has one it chiefly c are broad, ket is rema a large mar being gene twine, and for all the miles W. by S. of London. 40.

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• **BRIE-COM** France, in Lon. 20. 16

BRIEG, a ha Germany, a territory of some colleg nobility lea to the King the river O lat. 50. 40.

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• **BRIENNE**, pagre, ne divided into paces dista

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market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 5, for bullocks and sheep, on Holy Thursday, for cheese, bullocks, and sheep, and on October 10, for pedlars ware, and cattle. It is feated in a low dirty country, between two rivers, and it had a harbour in former times, which is now choaked up with sand. It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, 16 aldermen, (four of whom are always justices), and a town clerk; and it sends two members to parliament. It has one church, and about 400 houses; it chiefly consists of two streets, which are broad, and moistly paved. The market is remarkable for hemp; and here is a large manufactory, the town's people being generally employed in spinning of twine, and in making sail-cloth and nets for all the large fisheries. It is 12 miles W. of Dorchester, and 145 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 50. 40.

- **BRIE**, a territory of France, bounded on the N. by the Isle of France and Soiffenois, on the E. by Champagne, and on the S. and W. by the river Seine. It is about 55 miles in length, from E. to W. and one part of it is in the government of Champagne; and the other in that of the Ile of France. Meaux is the capital town.
- **BRIE-CENITE-ROBERT**, a town of France, in Brie, 15 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 16. lat. 48. 41.
- BRIEG**, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a handsome college, and an academy where the nobility learn their exercises. It belongs to the King of Prussia, and is feated on the river Oder, 20 miles S. E. of Breslaw, and 15 N. E. of Oppelin. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 50. 40.
- BRIEL**, a maritime town of the United Provinces, and capital of the island of Voorn. It is one of the cautionary towns which was delivered into the hands of Q. Elizabeth, and garrisoned by the English during her reign and part of the next. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of their republic. It is feated at the mouth of the river Meuse, 13 miles S. W. of Rotterdam, 11 S. W. of Delft, and 12 S. of the Hague. Lon. 21. 31. lat. 51. 52.
- **BRIENNE**, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Aube, which is divided into two towns that are 1000 paces distant from each other,

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BRIENNOIS, a territory of France, which lies on the river Loire, and in the fourth division of Burgundy.

BRIESCIA, or **BRESSICI**. See **BRESTE**.

• **BRIESCIA**, a palatinate so called, in the dutchy of Lithuania, in Poland. The name given to it by some is Polefia, and it is bounded on the N. by Novogrode and Troki, on the W. by those of Bielsko and Lublin, on the S. by that of Chelm and Upper Volhinia, and on the E. by the territory of Rziczica. This province is of considerable extent from E. to W. and it is watered by the rivers Bug and Pripefe; it is full of woods and marshes, and there are lakes that yield large quantities of fish that are salted by the inhabitants, and sent into the neighbouring provinces.

BRIEUX, a considerable town of France, in Upper Brittany, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is feated in a country fertile in corn and fruits, about one mile and a half from the sea, and is 50 miles N. W. of Rennes, and 240 W. of Paris. Lon. 14. 47. lat. 48. 33.

• **BRIEY**, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the bailiwick of St. Miciel; it is feated near the river Mance, 20 miles from St. Miciel.

BRIEG, a town in Lincolnshire, with a good market on Thursdays for cattle and provisions, and a fair, on August 16, for horses. It is feated on the river Ankam. Some call it Glamford-Bridges. It is 25 miles N. of Lincoln, 16 S. of Hull, and 153 N. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 53. 40.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, a sea-port town of Suffex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurday and September 4, for pedlar's ware. It is an indifferent large and populous town, but ill-built, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It has a pretty good harbour, and is 9 miles W. by N. of Newhaven, 7 E. of New-Shoreham, and 56 S. of London. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 50. 50. It was at this place King Charles II. embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worcester.

• **BRIGNOLLES**, a town of France, in Provence, famous for its pruens. It is feated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 275 miles S. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 43. 24.

• **BRICTOCK**, or **BRICTOCK**, a village in Northamptonshire, 3 miles N. W. of Thrapston, with three fairs, on May 6, for herbs and horned cattle, on September

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- her 5, for sheep, brags, and pewter, and on November 22, for black hats.
- BRIHUEGA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, where General Stanhope, with the English army, were taken prisoners, after they had separated themselves from that commanded by Count Staremberg. It is seated at the foot of the mountain Tajuna, 43 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 41. 0.
- * **BRILINGEN**, a town of France, in Suabia, seated on the river Briget, in a peninsula; it has pretty good walls.
- BRINDISI**, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto, and in the kingdom of Naples, with an archbishop's see, a fortress, and a harbour, which has been partly spoiled by the Venetians. It is seated on the Gulph of Venice, 32 miles E. of Tarento, 37 N. W. of Otranto, and 55 S. E. of Bari. Lon. 35. 40. lat. 40. 52.
- BRINN**, a strong town of Moravia, dependent on Bohemia, of which some say it is the capital. It is a place where the assembly of the states meet, and is of great importance. It was invested by the Prussians in 1742; but they were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Zwitta and Swart, 25 miles N. E. of Znaim, 45 N. of Vienna, and 27 S. W. of Olmutz. The castle of Spielberg is its principal defence, and it is seated on an eminence without the town. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 49. 8.
- BRIONNE**, a town of France, in Normandy, which gives title to a count; and is seated on the river Rille. Lon. 18. 26. lat. 49. 35.
- BRIOUDE**, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne. There are two towns about a mile's distance from each other; one of which is called Old Brioude, and the other Church-Brioude, on account of a famous chapter, whose canons are obliged to prove their nobility before they are admitted. Old Brioude is seated on the river Allier, with a bridge, of one arch, of a wonderful structure. It is 16 miles S. of Iffoire, 20 N. W. of St. Flour, and 225 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 0. lat. 48. 13.
- BRIQUERAS**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated in the valley of Lucern, 3 miles from the town of that name, and 4 S. of Pignefol. It had a very strong castle towards the latter end of the 16th century; but when the French got footing in it, it was ruined; that is,

- before they delivered it up to the Duke of Savoy in 1696. Lon. 24. 59. lat. 44. 41.
- BRISACH**, a town of Germany, formerly the capital of Brisgaw. It was taken by the French in 1638, and in 1703; but was restored afterwards both times to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Rhine, over which there is a bridge of boats, 15 miles S. of Strasburg, and 45 N. of Basle. Lon. 25. 21. lat. 48. 8.
- BRISACH NEW**, a handsome town of France, in Alsace, built by the French, over against Old Brisach, and fortified by Marshal Vauban. It is about a mile from the Rhine, and 13 S. of Strasburg. Lon. 25. 21. lat. 48. 5. Fort Mortier, which belongs to it, is seated on the Rhine.
- BRISGAW**, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying on the eastward side of the Rhine, which separates it from Alsace. One part belongs to the house of Austria, of which Friburg is the capital; and the other to the house of Baden.
- * **BRISSAC**, a town of France, in Anjou, remarkable for a battle fought near it in 1607, between two brothers. It is seated on the river Aubence, near the Loire, 8 miles S. E. of Angers, and 50 W. of Tours. Lon. 0. 12. lat. 47. 10.
- BRISSEL NEW**, the capital town of the county of Bucks, in Pennsylvania, 20 miles N. of Philadelphia, seated on the river De la war. Lon. 302. 35. lat. 40. 45.
- * **BRISSON ST.** an ancient town of France, in Berri, 3 miles from Gien. It is seated on an eminence on the farther side of the river Loire, with a castle taken notice of in history for its strength, and for maintaining a siege against Louis le Gros. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 47. 44.
- BRISTOL**, a sea-port town, which is partly in Gloucestershire, and partly in Somersetshire, with a bishop's see. It is now accounted the second town or city in England, both with regard to its magnitude, riches, and trade. It has 16 churches, besides its cathedral, and several meetings for Protestant Dissenters, among which the Quakers are a large body. The most remarkable church, besides the cathedral, is St. Mary Radcliff, just without the walls, in the county of Somerset, which some think is the finest parish church in the kingdom.

There

There is a bridge with houses which London bridge is enclosed have an excellent which was of The key is on above its crown which there admittance of the tide; and Green, who They have a reckoned the several parts no less than plenty of coal Mendip-hills. to for the cause is about a mile side of the Rock, above sort of soft stones. Beside spring, which the side of the cold bath. factories, part on by the Free College-Green spect over the it stands a fine structure, with the Kings of Queen's-square rows of trees, K. William III The number of 15,000, and The walls have time ago; but yet standing. instead of earth common stone It has two markets Saturdays, and day, and far large; in some resort to the neighbouring The Londoners during which make 100 he and all sorts and sold. It ment, and h It is 35 m 50 S. of Here 145 S. of Cl 36 S. S. W.

There is a bridge over the river Avon, with houses on each side, like those which London-bridge lately had. This bridge is entirely taken down. They have an exchange like that of London, which was opened in September 1743. The key is on the river Froome, a little above its confluence with the Avon, over which there is a draw-bridge, for the admittance of ships that come up with the tide; and this leads to the College-Green, where the cathedral stands. They have a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned they send 2000 ships yearly to several parts of the world. Here are no less than 15 glass-houses, they having plenty of coal from King's-wood and Mendip-hills. The hot-well is resorted to for the cure of several diseases, and is about a mile from the town, on the side of the river Avon. St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, is noted for a sort of soft diamonds, called Bristol-stones. Besides this well, there is a cold spring, which gushes out of a rock on the side of the said river, that supplies the cold bath. There are several manufactures, particularly woolen stuffs, carried on by the French refugees. From the College-Green there is a delightful prospect over the city and harbour, and in it stands a stately high cross of Gothic structure, with the effigies of several of the Kings of England around it. Near Queen's-square, which is adorned with rows of trees, and an equestrian statue of K. William III. stands the custom-house. The number of houses are computed at 13,000, and the inhabitants at 93,000. The walls have been demolished a long time ago; but there are several gates yet standing. They use sledges or sleds, instead of carts, because the vaults of the common shores will not admit them. It has two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and two fairs, on St. James's day, and January 25, which are very large; inasmuch that there is a great resort to the former, not only from the neighbouring towns, but from London. The Londoners have shops at both fairs; during which time the neighbouring inns make 100 beds a-piece for their guests; and all sorts of goods are then bought and sold. It sends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 35 miles W. S. W. of Cirencester, 50 S. of Hereford, 105 S. of Shrewsbury, 145 S. of Chester, 78 N. E. of Exeter, 36 S. S. W. of Gloucester, 62 S. S. W.

of Worcester, 68 W. by S. of Oxford, 12 W. N. W. of Bath, and 115 W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 51. 27.

BRITAIN NEW, called also Terra Labrador, and Ekikimau, a country in N. America, between the river of St. Lawrence and Hudson's-bay. It is said to be subject to Great Britain; but we have no settlement in it, nor are there any inhabitants but a rude savage sort of people, called Ekikimau, who have neither laws nor religion. They have no houses, but live in caves and holes in the sides of hills, and are the only people in America which have not the same origin as the original natives; for they have beards which almost hide their faces, and cloath themselves with the skins of birds and fishes. The chief produce is skins and furs.

BRITTANY. See **BRETAGNE**.

* **BRIVES-LA-GALLARD**, an ancient and handsome town of France, in Lower Limosin, of which it is the capital, with a general hospital, a handsome college, and several religious communities. It is seated in a pleasant fertile plain, over against an island formed by the river Coreze, over which there are two fine bridges. A beautiful and delightful walk, planted with trees, which surrounds this place, makes it very pleasant and agreeable. It is 37 miles S. of Limoges, 10 E. of Tulle, and 280 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 10. lat. 45. 15.

BRIXEN, a handsome town in Germany, in the Tirol, with a bishop's see. The public buildings are very beautiful; and it is seated at the confluence of the rivers Rienz and Eisach, in a fertile country noted for excellent wine, 15 miles E. of Tirol, and 40 N. of Trent. Lon. 29. 25. lat. 46. 35.

* **BRIXEN**, the bishopric of, a territory of Germany, inclosed in the Tirol, between Proper Tirol, the bishopric of Trent, the state of Venice, and the archbishopric of Salzburg. It is a country extremely mountainous, and yet it produces excellent wine. The bishop is the sovereign, under the protection of the counts of Tirol, and is a prince of the empire.

* **BRIXWORTH**, a village in Northamptonshire, 7 miles N. of Northampton, with a fair on Whit-Monday, for linen and woollen cloth, hardware and toys.

* **BRZEN**, or **BRZENEN**, a town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river

- Adah**, 12 miles N. E. of Wittemberg. Lon. 30. 49. lat. 52. 0.
- BROADALPIN**, a thire of Scotland. It is bounded on the N. by Athol, on the E. by Gaurie, on the S. by Perthshire, and on the W. by Argyleshire.
- BROD**, or **BRODT**, a strong place of Hungary in the county of Poffega, feated on the river Save in Scavonia, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles S. E. of Poffega, and 27 E. of Bradisca. Lon. 36. 0. lat. 45. 15.
- * **BROD-NEMEKI**, or **TEUTSCH-BROD**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czazlaw, feated on the river Sczawa on the frontiers of Moravia, 18 miles S. by E. of Czazlaw. Lon. 35. 20. lat. 49. 32.
- * **BRODRA**, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the kingdom of Guzurat, near the Gulph of Cambay, 8 miles S. of Amanadab. Lon. 90. 15. lat. 22. 10.
- * **BRODZIEC**, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Lithuania. It is feated on the river Berezina, in the palatinate of Miniki, 80 miles S. of Poloczki, and 30 E. S. E. of Miniki. Lon. 47. lat. 54. 23.
- * **BROEK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the dutchy of Berg. It is a chief place of a county of the same name, and is feated on the river Roer. It is 11 miles N. of Duffeldorp. Lon. 24. 28. lat. 51. 22.
- BROMESGROVE**, a town of Worcesterhire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 24, and October 21, for linen-cloth, cheefe, and horses. It is feated on the river Salwarp, and is a pretty good town, containing about 400 houses. It drives a considerable trade in cloathing, and has a good market for corn, cattle, and all sorts of provisions. It is 11 miles E. N. E. of Worcester, 26 W. S. W. of Coventry, and 118 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 52. 26.
- * **BROMFIELD**, or **BEUMFIELD**, a village in Somersetshire, 5 miles N. of Taunton, with a fair, on November 3. for cattle, hats, and all sorts of pewter.
- BROMLEY**, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on February 3, and July 25, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and hogs. It is feated on or near the river Ravenshorn, 6 miles S. of Croyden, and 17 S. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 51. 23.

- BROMLEY**, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Thursday before Mid-Lent-Sunday, May 22, and August 24, for horses and horned cattle. It is but a poor place, and the land about it is barren. It was formerly called Abbots-Bromley, but of late Pagets-Bromley, being given to the Lord Paget at the time of the Reformation. It is 7 miles W. of Stafford, 8 N. by W. of Litchfield, and 128. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 52. 45.
- BROMYARD**, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on Thursday before March 2, for horned cattle and horses, on May 3, Whit-Monday, Thursday before July 25, and Thursday before October 29, for black cattle and sheep. It is feated on a rising ground, containing about 200 houses, and the market is good for cattle and corn. It is 12 miles W. of Worcester, and 124 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 52. 20.
- BRONNI**, or **BRON**, a small town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the Pavese, where the Imperialists beat the French in 1703. It is 10 miles S. E. of Pavia. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 44. 50.
- BROS**, a town of Transylvania, in the Saxon territory, which is free and royal. It is feated on the river Maros, and is capital of a district of the same name. It has been admitted among the German towns by the Saxons.
- BROUAGE**, a strong town of France, in Saintonge, with a harbour. The salt-works here are the finest in the kingdom, and bring in a good revenue; and the salt which is exported from thence is called Bay-Sait, because it lies on a bay of the sea. It is 17 miles S. of Rochelle, and 170 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 45. 50.
- BROUERSHAVEN**, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the Island of Schouen, feated on a bay of the sea, on the N. side of the island, 9 miles S. W. of Helvoetduys. Lon. 21. 30. lat. 51. 50.
- * **BROUCK**, a town of Swisserland, in Argow, of which it is the third free city. It is feated on the river Aar, over which there is a handsome bridge; there is likewise a college, with a public library. It is 30 miles S. E. of Basl. Lon. 25. 45. lat. 47. 18.
- * **BRUCA**, a town in the Island of Sicily,

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the Val di noto, seated on the S. side of the Gulph of Catania, where there is a good harbour. It is 23 miles N. of Syracuse, and 17 S. of Catania. Lon. 33. o. lat. 37. 28.

BRUCHSAT, a town of Germany, in the palatinate and bishopric of Spire. It is seated on the river Satz, 5 miles S. E. of Philippsburg, and 10 N. E. of Dourlac. Lon. 26. 5. lat. 49. 15.

* **BRUCK**, or **BRUGG**, a town of Sicily, in the canton of Bern, and in Argov. It takes its names from a bridge at this place over the river Aar; for Brugg signifies a Bridge. It is 17 miles W. N. W. of Zurich. Lon. 25. 52. lat. 47. 25.

BRUGES, a large handsome town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. In the great market place there is a house, founded in 1411, where they bring up 130 orphans, some to learning, and others to trades, according to their abilities. It was often taken and retaken in the late wars, particularly in 1745 by the French. It belongs to the house of Austria, and formerly was the English staple for wool, and has still a very good trade for foreign commodities, it being seated on a fine canal, which is navigable from Ostend. It is 8 miles from the sea, and as much E. from Ostend, 20 N. E. of Ghent, 30 N. E. of Dunkirk, and 35 W. of Antwerp. Lon. 20. 47. lat. 51. 11.

* **BRUGES**, the quarter or district of, is part of Spanish Flanders; and bounded by the ocean, the burgraviate of Ghent, the chancelleries of Courtray and Ypres, and bailiwick of Furnes. Bruges is the capital town; besides which, there are Ostend, Newport, Dixmude, &c.

* **BRUGGE**, or **BRUGGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the bishopric of Hildesheim, four miles from the city of that name. It is so called from a bridge over the river Leyne. Lon. 31. 48. lat. 52. 20.

BRUGNETO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 37 miles S. of Genoa. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 44. 15.

* **BRUNETTO**, a very strong and important place in Piedmont, near the city Susa, which it defends.

BRUNSBUTTE, a sea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein. It is

seated at the mouth of the river Elbe, 13 miles N. W. of Gluckstat, and is subject to Denmark. Lon. 26. 17. lat. 44. 30.

BRUNSWICK, a large and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunfwick. It was formerly an Imperial and Imperial town, till it was taken by the Duke of Brunfwick-Wolfenbottle in 1671, who built a citadel to keep it in awe. In the square before the castle there is a famous stone statue, with a lion made of block-iron, done after the life. Here is also a rich monastery of St. Blaise, whose prior is a prince of the house of Bevern; and in the arsenal is a great gun, 10 feet long, and 3 in diameter. This town is famous for the well known liquor called Mum, which from hence has the name of Brunfwick Mum, and which will keep so well, that it continues good when transported to the most distant places. It is seated on the river Ocker, 55 miles W. of Magdeburg, 85 W. by S. of Brandenburg, and 32 N. W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 28. 15. lat. 52. 15.

BRUNSWICK, the duchy of, is a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Lunenburg, on the W. by the circle of Westphalia, from which it is separated by the river Weser, on the S. by Hesse and the little territory of Peichfeld, and on the E. by Thuringia, with the principalities of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and the duchy of Magdeburg. The rivers are the Weser, the Ocker, and the Lyne; and it is fertile in corn, but principally in pastures. It is divided into three principalities, Wolfenbottle, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which also comprehends the duchy of Gottingen. The principality of Wolfenbottle has its own Dukes; but the other two belong to the Elector of Hanover. The territories of the house of Brunfwick are more extensive; the principal of which are the duchies of Brunfwick and Lunenburg, with the county of Danneburg, which is annexed thereto. The rest are the counties of Blanckenburg, Dieport, and Hoye, besides two or three smaller districts.

* **BRUSSELS**, the quarter or district of Brussels, is one of the four parts of the duchy of Brabant. This quarter is bounded on the E. by that of Louvain, on the N. by that of Antwerp, on the W. by Flanders, and on the S. by Hainhalt. Brussels is the capital city of this quarter, and all Brabant.

MELKOPOLITAN LIBRARY CENTRAL

BRUSSELS, the most handsome and rich town, or city, of the Netherlands, and capital of Brabant, which is the seat of the governor of the Austrian Low Countries, to whom they pay almost the same honours as to their sovereign. The ducal palace, where the governor resides, the town-house, and the arsenal, are superb structures. The academy is famous, where young gentlemen perform their exercises; and they have dug a canal, that runs from Brussels to Antwerp, which is a very pleasant passage for those who go from the one place to the other. The trade and manufacture of the inhabitants is in camblets, laces, and fine tapestry, which are exported all over Europe. It was bombarded by the French in 1695, by which 4000 houses were burnt, which, however, were rebuilt better than before. In 1708 it was besieged by the Elector of Bavaria; but the Duke of Marlborough made him decamp with precipitation. It was taken by the French in 1746; but was rendered back again soon after by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on an agreeable fertile plain on the river Senne, 22 miles S. of Antwerp, 26 S. E. of Ghent, 148 N. by E. of Paris, and 172 E. of London. Lon. 21. 56. lat. 50. 51.

BRUTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Brew, and is a well-built and well-inhabited town, with a handsome church, a free-school, and a stately alms-house, and has a manufacture in serges and stockings. It is 12 miles S. E. of Wells, 28 E. of Bridgewater, and 115 W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 51. 15.

* **BRUYERS**, a town of Lorraine, in Vosque, with a provostship. It is 22 miles S. by E. from Luneville, and there is a great deal of wheat seld here. Lon. 24. 20. lat. 48. 15.

BRYANBRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, seated on the river Shannon, 8 miles N. of Limerick. Lon. 9. 5. lat. 52. 31.

* **BUA**, an island of the Gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, near the town of Trau, called likewise the Partridge-Island, because there are many partridges found thereon.

* **BEANES**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the diocese of Aire. It is seated on the river Balus, and it is

7 miles W. of Aire. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 43. 47.

* **BUARCO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the sea. It is 27 miles S. of Aveira. Lon. 9. 30. lat. 40. 3.

BUCHAN, a shire of Scotland, having the German Ocean on the N. and E. and the shire of Mar on the S.

BUCHANNESS, a cape or promontory of Scotland, which is the farthest point of Buchan, not far from Peterhead, and the most easterly of all Scotland. Lat. 57. 28.

BUCHAW, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Tedersee, 22 miles S. W. of Ulm, and 32 S. of Tubingen. Here is a monastery, whose abbot has a voice in the diets of the empire. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 48. 5.

* **BUCHAW**, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which comprehends the district of the abbot of Fuld, and Fuld is the capital town.

BUCHAREST, a large and strong town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia, where the Hespodor of Walachia commonly resides. It is 40 miles S. E. of Tarvis, and 60 S. of Tergowitico. Lon. 44. 10. lat. 44. 30.

BUCHORN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the the Lake Constance, 12 miles N. E. of the town of Mentance, and 12 N. W. of Lindaw. Lon. 27. 16. lat. 47. 41.

BUCKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated in a flat, and formerly had a strong castle, which is now demolished. It is 12 miles E. of Thetford, and 90 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 45. lat. 52. 30.

* **BUCKFÄSTICH**, a village in Deventer 3 miles S. W. of Adibuton, with two fairs, on June 29, for sheep, and August 24, for horned cattle.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and eight fairs, on Monday-evening after Epiphany, March 7, May 6, Thursday in Whitfun-week, July 10, September 4, October 2, and November 8, for cattle. It is seated in a low ground, on the river Ouse, by which it is almost surrounded, and over it there are three handsome stone-bridges. There was formerly a strong castle in the middle of the town, which is now demolished. The

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town-hall is in the N. part of the town, and the church on the S. There is likewise a county-goal, built not many years since. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and had the title of a duchy. The number of houses are about 300; and it is 25 miles N. E. of Oxford, 55 W. S. W. of Cambridge, and 60 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 51. 50.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Northamptonshire, on the E. by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, on the W. by Oxfordshire, and on the S. by Berkshire, from which it is separated by the river Thames. It is about 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, containing 18,390 houses, 111,340 inhabitants, 85 parishes, and 15 market-towns, whereof 6 send members to parliament. The air is healthy, and the soil is rich, being mostly chalk or marble. The most general manufacture is bone-lace, and there are also some paper-mills. The principal rivers, besides the Thames, are the Ouse and Coln; and the chief town is Buckingham.

BUCKOR, a province of Asia, lying on the river Sinde, or Indus, having Multan to the N. and Tatta to the S. and is subject to the Great Mogul. The principal town is of the same name, which is seated in an island surrounded by the above river, 65 miles S. W. of Multan. Lon. 63. 50. lat. 28. 45.

* **BUDA**, the hegerbeglio of, was one of the chief governments of the Turks in Europe. It included all the countries of Upper Hungary, between the rivers Teisse and Danube, and between Agra and Novigrad, all Lower Hungary from Gran and Canita, the eastern part of Slavonia, and almost all Servia; but a good part of this government now belongs to the C. of Hungary.

BUDA, a large, strong, and famous town, capital of Lower Hungary, and of all the kingdom, with a good citadel. The churches and public buildings are very handsome, and the air is agreeable, being on the side of a hill, on the S. W. banks of the river Danube. In the adjacent country, there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and there are baths so hot, that they will boil an egg in a very short time: these baths were in excellent order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had possession of this place. It was taken by

the Turks in 1526, and retaken by the Austrians the same year. The Turks took it again in 1529, and it was afterwards besieged several times by the Christians to no purpose, till 1686, when it was taken by the Germans, commanded by the Duke of Lorraine, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is 105 miles S. E. of Vienna, 172 N. by W. of Belgrade, 80 S. E. of Presburg, and 560 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 36. 45. lat. 47. 20.

BUNDESDALE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, and a fair on Holy-Thursday for cattle and toys. It is seated in a valley, and is only a hamlet, having a small chapel, and an endowed grammar-school. It is 15 miles N. E. of Bury, and 81 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 45. lat. 52. 25.

* **BUNDELICH**, a town of Germany, in the electoral circle of the Rhine, and in the archbishopric of Triers, or Treves. It is seated on the little river Traen, about a mile from the river Moselle, and 10 miles E. of Triers. Lon. 24. 30. lat. 49. 52.

BUDINGEN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and in the county of Isenburg, or Buding, with a castle. It is seated near a large forest, 20 miles N. E. of Frankfort.

BUDUA, a small but strong town of Dalmatia, with a bishop's see, and subject to the Venetians. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1667; but the Venetians rebuilt it. It is 27 miles S. E. of Ragusa, and 15 N. W. of Antivari. Lon. 36. 30. lat. 42. 12.

* **BUDRIO**, a town of Italy, in the Bolognese, whose adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp; for which reason it is of greater consequence than larger places. It is 8 miles E. of Bologna. Lon. 29. 12. lat. 44. 27.

BUDWERTS, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, which was taken several times in the war of 1741. It is 72 miles S. of Prague, and 62 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 32. 37. lat. 42. 10. It is subject to Austria.

* **BUDWORTH**, a village in Cheshire, three miles N. of Northwich, with three fairs, on February 13, April 5, and October 2, all for cows, horses, hogs, and pedlars ware.

BUDZJAC TARTARY, lies on the rivers Neister, Bog, and Nieper, having Poland and Russia on the N. Little Tartary on the E. the Black Sea on the S. and Bessarabia

MELNIPOLIAN TOWNSHIP CENTRAL LIBRARY

Bessarabia on the W. The chief town is Oczakow, and it is subject to Turkey.

BURN RETIRO, a palace belonging to the King of Spain, seated on the E. side of Madrid; it is a perfect square, and at each angle there is a pavilion. This is generally the residence of the king in the spring, and a great part of the summer.

BUENOS-AIRES, CIUDAD DE LA TRINIDAD, is one of the most considerable sea-port towns in the province of La Plata, on the E. coast of S. America, with a bishop's see. It is well fortified, and defended by a numerous artillery; and hither is brought a great part of the treasures and merchandizes of Peru and Chili by the river Plata and other rivers, which are exported to Spain. When the English had the advantage of the Asiento contract, negro slaves were brought hither by factors, and sold to the Spaniards, who sent them to their settlements in Peru and Chili. It was founded by Mendoza in 1535, but was afterwards abandoned. In 1544 there was another colony of Spaniards came here, who left it also: but it was rebuilt in 1582, and is at present inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It is seated on the banks of the river Plata, 50 miles from the Sea, and yet the river there is 21 miles in breadth. Lon. 323. 0. lat. 34. 55.

BUG, a large river of Poland, which has its source in Little Poland, near the river Lemberg, which runs northward to Breste, and then turning westward, falls into the Vistula, between Boetz and Warfaw.

BUGEY, a territory of France, bounded on the E. by Savoy, on the W. by Bresse, on the S. by Dauphiny, and on the N. by the territory of Gex and the Franche Comté. It is about 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Belley is the capital town.

BUGIA, a kingdom of Africa, which is now a province to Algiers in Barbary. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Biledulgerid, on the W. by the province of Algiers, and on the E. by that of Constantine.

BUGIA, a strong populous sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated at the mouth of the river Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean Sea. It has a strong castle, which, however, was not able to defend the shipping against Sir Edward Spragge, who took

and destroyed several Algerine men of war under its walls in 1671. It is 75 miles E. of Algiers. Lon. 22. 15. lat. 36. 34.

BUGIE, a sea-port town of Africa, in Egypt, on the western coast of the Red Sea, nearly opposite to Ziden, the sea-port town, belonging to Mecca, and about 110 miles to the W. of it. Lon. 53. 47. lat. 22. 15.

BUILTH, or **BEALT**, a town of South-Wales, in Brecknockshire, which is pleasantly seated on the river Wye, over which there is a wooden-bridge that leads into Radnorshire. It is at present but a small place, though it has two markets, on Mondays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on June 27, October 2, and December 6, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is 10 miles N. of Brecknock, 47 W. of Worcester, and 157 W. by N. of London. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 52. 8.

BUIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, called the Baronies. It is bounded on the N. by the Diois and Gapennois, on the W. by the senechalty of Monthmar and part of the county of Venaissin, and elsewhere by Provence. It is a small mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and Buis and Nions are the principal places.

BUKARI, a small, but well-built town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbour. It is seated on the Golio di Bikeriza, near the Gulph of Venice, 10 miles N. of Veglio, and 35 E. by N. of Rovigno. Lon. 32. 28. lat. 45. 20.

BULI, a little fortress, lying on the lines of Stolhoffen in Suabia, 6 miles E. of Stolhoffen, and 19 N. E. of Strasburg in Germany.

BULAC, a town of Egypt, in Africa, seated on the E. shore of the river Nile, 2 miles W. of Grand Cairo, which is the sea-port town of that city, and is said to contain about 4000 families. On the N. side of it is the Califeh, whose banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal, to Grand Cairo. All the vessels going up and down the river Nile make some stay here. Lon. 49. 35. lat. 30. 0.

BULAM, an island of Africa, near the coast of Guinea, to the eastward of the island of Bisagos. The soil is good, but it is not inhabited.

BULGAR, a kingdom of Muscovite Tartary, lying along the eastern banks of the river Wolga, having the kingdom of

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BULGARIA, a large country, bounded on the E. by Romania, and by Servia. It is a capital place, Nicopoli, a city on both last is who inhabited by capital town.

BULLINBROOK, a town of England, seated on the Thames, May 14, 1600, on Septemr chapmen.

BUNGAY, a town of England, seated on the river it from Norwich churches, or between both are the ruins. Here is a house, and town contains the streets paved. Here is a castle of John. Above house was the records convent were now a good men are employed stockings.

which is bro 36 miles N. S. of Suffolk. Lon. 16. 0.

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BUNIVA, a small island between the two tends as follows. The ancient famous for Thermopyles.

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Cafon on the N. and Astrachan on the S. Some say it has a capital town of the same name; however, there are neither towns nor villages, for the inhabitants live in tents, and wander about from place to place.

BULGARIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Walachia, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W. by Servia. It is divided into four fangiacates, which have the name of the capital places, namely, Viddin, Sophia, Nicopoli, and Siliftria. The three first lie on both sides the Danube; but the last is wholly on this side, and is partly inhabited by Tartars. Sophia is the principal town.

BULLINBROKE. See **BOLINGBROKE**.

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 14, for horses and lean cattle, and on September 25, for hogs and petty chapmen. It is seated on a spot watered by the river Wavenay, which separates it from Norfolk. It has two parish-churches, one of which is handsome, and between both, in the midst of the town, are the ruins of a famous nunnery. Here is also one dissenting meeting-house, and a grammar-school. The town contains about 600 houses, and the streets are pretty wide, and well-paved. Here are likewise the remains of a castle supposed to be built by K. John. About 60 years ago, almost every house was burnt to the ground, when the records belonging to the castle and convent were consumed. It is however now a good trading town; and the women are employed in knitting worsted-sockings. The market is large for corn, which is brought out of Norfolk. It is 36 miles N. by E. from Ipswich, 20 S. of Suffolk, and 101 N. E. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 52. 35.

* **BUNGO**, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo, whose capital is Lunay. The king of this country was converted to Christianity, and sent an embassy to Pope Gregory in 1683; but now there is not one Christian in all Japan.

* **BUNIVA**, a mountain of Greece, between Thessaly and Achaia, which extends as far as the Gulph of Zeiton. The ancient name was Oeta, and it is famous for the narrow pass called the Thermopyles, and for the death of Hercules.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Hertfordshire,

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with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on June 29, and November 30, for pedlars ware. It is a thoroughfare town on the N. road, and is reckoned no more than a hamlet. It is 7 miles S. of Royston, 26 S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 31 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 51. 55.

* **BUNTZLAW**, or **BUNTZEL**, two towns in the kingdom of Bohemia, whereof the old is seated on the river Elbe, and the new, which is the most considerable, on the river Gizara, 20 miles W. of Lignitz. Lon. 33. 25. lat. 51. 32.

BUOY OF THE NORK, a buoy placed at the mouth of the river Thames, to direct mariners how to avoid a dangerous sand.

* **BURAGRAG**, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, which has its source on the confines of the province of Chaus, runs along the confines of Fez and Temesna, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at the town of Sallee. Talbe-Bougiman a Moor, calls this river Gueron.

* **BURCELLA**, or **CIVITA BURCELLA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Abruzzo citra, near the river Sangro. It is 18 miles S. of Lanciano. Lon. 32. 40. lat. 41. 56.

BUREN, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the Betaw, which gives the title of Count de Buren to the Prince of Orange. It is 16 miles W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 52. 0.

BUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Paderborn. It is seated on the river Alme, 5 miles S. of Paderborn. Lon. 26. 0. lat. 51. 35.

BURFORD, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 5, for horses, sheep, cows, and small wares, and on September 25, for cheese and toys. It is seated on an ascent on the river Windrush, and is a handsome place, chiefly noted for the making of Saddles. The Downs near it, noted for horse-races, are of great advantage to the town. It is 23 miles W. N. W. of Banbury, 58 E. N. of Bristol, and 85 W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 51. 40.

* **BURG**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on May 12, for sheep, horses, and cattle, on August 16, for toys, and on October 2, for cattle, and cloathing of all sorts. It is seated in a marsh, and is but a small place. It is 12 miles S. E.

METROPOLITAN LIBRARY CENTRAL STAIRWAY

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S. E. of Boston, and 127 N. of London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 53. 12.

BURG, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zutphen, seated on the old Issel, 18 miles E. of Nimueguen. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 52. 0.

BURG-CASTLE, or **BOROUGH-CASTLE**, is seated on the edge of the county of Suffolk, three miles W. of Yarmouth, where the rivers Yare and Waveny meet. There was formerly a delightful castle here, in which was a monastery; but there are no remains of it now, except the ruins of its walls, near which Roman coins are often dug up.

BURGAU, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a margraviate of the same name. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 15 miles W. of Augsburg, and 17 E. of Ulm. Lon. 28. 6. lat. 48. 28.

* **BURGAU**, the margrave of, is a small territory of Germany, in Suabia, between the bishopric of Augsburg and the Danube. It is a fertile populous country, and the capital town is of the same name.

* **BURGDORF**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and in the Argow, with a castle. It is pretty large, and is seated on an eminence, 10 miles N. E. of Bern. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 47. 6.

BURGLES, a town of Transilvania, subject to the house of Austria, seated 30 miles N. of Claufenburg. Lon. 40. 15. lat. 47. 40.

BURGOS, a rich town of Spain, and capital of Old Castile, with an archbishop's see. The squares, the public buildings, and the fountains, are very fine, and the walks very agreeable. It is seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 miles E. by S. of Leon, 65 S. of Bilbao, and 117 N. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 42. 20.

BURGUNDY. See **BURGOGNE**.

BURICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, subject to the King of Prussia. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It is agreeably seated on the river Rhine, over against Wesel, 17 miles E. of Cleves, and 37 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 24. 20. lat. 51. 38.

* **BURKHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, seated on the river

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Saltz, 27 miles N. by W. of Saltzburg, and 48 E. of Munich. Lon. 30. 25. lat. 48. 5.

BURLINGTON. See **BRIDLINGTON**.

BURLINGTON NEW, the capital town of New-Jersey, in N. America, seated on Delawar river, 20 miles N. of Philadelphia. Ships of burthen come up to the keys, and the courts of justice are held here. Lon. 303. 35. lat. 40. 40.

* **BURNHAM**, a village in Buckinghamshire, 3 miles E. of Maidenhead, with three fairs, on February 25, and May 1, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and September 21, for horses, cattle, hogs, and hiring servants.

* **BURNHAM**, a village in Somersetshire, 3 miles N. of Huntspil, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses, cattle, and sheep.

BURNHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 15, for cheese, and August 1, for horses and other things. It is seated not far from the sea, 29 miles N. W. from Norwich, and 128 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 53. 0.

BURNLEY, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on March 6, Easter-Eve, May 13, July 10, and October 11, all for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is 35 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 204 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 53. 40.

BURNT-ISLAND, a parliament town on the coast of Scotland, in Fife, 10 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 56. 12.

BURNTWOOD. See **BRENTWOOD**.

* **BURSA** is one of the largest and finest towns of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia. It was the capital of the ancient Bithynia, and extends itself from E. to W. at the foot of the small hills of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a large fine plain full of mulberry and fruit-trees. There are so many springs proceed from the Mount, that every house has its own fountains. The mosques are very fine, covered with lead, and adorned with domes; as are also the caravanfaries, which are very fine and commodious. The Bezestine is a large structure, full of warehouses and shops, containing all the commodities of the E. besides their own manufactures in silk. Here are the best workmen in all Turkey, and are excellent imitators of the tapestry of Italy and France. This place is in general

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* **BURWASH**, a
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very pleasant, and the quarter of the Bazars is particularly well paved and neat. It contains above 40,000 Turks, 400 families of Jews, 500 of Armenians, and 300 of Greeks. None but Mufflemen are permitted to dwell in the city; but the suburbs, which are vastly finer and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. The Jews came hither from Granada in Spain, and speak good Spanish to this day. They have good wine and other provisions in great plenty; and this was the seat of the Turkish empire before they passed into Europe. It is 75 miles S. of Constantinople, 172 S. E. of Adrianople, and 90 S. of the Black Sea. Lon. 46. 40. lat. 35. 53.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on April 5, for horned cattle and horses, on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle, on July 16, for toys, and on October 29, which is considerable for horses and horned cattle. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the river Trent it has now a famous bridge of free-stone, about a quarter of a mile in length, supported by 37 arches. It consists chiefly of one long street, which runs from the place where the abbey stood to the bridge; and it has a good market for corn and provisions. Burtonale is accounted the best of any country ale brought to London. It is 12 miles N. E. of Litchfield, 11 S. W. of Derby, and 123 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 59. lat. 52. 48.

BURTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays. It is seated on a hill near the river Trent, and is but a small place. It is 30 miles N. of Lincoln, and 150 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 53. 40.

BURTON, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated in a valley, near a great hill called Farleton-Knothill. The town is pretty well built, but the market is very small; and it is on the great road from Lancaster to Carlisle. It is 11 miles N. of Lancaster, 57 S. of Carlisle, and 244 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 54. 10.

* **BURWASH**, a village in Suffex, 8 miles W. of Battle-Abbey, with two fairs, on May 12, and September 4, for cattle and pedlars ware.

BURY-ST. EDMUND'S, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on September 21, which lasts three

weeks, and on December 3, which continues three days, for horses, butter and cheese. The situation is exceeding pleasant, and the air is supposed to be the best in England, for which reason it is frequented by the better sort of people. It was formerly of great note for its abbey, which was said to be the finest and richest of any in England, and stood between the two churches, which are both very large, and seated in one church-yard. In St. Mary's, one of these churches, lies Mary Q. of France, who was married to Thomas Duke of Norfolk. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common council. The streets, which are always clean, are pretty wide, and well paved; and it contains about 1000 houses, which are in general well-built, and 7000 inhabitants. The town took its name from St. Edmund the King's being buried here, after being murdered in a wood, and his head severed from his body. Besides the above churches, there are one Presbyterian, one Independent, and one Quakers meeting. Here is a spacious market-hall, a grammar-school, a fine fair-field, and a beautiful cross. The market is very large for corn, fish, and fowl. The assizes for the county are held here. It is 14 miles E. of Newmarket, 25 W. N. W. of Ipswich, 43 N. of Chelmsford, and 75 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 52. 20.

BURY, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on August 22, and April 22, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen-loth. It is a small place, and of no great account. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 195 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 53. 36.

BUSSARAH, or **BASSRAH**, a sea-port town of Turkey in Asia, and in Irac Arabi, seated on the W. side of the river Euphrates, about 40 miles N. W. of the Gulph of Persia. It stands between the river Euphrates and the Desert, which last comes up close to the walls. Some geographers place this town at some distance from that river; but it is a mistake, for the E. end is on the side of the river: however, there is a canal from the Euphrates, which runs from the one end of the city to the other, and divides it into two parts; and over it there is a bridge of boats, to keep up a communication between them. The

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circumference is very large, which is owing in some measure to the great number of date-trees planted within the walls. The houses are generally two stories high, flat on the top. They are constructed with bricks burnt in the sun, and have the meanest aspect of any place in these parts; and even the governor's house is no better than a dog-hole: there is somewhat of architecture in the mosques; but they lean in such a manner; that they seem ready to tumble down. The ramparts are very much out of repair, and on the walls there are a great number of bastions, or round towers. This city is governed by a Turkish Bashaw, and a Mausoleum, and there is a garrison consisting of 3000 Janifaries. There are many Jews, who live by brokerage and exchanging money; but they are kept very poor, for political reasons. There are but a very few Christians of the Greek church, and these have no priest of their own. In 1691 it was visited with the plague, which destroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants, and the rest ran away; but it was afterwards repopled by the wild Arabs, who were soon brought under the subjection of the Turks. The trade here is not so considerable as it was formerly, which is owing to the infolence of the Turks. It is 250 miles S. by E. of Bagdad. Lon. 66. o. lat. 30. 20.

BUTESHIRE, in Scotland, consists of the islands of Arran and Bute, which lie in the Frith of Clyde, to the S. of Argyleshire. They are fertile in corn and pastures, and there is a considerable herring fishery. This shire, together with Caithness, sends one member to parliament.

* **BUTRAGO**, a town of Spain, in New-Castile, formerly a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Lozoya, 30 miles N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 40. lat. 40. 56.

BUTRINTO, a sea-port town of Albania, seated on the canal of Corfu, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It stands at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, 30 miles S. E. of Chimera. Lon. 53. 15. lat. 30. 45.

BUTTON'S-BAY is the N. part of Hudson's-Bay, in N. America, through which attempts have been made to discover a N. W. passage to China. It is so called from Sir Thomas Button, who here lost his ship, and came back in a sloop built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66 degrees of N. latitude.

CA

* **BE TZAW**, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the bisheprie of Swerin. It had a castle, where the bishops of Swerin formerly resided. It is 17 miles S. W. of Rostock, and 30 E. N. E. of Swerin. Lon. 30. 47. lat. 54. 50.

* **BUXSTEAD**, or **BUCKSTEAD**, a village in Suffex, 10 miles S. S. E. of East-Grinstead, with one fair on June 30, for cattle and pedlars ware.

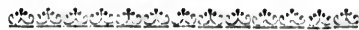
BUXTON-WELLS, in Derbyshire, formerly noted for 2 springs which were near each other, one of which was very hot, and the other very cold; but the wonder is now lost, for they are both blended together. It lies at the bottom of a dirty village of the same name, and there is a public inn, which is very large and commodious, and a great deal of good company resort there in the summertime, as well for air and exercise as for the benefit of bathing. There is plenty of grouse or moor-gaine for those who love shooting, and trout and greyings for those that love fishing. In short, here is diversions of all sorts at an easy rate. The water is not pow so warm as the hot-well at Brittel. It is 23 miles S. E. of Manchester, 32 N. W. of Derby, and 160 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 33. 20.

* **BUZBACH**, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and in the county of Solmes, on the confines of that of Hanau. It is 8 miles S. of Gießen, and 20 N. by E. of Franckfort. Lon. 26. 26. lat. 50. 22.

BYEHOW, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Miskilaw. It is seated on the river Nieper, 32 miles from Mohilow, 35 N. E. of Rohaczos, and 180 S. W. of Wilna. Lon. 49. 10. lat. 53. 37.

BYZANTIUM, the ancient name of the city of Constantinople.

BYZIA, or **VIZA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, which is now a small place; but it was anciently the seat of the kings of Thrace, and is still an arch-bishop's see.



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* **CA ANA**, a handsome town of Egypt, on the eastern bank of the river Nile, from whence they transport corn and pulse to Mecca. Several

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fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, are found here. It is 320 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 49. 58. lat. 24. 30.

* **CABECA-DE-VIDE**, a small town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with good walls, and a strong castle. It is 12 miles S.W. of Port-Alegro, and 20 N. of Estremoz, Lon. 10. 48. lat. 39. 0.

* **CABENDA**, a sea-port town of Congo, in Africa, 100 miles S. E. of Loanga, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 4. 5. South.

* **CABES**, of **GABES**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pretty near the gulph of the same name, and is seated on a river. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 33. 40.

CABO-CORSO. See **CAPE-COAST CASTLE**.

CABO-DE-ESTRIA, the capital town of the province of Estria, in the territory of Venice, seated on the coast of the Gulph of Venice, 12 miles S. of Trieste. It stands on a small island, and is joined to the main-land by draw-bridges; it is a bishop's see.

* **CABRA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombut. It is a large place, but without walls, and is seated on the river Niger, 12 miles from Tombut. From hence the merchants, that travel to the kingdoms of Ghinea and Mella, go by water. The houses are built in the shape of bells, and the walls are flakes, or bundles, plastered over with clay, and the coverings are of reeds. They make a great deal of cotton-cloth themselves; but swollen-cloths and Ruffs are brought from Barbary. The people are Negroes; and it is frequented by a great number of negroes, who come thither by water. It is governed by a viceroi, and is 900 miles N. of Algiers. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 14. 10.

CABREDA, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, to the S. of Majorca, from which it is distant 7 or 8 miles. It has a large secure harbour, defended by a castle.

CABUL, a large town of Asia, in India, and capital of Cabulistan, with 2 strong castles, and many palaces. This, together with the province, were ceded to Fuli-Khan by the Great Mogul, on his quitting the rest of his conquests in India in 1759. It is on the road from Lahor to Samarcand, and is about 100 miles E. of Candahar in Persia.

* **CABULISTAN**, a province of Asia, for-

merly in the territories of the Great Mogul, but now in Persia. It is bounded on the N. by Tartary, on the E. by Calcutra, on the W. by Sablestan and Candahar, and on the S. by Multan. It contains iron-mines, besides several forts of drugs. This country is not very fertile, but it is rich on account of trade. Cabul is the capital town.

* **CACARA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, near Malilla. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534; and it has a fort upon a rock, which cannot be undermined. Lon. 14. 40. lat. 35. 2.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, near the confines of Portugal. Between this town and Biocos is a wood, in which the Allies defeated the French army in 1766. It is famous for its fine wool, and is seated on the river Sabiet, 22 miles S. E. of Alcantara, and 35 S. W. of Placentia. Lon. 12. 8. lat. 39. 15.

CACERES-DE-CAPARINHA, a town of Asia, in the Isle of Luzon, with a bishop's see, and subject to Spain. Lon. 142. 25. lat. 14. 15.

CACHAN, or **CASHAN**, a considerable town of Persia, in Irac Agendi, where they carry on a considerable trade in silks, silver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. There are a great number of Christians and Guebies in this place. It is seated in a vast plain, 55 miles from Ispahar, and in the road to Koum. Lon. 67. 57. lat. 34. 10.

CACHAO, a large town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and capital of a province of the same name, in the kingdom of Tonquin. It stands in a high country, about 80 miles from the sea, seated on the west-side of the river Houti. It contains about 20,000 houses, whose walls are mud, and covered with thatch; and each have a yard, in which is a small arched building, like an oven, with the mouth to the ground: in these they put their goods, to secure them from fire. The Kings of Tonquin have two or three palaces in it, such as they be. The house of the English factory is seated at the north end of the town, fronting the river, and is the best in the place. The trading-people are civil to strangers, but the great men haughty, and the poor thievish. The men here buy their wives and mistresses, and the young women offer themselves to strangers of their own accord, and they are of all prices; for

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the poor lascars belonging to ships are never without. The great men will offer their daughters to merchants and officers, if they stay half a-year in the country. The children of these girls are always better looked upon, because their complexion is fairer than that of the other inhabitants; nor does this commerce prevent their having husbands. The Dutch generally keep their mistresses in pay during their absence, to buy in commodities, which they do at the dead time of the year, particularly raw silk; and they employ poor people when work is scarce, and so get it cheaper and better done. Their religion is Paganism, and they have a great number of pagods to place their idols in. The factories purchase silks and lacquered ware, as in China. It is 100 miles N. W. of the mouth of the river. Lon. 123. 32. lat. 22. 0.

CACHEO, a town of Africa, in Negroland, on the river of St. Domingo. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts; and here they carry on a great trade in wax and slaves. Lon. 2. 40. lat. 12. 0.

CACHMIRE. See **CASHMIRE**.

* **CACONGO**, a small kingdom of Africa, lying on the river Zaire, whose inhabitants are addicted to trade. Their manners, religion, and government are the same as in Loango. Malemba is the capital town.

* **CACORLA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the rivulet Vega between two mountains, about two miles from the source of the Guadalquivir, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Granada. It belongs to the archbishop of Toledo, and is 15 miles E. S. E. of Ubeda. Lon. 19. 30. lat. 37. 56.

* **CADAN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Zatz, seated on the northern bank of the river Egra, 18 miles W. by N. of Zatz. Lon. 31. 9. lat. 50. 20.

* **CADEA**, OR, **THE LEAGUE OF THE HOUSE OF GOD**, is one of those that compose the Republic of the Grisons, and it is the most powerful and extensive of them all. It contains the bishopric of Coire, the great valley of Engadine, and that of Brezaille, or Prejel. Of the 11 great, or 21 small communities, there are but two that speak the German language: that of the rest is called the Rhetic, and is a dialect of the Italian. The Protestant religion is the most predominant in this League, which is allied

to the Seven Swiss Cantons, ever since the year 1498. Coire is the capital town.

* **CADENAC**, a town of France, in Querci, on the confines of Rouergue, and seated on the river Lot, 27 miles E. N. E. of Cahors, and 38 N. of Alby. Lon. 19. 47. lat. 44. 36.

* **CADENET**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the Viguire of Apt. It is 28 miles S. E. of Avignon, 12 N. of Aix, and 10 S. of Apt. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 43. 40.

* **CADILLAC**, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Bazadois, near the river Garonne, with a handsome castle. It is 15 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 17 N. of Bazaz. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 44. 37.

CADIZ, a handsome, large, strong, rich, and famous town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a good harbour, frequented by merchant ships from all parts, and two fortresses. It is a bishop's see, and is seated on an island, about 18 miles in length on the S. W. and is about 9 in breadth; but the N. W. end, where the town stands, is not two broad. It has a communication with the continent on the opposite shore by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. The S. side is inaccessible by sea, because it is edged with craggy rocks, and the two forts, called Puntal and Matagorda, command the passage into the harbour. It is a very ancient place, it being built by the Phœnicians, and afterwards was a Roman town, and there are several remains of Roman antiquities. The inhabitants have no water but what they get from wells. All the Spanish ships go from hence to the W. Indies, and return hither back, as well to and from other parts of the world; it is rendered hereby a trading place, and the inhabitants are very rich. It was taken and plundered by the English in 1596; but being attempted again in 1702, they had not the like success. It contains about 5000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants; and the cathedral is a very handsome structure. It is 20 miles W. of Medina-Sidonia, 45 N. W. of Gibraltar, 90 W. by S. of Malaga, and 65 S. by W. of Seville. Lon. 12. 0. lat. 36. 25.

* **CADIZ, THE ISLE OF**: Besides what has been just said, it may be observed, that this island lies off the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, near the coast of Andalusia,

dalusia, from channel, over calle! Suaco. the remains of ruins of Her in pastures, it ed cattle wou removed in t note in it, ex a great numb harbour.

* **CADORE**, a town of Italy, and capital of which is famous the painter. no, and 45 E. lat. 46. 25.

CADORINO, a territory of V the E. by P. Bellunese, wh W. and by the N. It is a v and yet is p town is Piev

CADSBAND, an i Flanders, at Scheld, which mand of that

* **CAEGWRLEY** Flintshire, 7 with four f. May 16, Au all for cattle.

CAEN, a handso of France, ca with a celeb academy of l streets, and r churches that built. The f which there a able height. men, and few which there handsome am the Ursuline The castle ha as well as th English. He palace belong where he fon house is a lar towers. Th some in al houses on th middle is th a Roman la pedestal, an

dalusia, from which it is separated by a channel, over which there is a bridge called Suaco. There are two old towers, the remains of a building called the Columns of Hercules. It is exceeding rich in pastures, insomuch that it is pretended cattle would burst themselves, if not removed in time. There is no place of note in it, except Cadiz; and there are a great number of salt-works around the harbour.

* **CADORE**, or **PIEVE DI CADORE**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and capital of a district called Cadorino, which is famous for the birth of Titian the painter. It is 15 miles N. of Belluno, and 45 E. of Bolzano. Lon. 31. 20. lat. 46. 25.

CADORINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is bounded on the E. by Proper Friuli, on the S. by Bellunese, which also bounds it on the W. and by the bishopric of Brixen on the N. It is a very mountainous country, and yet is pretty populous. The only town is Pieve di Cadore.

CADZAND, an island on the coast of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the river Scheld, which gives the Dutch the command of that navigable river.

* **CAEGWRLECY**, a village of N. Wales in Flintshire, 7 miles S. by W. of Chester, with four fairs, on Shrove-Tuesday, May 16, August 12, and October 27, all for cattle.

CAEN, a handsome, and considerable town of France, capital of Lower Normandy, with a celebrated university, and an academy of literature. It contains 60 streets, and 12 parishes, and among the churches that of the Holy Cross is best built. The front has two towers, upon which there are two spires of a considerable height. Here are nine convents for men, and seven for women; to each of which there is a church, and the most handsome among them are the Cordeliers, the Ursuline Nuns, and the Visitation. The castle has four towers; and those, as well as the wall, were built by the English. Here is likewise and episcopal palace belonging to the bishop of Bayeux, where he sometimes resides. The town-house is a large building, with four great towers. The Royal-Square is the handsomest in all Normandy, and has fine houses on three sides of it; and in the middle is the statue of Lewis XIV. in a Roman habit, standing on a marble pedestal, and surrounded with an iron

balustrade. It is seated in a pleasant country, on the river Orne. There is a harbour about eight miles from the sea, which renders it a trading place. William the Conquerer was buried here, in the abbey of St. Stephen, which he founded. It is 65 miles W. by S. of Rouen, 42 E. of Coutances, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 18. lat. 49. 11.

* **CAERFFILLY**, a town of Glamorgan-shire, in South-Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and five fairs, on March 25, Thursday after Trinity, July 29, August 14, and Thursday before Christmas, all for cattle and stockings. It is seated between the rivers Taff and Rumney, in a moorish ground, and among the hills. It is thought the walls now in ruins were built by the Romans; for there are often Roman coins dug up here. It is 5 miles N. of Landaff, and 122 W. of London. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 51. 35.

CAERLEON, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on May 20, July 20, and September 21, for cattle. It is a place of great antiquity, and was a Roman town, as is evident from the many Roman antiquities found here. It is commodiously seated on the river Usk, over which there is a large wooden bridge. The houses are generally built of stone; and there are the ruins of a castle still to be seen. It is 19 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 141 W. by N. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 51. 40.

CAERWIS, a town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and six fairs, on March 16, the last Tuesday in April, Trinity-Thursday, the first Tuesday after July 7, September 9, and November 10, all for cattle. It is seated on an ascent; and, though it is but a small place, the market is very good for corn and provisions. It is 5 miles E. of St. Asaph, 5 W. of Flint, and 192 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 10. lat. 53. 20.

CAFFA, or **KAFFA**, an ancient and considerable town, capital of Crim-Tartary, with an excellent harbour. It was taken by the Genoese in 1266, who made it the seat of trade in the East, by which it was rendered one of the most flourishing towns in Asia; but since it was taken by the Turks in 1474, it is much decayed; and their only trade now is in slaves, which are brought from the neigh-

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neighbouring countries, and sold to the Turks. It contains about 5 or 6000 houses; but they have no handsome buildings, except the remainder of those of the Genoese. It is inhabited by Jews, Mingians, Armenians, Greeks, Roman Catholics, and Turks, who have all liberty of conscience; and the Turks have always a strong garrison here. It is seated on the Black Sea, 150 miles N. by E. of Constantinople, and 425 S. of Moscow. Lon. 52. 30. lat. 44. 58.

CAPRERIA, a large country of Africa, towards the South. It is bounded on the N. by Negroland and Abyssinia, on the W. by a part of Guinea, Congo and the sea, on the S. by the Cape of Good-Hope, and on the E. by the sea. It is divided into several territories and kingdoms, of which we know little more than the names, except the Hottentots, where the Dutch are masters of the sea-coast, and, particularly, they have a town and castle near the Cape of Good-Hope.

* **CAGEAN**, a province of Asia, in the northern part of the Isle of Louzen, seated on a river of the same name. It is inhabited by Idolaters and Christians, and is so fertile, and full of bees, that the poor people burn nothing but wax-candles.

CAELI, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 20 miles S. of Urbino, 17 E. of Città-di-Castello, and 50 W. of Loretto. Lon. 50. 18. lat. 43. 30.

CAGLIARI, an ancient, large, and rich town of Italy, capital of the Island of Sardinia, with an archbishop's see, an university, a castle, and a good harbour. It is the seat of the viceroy, and was taken, with the whole island, by the English in 1708, who transferred it to the Emperor Charles VI.; but it was retaken by the Spaniards in 1717, and, about two years afterwards, ceded to the Duke of Savoy, in lieu of Sicily, and from hence he has the title of King of Sardinia.

CABORS, a considerable town of France, in Quercy in Guienne, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and is partly built on a craggy rock; and over the river there is a large stone-bridge, besides two other bridges, and

several mills for different trades. The principal street is very narrow, and terminates in the market-place, in which is the town-house. The cathedral church is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. The fortifications are regular, and the town is surrounded with thick walls. It is 50 miles N. W. of Albi, 62 N. of Toulouse, 102 E. of Bourdeaux, and 287 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 7. lat. 44. 26.

CAJANABURG, the capital town of the province of Cajania, or East-Bothnia, in Sweden, seated on the N. E. part of the lake Cajania, 300 miles N. E. of Abo, Lon. 44. 35. lat. 63. 50.

CAJAZZO, or **CAJIZZO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It is 8 miles N. E. of Capua, and 22 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 0. lat. 41. 10.

* **CAICOS**, islands of America, to the N. of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal. Lon. from 305. 25. to 306. 25. lat. 21. 40.

CAIFONG, a large, rich, and populous town of Asia, in China, seated in the middle of a large and well cultivated plain. It stands in a bottom; and when it was besieged by the rebels in 1642, they ordered the dykes of the river Hohang ho to be cut, which drowned the city, and destroyed 300,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 151. 30. lat. 35. 0.

CAIMAN ISLANDS, in the W. Indies, lying between 296 and 301 degrees of longitude, and in lat. 21. c. They are frequented by the inhabitants of Jamaica, who come hither to catch tortoises, which they carry home alive. They are to the S. of Cuba, and to the N. W. of Jamaica.

CAIRO, a large city of Africa, and capital of Egypt, built in 795. It consists of three towns, or cities, about a mile apart; that is, Old Cairo, Cairo properly so called, and the port termed Buick. The ancient town, which seems to have succeeded Babylon, and was built near it, had the name of Meira. Old Cairo is reduced to a very small place, being not above two miles in circumference; and it is the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the Jews have country houses here, to which they retire when the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cairo is seated about

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a mile from the river, and extends near it about two miles from the mountains, and is about 7 miles in circumference. It has three or four very grand gates, of very good workmanship; but the streets are very narrow, and look like Roman lanes. The finest houses are built round a court, in which they make the best appearance; but there are few or no windows next the street, which makes them look very disagreeable to strangers. There are a great number of mosques, some of which are very magnificent; but the most remarkable of all is that of Sultan Hassan, built at the foot of the castle-hill. The castle itself stands upon a rock, and is walled round. To the west of the castle are the remains of some very grand apartments, covered with domes, and adorned with Mosaric pictures of trees and houses: they are now used for weaving and embroidering. Still higher than this is Joseph's Hall, from whence there is a most delightful prospect over the city, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was probably a terrace to that magnificent room which is now open on the top, and is adorned with very large beautiful pillars of red granite. There are several public bagnios, which are very handsome within, and are used as places of retirement and diversion, especially for the women. They go there twice a-week; but the wives of great men are deprived of this pleasure, by having baths at home. This city is exceeding populous; for there are several families live in one house, and there a number of people in each room of it: for this reason, in the busy time of the day, the streets are so crowded, that it is difficult to pass along. The women have greater liberty here than in other parts of Turkey; and there are particular streets, where the courtizans sit at the doors, richly dressed, and bare-faced, to invite in customers. Here are likewise several tea-houses, or caravansaries, three stories high, for lodging strangers. The Kallih is a canal which serves to convey the waters of the Nile into the city; it is 12 or 20 feet broad, and there are houses built on each side of it. As soon as the water begins to rise, they close the mouth of the canal with earth, and they place a mark, to show the time when this, and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great solemnity; and the most lascivious dances are the least

marks of their joy. The mouth of the Well of Joseph is 24 feet long, and 13 broad; and in depth 276, being cut into a rock: and there are oxen in proper places within it, which are employed in drawing up the water. This city was formerly a place of much greater trade than it is at present, since the way was found out to the East-Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. The principal merchandizes for exportation are flax, thread, cotton, leather, callicots, yellow wax, sal-ammoniac, and saffron. Besides these, there are prodigious quantities of coffee from Mecha, drugs, spices, callices, and other merchandizes, from the East-Indies. Joseph's Granary is in Old Cairo, and is surrounded by a square wall, and within there are divers partitions. Here they lay up the corn that is paid as a tax to the Grand Seignior. Notwithstanding its name, it was certainly built in the time of the Saracens. The Europeans still have their consuls and factors here, for the protection and management of the Turkey trade on that side. It is seated near the eastern banks of the Nile, about 100 miles S. of its mouth. Lon. 29. 6. lat. 30. 2.

CAIRO-S, or **KAIROAN,** a town of Africa, in the Kingdom of Tunis, seated on the river Marna. 60 miles S. of Tunis. It has been a long time the seat of the princes of the Arabs. Lon. 29. 6. lat. 35. 40.

CARNA, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Gurristan, near Mount Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silks. Lon. 63. 50. lat. 43. 22.

CATASEA, a little town and barony of France, in Maine, with a Benedictine abbey.

CALABRIA, a country of Italy, in the Kingdom of Naples, which is divided into Calabria Ultra, and Calabria Citra, commonly called Ulterior and Citerior, or Farther and Nearer Calabria. Calabria Citra is one of the 12 provinces of the Kingdom of Naples, and is bounded on the S. by Calabria Ultra, on the N. by P. Sicilia, and on the W. and E. by the Sea; Corfua is the capital. Calabria Ultra is washed by the Mediterranean Sea on the E. S. and W. and is bounded by Calabria Citra on the N. Reggio is the capital town.

CAIAHONRA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile soil, on the side of a hill, which extends to the banks of the river Ebro,

- Ebro, 70 miles E. of Burgos, 75 N. by E. of Sigüenza, and 62 N. W. of Saragossa. Lon. 15. 48. lat. 42. 12.
- CALAIS**, a strong town of France, in Lower Picardy, with a citadel, and a fortified harbour. It is built in the form of a triangle, one side of which is towards the sea. The citadel is as large as the town, and has but one entrance. It is a trading place, with handsome streets; it has but one parish, and yet there are several churches and monasteries, and the number of inhabitants is reckoned to be 4000. It was taken by King Edward III. of England in 1347; and was lost in Q. Mary's time in 1557. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without doing much damage. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. The harbour is not so good as formerly, nor will it admit vessels of any great burden. In times of peace there are packet-boats, which go backward and forward twice a-week, from Dover to Calais, which is 21 miles distance. It is 25 miles W. of Dunkirk, 55 N. of Abbeville, and 152 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 31. lat. 50. 58.
- CALAMATA**, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, and in the province of Belvedera, with a fort. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks retook it afterwards, with all the Morea. It is seated on the river Spinarza, 8 miles from the sea, and 27 W. of Mistra. Lon. 39. 45. lat. 37. 8.
- * **CALAMIANES**, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, between Borneo and the Philippines.
- * **CALAMO**, or **CALAMINE**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia, and to the S. of the Isle of Lero, with a town of the same name, and subject to the Turks.
- * **CALATA BELLOTA**, a town of Sicily, seated on a river of the same name, at the foot of a mountain in the valley of Mazara.
- * **CALATA FIMI**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara.
- * **CALATA GIRONA**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated on a craggy mountain, near the river Drillo.
- CALATAJUE**, a large and handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Naton and Xiloca, at the end of a very fertile valley, and has a good castle feat-

- ed on a rock. It is 37 miles S. W. of Saragossa, and 35 S. of Tarazona. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 41. 22.
- * **CALATA NICETTA**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated on a mountain near the river Salfo.
- * **CALATA XIBETA**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, seated between the mountains, near the source of the river Ditano.
- CALATRAVA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and the chief place of the military order of the Knights of Calatrava, instituted by Sancho II. King of Castile, in 1158. It is seated in a plain abounding in corn, wine, sheep, and game, near the river Guadiana, 10 miles N. E. of Ciudad-Real, 50 S. of Toledo, and 80 S. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 39. 8.
- * **CALBARY**, a territory, river, and village of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, and in Guinea. The Dutch carry on a considerable trade here.
- * **CALBEN**, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, between Domitz and Magdeburg, that is 32 miles from each, with a pretty good castle.
- CALCADA**, or, **ST. DOMINGO CALCALDA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 48 miles E. of Burgos. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 42. 56.
- CALCAR**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves, with a castle. It is very strong, and belongs to the King of Prussia. It is seated near the Rhine, 8 miles S. E. of Cleves. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 51. 45.
- CALCEDON**, a town of Bithynia, in Lesser Asia, and capital of that country. It is now the place where Scutari stands, the seraglio of the Grand Seignior at Constantinople.
- CALCINATO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, and in the Bresciano, remarkable for a victory gained over the Imperialists by the French in 1706. It is 5 miles S. E. of Bergamo, and 25 N. E. of Milan. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 45. 25.
- CALCUTTA**. See **WILLIAM'S-FORT**.
- CALEDONIA**, a settlement intended to be made by the Scots on the W. side of the gulph or river of Darien in 1698, who were starved out at the request of the E. India company; for the English government prohibited the colonies sending them any provisions, and therefore they were obliged to leave it in the year 1700.
- CALENBERG**, a castle of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Bruntwick. It is seated on the river

- Leine, 15 miles to the D. burg, Elector England. It is the pality of Calen 52. 20.
- * **CALENBERG**, ny, in Lower three parts of and belongs to
- * **CALETURE**, lon, at the name. The b in 1655; but it. Lon. 97.
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- CALICOULAN**, coast of Mala in the peninsula where the Du 150 miles S. lat. 9. 5.
- CALICUT**, a town dies, seated on miles S. of Ge St. George, fu The English ha whence they e dian merchant place which th when they en Cape of Good seated on the 7000 houses, Lon. 93. 10. 1
- * **CALICUT**, a E. Indies, on miles in lengt breadth. It i and marshes, ger, aloes, an always green, most a perpet particular fert a kind of dates sugar and oil. ful, and affu which answe Contrary to countries, the bands, and the inherit. Th naked; and langes. Thei known; but One God, w

Lüne, 15 miles S. of Hanover, and subject to the Duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg, Elector of Hanover, and King of England. It is the capital of the principality of Calenberg. Lon. 27. 15. lat. 52. 20.

* **CALENBERG**, a principality of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and one of the three parts of the dutchy of Brunswick, and belongs to the Elector of Hanover.

* **CALETURE**, a fort on the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name. The Dutch became masters of it in 1655; but they were obliged to leave it. Lon. 97. 26. lat. 6. 33.

* **CALÍ**, a town of S. America, in Popayan, and in a valley of the same name, seated on the river Cauca. The governor of the province generally resides there. Lon. 304. 30. lat. 3. 15.

CALICOUAN, or **QUILON**, a town on the coast of Malabar, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 150 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 92. 40. lat. 9. 5.

CALICUT, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, seated on the Malabar coast, 300 miles S. of Goa, and 320 S. W. of Fort St. George, subject to its own prince. The English have a factory here; from whence they export peper and other Indian merchandises. This was the first place which the Portuguese discovered, when they came to the E. Indies by the Cape of Good-Hope in 1498. It is seated on the sea-side, and contains about 7000 houses, with a garden to each. Lon. 93. 10. lat. 11. 21.

* **CALICUT**, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, on the coast of Malabar, 62 miles in length, and about as much in breadth. It is full of woods, rivers, and marshes, and produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice, and the trees are always green, inasmuch that there is almost a perpetual spring. There is a particular sort of a tree, which produces a kind of dates, from which they obtain sugar and oil. The king is very powerful, and assumes the title of Samerin, which answers to that of Emperor. Contrary to the custom of most other countries, the women have several husbands, and the sister's children always inherit. The inhabitants go almost naked; and they write upon palm-tree leaves. Their religion is not very well known; but it is said they believe in One God, who commits the govern-

ment of the world to inferior beings, to whom they offer sacrifices. They have temples; but they are neither large nor beautiful, and the images are black and deformed. Captain Hamilton affirms, that the greatest men in this country never live with their wives, till they have had conversation with the priests; and that every woman may have 12 husbands, of her own cast, or tribe; and, when she proves with child, she names the father, who is to take care of its education. Calicut is the principal town.

CALIFORNIA, a peninsula of N. America, lying on the S. Sea, which was formerly supposed to have been an island. It was visited by Sir Francis Drake in 1578, who called it New Albion, and took possession of it in the name of Queen Elizabeth. In summer the heats are very violent along the coasts, for it seldom rains during that season; but up the country the air is more temperate. In winter the rains are excessive; and, when they are over, there is a great dew every morning. It is very healthy; for strangers, who have been there for five years together, never had any sickness. It abounds with wide extended plains, pleasant valleys, and excellent pastures, full of fine springs; the rivers and rivulets are beset with willows, reeds, and wild vines. It abounds with California is a very fruitful country; and there are several trees and plants peculiar to it. They have fourteen sorts of grain, which the inhabitants feed upon; and they make bread of the seeds of trees and plants. Some of the trees, it is said by the Jesuits, bear fruit twice a-year. They have two kinds of four-footed animals peculiar to the country. One of which is about the size of a calf of two years old, with a head like a stag, and horns like a ram; their hair is long, and the hoofs like oxen. The other are a kind of sheep, some white and others black; but they differ from the European in several respects. The other animals are like those of Mexico. The inland country, especially northern, is very populous; but they have no houses, for they live in a sort of arbour, made of the boughs of trees, in summer; and in winter they creep into caves dug in the earth. The men go quite naked; only they have a piece of fine linen about their heads; and they have ornaments made of shells, mixed with little round berries.

berries, about their necks and arms. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and javelins, which they always carry about in their hands; for they are often at war with each other. The women wear a sort of apron made of plaited reeds, and cover their shoulders with the skins of beasts, with a sort of net-work on their heads. They have also neck-laces and bracelets like the men: they make these ornaments of a kind of grass; as also bags for different uses, and fishing-nets: with this grass they also make cups, plates, dishes, and sometimes umbrellas for women. They have no form of government, and but very little religion; for, if they have any, it seems to regard the moon. They are of a red copper colour, with coarse, black hair, and no beard like the rest of the native Americans. The Jesuits pretend they have made many converts here; but this may be doubted, if they are like the Americans in other places. If this country can be said to belong to any, it must be to the Spaniards; because no other people have ever made any stay here.

* **CALLAA**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the king dom of Tremesen. It is seated on the side of a hill between two mountains, and several rich merchants dwell there.

CALLAO, a sea-port town of S. America, in Peru. The harbour is large, and accounted the best in the South-Sea; for which reason it has a good trade. The governor is sent from Spain, and is changed every five years. It is 5 miles from the city of Lima; but was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1745. Lon. 301. o. lat. S. 12. 29.

* **CALLA-SUSUNG**, a town of Asia, in the Island of Bouton, in the E. Indies. It is a large town, seated within 3 miles of the anchoring place, and about a mile from the sea, on the top of a small hill, in a pleasant plain, encompassed with cocoa-nut-trees. There is a strong stone-wall round the town, and the houses are built upon posts. The religion of the inhabitants is the Mahometan, and they speak the Malayan language. The people are small, well-shaped, and of a dark olive colour. Lon. 141. 20. lat. S. South.

CALLIGO, a river of Spain, in Arragon, that rises in Mount Gavaz, near the county of Bigorre,

CALLEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinster, 10 miles S. W. of Kilkenny. Lon. 10. 13. lat. 53. 25.

* **CALLINGTON**, or **KALLINGTON**, a village in Cornwall, 15 miles N. by W. of Portsmouth, with three fairs, on May 4, September 19, and November 12, all for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

CALLOO, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the river Scheld, and subject to the house of Austria. The Dutch were defeated here by the Spaniards in 1638. It is 5 miles W. of Antwerp. Lon. 22. o. lat. 51. 15.

CALMAR, a strong town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, with a harbour and a strong castle. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New; but of the former there remains no more than the church and a few houses. The New town is built a little way from the other, and has large handsome streets. It is near the Baltic Sea, 150 miles S. W. of Stockholm, and 125 N. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 34. 33. lat. 56. 48.

CALMUCKS, a people of Asia, in Great Tartary, between the rivers Mengul and Wolga. They are of the middle size, robust and well set, with broad heads, flat faces, and olive-coloured complexions. Their eyes are black and sparkling, far asunder, and narrow; the bridge of their noses is so flat, that there is nothing to be seen but a bit at the end, and two nostrils; their ears are very large, their beards thin, and their hair black, and as strong as horse-hair; and the women have the same features, but not so large, and they are well shaped. Their shirts are of a sort of callicoe, and their other garments are of sheep-skins. They don't cultivate the ground, but live upon their cattle and sheep; but they neither touch hogs nor poultry. They are of the Pagan religion; are divided into several hords; live in tents, and wander from place to place in search of food. They have no trade; but traffick for what they want with the Russians.

CALNE, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 6, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and cheese; and on August 2, for toys. It is seated on a river of the same name, and is a dirty discontinued place; however, it has a handsome church, and sends

two members E. of the borough, at 15. 35. lat.

CALPE, and **GIBRALTAR** is one of the highest, the E. side in square niards at 1727; but

CALVARY, a town of Naples, with a bishop's see at Capua. Lon.

CALVI, a town of the same name, and a good port of Baitia, at 26. 35. lat.

* **CALZADA**, a castle, seated 5 miles W. of lat. 42. 12.

CAM, a river of Ouse, running and, running tinues its course of Ely, where Ouse.

CAMA, a confin Europe, which

* **CAMARANA**, the Red Sea, and black. pleasant island they fish for oysters.

* **CAMARET**, Bretagne, sea made a defence by which they of men.

CAMARGUE, a Provence, at Rhone. It is other islands, by channels.

* **CAMARINES**, Island of Luz Here is a most several springs which petrify to it.

CAMBATA, or in India, and side the Ganges

two members to parliament. It is 25 miles E. of Bristol, 13 W. of Marlborough, and 88 W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 51. 30.

CALPE, a mountain, at the foot of which Gibraltar is seated, and is in the province of Andalusia in Spain. It is supposed to be one of the pillars of Hercules, and is so high, that it covers Gibraltar on the E. side in such a manner, that the Spaniards attempted to take Gibraltar in 1727; but to no purpose.

CALVARY, a mountain of Palestine, where JESUS CHRIST was crucified.

CALVI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It is 8 miles N. of Capua. Lon. 31. 45. lat. 41. 13.

CALVI, a town in the island of Corsica, seated on a craggy mountain and gulph of the same name, with a strong fortress and a good harbour. It is 32 miles W. of Bastia, and 40 N. of Ajazzo. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 42. 30.

* **CALZADA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Laglera, 40 miles W. of Calahorra. Lon. 14. 48. lat. 42. 12.

CAM, a river which rises in Hertfordshire, and running N. E. by Cambridge, continues its course northward to the Isle of Ely, where it falls into the river Ouse.

CAMA, a considerable river of Russia, in Europe, which falls into the Volga.

* **CAMARANA**, an island of Arabia, in the Red Sea, whose inhabitants are little and black. It is the most fertile and pleasant island in all the gulph, and here they fish for white coral, and pearl oysters.

* **CAMARET**, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, seated on a bay. The English made a descent upon this place in 1694, by which they lost a considerable number of men.

CAMARGUE, a fertile island of France, in Provence, at the mouth of the river Rhone. It is an assemblage of several other islands, separated from each other by channels.

* **CAMARINES**, a country of Asia, in the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines. Here is a mountain, wherein there are several springs of hot water, one of which petrifies every thing that falls into it.

CAMBATA, or **CAMPAY**, a town of Asia, in India, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, which is capital of a pro-

vince of the same name: but it is more commonly called Guzarat. It is seated at the bottom of a gulph of the same name on a small river. It is a large place with high walls, and has a pretty good trade, though not half inhabited. The product and manufactures are inferior to few towns in India; for it abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and some of their quilts have been valued at 40 l. It is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 89. o. lat. 22. 30.

CAMBODIA, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Laos, on the E. by Cochin, China, and Chiapa, and on the S. and W. by the gulph and kingdom of Siam. It is divided by a large river of the same name, by some called Mecon. The capital town is of the same name, seated on the western bank of the said river, about 150 miles N. of its mouth. This country is annually overflowed in the rainy season, between June and October; and its productions and fruits are much the same as those that are usually found between the Tropicks. Lon. 122. 30. lat. 12. 40.

CAMBRAY, a handsome, large, and very strong town of the Netherlands, capital of Cambresis, with an archbishop's see, a citadel, and a fort. It is well built, and stands in a fruitful country, and is considerable for its linen manufactory, and especially cambricks, which took their name from this city. It is looked upon as one of the strongest towns in the Netherlands; and the country about it may be overflowed upon occasion. It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1677, and has continued in their hands ever since. It is seated on the river Scheld, which divides it in two, and is 22 miles S. E. of Arras, 15 S. E. of Douay, 17 S. W. of Valenciennes, 15 S. W. of Mons, 40 N. E. of Amiens, and 102 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 54. lat. 50. 11.

CAMBRESIS, a province of France, in the Netherlands, about 25 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Hainhalt, on the S. by Picardy, and on the W. by Artois. It is a very fertile and populous country; and the inhabitants are industrious, active, and ingenious. The trade consists principally in corn, sheep, very fine wool, and fine

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linen-cloth. Cambray is the capital town.

CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeshire, with the title of a duchy, and an university, which is one of the most ancient and flourishing in Europe, and it is thought to have been founded during the Saxon heptarchy. The town consists of 14 parishes, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, a bailiff, and a town-clerk, 12 aldermen, and 24 common council; and the mayor, when he enters upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges, liberties, and customs of the university, to which he is subservient. Its situation is low, and consequently the air is not so good as that of Oxford. It has a market on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and a very large fair, called Sturbich, is held, about a mile from the town, on September 18, which lasts 14 days, and is famous for hops, leather, wool, cloths, and many other commodities: another fair is held on Midsummer-day, for horses, earthen ware, and wood, which lasts 7 days. The town sends two members to parliament, and there are also two sent by the university. It consists of 16 colleges and halls, and about 1500 students. It has about 2500 middling houses, and the inhabitants are computed at 6000. The streets are generally narrow, tho' pretty well paved, yet lying low, makes them very dirty. In the midst of the marketplace is a very good conduit continually running, and a navigable river runs through the town from Lynn; but it is a dull place for trade. It is 80 miles E. N. E. of Oxford, 55 E. by N. of Buckingham, 28 on the same point from Bedford, 50 E. of Northampton, 81 E. S. E. of Coventry, 17 S. of Ely, and 52 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 52. 15.

CAMBRIDGE NEW, a town of New-England, in N. America, 3 miles W. of Boston, and has an university, consisting of three colleges. Lon. 307. 39. lat. 42. 0.

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE, an inland county of England, 47 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Suffolk and Norfolk, on the S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, on the W. by Bedford and Huntingdon shires, and on the N. by Lincoln and part of Nottingham shires. It contains 8 parishes, 10 towns, 163 parishes, 7000 houses, and about 140,000 inhabitants; and it sends 6

members to parliament. The principal river is the Ouse, which runs through the county from W. to E. The air and soil of the S. part is very good; but the N. fenny and aguith; and where there are large wares and meers full of fish. The capital town is Cambridge: besides which there is Ely, a bishop's see.

* **CAMBROUN**, a village in Cornwall, five miles W. of Redruth, with three fairs, on February 29, June 29, and November 11, all for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

CAMPELFORD, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on Friday after March 10, May 26, July 17, and September 17, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Camel, and sends 2 members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder. It has one church, situated half a mile out of the town, and about 100 houses badly built, but the streets are broad and well paved. Here is a large market for yarn; a great quantity of which is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is 24 miles W. of Launceston, and 250 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 50. 47.

CAMERET BAY is in the province of Brittany, in France, and forms the harbour of Brest, which is a station for the French men of war.

CAMERINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, with a bishop's see. It is ancient, strong, and pretty well peopled, seated on a mountain near the Appennines and the river Chiento. It is 25 miles N. E. of Spoleto, and 40 S. W. of Ancona. Lon. 30. 42. lat. 43. 5.

CAMERON CAFF, a promontary on the N. part of the province of Honduras in N. America.

CAMINHA, a sea-port town of Portugal, in the province of Entra Duera e Minho, with the title of a duchy. It is seated at the mouth of the river Minho, 10 miles N. of Viana. Lon. 9. 5. lat. 41. 44.

CAMMIN, a sea-port town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, seated on the eastern mouth of the river Oder, opposite to the Isle of Wollin, 30 miles N. of Stetin. Lon. 32. 45. lat. 54. 4.

CAMPAGNA, or **CAMPANIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see. It is 17 miles E. of Salerno,

15 S. W. of Naples.

CAMPAGNA DI a province of the river T. W. by the fe Lavoro, on the N. by Sabina; it produces little of the heavy though the weather is unwholesome, and is about Mediterranean.

CAMPBELLTON, Scotland, with on the eastern shire of Argy. Isle of Arran.

35.

CAMPDEN, a with a market fairs, on Ash- 25, and November sheep, linen a large but pe about 200 household, and fer hament. It is cester, 22 N. N. W. by W. lat. 52. 0.

CAMPEACHY, a New-Spain, in on the western peachy, defend strong forts. ing a town as logwood, thou near it. It w 1659, by the by the Freebo 1685, who b citadel. Lon.

CAMPEN, a su Provinces, in and a harbour fand. It was 1578, and by they abandon It is seated ne Yffel and Zuif of Deventer, dam. Lon. 2

* **CAMPINE**, a lands, partly and partly in

* **CAMPION**, a often mention gone from P

35 S. W. of Conza, and 35 S. E. of Naples.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently **LATIIUM**, a province of Italy, bounded on the W. by the river Tiber and the sea, on the S. W. by the sea, on the S. by Terra di Lavoro, on the E. by Abruzzo, and on N. by Sabina. Though the soil is good, it produces little or nothing, on account of the heavy duties upon corn; and though the waters are good, the air is unwholesome. It is subject to the Pope, and is about 60 miles in length on the Mediterranean Sea.

CAMPBELLTON, a parliament town of Scotland, with a harbour. It is seated on the eastern coast of Cantire, in the shire of Argyle, 10 miles W. of the Isle of Arran. Lon. 12. 25. lat. 53. 35.

CAMPDEN, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, on Ath-Wednesday, April 23, July 26, and November 3, for horses, cows, sheep, linen cloth, and stockings. It is a large but poor town, and contains about 200 houses. It gives title to a viscount, and sends two members to parliament. It is 22 miles S. E. of Worcester, 22 N. E. of Gloucester, and 87 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 52. 0.

CAMPEACHY, a town of S. America, in New-Spain, in the peninsula of Yucatan, on the western coast of the Bay of Campeachy, defended by good walls and strong forts. It is not so rich nor trading a town as formerly, and is noted for logwood, though it does not grow very near it. It was taken by the English in 1659, by the Buccaneers in 1678, and by the Freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685, who burnt it, and blew up the citadel. Lon. 287. 0. lat. 19. 20.

CAMPEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel, with a citadel, and a harbour almost cloaked up with sand. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1672; but they abandoned it the following year. It is seated near the mouth of the river Yssel and Zuider Zee, 20 miles N. W. of Deventer, and 4 N. E. of Amsterd. Lon. 23. 28. lat. 52. 38.

* **CAMPINE**, a territory of the Netherlands, partly in the United Provinces, and partly in the bishopric of Liege.

* **CAMPION**, a town of Asia, in Tartary, often mentioned by travellers who have gone from Persia to China; but our

latest and best maps take no notice of it; however, some place it 55 miles from the Clinckfe-Wall. Lon. 122. 30. lat. 40. 25.

* **CAMPOLI**, or **CAMPOLI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, 28 miles N. by E. of Aquila. Lon. 31. 30. lat. 42. 38.

* **CAMPO BASSO**, a town of Italy, in the Capitanata, which is rich and populous, and where there is held a famous fair.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 10 miles N. of Elvas, 27 N. W. of Badajoz, and 100 E. of Lisbon. It has strong walls and a castle. Lon. 11. 17. lat. 38. 50.

* **CAMPO SANTO**, a place of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, lying on the left bank of the river Panaro, and remarkable for a battle fought there in 1743 between the Spaniards and Austrians.

CAMPREDON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains. The fortifications were demolished by the French in 1697. It is seated on the river Ter, 50 miles N. of Barcelona. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 42. 20.

* **CAMRAS**, a village in Pembrokeshire, 3 miles N. W. of Haverford-West, with two fairs, on February 15, and November 12, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

* **CAMUL**, a town of Asia, standing on the eastern extremity of the kingdom of Cialis, on the frontiers of Tangut, in Tartary. Lon. 115. 40. lat. 37. 15.

CANADA, or **NEW FRANCE**, a large country of N. America, which, according to the French, is bounded on the W. by the Ocean, on the S. by Mississippi, on the E. by the English colonies, and on the N. by the river St. Lawrence and the territory of the Hudson's-Bay company. It was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, in 1497. This country in general is pretty good; but the winter continues for six months very severe. The land that is cleared of trees is very fertile, and the wheat that is sowed in May is reaped the latter end of August. Pulse in general, and especially pease, thrive very well, and are very good. The woods are full of wild vines, game, and animals peculiar to N. America; but the beaver is the most useful and curious of them all. The rivers and lakes are full of fish, and there are a great number of trees unknown in Europe. Canada is esteemed for its balsamic qualities,

qualities, and for the disorders of the breast and stomach. The original natives of this country speak four different languages, and may be divided into as many different tribes, viz. the Sioufe, the Algeriere, the Houtonne, and that of the Ekimaux. Most of them live in a wandering life, and maintain themselves by hunting. Their complexion is of red copper colour, like the rest of the Americans, with coarse hair, and no beards, except the Ekimaux, who are a hairy, cruel, savage nation. They are very fond of brandy, and, when they are drunk, they become almost mad. They all seem to worship the sun, and acknowledge tutelary gods as well as the First Being. Their wars are bloody, and at present they make use of firearms. The French inhabitants are about 30,000, who have a governor, an intendant, and a bishop. Quebec is the capital town; which was taken by the English on the 13th of September in the year 1759; at the siege of which the brave General Wolfe lost his life, but not before he perceived that the English forces were victorious.

• **CANAL ROYAL**, or, The Canal of Languedoc, so called, because it passes thro' the S. part of Languedoc, and maintains a communication between the Mediterranean and the Ocean. It is 170 miles long, 30 feet wide, and is a wonderful work; but that which is most surprising is the place called Malpas, where a very hard rock is pierced through, to make a passage for the water. This canal was begun in 1666, and finished in 1681.

• **CANANOR**, a large maritime town of Asia, on the coast of Malabar, in a kingdom of the same name, with a very large and safe harbour. It formerly belonged to the Portuguese, and had a strong fort to guard it; but in 1683, the Dutch, together with the natives, drove them away; and, after they became masters of the town, enlarged the fortifications. They have but a very small trade; but there is a town at the bottom of the bay independent of the Dutch, whose prince can bring 20,000 men into the field. The Dutch fort is large, and the governor's lodgings are at a good distance from the gate; so that when there was a skirmish between the factory and the natives, he knew nothing of it till it was over. Lon. 95. 45. lat. 12. 0.

CANANOR, a small kingdom of Asia, on the coast of Malabar, whose king can

raise a considerable army. The natives are generally Mahometans, and the country produces pepper, cardamoms, ginger, murobolans, and tamarinds, which they drive a considerable trade.

• **CANARA**, a kingdom of Aita, on the coast of Malabar. The inhabitants are Gentoos, or Pagans; and there is a pagod, or temple, called Ramtrut, which is visited every year by a great number of pilgrims. Sometimes they carry the image in procession, which is more like a monkey than a man; and it is put in a vehicle like a tower, 15 feet high, at which time the streets are prodigiously crowded with people, who come to behold the ceremony. Here the custom of burning the wives with their husbands had its beginning, and is practiced to this day. This country is generally governed by a woman, who keeps her court at a town called Baydor, two days journey from the sea. She may marry whom she pleases, and is not obliged to burn with her husband, like her female subjects. They are such observers of their laws, that a robbery or murder is scarce ever heard of among them. None but the principal men are suffered to ride upon horses, mules, or elephants; and therefore the common people make use of oxen, or buffaloes. The Canarins have forts built of earth along the coast, which are garrisoned with 2 or 300 soldiers, to guard against the robberies of their neighbours. The lower grounds yield every year two crops of corn or rice; and the higher produce pepper, betel nuts, sandal wood, iron, and steel. The Portuguese clergy here live shameless lives, and make no scruple of procuring women for strangers.

CANARY-ISLANDS, were anciently called the Fortunate Islands, and are seven in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa. Their names are, Palma, Ferro, (from which the Longitude in this treatise is taken) Gomera, Teneriff, the Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added several smaller isles, as Graciosa, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce barley, sugar-canes, and excellent wine; and it is from thence that the Canary birds originally came. Lon. from 0. 5. to 5. 0. lat. from 27. 30. to 29. 30.

CANARY, Grand or Proper, is that which gives name to the other Canary Islands, and

and is furrowed near the coast miles in circumference, corn, wine, hides oxen, chickens, ducks, bridges; but The capital Lon. 2. 15. 1.

• **CANARY**, or the capital to with a bishop quiffion, and the Seven Ills on a hill, but ble. Most of two stories his cathedral is v bitants are p foil is sandy, clean. The free from the They have to bruary and M bread as wh also 12 fugor quantity of f called Palm- hence, as we termed Canar 10,000 hogth hence to Engl original inhab either in laug to their neigh Europe or Af was of an o have a consul lat. 28. 4.

CANCALLE, a Brittany, by a road. It w in 1758, in where they ships in the without loss. power; but enemies, and any other to 8 miles E. o of Paris. Lon.

CANDAHAR, a Asia, and ea same name, This is alme Persia to Ind to Persia. It tuation, and by fens and 33. 0.

and is furrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, near the coast of Africa, being about 120 miles in circumference. It abounds in corn, wine, fruit, cattle, and game, besides oxen, camels, goats, sheep, capons, hens, ducks, pigeons, and large partridges; but it is in want of wood. The capital town is of the same name. Lon. 2. 15. lat. 28. 4.

* CANARY, OF CIUDAD DI PALMAS, the capital town of the Grand Canary with a bishop's see, a tribunal of the Inquisition, and the Supreme Council of the Seven Islands. The castle is seated on a hill, but is very mean and despicable. Most of the houses are well built, two stories high, and flat-roofed, and the cathedral is very handsome. The inhabitants are gay and rich; and, as the soil is sandy, the streets are always very clean. The air is very temperate, and free from the extremes of heat and cold. They have two wheat harvests, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as snow. They have also 12 sugar-houses, in which a great quantity of sugar is made. The wine called Palm-Sack has its name from hence, as well as common sack, often termed Canary. It is computed that 70,000 hogheads are sent annually from hence to England in time of peace. The original inhabitants had no resemblance, either in language, manners, or customs, to their neighbours on the continents of Europe or Africa, and their complexion was of an olive colour. The French have a consul at this place. Lon. 2. 15. lat. 28. 4.

CANCALE, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, by the sea-side, where there is a road. It was here the English landed in 1758, in their way to St. Maloes, where they burnt a great number of ships in the harbour, and then retired without loss. This town was in their power; but they acted like generous enemies, and did no hurt to this nor any other town on the coast. It is 8 miles E. of St. Maloes, and 200 W. of Paris. Lon. 15. 48. lat. 48. 41.

CANDAHAR, a very rich, trading town of Asia, and capital of a province of the same name, in India, with 2 citadels. This is almost the only passage from Persia to India by land, and now belongs to Persia. It is extremely strong by situation, and is furrounded on all sides by fens and rocks. Lon. 85. 0. lat. 33. 0.

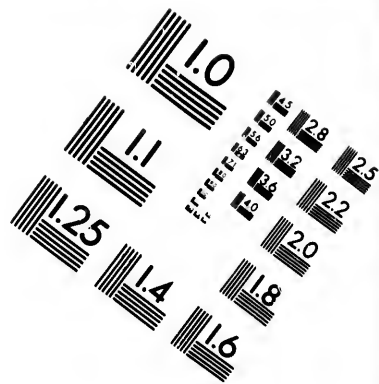
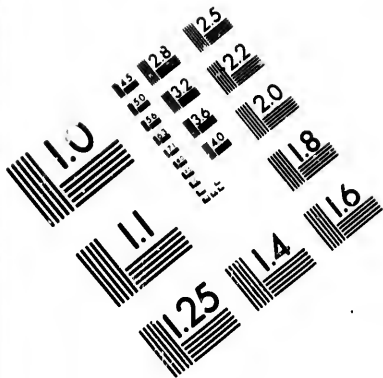
* CANDAHAR, a province of Asia, bounded on the N. by Balk, on the E. by the province of Cabul, on the S. by that of Bukor and Sageshan, and on the W. by other provinces of Persia.

CANDIA, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly called Crete, and lies to the S. of the Archipelago. The capital town is of the same name, which, though populous formerly, is now little better than a desert, there being nothing but rubbish, except at the Bazar or market-place; likewise the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats: however, the walls of the town are yet standing, which are pretty strong; and it is the see of a Greek archbishop. Here are some Greeks, a few Jews, and some Armenians, besides three or four French families, with a vice-consul. It was taken by the Turks in 1669, after above a three years siege. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians in 1692, but without effect. The product of this island is corn, wine, oil, wool, silk, and excellent honey. The air is good, as well as the water; and it is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, who bear a very good character. It is divided into three parts, the principal of which is Candia, where the Beglerbey resides; the second is Canea, where there is a Bashaw; and the third is that of Retimo, where there is another Bashaw. Mount Ida, so famous in history, is in the middle of this island, and is nothing but a huge, overgrown, ugly, sharp-pointed eminence, with not the least shadow of a landscape; no delightful grotto, no publick spring, nor no purling rivulet are to be seen thereon. It is about 200 miles in length, 50 in breadth, and 500 in circumference. It is 1250 miles from Marseilles, 500 from Constantinople, 325 from Dalmatia, in Egypt, and 250 from the Island of Cyprus. Lon. 42. 58. lat. 35. 20.

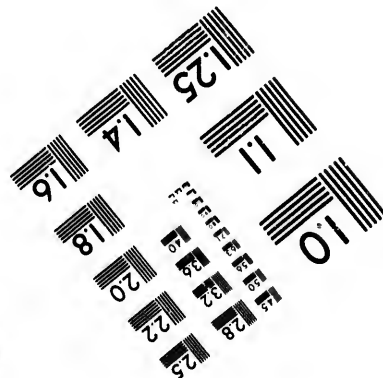
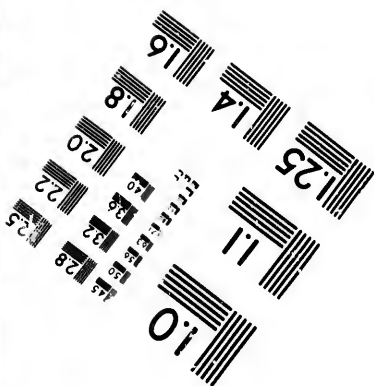
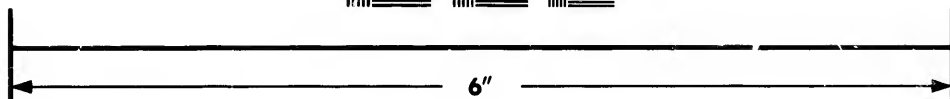
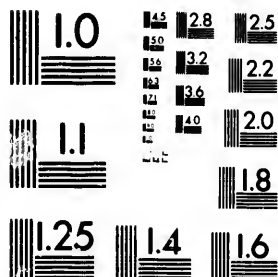
CANDISH, a considerable province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, bounded by Chitor and Malva on the N. Orisa on the E. Decan on the S. and Guzarat on the W. It is populous and rich, and abounds in cotton, rice, and indigo. Brampore is the capital town.

* CANDY, a large kingdom of Asia, in the Island of Ceylon. It contains about a quarter of the island; and, as it is encompassed about with high mountains, and covered with thick forests,



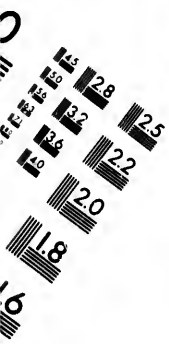


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through which the roads and paths are narrow and difficult, the king has them guarded, to prevent his subjects from going into other countries. It is full of hills, from whence rivulets proceed which are full of fish; but as they run among the rocks, they are not fit for boats: however, the inhabitants are very dexterous in turning them to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulse, and hemp. The king is absolute, and his subjects are idolaters. The capital town is of the same name.

CANDY, a town of Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the Island of Ceylon. It has been often burnt by the Portuguese when they were masters of these coasts. The houses are very poor, low, and badly furnished. Lon. 98. 30. lat. 7. 35.

CANEA, a strong and considerable town of the Island of Candia, where a Bashaw resides. It is inhabited by 1500 Turks, 2000 Greeks, some Jews, and a few French merchants, with their consul. The harbour is pretty good; but the fortifications are much out of repair. The environs of the town are admirable; being adorned with forests of olive trees mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks bordered with myrtle-trees and laurel-roses. The chief revenue of this town consists in oil olive. Lon. 4. 43. lat. 35. 28.

* **CANELLE**, or **CANE-LAND**, a large country in the Island of Ceylon, called formerly the Kingdom of Cota. It contains a great number of cantons, the principal of which are occupied by the Dutch. The chief riches of this country consists in cinnamon, of which there are large forests. There are five towns on the coast, some forts, and a great number of harbours. The rest of the countries are inhabited by the natives; and there are several rich mines, from whence they get rubies, sapphires, topazes, cats-eyes, and several other precious stones.

CANETO, a strong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, seated on the river Oglio, which was taken by the Imperialists in 1701; by the French in 1702; afterwards by the Imperialists; and then by the French in 1705. It is 20 miles W. of Mantua, and 17 E. of Cremona. Lon. 27. 55. lat. 40. 55.

CANIGAU, the highest peak of the Pyrenean Mountains, said by some to be 7440 fathoms above the level of the sea.

CANINA, the N. part of the ancient Pyrus, a province of Greece, which now belongs to the Turks, and lies off the entrance of the Gulph of Venice. The principal town is of the same name, and is seated on the sea-coast, 8 miles N. of Valona, at the foot of the mountains of Chimera. Lon. 36. 50. lat. 40. 55.

* **CANNARES**, a savage people of South-America, in the audience of Quito, in Peru. They are handsome and well-made, tho' of a red copper complexion; and the country abounds in several sorts of game: if it was cultivated, it would produce grapes, wheat, and barley.

* **CANNAT, ST.** a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Marseilles.

CANNE, anciently **CANNÆ**, the ruins of an ancient city of that name in Italy, and in Bari, a province of the kingdom of Naples. They may be seen between the mouth of the river Ofanto and the town Camosa. It was rendered famous by Hannibal, who here vanquished the Romans, and killed 40,000 men, among whom were a great number of Roman knights.

* **CANNES**, a town of France, in Provence, and in the viguerie of Grasse, seated on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, with a harbour and a castle. It is 5 miles W. of Antibes. Lon. 24. 42. lat. 43. 34.

* **CANO**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroeland, with a town of the same name. It is bounded by Zaara on the N. by the river Niger on the S. the kingdom of Agades on the W. and that of Cassina on the E. Some of the inhabitants are herdsmen, and others till the ground and dwell in villages. It produces corn, rice, and cotton. Here are also many deserts, and mountains covered with woods, in which are wild citrons, and lemon-trees. The walls and houses of the town are made of clay, and the principal inhabitants are merchants. It is 700 miles S. of Tripoli in Barbary. Lon. 33. 50. lat. 21. 5.

CANOBIO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, seated on the western bank of Lago Maggiore, or the Greater Lake, 17 miles N. N. W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 12. lat. 45. 55.

* **CANOURGE**, a town of France, in Gervaudan, and in the diocese of Mende, from which it is 8 miles.

CANSO, a sea-port town of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, in N. America, seated on

a narrow strait from Scotia from town is a fine French end time of war

* **CANSTAT**, Suabia, and berg. It is 2 miles N. fertile in wheat. 44. lat. 48.

* **CANTAL**, in Auvergne lac. It is a snow. The tal is almost of the sea.

* **CANTAZAR** kingdom of labria, with the governor. It is seated E. of Nicat 59.

* **CANTECRO** Netherlands, quarter of A principality; name, but L

CANTERBURY of the count bishop's see, monk. The structure, and for the shrines sides this there are the Roman anti much like the walls are of are also wall deep ditch of rampart of e is a large, p has a good s introduced b of Q. Elizabeth on Wednesd fair, on Sept two member on the river W. of Dover ter, and 50 don. Lon.

CANTIN CAP lantic Ocean in Africa.

CANTIRE, a p ing into the of the Isle o

- narrow streight, which separates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fishery for cod, which the French endeavour to interrupt in the time of war. Lon. 315. 35. lat. 46. 0.
- * **CANSTAT**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the river Neckar, 2 miles N. E. of Studgard, in a country fertile in wine and pastures. Lon. 26. 44. lat. 48. 51.
 - * **CANTAL**, a high mountain of France, in Auvergne, near St. Flour and Aurillac. It is almost always covered with snow. The place called Plomb-de-Cantal is almost 2500 yards above the level of the sea.
 - * **CANTAZARO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see, and where the governor of the province resides. It is seated near the sea, 17 miles S. E. of Nicastro. Lon. 34. 35. lat. 38. 59.
 - * **CANTECROIX**, a small territory of the Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp, with the title of a principality; there is a town of the same name, but Lire is the capital.
- CANTERBURY**, the capital town or city of the county of Kent, with an archbishop's see, founded by Augustine the monk. The cathedral is a large superb structure, and was once very famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket. Besides this it has 14 parish churches, and there are the remains of a great many Roman antiquities. Here is a castle much like that at Rochester, and the walls are of the same thickness; there are also walls round the town, with a deep ditch close underneath, and a great rampart of earth within. In general it is a large, populous, trading place, and has a good silk manufactory, which was introduced by the Walloons in the reign of Q. Elizabeth. It has two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on September 29, for toys. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the river Stour, 15 miles N. W. by W. of Dover, 26 S. E. by E. of Rochester, and 50 on the same point from London. Lon. 18. 50. lat. 51. 16.
- CANTIN CAPE**, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the Coast of Morocco, in Africa. Lon. 7. 35. lat. 33. 9.
- CANTIRE**, a peninsula of Scotland, stretching into the Irish sea, and which lies W. of the Isle of Arran.

- CANTON**, a large, populous, wealthy city and sea-port town of the province of Quantong in China. It is seated on the banks of one of the finest rivers in the empire, and it is deep enough for large vessels to come up to this place, where all the curiosities of China are brought. They have manufactures of their own, especially in silk stuffs, and the number of tradesmen is incredible. It yields a fine prospect going up the river, being almost surrounded with green fields mixed with pleasant groves and little hills one above another. It consists of three towns, divided by very high walls, and is about as large as Paris. The streets are long and strait, are paved with flagstones, and adorned with several triumphal arches. There are also Bazars, or covered market-places, full of shops. The houses are only a ground floor, built with earth, or ornamented with bricks, and covered with tiles; however, the shops give it a very neat look. The better sort of people are carried about in chairs; but the common sort walk bare-footed and bare-headed; and their goods are carried by porters, for they have no waggons. At the end of every street there is a barrier, which is shut up every evening, as well as the gates of the city; so that people are obliged to be at home early. The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many live and die. The number of inhabitants is computed at 1,000,000. Lon. 230. 5. lat. 25. 20.
- * **CANTONS** are the divisions of several countries; and particularly Switzerland is divided into districts so called.
- CANTZ**, a town of Silesia, 6 miles W. of Breslau. Lon. 34. 15. lat. 51. 6.
- CAORLO**, a small island in the Gulph of Venice, on the coast of Friuli, 20 miles S. W. of Aquileia, and is subject to Venice. The air is wholesome, and it has a town of the same name, with a bishop's see.
- CAPACIO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is 16 miles S. of Salerno. Lon. 32. 51. lat. 40. 40.
- * **CAPALITA**, a large town of N. America, and in the province of Guaxaca. The country round about it is full of sheep, cattle, and excellent fruit.
 - * **CADENAC**, a town of France, in Quercy, seated on a craggy rock, and almost surrounded by the river Lot.

CAPE BRETON. See BRETON CAPE.

CAPE-COAST CASTLE, a fortress of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, and the chief that the English have in these parts. It is a strong place, and furnished with good rooms, and makes a handsome appearance, having a turret on the top. Very near there is a round tower, seated on a hill, and furnished with great guns. Just by the castle is a negro town, which is the best built of any upon the coast: however, the inhabitants here, as well as in other parts, go quite naked, except a clout or cloth, to cover what decency obliges them to hide. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 4. 40.

CAPE OF GOOD-HOPE, the South extremity of Africa, first discovered by the Portuguese. It is now in the hands of the Dutch, who have built a good town and fort here; and it is the capital of the settlements among the Hottentots, and inhabited by Dutch and French refugees, who have made it a delightful place, with charming gardens, full of fruit trees of various kinds, as well as kitchen herbs, and very beautiful flowers. The Hottentots are reckoned the nastiest people in the known world, and they have little or no religion. They are not so black as the negroes, and yet appear so, because they daub themselves with grease mixed with foot. All their dress consists in a skin which they throw over their shoulders, and a clout to hide their nakedness; but the women are provided with one by nature, of a considerable length, and in this they differ from all other women in the world. They have many strange customs, that are too long to enumerate: however, I shall mention one or two. They deprive all the males of one testicle, for which they can give no reason, except custom. At a wedding all the company, both men and women, sit in a ring, and one of their old men besprinkles each with his urine. The girls, from their infancy to 12 years of age, wear bull-rushes tied in rings about their legs, from the knee to the ankle, and after that they are changed for rings made of the skins of sheep, or calves, and some grown women have above 100 of these upon each leg, one above another: these some superficial travellers have taken for guts. They are very fond, like other savages, of necklaces and bracelets, which are of much better materials than before the Europeans came among them; for now their

beads are either of brass or glass. The men always distinguish themselves by the bladders of the wild beasts they have killed, and they blow them up and fasten them to their hair. They are so nasty in their eating, that they greedily devour the guts of their animals without emptying them. They have a great many animals, fruits, and vegetables, to be found in no other place, or not far from thence. The rhinoceroses have two horns on their noses, one above another; whereas those of Asia have but one. Sea or river horses are common, and they have some resemblance to an elephant in the form of the legs, and in their hides, which are without hair; and, with regard to shape he resembles a rhinoceros; he has four tuks, that is, two on each side, the one crooked, the other straight, which are as large as oxen horns, being a foot and a half long, and of the weight of ten pounds: this far surpasses ivory for all curious works. The afs is one of the most beautiful creatures ever seen; for the body, neck, legs, and indeed all other parts, are adorned with stripes of several colours. They have several kinds of goats of divers colours, and a sort of an elk, with straight horns, and without branches; with many other curious animals which we have not room to describe. The English were once in possession of this country, which they afterwards abandoned for St. Helena. In short, in this settlement there is great plenty of excellent wines, corn, and fruits; as also cattle, venison, poultry, and fish, which render it a delightful place to dwell in. The principal inconvenience is the violent storms they are subject to, both in winter and summer. Lon. 37. 44. lat. S. 34. 40.

* CAPE-FRANCIS, so called, is a harbour in the island of St. Domingo, belonging to the French; and near it there is a town, which becomes more considerable every day.

* CAPE-PALMAS, a promontory on the ivory coast of Guinea, in Africa. Lon. 11. 50. lat. 4. 30.

CAPE-TREFF-POINTS, a promontory on the gold coast of Guinea, in Africa. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 4. 50.

CAPE-VERDE, a considerable promontory on the W. coast of Africa, which was discovered by the Portuguese in 1474. On each side are two great rivers, viz. Senegal to the N. and Gambria to the S. The country near it is inhabited by negroes.

groes, who ships that most dreadful are as ugly children on over their lives as the selves in public. lat. 14. 15. BIA.

* CAPELLE, dy, and in from Gulse. niards in 1 year after. mol.fhd.

* CAPESTAN Languedoc, bonne, near royal canal.

CAPESTANATA vines of Italy, bound of Venice, Barri, on the the farther by the count of Hither Atry, without a hot air; rivers is fatal town is

CAPO-FINO, territory of cattle on its is a small 13 miles E.

* CAPO D'IST Italy, in with a bishop Venetians. temperate; in wine and Trieste, and 31. 35. lat.

CAPPADOCIA Lesser Asia, no modern Turks have was, Trebiz

* CAPELL Cuthire, in N. of Car Holy Thuff Michaelmas, CAPRAIA, an Sea, to the it depends. has a town, defence. It

- groes, who are willing to traffick with ships that touch there. They are of a most dreadful aspect, and the women are as ugly as the men. They carry the children on their backs, and suckle them over their shoulders. They are as lascivious as they are ugly, prostituting themselves in public to strangers. Lon. 356. o. lat. 14. 15. See SENEGAL and GAMBIA.
- * **CAFELLE**, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the Tierrahe, 8 miles from from Guise. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1636; but was retaken the year after. The fortifications are demolished. Lon. 21. 31. lat. 49. 58.
- * **CAFESTAN**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Narbonne, near the river Aude and the royal canal. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 43. 35.
- * **CAPITINATA**, one of the Twelve Provinces of the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, bounded on the N. by the Gulph of Venice, on the E. by the Terra di Barri, on the S. by the Basilicata and the Farther Principato, and on the W. by the county di Molise and a small part of Hither Abuzzo. It is a level country, without trees, with a sandy soil, and a hot air; however, the land near the rivers is fertile in pastures. The capital town is Manfredonia.
- * **CAPO-FINO**, a large barren rock in the territory of the Genoese, which has a castle on its eastern peak. Near it there is a small harbour of the same name, 13 miles E. by S. of Genoa.
- * **CAPO D'ISTRIA**, a considerable town of Italy, in Istria, on the Gulph of Trieste, with a bishop's see, and subject to the Venetians. The air is wholesome and temperate; its principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is 8 miles S. of Trieste, and 25 N. W. of Pitmo. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 45. 48.
- * **CAPPADOCIA** was anciently a part of Lesser Asia, now called Natolia. It has no modern name in general; but the Turks have four begherbeglics, called Siwas, Trebizond, Marafeli, and Cogni.
- * **CAFFEL CUNNON**, a village in Cardiganhire, in S. Wales, 15 miles E. by N. of Cardigan, with two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and the Thursday after Michaelmas, for cattle, horses, and sheep.
- * **CAPRAIA**, an isle of Italy, in the Tuscan Sea, to the N. E. of Corsica, on which it depends. It is pretty populous, and has a town, with a strong castle for its defence. It is about 15 miles in circum-

- ference. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 43. 15'
- * **CAPRAROLA**, one of the most magnificent palaces in Italy, is seated on a hill, in Ronciglione, whose foot is watered by the river Tircia. It was built by cardinal Farnese, and has five fronts, in the middle of which is a round court, and yet all the rooms are square, and well-proportioned. It is 27 m. N.W. of Rome.
- * **CAPRI**, an island of the Mediterranean in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, over against Sorrento, famous for being the retreat of the Emperor Tiberius. A vast quantity of quails come here every year, which make the principal revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the Bishop of Quails. It is five miles in length, and two in breadth, and is 3 miles S. of Viterbo, and 2 N. of Rome. Capri is the capital town.
- * **CAPRI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in an island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle garrisoned by the inhabitants. It was once a delightful place, and embellished with variety of magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. Lon. 31. 41. lat. 40. 31.
- * **CAPUA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with an archbishop's see. It is 2 miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. It is the place where Hannibal and his officers trilled away their time in pleasures, during which the Romans recovered from their consternation after the battle of Cannæ. It was taken by the Allied army in 1707; and is seated on the river Volturno, 15 miles N. of Naples, 25 W. of Benevento, and 95 S. of Rome. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 41. 7.
- * **CAPUL**, an island in Asia, and one of the Philippines, 8 miles in compass. It is both fertile and pleasant.
- * **CARACAS**, **CARACOS**, or **ST. JOHN DE LEON**, a considerable town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Venezuela. It is rich, and situated in a plain abounding in cattle, and coconuts, of which chocolate is made. It was plundered by the French in 1679. Lon. 312. 35. lat. 9. 40.
- * **CARAMANIA**, a considerable province of Turkey in Asia, and in the S. part of Natolia. Most of the houses have turnets for contrived, as to cool the rooms in summer. Satalia is the capital town.
- * **CARAMANTA**, a town in S. America,

capital of a province of the same name, in the audience of Santa Fe, and in Terra Firma. Lon. 305. 0. lat. 5. 28.

- * **CARAMANTA**, a province of S. America, which lies on both sides the river Cauca; and is bounded on the N. by the district of Carthagená, on the E. by New Granada, on the S. by Popayan, and on the W. by the same, and by the audience of Panama. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and there are rivulets from whence the natives get very good salt.

CARARA, a small town of Italy, in the dutchy of Massa, between the town of Massa and Sarzana, and five miles from each. Near this place there are several quarries of marble, of divers colours, from whence it probably took its name. It is seated in a handsome plain, three miles from the sea. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 44. 1.

CARASU-MESTRO, a river of Romania, in Turkey, which takes its rise in Mount Rhodolpho, and it falls into the Archipelago.

CARASU, a river of Natolia, in Asia, which rises in Great Caramania, crosses part of Aladula, and at length falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The water of this river is so cold, that when Alexander the Great bathed in it, it threw him into a dangerous disease. The emperor Barbarossa was killed by it on his return from the Holy-Land, in the year 1100.

- * **CARASUI**, a famous lake in Eulgaría, and in the country of the Dobusian-Tartars. It is said to be 55 miles in circumference, and to contain several small islands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from the place where it falls into the Black Sea.

- * **CARAVACCA**, or, **THE CROSS OF CARAVACCA**, is a town of Spain, seated among the mountains near the river Segura in Murcia, on the confines of Andalusía and New Castile. They pretend to have a cross here, which was brought by an angel to a priest, who was going to say mass to a Moorish king; therefore it is no wonder that it should perform miracles. It is 50 miles N. W. of Carthagená. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 38. 5.

CARAVANS generally consist of a great number of merchants, with their camels and horses, on which they carry their merchandize to distant countries. They

chiefly travel in this manner for their mutual defence, especially when they pass over the Deserts of Arabia and Africa: however, there are some who go from Russia to China, from Persia to India, and many other places, in all which it would be dangerous to travel in small companies.

CARAVANSARAYS, are a sort of public inns built on great roads, for the accommodation of caravans; which are the more necessary, because there is no inns for passengers as in Europe. Some of these are very magnificent; and there are people who attend, to accommodate travellers: however there is no furniture, and in some places there are no other provisions but what the caravans bring along with them. There are many of these in the great towns of Asia and Africa, especially in the Turkish and Persian dominions. They are generally built in the form of a square, and round a quadrangle, like a college.

CARBON, anciently the Alpheus, one of the principal rivers of the Morea, in European Turkey.

CARCASSONE, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is divided into the Higher and Lower town by the river Aude. In the Upper there is a strong castle and the cathedral church. The Lower is almost square, and very regularly built. They have manufactures of all sorts of cloth, which makes the inhabitants very rich. It is seated on the river Aude, 15 miles W. of Narbonne, 48 S. E. of Toulouze, 37 N. E. of Foix, and 400 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 1. lat. 43. 11.

CARDIFF, a town of S. Wales, in Glamorganshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on June 29, September 8, and November 30, for cattle. It is seated on the river Tawe, over which there is a handsome bridge, and is a large, compact, well-built town, having a castle, a wall, and four gates. It has a considerable trade with Bristol; for vessels of small burden can come to the bridge. At present it has but one church, the water having destroyed the other. The constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, whom they call mayor; besides him, there are two bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 12 common-councilmen, 2 serjeants at mace, and 8 constables. It contains 2 parishes, and about

900 houses, streets. Here the county a member to parliament-works. of Cowbridge and 163 W. lat. 51. 30.

CARDIGAN, a shire in S. W. Saturdays, and April 5. lar's ware; the same and tuated on th there is a har veral arches. the affizes ar kept. The it has but on ber to parliament. St. David's, W. N. W. of 52. 15.

- * **CARDIGANS** 42 m. in leng upon the co bounds it on the E. and M Carmarthen more pleasn other parts and S. there It contains 3 tants, 64 par and sends of There are s rising in the but the Tlvy with veins of of which last silver. The several times to ticularly S. 2000. a mor which enable ver water to venturers ha but have fai stock. An a firmed there try; but he ters, as some for there a nals to be f

CARDONA, a Spain, in Ca and the title is an inexha

900 houses, formed into broad paved streets. Here the assizes and sessions for the county are held; and it sends one member to parliament. Near it are some iron-works. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Cowbridge, 36 S. W. of Monmouth, and 163 W. of London. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 51. 30.

CARDIGAN, a principal town of Cardigan-shire in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Feb. 13, and April 5, for small horses and pedlar's ware; Sept. 8, and Nov. 19, for the same and cattle. It is pleasantly situated on the river Tivy, over which there is a handsome stone bridge with several arches. It is the shire town where the assizes are held, and the county goal kept. The shire-hall is well built; and it has but one church. It sends one member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 33 miles N. E. by E. of St. David's, 36 N. of Pembroke, and 138 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 12. 55. lat. 52. 15.

• **CARDIGANSHIRE**, a county in S. Wales, 42 m. in length, and 20 in breadth, being upon the coast of the Irish sea, which bounds it on the W. Radnorshire is on the E. and Merionethshire on the N. and Carmarthenshire on the S. The air is more pleasant, and milder here than in other parts of Wales: and to the W. and S. there are plains fruitful in corn. It contains 3150 houses, 35380 inhabitants, 64 parishes, and 4 market-towns; and sends one member to parliament. There are several small rivers, which, rising in the mountains, fall into the sea, but the Tivy is the principal. It abounds with veins of lead and silver ore; a ton of which last will yield 70 or 80 ounces of silver. The mines have been worked several times to great advantage; and particularly Sir Hugh Middleton cleared 2000l. a month for several years together, which enabled him to bring the New River water to London. Some private adventurers have attempted to work them, but have failed for want of a sufficient stock. An ancient British writer has affirmed there were beavers in this country; but he bestowed this name on otters, as some natural historians have done, for there are now plenty of these animals to be found near the river.

CARDONA, a handsome strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a strong castle, and the title of a duchy. Near it there is an inexhaustible mountain of salt of

several colours, as red, white, carnation, and green; but when washed it becomes white. Nothing can be more pleasant to behold than this mountain when the sun shines upon it. There are also vineyards which produce excellent wine, and very lofty pine-trees. It is seated on an eminence near the river Cardenero, 37 miles N. E. of Taragona, and 37 S. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 19. 10. Lat. 41. 42.

CARDUEL, or **CARDUELIA**, a country of Asia, lying between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. Tefis is the capital town.

* **CAREK**, an island of Asia in the Persian Gulph, about 10 miles in circumference. It is 125 miles S. of Builerah.

CARELIA, a province of Finland, and the eastern part of it. It is divided into Swedish Carelia, and Muscovite Carelia. The capital of this last is Povenza. Swedish Carelia is divided into Finland Carelia, whose capital is Wieburg, and Carelia Kexholm, whose capital is Kexholm, or Calegorod. The Swedes and Muscovites have often disputed about this country, but almost all now belongs to the latter.

CARELSKROON, a sea-port town of Sweden, in Blekingia, or Bleking, on the Baltick Sea, with a very good harbour, defended by two forts. It was built in 1679, and is very populous, with arsenals for the marine: the house of the director-general of the admiralty is in this town, and here the Swedes lay up their royal navy. Lon. 33. 35. Lat. 56. 15.

CARENTAN, a town of France in Lower Normandy, and in the Coutentin, with an ancient castle, 8 miles from the sea. It is 20 miles N. E. of Coutances, 20 W. of Bayeux, and 95 W. of Rouen. Lon. 16. 20. Lat. 49. 20.

* **CARGAPOL**, a town of Muscovy, in the Province of Dwina, and capital of a territory of the same name, 120 miles S. W. of Archangel. Lon. 53. 35. Lat. 63. 0.

CARIATI, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples and province of Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is 2 miles from the gulph of Taranto, 25 N. of St. Severina, 22 S. of Rossano, and 37 N. E. of Cosenza. Lon. 34. 50. Lat. 39. 38.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, are islands of America in the West-Indies, divided among several European nations, of which Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Kitts, Antigua, Nevis,

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Nevis, and several smaller, belong to the English; Hispaniola, to the Spaniards and French; Cuba, which is the largest, to the Spaniards; Martinico, to the French; Eustatia, to the Dutch; besides many others as will be taken notice of in their proper places.

CARIBBEES, the original inhabitants of the Caribbee Islands, who are now almost rooted out, except in some that are not possessed by the Europeans. They have generally been accounted cannibals or men-eaters, but very falsely. They are of a melancholy, thoughtful, and idle disposition, and generally live a long while. They are of a copper colour, with long black coarse hair, and beardless, like the rest of the native Americans. They went stark naked before the coming of the Europeans; but now those that live the same islands with them are a more modest. They have several laws without any regard to confanguinity; but as for their religion it is hard to say what it is.

CARIBEANA, now called **PARIA**, or **NEW ANDALUSIA**, a country in S. America: the inhabitants have much the same customs as the Caribbees.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont in Italy, with the title of a principality. It is in a district of the same name, which is very fertile and pleasant. It was taken by the French in 1544, who demolished the fortifications, but spared the castle. It was also taken and retaken in 1691; and is seated on the river Po, 8 miles S. of Turin, and 15 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 25. 20. Lat. 44. 45.

CARINOLA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a bishop's see. The air is very unwholesome. It is seated near Mount Mafico, 15 miles N. W. of Capua, and 27 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 31. 35. Lat. 41. 15.

CARINTHIA, a province of Germany, in the dominions of Austria, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by Austria, on the E. by Styria, on the S. by Carniola and Friuli, and on the W. by Tirol, and the archbishoprick of Salzburg. It produces no wine, but abounds in corn, and the greatest part belongs to the house of Austria; the rest to the bishop of Bamberg, the count of Ungnad, and the archbishop of Salzburg. Clagenfurt is the capital town.

CARIPOUS, a people of S. America, inhabiting a country to the N. of the river

of the Amazons, who are always at war with the Caribbees. They are brisk, bold, courageous, and very well disposed, considering they are savages.

CARIBBROOK CASTLE, seated in the middle of the Isle of Wight, and is the place where Charles I. was imprisoned in 1647. Lon. 16. 5. Lat. 50. 40.

CARISTO, a town of Greece in the eastern part of the island of Negropont, with a bishop's see, and is seated near Cape Loro. Lon. 42. 50. Lat. 38. 6.

CARLINGFORD, a sea-port town of Ireland, seated on Carlingford-Bay, in the county of Louth and province of Ulster, 22 miles N. of Drogheda. Lon. 11. 12. Lat. 54. 5.

CARLISLE, a town or city of Cumberland, of which it is capital, with a market on Saturdays; and four fairs, viz. Aug. 26, for horned cattle and Linen; Sept. 19, for horses and horned cattle; and on the first and second Saturdays after Oct. 10, for Scotch horned cattle. It is a place of great antiquity, and is seated at the confluence of several rivers, which almost encompass it. The river Peterill being on the E. Cauda on the W. and Eden on the N. which soon after falls into the sea. It is surrounded with walls, and fortified with a castle, which stands on the West side of the town: the houses are well-built, and the cathedral church is a stately structure, with curious workmanship. It is a place of some trade in fustians, and sends two members to parliament. The gates are called Irish, English, and Scotch. It is 60 miles S. of Edinburgh, 70 N. of Lancaster, and 301 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 11. 5. Lat. 54. 45. The Piets, or Roman wall, runs from hence to Newcastle, of which there are still some remains, and from which it is 60 miles distant to the W. and from Berwick-upon-Tweed 80 S. W. It was possessed by the rebels in 1745, and was retaken by the D. of Cumberland 25 days afterwards, that is Dec. 10.

CARLOSTAD, or **CARLSTAD**, a town of Sweden in Wermeland, seated on the Lake Waner, 133 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 31. 40. Lat. 59. 16.

CARLOSTAD, or **CARLSTADT**, a town of Hungary, capital of Croatia, and is the usual residence of the governors of the province. It is seated on the river Kulp, 8 miles E. of Meteling, 22 W. of Zagrah, and 140 S. of Vienna. It is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 33. 30. Lat.

Lat. 45. 34. augmented th it was never

* **CARLOW** 1717, ry, in Selave concluded li Christians in W. side of Peterwaradin and 50 S. 1 Lat. 45. 25. **CARLSTADT**, circle of Fr Wurtzburgh 14 miles N 25. Lat. 50

CARMAGNOL mont, which has a strong and was taken and retaken year. It is 17 S. E. of Lon. 25. 20

CARMARTHE northshire markets on and six fairs 12, Sept. 9 for cattle, h is pleasantly river Toway stone bridge up to unloading, and are held. I wall and a sent a consi member to S. E. of Car rock, and Lon. 13. 10

* **CARMARTH** Wales, 48 N and bounds N. St. G Brecknock E. and Pen fruitful in c pleasant an also wood, salmon, wh air is pretty being so mo It contains tants, 145 and sends ene for the town. It

Lat. 45. 34. The emperor Charles VI. augmented the fortifications in 1733, and it was never conquered by the Turks.

* CARLOWITZ, a small town of Hungary, in Slavonia, remarkable for a peace concluded here between the Turks and Christians in 1669. It is seated on the W. side of the Danube, 5 miles from Peterwaradin, 32 N. W. of Belgrade, and 50 S. E. of Elnöck. Lon. 57. 43. Lat. 45. 25.

CARPSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishoprick of Wurtzburg, seated on the river Main, 14 miles N. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 27. 25. lat. 50. 0.

CARMAGNOLA, a town of Italy in Piedmont, which gives title to a count. It has a strong citadel. It is a trading place, and was taken by the French in 1691, and retaken by prince Eugene the same year. It is seated on a small river, which runs into the Po 12 miles S. of Turin, 17 S. E. of Pignerol, and 25 N. of Coni. Lon. 25. 20. Lat. 44. 45.

CARMARTHEN, the capital town of Carmarthenshire in S. Wales, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, viz. June 3, July 10, Aug. 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 6, and Nov. 14, all for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Toway, over which there is a large stone bridge, to which small vessels come up to unload their woads. It is a corporation, and the place where the assizes are held. It was once fortified with a wall and a strong castle, and is at present a considerable place, sending one member to parliament. It is 24 miles S. E. of Cardigan, 42 W. by N. of Brecknock, and 206 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 10. Lat. 51. 50.

* CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 43 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and bounded by Cardiganshire on the N. St. George's Channel on the S. Brecknock and Glamorganshires on the E. and Pembrokeshire on the W. It is fruitful in corn and grass, having many pleasant and rich meadows; and it has also wood, coal, and sea-fish, especially salmon, which is exceeding good. The air is pretty mild and wholesome, it not being so mountainous as other counties. It contains 2765 houses, 16590 inhabitants, 145 parishes, 8 market-towns, and sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the shire town. It is watered with several rivers

and small streams. The chief town is Carmarthen.

* CARMEL, a high mountain in Palestine, noted for being the retreat of the prophet Elias, and a monastery of Carmelites. It is covered with shrubs and groves, which shelter game of every kind; about it there are several villages belonging to the Arabs.

CARMON, a town of Italy in Friuli, and in the county of Goritz, seated on a mountain near the river Indri. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 7 miles N. W. of Goritz. Lon. 31. 8. lat. 46. 15.

CARMONA, an ancient town of Spain in Andalusia. The gate, which is towards Seville, is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is seated in a fertile country, 15 miles E. of Seville. Lon. 12. 52. lat. 37. 24.

CARNARVON, a town of Carnarvonshire in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Feb. 25, May 16, Aug. 4, and Dec. 5, for cattle and pedlar's ware. It is commodiously seated on the sea-shore, and has a prospect into the Isle of Anglesea: it is a place of great strength, as well by nature as art, being surrounded on all sides, except the E. with the sea and two rivers. It had a strong castle, which is now in ruins; and has only one parish church, but the houses and streets are tolerably handsome. It has the title of an earldom, and sends one member to parliament: is governed by the constable of the castle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is 7 miles S. W. of Bangor, 18 S. W. of Aberconway, and 251 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 10. lat. 53. 20.

* CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 50 miles in length, 13 in breadth, and bounded on the N. and W. by the sea, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the E. by Denbighshire. The air is sharp and cold, it being full of high mountains, lakes, and rocks; however, there are several fruitful bottoms and pleasant valleys, which feed sheep, cattle, and goats; and its rivers are full of fish. It contains 2765 houses, 16790 inhabitants, 63 parishes, and 6 market-towns. The highest mountain is called Snowden-Hill, which is boggy on the top, and has two lakes full of fish. The sheep, which feed on the sides of it, yield the sweetest mutton in Wales. It sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Carnarvon, which is the principal town. * CAR-

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- **CARNERO**, the name of a part of the Gulph of Venice, which extends from the western side of Istria to the island of Groffa, and to the coasts of Morlakkia.
- CARNIA**, a province of Turkey in Europe, in Lower Albania, called Alfos Despotat.
- CARNIOLA**, a considerable province of Germany, in the territories of the house of Austria, bounded on the N. by Carinthia and Styria, on the E. by Slavonia and Croatia, on the S. by Morlakkia and Istria, and on the W. by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, and yet produces corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital town.
- CAROLINA**, a large country of N. America, comprehending N. and S. Carolina and Georgia, which are English settlements. It is bounded on the N. by Virginia, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Spanish Florida, and on the W. by Louisiana, lying between 30 and 35 degrees N. Lat. The chief produce is tobacco, indigo, and rice; but they are attempting to breed silk worms for the production of silk. They have a much more extensive trade than formerly, and it is still capable of great improvements. The animals, trees, fruits, and plants, are much the same as in Virginia; such as a wild animal resembling a bull, with very long hair, short legs, large bodies, and great bunches on their backs near the shoulders. Their horns are black and short, and they have a great beard under their muzzels, and so much hair on their heads, that it hides their eyes, which gives them a hideous look. They have bears, whose flesh is esteemed good eating; and they make hams of their legs. Besides these they have cat-a-mountains, wild cats, wolves, a sort of tygers, beavers, otters, musk-rats, possums, raccoons, minxes, water-rats, a kind of rabbits, elks, different from the European, stags, fallow deer, several sorts of squirrels, foxes, and two sorts of rats. The birds are so numerous, that it would be tedious even to mention their names, as well belonging to the land as water; and there are many sorts of fish, quite unknown in these parts of the world. Their fruits and trees are much the same as in Virginia, and they have some of the best kind of fruits transplanted from Europe, which thrive very well. The native Americans are of the same shape, colour, and stature, as in other parts of America; they being all of a red cop-

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- per complexion, with coarse black hair, and no beards; and here, as in other places, each man has several wives. The other commodities of Carolina not yet mentioned, are corn, naval stores, and skins; which last they purchase of the native Americans.
- CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS**, are those which divide Hungary and Transylvania from Poland.
- **CARPENTER LAND**, a country of Asia to the S. of New Guiney, and in New Holland, of which we know but little. The natives are all blacks, and paint their bodies; but whether for ornament or terror is uncertain. They have the worst features of any people in the world yet known: they are much tormented with flies, and, perhaps, on that account keep them almost shut. Their hair is frizzled, and all that have been yet seen, want two of their fore teeth. They live chiefly on shell-fish, which they get on the shore; and they have no houses, or at least none that the sailors could see.
- CARPENTRAS**, a town of France in Provence, and capital of Venaissin, with a bishop's see, and a Jewish synagogue. It is subject to the pope, and is seated on the river Aupon, at the foot of a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Orange, and 12 N. E. of Avignon. Lon. 22. 43. lat. 44. 4.
- CARPI**, a town of Italy in the dutchy of Modena, with a strong castle, and the title of a principality. It is 8 miles N. of Modena, 13 N. E. of Reggio, and 12 S. W. of Mirandola. Lon. 28. 25. lat. 44. 45.
- CARPI**, a town of Italy in the Veronese, memorable for a victory gained by the Imperialists over the French in 1701. It is seated on the river Adige, 24 miles S. E. of Verona, and is subject to the Venetians. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 45. 10.
- **CARPIO**, a town of Spain in Andalusia, seated on the river Guadalquiver, with the title of a marquifate.
- CARRAVEIRA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see. Lon. 40. 0. lat. 40. 27.
- CARRICK**, a county of Scotland, bounded by the Fryth of Clyde on the N. W. and Galloway on the S. Bargeny is the capital town.
- CARRICK ON SURF**, a town of Ireland in the county of Tipperary and province of Munster, 14 miles N. W. of Waterford. Lon. 10. 11. lat. 52. 16.

- CARRICK-FERRIS**, the county of Ulster, which town, and is place, with and which fe ment. It is channel of the E. of Antrim. Lon. 11. 20.
- CARS**, OF KAR town of Asia nia, seated on with a forti impregnable. Erzerum, a Lon. 61. 35.
- **CARSCHI**, a tary, and in very fertile co lous trading p
- CARTAMA**, a t dom of Grau pretty confide foot of a mou dala-medina, and 25 S. W. lat. 36. 40.
- CARTESURA**, Indies, and ca va, in an islan
- CARTERET**, a S. Carolina.
- CARTHAGENA**, of Spain in the capital of a t It was built b general, and It has the bet it has nothing b bishop's see is was taken by the duke of Ven wards. It is same name, 2 17. 6. lat. 37
- CARTHAGENA** town of S. A province of t of Terra Firr one of the The entrance only one ship it is defended venues of th Granada and here; besides especially in English 1585 who found a

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CARRICK-FERGUS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim and province of Ulster, which is a borough and market-town, and is a very rich and populous place, with a good harbour and a castle, and which sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a bay of the Irish channel of the same name: is 14 miles E. of Antrim, and 85 N. of Dublin. Lon. 11. 20. lat. 54. 45.

CARS, or **KARS**, a considerable and strong town of Asia in Armenia, or Turcomania, seated on a river of the same name, with a fortified castle, which is almost impregnable. It is 120 miles N. E. of Erzerum, and 100 S. of Trabifond. Lon. 61. 35. lat. 41. 30.

* **CARSCHI**, a large town of Asia in Tartary, and in Bokaria. It is seated in a very fertile country, and is a very populous trading place.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, which was formerly pretty considerable. It is seated at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala-medina, 8 miles N. W. of Malaga, and 25 S. W. of Antequera. Lon. 13. 5. lat. 36. 40.

CARTESURA, a town of Asia in the East-Indies, and capital of the empire of Java, in an island of the same name.

CARTERET, a county of N. America, in S. Carolina.

CARTHAGENA, a famous sea-port town of Spain in the kingdom of Murcia, and capital of a territory of the same name. It was built by Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and was named after Carthage. It has the best harbour in all Spain, but it has nothing very considerable; for the bishop's see is transferred to Toledo. It was taken by Sir John Leek in 1706, but the duke of Berwick retook it afterwards. It is seated on a gulph of the same name, 27 miles S. of Murcia. Lon. 17. 6. lat. 37. 36.

CARTHAGENA, a large, rich, and strong town of S. America, and capital of a province of the same name on the coast of Terra Firma, with a bishop's see, and one of the best harbours in America. The entrance into this is so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time; and it is defended by three forts. All the revenues of the K. of Spain from New Granada and Terra Firma, are brought here; besides, it carries on a great trade, especially in pearls. It was taken by the English 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty: but admiral

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Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the harbour, was obliged to abandon the siege, on account of the want of skill in the commanders of the land-forces, and the sickness that was among them, not to mention the difference between the admiral and general. Lon. 302. 10. lat. 10. 30.

CARTHAGE, a famous town in Africa, which once disputed the empire of the world with Rome, but it was at length levelled with the ground by the Romans, and some of the ruins are yet to be seen on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, 30 miles N. W. of Tunis, and 350 E. of Algiers, near a promontory, still called Cape Carthage. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 36. 30.

CARTHAGO, now a considerable town of N. America in Mexico, in the province of Costarica, with a bishop's see, and a Spanish governor. It is a very rich trading-place, and is 360 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 296. 15. lat. 9. 5.

CARTMEL, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs on Whit-monday and the first Tuesday after October 23, for pedlars ware. It is seated among the hills called Carmel-Fells, not far from the sea, and near the river Kent. It is adorned with a very handsome church, built in the form of a cross like a cathedral. The market is well supplied with corn, sheep, and fish. It is 12 miles N. by W. of Lancaster, and 260 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 54. 15.

CARWAR, a town of Asia, on the coast of Malabar in the E. Indies, and where the E. India company have a factory, which is fortified with two bastions. The valleys about it abound in corn and pepper, which last is the best in the E. Indies. The woods on the mountains abound with quadrupedes, such as tygers, wolves, monkeys, wild hogs, deer, elks, and a sort of beeves of a prodigious size. One of these being killed, the four quarters weighed above a ton weight, besides head, hide, and guts. The horns were 23 inches in circumference about the roots, and the marrowbones were so large that the marrow was taken out with a silver table-spoon, but the flesh was not so good as common beef. There are three kinds of tygers in the woods; the smallest is not above two feet high, and is the fiercest. The second sort is about three feet high, and hunts deer, wild hogs, and a little creature called pissay; this has the

the shape of a deer, and the head of a hog, and has also two long tusks growing upward from the nether jaw, like a wild boar. It has likewise two long sharp teeth, which grow downward from the upper jaw, and reach to the under part of the lower jaw. It is very harmless and fearful, feeds on grass and herbs, and is of the size of a cat. The largest tigers are about three feet and an half high, and attack men very seldom. The religion of the natives is Paganism; and they have a great many strange and superstitious customs. It is 60 miles S. of Goa. Lon. 73. 0. lat. 15. 0.

CASA DEL CAMPO, a palace belonging to the king of Spain, seated on the W. side of Madrid in New Castle, directly opposite the castle on the other side of the river. It is a delightful place, and has an enchanting grove.

CASAL, a strong town of Italy in Montferrat, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1640; and the D. of Mantua sold it to the French in 1681. In 1695 it was taken by the Allies, who demolished the fortifications, but the French retook it, and fortified it again. The K. of Sardinia became master of it in 1706, from whom the French took it in 1745; however, the K. of Sardinia got possession again in 1746. It is seated on the river Po, 37 miles N. E. of Turin, 35 S. W. of Milan, and 50 N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 26. 4. lat. 45. 7.

CASAL-MAGGIORE, a small strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the river Po, 20 miles S. E. of Cremona, and 15 N. of Parma. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 45. 6.

CASAN, a considerable town of Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name in the Russian empire, with a strong castle, a citadel, and an archbishop's see. The country about is very fertile in all sorts of fruits, corn, and pulse. It carries on a great trade in furs, and furnishes wood for the building of ships. The kingdom is bounded on the N. by Permian, on the E. by Siberia, on the S. by the river Wolga, and on the W. by the province of Moscow. Lon. 69. 0. lat. 55. 38.

* **CASBA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, seated in a fertile plain, 5 miles from Tunis.

CASRIN, or **CASWIN**, a large town of Persia in Irac-Azamb, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. The

houses are, for the most part, below the surface of the earth near them; as are many of the gardens adjoining thereto. They are generally built with sun-dried bricks, and have flat roofs whereon they sleep. In the wall within there are niches, which answer the purpose of tables, and the floors are covered with large worsted carpets. In the wings of the house there are small rooms for lodging; the womens apartment stands by itself, into which no man is permitted to enter except the master. The air is subject to such sudden changes, from hot to cold, and the contrary, that it is very unwholesome for strangers to live in. Nadir-Shah has built a palace here, enclosed with a wall a mile and an half in circumference. The town is enclosed with a wall of about 4 miles in circumference; and there are a great number of turrets and port-holes for arrows. It carries on a great trade, and is seated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble. It is 180 miles N. of Ispahan. Lon. 67. 35. lat. 36. 30.

CASCALS, a town of Portugal in Estremadura, seated at the mouth of the river Tago, 17 miles E. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 20. lat. 38. 40.

CASHAW, or **CASSOVIA**, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on the river Horat, 78 miles N. E. of Buda, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 38. 10. lat. 40. 0.

CASERTA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 8 miles S. E. of Capua, and 12 E. of Naples. Lon. 31. 58. lat. 41. 5.

CASHAN. See **CACHANG**.

CASHEL, or **CASHIL**, a town of Ireland in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, with an archbishop's see. It is 13 miles N. W. of Clonmel, and 20 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 9. 55. lat. 52. 16.

* **CASHGAR**, a kingdom of Asia, in Tartary, otherwise called Little Bocharia. It is bounded on the N. by the Calmucks and Mungals, on the E. by Tibet and the Deserts of Gebi, on the S. by the dominions of the great mogul, from which it is separated by the high mountains of Imaus, called by the Tartars Mus-shue, and on the W. by Great Bocharia. This country is pretty populous, and fertile, but

but the air mountains. gold and silver, and wholly in furs. animals are, they have few diamonds.

* **CASHGAR**, a kingdom of the foot of the merly the cap pretty good countries.

very good; nor tables, and ing themselves. They go to be legged like women have the calves of their bodies breeches, and both sexes d is swarthy, but it is hard exactly. So wives; but husbands who can carry not 91. 0. lat. 4

* **CASHMIRE**, dominions of miles in length surrounded with fides, and for a lake, but is exceeding plentiful, and a rice, wheat, inhabitants numerous, and pictures, music, natives are a Their comp Europe; and very regular tars in nothing upon them town.

CASHMIRE, a of a province dominions of seated on the lake. Lon.

* **CASLONA**, a lous, 5 miles formerly was

CASPIAN SEA, bounded by t

below the mountains. Here are rich mines of gold and silver, which the natives do not meddle with, because they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The musk-animals are found in this country; and they have several precious stones besides diamonds. The chief town is Cashgar.

* **CASHGAR**, a town of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name: it stands at the foot of the mountains, and was formerly the capital place, and still enjoys a pretty good trade with the neighbouring countries. The houses are of stone and very good; but they have neither chairs nor tables, and they lie on quilts, covering themselves with a cotton carpet. They go to bed stark naked, and sit cross-legged like the Turks. Both men and women have gowns which fall down to the calves of their legs, and fastened to their bodies with girdles; with close breeches, and boots of Russia leather, for both sexes dress alike. Their complexion is swarthy, and they have all black hair; but it is hard to say what their religion is exactly. Some of the men have two wives; but the women may leave their husbands when they please, though they can carry nothing away with them. Lon. 91. 0. lat. 41. 30.

* **CASHMIRE**, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the great mogul, about 75 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is surrounded with high mountains on all sides, and some pretend to say it has been a lake, but is now dried up. It is an exceeding pleasant country, very populous, and abounds with pasture, cattle, rice, wheat, pulse, and honey. The inhabitants are well-made, active, ingenious, and have several curious manufactures, much valued in India. The natives are all Mahometans or idolaters. Their complexion is as good as any in Europe; and they are well-made, with very regular features, being like the Tartars in nothing at all, tho' they border upon them. Cashmire is the capital town.

CASHMIRE, a large town of Asia, capital of a province of the same name in the dominions of the great mogul. It is seated on the side of a large fresh water-lake. Lon. 93. 0. lat. 34. 30.

* **CASLONA**, a town of Spain in Andalusia, 5 miles N. W. of Baeza, which formerly was a bishop's see.

CASPIAN SEA, a great lake or sea of Asia, bounded by the country of the Caspuck

Tartars on the N. by Bocharia and part of Persia on the E. by another part of Persia on the S. and by another part of Persia and Circasia on the W. being about 400 miles in length from N. to S. and 300 in breadth from E. to W. Several great rivers fall into this sea, and yet it never seems to increase, though it has no communication with any other sea. It is sometimes very dangerous for sailors to sail upon, and hath no observable tide. It abounds in fish, which are thought to be better than in other seas. Lon. from 67 to 73. lat. from 37. to 47.

CASSANO, a small town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a fortified castle. It is memorable for an obstinate battle fought here by the Austrians and French in 1705. It is seated on the river Adda, 15 miles N. E. of Milan, and 25 N. W. of Crema. Lon. 27. 55. lat. 45. 20.

CASSANO, or **COSSANO**, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is 5 miles from the Gulph of Taranto, 17 N. W. of Rosarno, and 37 N. of Cosenza. Lon. 34. 5. lat. 39. 55.

CASSEL, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgrate of He'le-Cassel, with a palace, where the landgrave resides, which is nearly as strong as a citadel, and is accounted one of the handiomest in all Germany. The town is divided into the old, the new, and the upper; the last of which is without the walls, and is chiefly inhabited by French refugees, who carry on a woollen manufactory. The streets are broad, the market-places spacious, and there are four churches. The castle or palace from whence there is an extensive delightful prospect, is built with free stone. The gardens, the arsenal, and the cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. The French refugees have a church of their own. It is seated near the river Fuld, on the frontiers of Brunwick, 45 miles N. E. of Marburg, 27 N. E. of Waldeck, and 40 S. of Laderborn. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 51. 20.

CASSEL, a town of French Flanders, and capital of a chatellance of the same name, formerly very strong, but now open. It is remarkable for several battles fought here: it is seated on a mountain, where the ground-plot of the castle still remains, from whence might be seen 32 towns, and commands a prospect of the sea, tho' 50 miles from it. It is 10 miles.

MELIKPOLITAN TORONTO CENTRAL LIBRARY

- miles N. E. of St. Omcr's, 18 S. E. of Gravelines, and 15 S. E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 20. 9. lat. 50. 48.
- * **CASSINOGOROD**, a considerable town of the Russian empire, in the province of Cassinow, seated on a mountain near the river Occa. Lon. 52. 5. lat. 55. 20.
 - * **CASSOVIA**, a strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Abanvywar, with the finest arsenal in Hungary. The Imperialists took it from the malecontents in 1675, after a long siege. It is near the river Horat, 55 miles N. E. of Agria, and 37 N. of Tokay. Lon. 38. 28. lat. 48. 38.
 - * **CASSUBIA**, a territory of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, lying on the Caspian Sea. It is about 48 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; and the principal towns are Colberg, Belgard, and Collin.
 - CASSUMBAZAR**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal, where the English and Dutch have factories. It is large and rich, by reason of its being much frequented by merchants. The country about it is healthful and fruitful, and the inhabitants have several good manufactures. It is seated on the river Ganges, 100 miles N. of Hughley. Lon. 104. 35. lat. 24. 0.
 - CASTANOVITS**, a town of Croatia, seated on the river Unna, which divides Christendom from Turkey, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 34. 55. lat. 45. 40.
 - * **CASTELAMARA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Historic Principato, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is 15 miles S. E. of Bisceps. Lon. 32. 0. lat. 41. 40.
 - CASTEL-ARAGONESI**, a strong town of Sicily, in the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated on the N. W. coast of the island, 20 miles N. E. of Sassari. Lon. 26. 32. lat. 40. 56.
 - * **CASTEL-BALDO**, a small town of Italy, in the Veronese, and seated on the river Adige, 15 miles W. of Rovigo, and 55 S. E. of Verona. Lon. 29. 0. lat. 45. 7.
 - * **CASTELBAR**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 38 miles N. of Galway. Lon. 8. 11. lat. 53. 45.
 - CASTEL-BRANCO**, a town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Beira. It is seated on the river Lyza, 55 miles N. W. of Alcantara, and 70 S. W. of Ciudad Rodrigo. Lon. 9. 35. lat. 39. 35.

- CASTEL-FRANCO**, a very small, but well-fortified frontier-town of the Bolognese, in Italy, belonging to the Pope.
- CASTEL-DE-VIDE**, a small strong town of Alentejo. It was taken by Philip V. and is 3 miles N. of Port-Alegre, and 27 S. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 11. 10. lat. 39. 15.
- * **CASTEL-FOLIT**, a place of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on an inaccessible eminence, between Girona and Campredon, about 15 miles from each, and is near the river Fulvia. The fortifications were demolished in 1695.
- CASTEL-GANDOLPHO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a castle, to which the Pope retires in the summer season. It is 10 miles S. by E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 21. lat. 41. 44.
- * **CASTEL-GELOUX**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the Bazadois, seated on the river Avance, and is a place of pretty good trade. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 44. 25.
- CASTEL-NOVO**, a strong town of Dalmatia, with a castle. The Venetians became masters of it in 1687, and have kept it ever since. It is seated on the Gulph of Cattajo, 12 miles W. of a town of the same name. Lon. 36. 20. lat. 42. 25.
- CASTEL-RODRIGO**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, 30 miles N. W. of Ciudad-Rodrigo, in Spain. Lon. 10. 35. lat. 41. 0.
- * **CASTEL-NOVO DE CARFAGNANA**, a town of Italy, in the Molense, with a strong fortress. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana; and is seated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca.
- * **CASTEL DEL OVO**, a small island in the Tuscan Sea, in the Gulph of Naples, and is seated near a town of that name, to which it is joined by a stone-bridge. The fortress in this island is called Castel del Ovo, in which there is always a good garrison.
- * **CASTEL ST. JOANNE**, a handsome small town of Italy, in the duchy of Placentia, with a castle; it is seated in a country abounding in rice.
- * **CASTELNAU DE BARBARENS**, a town of France, in Armagnac, in the county of Asterac, which is seated on the river Ral.
- * **CASTELNAU DE BRASSAC**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Castres, seated on a river that falls into the Ajoix.
- * **CASTELNAU DE BRETENOUS**, a town

- of France, on the river Seire, Dordogne.
- * **CASTELNAU**, in diocese of France, in France, in diocese of Gert.
- * **CASTELNAU**, in France, between Girona and Campredon.
- * **CASTELNAU**, a town of France, in the diocese of La Veredon.
- * **CASTELNAU**, in Provence, in a fertile soil.
- * **CASTELNAU**, a town of France, in the kingdom of France, seated on the Molota, and in the diocese of Tortona.
- * **CASTELNAU**, a town of France, in the province of Languedoc, 5 miles N. W. of Toulouse.
- CASTIGLIONE**, a town of Italy, in the diocese of Caserta, in 1701, and Imperialists, 23 miles N. W. of Caserta.
- CASTILE**, a kingdom of Spain, in the Iberian Peninsula, bounded to the E. by the Mediterranean Sea, and to the N. by the Pyrenees, by the kingdom of Castile, and to the S. by the kingdom of Toledo.

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of France, in Quercy, seated on the river Seire, near its confluence with the Dordogne.

- * CASTELNAU D'ESTEFOND, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Toulouse.
- * CASTELNAU DE MAGNIAC, a town of France, in Armagnac, seated on the river Gert.
- * CASTELNAU DE MORTARTIER, a town of France, in Quercy, seated on a mountain, between the rivers Lute and Bargaloue.
- * CASTELNAU DE MONTMEREIL, a town of France, in Albigois, to the S. of La Vere.
- * CASTELLANE, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Senez, in a fertile and pleasant country. Lon. 24. 24. lat. 43. 55.
- * CASTELLANETA, a town of Italy, in the Kingdom of Naples, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is seated on the river Talvo, 5 miles W. of Molota, and 15 N. W. of Tarentum. Lon. 34. 38. lat. 40. 50.
- * CASTELLAZO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for a battle fought between the French and Austrians in 1704. It is two miles E. of Alexandria, 10 N. E. of Acqui, and 10 S. W. of Tortona. Lon. 26. 17. lat. 44. 53.
- * CASTELLON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 5 miles N. W. of Roses. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 42. 8.
- * CASTELNAUDARY, a considerable town of France, in Upper Languedoc, famous for the rout of the rebels in 1632, when the Duke of Montmorenci was taken prisoner. It is seated on an eminence in a soil very fertile in corn, 5 miles N. W. of Carcassonne, and 32 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 19. 38. lat. 43. 19.
- CASTIGLIONE, a small strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, with a castle. It was taken by the Germans in 1701, and the French defeated the Imperialists near it in 1706. It is 20 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 4. lat. 43. 23.
- CASTILE OLD, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom. It is about 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth, and is bounded on the S. by New Castile, on the E. by Arragon and Navarre, on the N. by Biscay and Asturia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Leon. Burgos is the capital town.

CASTILE NEW, OR, THE KINGDOM OF TOLEDO, is a province of Spain, bound-

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ed on the N. by Old Castile, on the E. by the kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia, on the S. by that of Murcia and Andalusia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Leon. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N. Mancha to the E. and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital town. Both these provinces are very well watered with rivers, and the air is generally pure and healthy; but the land is mountainous, dry, and uncultivated, through the laziness of the inhabitants. The north part produces fruits and wine; and the south very good pastures, and fine wool. These two provinces are divided by a long chain of mountains, which run from E. to W.

CASTILE-DE-ORO, a large and fertile country of S. America, in Terra Firma, lying to the W. of Oroonoko. It comprehends eight governments; namely, Terra Firma, Proper Carthagenia, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Veniuela, New Andalusia, Popayan, and the new kingdom of Granada. It is subject to the Spaniards.

CASTELLARA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, 6 miles N. E. of Mantua, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 29. 0. lat. 45. 20.

CASTILLON, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Perigord. It is remarkable for a victory gained here by the French over the English in 1451. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 25 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 43. lat. 44. 52.

CASTLE-CARY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Midlent Tuesday, May 1, and Whitfunday, for bullocks and sheep. It is 12 miles S. E. of Wells, and 125 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 51. 15.

* CASTLE-COMB, a town in Wiltshire, so called from its old castle. It formerly had a market, which is now disused; but it has a fair, on May 4, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. It is 17 miles N. W. of Chippenham, and 12 N. N. E. of Bath. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 51. 30.

* CASTLE-HEDINGHAM, a village in Essex, 3 miles N. of Halsted, with one fair, on May 3, for cattle and toys.

CASTLE-RISEING, a town in the county of Norfolk, which had a market, now disused on account of its harbour being choaked up with sand; and for the same reason it has no fairs: however, it is a Mayor-

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mayor-town, and sends two members to parliament. The castle, from whence it has its name, is still standing; and here is an alms-house for 24 poor windows. It is 7 miles N. of Lynn, 36 W. N. W. of Norwich, and 97 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 15. lat. 52. 46.

CASTLETOWN, capital of the Isle of Man, lying on the S. W. part of the island, and had formerly a bishop's see. It has a strong castle, but it is of no great importance, on account of its distance from the rocky and shallow harbour. Lon. 12. 55. lat. 53. 50.

CASTON, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on January 10, April 14, and August 28, for sheep, and petty chapmen's wares. It is 10 miles N. W. of Norfolk, and 128 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 55. lat. 52. 45.

CASTOR, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 1, for sheep, and October 23, for cattle. It is 24 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 147 N. of London. Lon. 17. 23. lat. 53. 30.

CASRES, a town of France, in Languedoc, with a bishop's see. The Huguenots made it a sort of a republick in 1629; but being vanquished, the fortifications were demolished. It is 20 miles S. of Albi, and 55 E. of Toulouſe. Lon. 19. 55. lat. 43. 37.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is 10 miles from the sea, 25 S. W. of Orvieto, and 55 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 15. lat. 42. 33.

* **CASTRO**, the duchy of, is bounded on the N. by Orvietano, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E. by the river Marta, and on the W. by Tuscany. It is fertile in corn and fruits.

CASTRO, a maritime town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto. It was much damaged by the Turks in 1537. It is 8 miles S. of Otranto, and 9 N. E. of Aleſſano. Lon. 36. 0. lat. 40. 18.

CASTRO-ARRAGON. See **CASTEL-ARRAGONESE**.

CASTRO DE REY, a town of Galicia, in Spain, from the neighbourhood of which is the source of the river Minho.

CASTRO, a strong town of S. America, in Chili, and capital of the island of Chiloé, with a harbour. It was taken by the

Dutch in 1643. It is 180 miles S. of Baldivia, and is subject to Spain. Lon. 195. 35. lat. 43. 0.

CASTRO-MARINO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve. It is very strong by situation, and is seated near the mouth of the river Guadiana, 55 miles S. of Beja, 60 N. E. of Lagos, and 105 W. of Seville. Lon. 10. 27. lat. 37. 6.

* **CASTRO-NOVO**, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the valley of Mazara, seated on a mountain, at the source of the river Platani. Lon. 31. 30. lat. 35. 40.

* **CASTRO-VERREGNA**, a town of South-America, in Peru, remarkable for mines of silver, good tobacco, and wholesome air. It is 150 miles S. E. of Lima. Lon. 305. 0. lat. S. 13. 0.

CATACOMBS, large vaults in Italy, and in Egypt, where the ancients buried their dead.

CATALONIA, a considerable and populous province of Spain, with the title of a principality. It is bounded on the N. by the Pyrenean Mountains, which separate it from France; on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W. by the kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia. In 1641 the inhabitants revolted from Spain, and submitted to the French, who continued masters till 1652. The air is wholesome; and though it is watered with a great number of rivers, yet it is full of high mountains, covered with forests and fruit trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulse, and has quarries of marble and several sorts of mines. They fish for coral on the coast. Barcelona is the capital town; and the French do most of their harvest-work.

CATANIA, an ancient, rich, and celebrated town of Sicily, seated on a gulph of the same name, with a bishop's see. It stands near Mount Aetna, and is greatly subject to earthquakes on that account, particularly in the years 1669 and 1693. In this last, the town was entirely destroyed, and 18,000 people were buried in the ruins. It has since been rebuilt, and repopled, because the land about it is fertile in corn, excellent wine, and fruits. It is 32 miles N. of Syracuse, and 50 S. W. of Messina. Lon. 32. 55. lat. 37. 30.

CATANZARO, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is the usual residence of the governor

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vengor of the province, and is seated on a mountain, 10 miles S. W. of Belcastro. Lon. 34. 35. lat. 38. 58.

CATARO, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of the territory of the same name, with a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It is subject to Venice, and is seated on a gulph of the same name, 10 miles N. W. of Scutari, and 17 E. of Ragusa. Lon. 36. 33. lat. 42. 25.

* **CATEAU-CAMBRESIS**, a town of France, in Cambresis, with a magnificent castle or palace, belonging to the archbishop. It is 12 miles S. E. of Cambray. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 50. 3.

CATEGATE, the name of a gulph in the Baltick Sea, by which it communicates with the ocean, and lies between Sweden and Denmark.

* **CATH**, a considerable town of Asia, in the province of Kowarefm. Lon. 78. 0. lat. 31. 36.

CATHAY, a country of Asia, whose situation many geographers have been at a loss to determine; but now it appears to be the N. part of China.

CATHERLOUGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Catherlough, and province of Leinster. It is seated on the river Barrow, 16 miles N. E. of Kilkenny. Lon. 10. 35. lat. 52. 45.

* **CATHERLOUGH**, a county of Ireland, which is 28 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W. by Queen's-county, on the N. by Kildare, and on the S. and S. W. by Wexford. It contains 5006 houses, 42 parishes, 5 baronies, or boroughs, and sends 6 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for Catherlough, and two for Old Leighlen.

CATHRINENBURG, a town of Sueria, in Asia, belonging to the Russians. It is regularly built, after the German manner, on the river Illet, and has a fortress and a garrison.

CATUCH-CAPE, the N. E. promontory of the province of Jucutan, in Mexico, in S. America. Lon. 288. 35. lat. 21. 30.

* **CATS-STREET**, a village in Suffex, 10 miles S. of Tunbridge-Wells, with two fairs, viz. on April 14, and June 27, for cattle, and pedlars ware.

CATSHANITZ, a fortress of Bulgaria, which defends a pass over the mountains.

CATZENELIRODEN, a town of Germany, in the lower part of the Upper Circle

of the Rhine, with a strong castle, and capital of a county of the same name. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 50. 20.

CAVADO, one of the principal rivers in Portugal, which rises in the province of Tra-los-Montes, below Barcelos, and falls into the sea.

CAVA, a considerable and populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It carries on a considerable trade in linen cloth, and is seated at the foot of Mount Metelian, 5 miles N. W. of Salerno, and 25 E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 20. lat. 40. 40.

CAVAILLON, a town of France in Comtat Venaissin, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Durance, in a very fertile and pleasant country, 25 miles S. E. of Avignon, 22 N. E. of Arles, and 25 N. W. of Aix. Lon. 22. 52. lat. 43. 52.

CAVAN, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name in the province of Ulster, 60 miles N. W. of Dublin. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 10. 0. lat. 54. 0.

* **CAVAN**, a county of Ireland, which is 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Monaghan, on the S. by Longford, Westmeath, and Eastmeath. It has but two towns of any note, which are Cavan and Kilmore. It sends six members to parliament, two for the county, two for Cavan, and two for Belurvet. It contains 8318 houses, 37 parishes, 7 baronies, and two boroughs.

CAUCASUS, a great chain of mountains in Asia, which extend from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea, between Say and Derbent. They are the highest mountains in Asia, and are always covered with snow, especially at the top. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle. The vines wind themselves about high trees. These mountains are inhabited by different sorts of people, who are of a good complexion and handsome: they are almost all Christians, such as they are. These mountains have various names in the different countries they pass through.

CAUDEBEC, a rich, populous, and trading town in Normandy, and capital of the territory of Caux. It is seated at the foot of a mountain near the river Seine, 17 miles N. W. of Rouen, 27 E. of Havre, and 88 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 22. lat. 40. 30.

* **CAUDECOSTE**, a town of France in Armagnac

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magnac in Lomagne, 3 miles from the river Garonne.

- * CAUDIEZ, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alet, seated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the brook Egli, and on the frontiers of Rouffillon.
- * CAVITA, a town in the island of Manilla, the principal of the Philippines, with a strong castle, and a harbour, near which they have a dock to bring in ships. It is 10 miles from Manilla.
- * CAUNARD, a town of France in Gascony, and in the bishopric of Aire, seated on the river Adour.
- * CAUN, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, in the diocese of Castres, near the mountains, where the river Agout has its source.

CAUX, a territory of France in Normandy, and in the diocese of Rouen. It comprehends 600 parishes, 30 towns, and 10 cities, though it is but 40 miles long, and as much broad. It abounds in corn, pulse, flax, hemp, and fruits. The youngest sons of the inhabitants are obliged to go abroad to seek their fortunes. There are also a great deal of game and fish. Caudebec is the capital town.

CAWOOD, a town in the E. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a fair on May 12, for cattle and wooden ware. It is 12 miles S. of York, and 173 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 53. 45.

CAXAMALCA, a town of S. America, in Peru, and capital of a territory of the same name. Here Pizarro, the Spanish general, took Atahualpa, the inca of Peru, and murdered him in cold blood in 1533. It abounds in pastures, Indian corn, fruits, and mines of several metals. It is 90 miles from the South Sea, and 300 N. N. E. of Lima. Lon. 304. 40. lat. S. 7. 45.

CAXEM, or **CAYEM**, a town of Asia in Arabia-Felix, with a well-frequented harbour.

CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, one on May 5, and the other on October 12, for pedlars ware. It is but a small town, and is seated on a clayish soil; but is a post-town, and a good thoroughfare. It is 10 miles W. by S. of Cambridge, and 50 N. of London. Lon. 17. 23. lat. 52. 10.

CAYA, a river of Portugal, which rises near Porta-Leone, and running S. E. afterwards divides Spain from Portugal,

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and falls into the river Guadiana, at Badajoz in Spanish Estremadura.

CAYENNE, a rich town and island of S. America, and capital of the French settlements there, bounded on the N. by the Dutch colonies of Surinam. It lies at the mouth of the river of the Amazons; and the French have given it the title of Equinoctial-France, from its situation nearly under the equinoctial line. It is about 45 miles in circumference, and the anchorage for vessels is between Cape Ceperou in the island, and that of Corbin in Terra Firma. The French settled here in 1635, but leaving it in 1654, the English staid here till 1664, when the French took possession of it again. The Dutch became masters of it in 1676, but the French drove them away the year following. There are not above 130 French families, because it is a difficult matter to bring up children here. The greatest heats commonly begin towards the end of June, and terminate at the end of November, and this is the dry season; but from December till the end of June, it always rains more or less: however, on account of the easterly winds the air is very healthy. Sugar and Roucou are the principal commodities of this isle, for they have neglected the cultivation of indico: however, since the year 1722, they have begun to plant coffee-shrubs, and the coffee-berries are thought to be full as good as those in Arabia. Lon. 325. 25. lat. 5. 0.

* **CAYO**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, which gives denomination to a hundred. It has two fairs, viz. on August 21, and October 6, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

CAZAUBON, a town of France in Armagnac, seated on the river Douze.

CAZERES, a town of France in Gascony, and the diocese of Rioux, seated on the river Garonne.

CAZIMIR, a handsome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublen, seated on a hill covered with trees, and is 10 miles from Belgitz. Lon. 39. 45. lat. 51. 5.

CEBU, one of the most southerly of the Philippine Islands in the E. Indian seas, between the island of Layte on the W. and Negro on the E.

CEBONGA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see. It is now half ruined, and is seated at the foot of the Appenine Mountains. 12 miles N. W. of Melis. Lon. 13. S. lat. 41. 5.

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CEPALONIA, a considerable island of Greece to the S. of Albania, and to the N. E. of the Morea. It is fertile in oil, red wine, excellent Muscadine-wine, and grapes not unlike currants, which they make a great deal of money of. The climate is very hot, and there are blossoms on the trees throughout the winter. It is subject to the Venetians, and the capital town is of the same name, with a bishop's see. Lon. 38. 20. lat. 38. 30.

* **CEPALU**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a castle, a harbour, and a bishop's see. Lon. 31. 53. lat. 38. 5.

* **CELANO**, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in Part of Abruzzo. It is seated a mile and half from the lake of the same name. Lon. 31. 30. lat. 42. 0.

CELEBES, an island of Asia in the East-Indian Sea, lying under the equator, and likewise called Macassar, to the S. of the Philippines, to the E. of the island of Borneo, and to the W. of the Moluccas, properly so called. The heat would be insupportable but for the N. winds, and the rains which constantly fall 5 days before and after the full moons, and during two months that the sun is nearly over their heads. The fruits are ripe here at all times of the year, and there are a great number of monkeys, some of which walk only upon their hind feet. The natives profess the Mahometan religion, and are the best soldiers in all these parts. Formerly the Portuguese had got possession here, but they were drove away by the assistance of the Dutch; and now the latter have strong forts and numerous garrisons, by which they keep the natives in awe. Their settlements here are with a view to defend the Spice-Islands. The inhabitants go almost naked, as in other places near it under the torrid zone. They are of an olive colour, and the women are well-shaped and tolerably handsome; but both sexes are of a low stature. The custom of selling the women prevails here, and the Chinese and Dutch in this island often buy them for bed-slaves: they are very loving and faithful if well used, but exceedingly revengeful when they meet with bad treatment. Lon. from 133. 0. to 141. 0. lat. from 2. 0. N. to 6. 0. S.

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CENEDA, an ancient town of Italy, in the marca, or marche of Treviana, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see.

It is 20 miles N. of Treviso, and 10 S. of Belluno. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 46. 0.

* **CENIS**, a mountain which is a part of the Alps, and separates the marquisate of Suza from Monferrat.

CENE, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, 8 miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 293. 0. lat. 9. 0.

CEPHALONIA. See CEPALONIA.

CEPHISUS, a river of Turkey in Europe, and in Livadia, which falls into the lake Copi, which it supplies with water.

CERAM, a considerable Isle of Asia in the E. Indies, and one of the Moluccas, to the W. of New Guiney, and to the N. of the islands of Amboyna and Banda, being about 140 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is a mountainous and woody country, and the Dutch have a fortress to keep the natives in subjection, and to defend the Spice Islands. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and were reported to be men eaters before the Europeans visited them, but without foundation. The Dutch have plucked up the clove trees here. Lon. from 145. 0. to 146. 0. lat. 3. 0.

* **CERDAGNA**, a small district, partly of Spain in Catalonia, and partly of France in Roussillon in the Pyrenean mountains. Puycanda is the capital in Spain, and Mont Lewis in France.

* **CERRETA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a rock 10 miles N. W. of St. Severina. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 39. 23.

* **CERET**, a town of France in Roussillon, with a magnificent bridge of a single arch. It is near the river Tec, 12 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 20. 21. lat. 42. 23.

CERIGNO, an island of the Archipelago, to the S. of the Morea, and to the N. of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cythrea. It is full of mountains, with a dry soil, and there is nothing very agreeable in it: however, provisions are cheap, and a sheep may be bought for half a crown. There are great number of hares, quails, and turtle doves. This is said to be the native country of Venus and Helen, who was the occasion of the siege of Troy; and it is about 20 miles in circumference. There is a small town of the same name with a castle.

* **CERINUS**, a town of the island of Cyprus, with a good castle, harbour, and a Greek bishop's see. Lon. 51. 10. lat. 35. 22.

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- * **CERNE**, a village in Dorsetshire, 5 miles N. of Dorchester, with three fairs on Midlent-Monday, Holy-Thurday, and October 2, for horses, bullocks, and hogs.
- * **CERRIGY DRUIDOIN**, a village of Denbighshire in N. Wales, with four fairs, viz. on April 27, August 27, October 20, and December 7, all for cattle. It is 3 miles S. W. of Ruthin, and 8 S. W. of Denbigh.
- CERTOSA**, a celebrated Carthusian monastery in the territory of the Pavese, which is in the duchy of Milan in Italy. It is 4 miles from Pavia, and its park is surrounded with a wall 20 miles in circumference; but there are several small towns and villages therein.
- * **CERVERA**, a town of Spain in Catalonia. It is seated on a small river of the same name, 22 miles N. W. of Tarragona. Lon. 18. 44. Lat. 41. 28.
- CERVIA**, a sea-port town of Italy in Romagna, with a bishop's see. The air is unwholesome, and it is seated on the Gulph of Venice, 10 miles S. E. of Ravenna, and is subject to the pope. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 44. 16.
- CESENA**, a town of Italy in Romagna, with a bishop's see. It is subject to the pope, and is seated on the river Savio, 15 miles E. of Ravenna, and 15 N. W. of Rimini. Lon. 29. 46. lat. 44. 8.
- * **CETTE**, a sea-port town of France in Languedoc, seated at the place where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpellier and Agde, on the bay of Maguelona in the Mediterranean sea. Lon. 20. 51. lat. 43. 25.
- CEVA**, a strong town of Italy in Piedmont, and seated on the river Tanaro, with a strong fort, 8 miles S. E. of Mondovi, 21 S. of Alba, and 17 W. of Savona. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 44. 20.
- CEVENNES MOUNTAINS** of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for the frequent meetings of the Protestants there, as a place of security against the tyranny of their governors. In Q. Ann's reign there was an attempt made to assist them by an English fleet in the Mediterranean, but to no purpose, for the French had occupied the passages.
- CEUTA**, a sea-port town of Africa on the coast of Barbary and kingdom of Fez, with a good harbour and a bishop's see. John king of Portugal took it from the Moors in 1415, but now it belongs to Spain. It sustained a vigorous siege in 1697 against the Moors, and is seated on

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the Straights of Gibraltar, over-against that place. Lon. 11. 5. lat. 35. 36.

CEYLON, a large island in the East-Indies, about 250 miles in length, and 195 in breadth. In general the air is very good, and tho' the country is full of mountains, there are fertile valleys: in some places the mountains are very high and barren, being nothing but dreadful rocks without water. It is particularly remarkable for its plenty of cinnamon, which is all in the possession of the Dutch, who drove away the Portuguese. In some places there are rich mines, from whence are got rubies, sapphires, topazes, and cat-eyes, besides other stones of less value. In the kingdom of Candy there is plenty of cardamoms, which are very large. The pepper that is got here is so good, that it sells dearer than that of other places. Here is plenty of wood for all sorts of uses, and some proper for dyeing red. It abounds in cows, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tygers, and bears: they have a quadrupede no bigger than a hare, which perfectly resembles a deer. Besides the buffalo, there is another of the beeve-kind, which hath a high back and four white feet; but this is a great rarity. Their elephants are like those in other places, and they have some likewise that are spotted, which are very scarce. They have great variety of birds, some of which are not to be met with in other places. They have very dangerous serpents and ants, which do a great deal of mischief. The most remarkable tree in this island is the tallipot, one of whose leaves will cover ten men, and keep them from the rain: they are very light, and travellers carry them from place to place, and use them instead of tents. There are two sorts of inhabitants here, the savage, or wild, and the civilized: the first live upon hunting, particularly deer, whose flesh they dry and sell what they do not use to the other inhabitants: they go almost naked, and never cut their hair but tie it on the top of their heads: their religion is peculiar to themselves, and what it is, is very hard to say. As for the civilized inhabitants they are well made, and have a better aspect than most of the Indians. They wear a cloth about their middles, and a cap on their heads: they are very active and ingenious, proper for all sorts of employ. They are divided into several tribes, from the nobleman down to the makers of mats, and

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and all the children follow the same business as their father; nor is it lawful to marry into any other tribe; and they have each a particular mark of distinction in their dress: they pretend to be great admirers of morality, and yet they reckon incest no crime. Their religion is idolatry; and tho' they acknowledge a supreme God, they worship none but the inferior sort, and among these they reckon the sun and moon. Their pagods, or temples, are very numerous, in which there are images, whereof some are very well done, tho' their figures are monstrous: some are of silver, others of copper, and other metals. The different sorts of gods have various priests, who have all some privileges. Their houses are small and low, with walls made of hurdles, smoothly covered with clay, and the roofs are thatched; and as they have only a ground-floor, it is no wonder that every one builds his own. They have no chimneys, and they are quite black within-side with smoke; their furniture is only a few earthen vessels, with two copper-basons, and only two or three stools; for none but the king is allowed to sit in a chair. With regard to eating, they are generally contented with rice and salt, and their common drink is water, which they pour into their mouths out of a vessel like a tea pot, thro' the spout, never touching it with their lips. Their treat, when a visit is made, is lime, beet-leaves, neck nuts, and tobacco. They have a bedstead without curtains, which is only for the master of the house; for the women and children always lie upon mats near the fire, towards which they place their feet; and they have no other bolsters than a log of wood. The women, before they are married, are not ashamed of lying with any men of the same tribe; and in this they are encouraged by their parents; but then there are no public prostitutes. When they are married the husband may kill his wife if she is taken in a luteury; but this does not prevent their intrigues, in which they act so cautiously, that they are seldom found out. All marriages are made by the parents; and they are attended with no ceremony, unless of taking their wives home. If the parties do not agree, they make no scruple of leaving each other; for which reason both men and women generally marry four or five times before they are content: but what is more strange than all,

one woman has often two husbands. They have no markets throughout the island; but in the towns they have shops where they sell linen, rice, salt, tobacco, lime, drugs, fruits, swords, steel, copper, and the like: they are very ignorant, for all their learning generally consists in reading and writing: their books treat of nothing but religion, physics, and astronomy; and this last is only understood by the chief priests. There are inscriptions on the rocks, which must be very ancient, for they are not understood by any of the present inhabitants. The Dutch are possessed of all the principal places along the sea-coasts. Lon. from 95. 0. to 99. 0. lat. from 6. c. to 10. 0.

CHAGRE, a sort of America, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It has been taken several times by the buccaneers, and last of all by Adm. Vernon in 1740. It is 350 miles W. of Cartagena, and a little to the S. W. of Porto-Bello. Lon. 295. 35. lat. 9. 50.

CHALDEA, otherwise called B bylonia, has now the name of Bie Arabi. This is part of Turkey in Asia, and lies between the river Euphrates and Tigris, a little to the N. of Basrah, and the Persian Gulph, and to the S. of Bagdad.

* **CHABLAYS**, a province of the dutchy of Savoy, bounded on the N. by Lake Geneva, on the E. by Vallais, on the S. by Faucigny, and on the W. by the republic of Geneva. Thonon is the capital town.

CHABLIS, a town of France on the confines of Champagne, 10 miles from Auxerre, remarkable for its excellent white wines. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 47. 47.

* **CHAIS-DIEU**, a town of France, in Auvergne, with a celebrated Benedictine-abbey, 12 miles E. of Brioude. Lon. 21. 22. lat. 45. 05.

* **CHALLONS**, a town of France in Anjou, seated on the S. bank of the river Loire, near the place where the Layen falls into that river. It is opposite to a small island of the same name, and near it there are coal-pits; and its territory produces good white wine.

CHALONS SUR MARNES, a large town of France in Champagne, with a bishop's see. The walk called Jard, is one of the finest and most pleasant in the kingdom. It carries on a considerable trade in shal-lons, and other woollen stuffs. It is seated between two fine meadows on the

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rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles S. W. of Verdun, 30 S. E. of Rheims, 15 N. W. of Vitry, and 95 E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 2. lat. 48. 57.

* **CHALLENGER**, a village in Kent, 10 miles N. W. of Canterbury, with one fair on October 8, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

CHALLON SUR SAONE, an ancient town of France in Burgundy, and capital of the Chalonnois, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Saone, 15 miles S. of Dijon, 30 S. E. of Autun, and 61 N. of Lyons. Lon. 22. 31. lat. 46. 47.

* **CHALUS**, a town and castle of France in Limosin, remarkable for its horse-fair, which is held on St. George's Day. Lon. 19. 2. lat. 45. 16.

CHAMP, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the river Chamby, 57 miles N. E. of Ratisbon. Lon. 50. 38. lat. 49. 14.

* **CHAMB**, a country in Bavaria, between Bohemia and the duchy and palatinate of Bavaria. It is but 15 miles long, and 4 broad; and Chamb is the only considerable place, though it formerly had its own count.

CHAMBEREY, a considerable and populous town of Italy in Savoy, with a castle. It is capital of the whole duchy, and is well-built, but has no fortifications. It is watered with several streams, which have their sources in St. Martin's-Hill, and which run through several of the streets. There are piazzas under most part of the houses, through which people may walk dry in the worst weather. It hath large and handsome suburbs; and in the center of the town is the royal palace. The parliament meet here, which is composed of four presidents, and a pretty large number of senators, it being the supreme tribunal of the whole duchy. The principal church is St. Lazar, and the jesuits college is the most magnificent of all the monasteries. This Town was taken by the Spaniards in 1742, and in 1743 the palace was on fire, when Don Philip had much ado to escape from the flames. It is 27 miles N. E. of Grenoble, 40 S. of Geneva, 50 E. of Lyons, and 85 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 45. 35.

CHAMBERY, a royal palace of Orleans in France, built of free-stone in the ancient Gothic taste. This was the residence of E. Stanislaus for nine years, as also

marshal Saxe, who died in the year 1750.

* **CHAMOND**, a town of France in Lyonnois, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Giez, 15 miles from Lyons. Lon. 22. 8. lat. 45. 8.

CHAMPAGNE, a considerable province of France, about 162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Hainhalt and Luxemburg, on the E. by Lorrain and the Franche-comté, on the S. by Burgundy, and on the W. by the Isle of France and Soissonois. It has a great number of rivers, the principal of which are the Meuse, the Seine, the Marne, the Aube, and the Aine. Its principal trade consists in excellent wine, all sorts of corn, linen cloth, woollen stuffs, cattle, and sheep. It is also divided into the Higher and Lower, and Troy is the capital town. It is divided into 8 parts, Champagne Proper, the Rheimois, the Reiclois, the Pertois, the Vallage, Basigni, the Senonois, and the Brie Champenoise. The inhabitants are mild, laborious, and valiant; but they are reckoned to have no great depth of understanding.

* **CHAMPAGNE PROPER**, is one of the 8 parts of Champagne, which comprehends the towns of Troyes, Chalons, St. Menchold, Eperney, and Vertus.

* **CHAMPIGNI**, a town of France in Touraine, where there was a very handsome castle, of which there remains nothing now but a court and a magnificent chapel.

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, a lake of N. America in New-York, and on the N. side of that province. Lon. 302. 35. lat. 45. 0.

* **CHAMPTOFAUX**, a town of France in Anjou, and in the election of Angers, with a castle and the title of a barony.

* **CHANCHA**, a rich and considerable town of Africa, in Egypt, 5 miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the desert which leads to Mount Sinai.

* **CHANGANOR**, a town of Asia in the E. Indies, and capital of a territory of the same name, in the peninsula of Malabar. It belongs to a magnificent and very rich pagod, or pagan temple.

CHANNERY, a borough and parliament town of Rosshire, in Scotland, lying near the Frith of Murray, directly opposite to Ardesfer-point, from which it is divided by a narrow strait, and has a good road. It was formerly a bishop's see.

* **CHANST**, a of the finish which sept a mountain pleasant, an corn, and v likewise abun mumble, jaff, fe eral iron.

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- * **CHANST**, a province of China, and one of the smallest lying near the great wall which separates it from Tartary. It is a mountainous country, but healthy, pleasant, and abounding in coal-mines, corn, and very good grapes. They have likewise abundance of musk, porphyre, marble, jasper, and lapis lazuli, besides several iron mines.
- CRANTILLY**, a town and handsome castle of France, seated on the river Nonette, 3 miles below Sens, and 17 from Paris. Before the castle there is a fine equestrian statue, in bronze, of the last duke and countable Montmorency. Belonging to this there is a fine forest, the property of the house of Condé.
- * **CHANTONG**, a province of China, and one of the most fruitful. The Great Canal runs through part of this province, and the barks sail through it that pass from the South to Pekin. It is well watered with lakes, rivers, and brooks, which render it very fertile, and it abounds in all sorts of corn, and pulse; besides poultry, pleafants, partridges, quails, and hares; as also several sorts of fruit, especially chestnuts, peaches, plumbs, and walnuts.
- * **CHATELLE-LE-CHATEL**, a town of France, in Bourgoignons. It is seated on the river Bouze. Lon. 20. 35. lat. 46. 10.
- * **CHAOURCEY**, a town of France, in Champagne. It is seated at the source of the river Aube. Lon. 21. 30. lat. 48. 6.
- CHREEL IN FRITH**, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturdays, and ten fairs, on Thursday before February 15, March 29, Thursday before Easter, April 30, and Holy-Thursday, for cattle; on July 7, for wool; on Thursday before August 24, for cheese and sheep; on Thursday after September 20, and Thursday before November 11, for cattle. It is seated on the utmost confines of the Peak, near Cheshire; but the market is now come to nothing. It is 17 miles S. E. of Manchester, 20 W. S. W. of Sheffield, 25 N. N. W. of Derby, and 137 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 53. 22.
- CHILARON**, a sea-port town of Asia, on the N. coast of the Island of Java, in the East-Indian Ocean. It is 130 miles E. of Batavia. Lon. 125. 35. lat. S. 6. 0.
- CHIRICAS**, a province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S. Sea. It has the

- finest silver mines in the world; and La Plata is the capital town. See POTOSI.
- * **CHARB**, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on May 3, August 5, and November 2, for cattle of all sorts, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the side of a hill, and on the borders of the county, being a post-town. It is six miles W. of Cook-horn, 10 S. of Bridgewater, and 140 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 50. 50.
- * **CHARETTE**, a town of France, in the Nivernois, seated on the river Loire. It is 12 miles N. of Nevers, and 27 E. of Bourges. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 47. 8.
- CHARENTE**, a river of France, which rises in Limosin, runs westward by Angoulesme and Saintes, and falls into the bay of Biscay, over against the Isle of Oleron.
- CHARENTON**, a small town in the Isle of France, 4 miles S. of Paris. It is famous for a church where the Protestant ministers used to preach; but it was demolished in 1685. It is seated on the river Seine. Lon. 20. 5. lat. 48. 45.
- * **CHARING**, a village in Kent, 12 miles E. S. E. of Maidstone, with two fairs, on May 1, and October 29, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.
- * **CHAPLURY**, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market, which is greatly gone to decay; but it has four fairs, on January 1, second Friday in Lent, second Friday after May 12, and October 10, for cattle of all kinds. It is 6 miles N. W. of Woodstock, and 12 N. N. W. of Oxford. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 51. 54.
- CHARLEMONT**, a strong town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, and province of Ulster, which was besieged by King William in 1690, to whom it surrendered. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 6 miles S. of Dunnamon. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 10. 45. lat. 54. 16.
- CHARLEMONT**, a handsome town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, which was ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimuegen. It is well fortified, and is seated on the river Meuse, 25 miles S. W. of Namur, and 20 N. E. of Rocroi. Lon. 22. 23. lat. 50. 5.
- CHARLEVOY**, a very strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards in 1666. It has been several times taken and retaken in the late wars, and lastly by the French

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French in 1746, but was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has a fort and fortrefs, and is cated on the river Sambre, 20 miles W. of Namur, and 19 E. of Mons. Lon. 24. 14. lat. 50. 20.

CHARLES CAPE, a promontory of N. America, in Virginia, at the N. side of the entrance of Chespeak-Bay. Lat. 37. 12.

CHARLES CAPE, a promontory of N. America, on the S. W. part of the streight entering into Hudson's-Bay. Lon. 62. 40.

CHARLES-TOWN, the capital of S. Carolina, in N. America. It has a commodious and secure harbour, and the town is as well built as most in America, being a place of good trade, where a great number of ships are loaden annually with rice, ikins, pitch and tar. A great part of this town was burnt down on February 21. 1740-1, by which a vast deal of valuable merchandize was entirely destroyed. They have also frequently suffered by inundations, and unhealthly seasons. But, as it is capable of many improvements, which might be of great advantage to Great Britain, it is now, by the cultivation and industry of the inhabitants, rendered the most flourishing, rich, and pleasant place of any of the British plantations. It is seated on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 miles above the town; and the banks of the rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks, interspered with rows of trees, which makes this town very agreeable, delightful, and pleasant. Lon. 296. 57. lat. 32. 30.

CHARLES-FORT, a fortrefs of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated at the entrance of Kinsale harbour. Lon. 11. 15. lat. 51. 21.

CHARLETON, an island, at the bottom of Hudson's-Bay, in N. America, which is subject to Great Britain. Lon. 296. 37. lat. 52. 50.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, 30 miles N. of Cork. It sends two members to parliament. Lon. 9. 47. lat. 52. 13.

CHARLEVILLE, a very handsome town of France, in Champagne. The streets are as strait as a line, and the houses are all of an equal height, and covered with slate. Here is a magnificent square, in the middle of which there is a handsome

fountain. It is seated on the river Meuse, near Mezieres, from which it is only separated by a bridge and a causeway. It is 15 miles N. W. of Sedan, and 115 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 18. lat. 49. 50.

* **CHARLEY**, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on May 5, and August 20, for horned cattle, and on September 5, for toys and small wares. It is seated near the spring-head of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow. It is but a small place; but the market is well supplied with yarn and provisions. It is 6 miles S. E. of Preston, 18 N. of Warrington, and 197 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 53. 40.

* **CHARLEU**, a town of France, in the diocese of Macon, on the frontiers of Beaujolois, and Burgundy, near the river Loire, with a rich abbey. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 46. 15.

* **CHARMES**, a town of France, in Lorraine, seated on the river Moselle, with a very handsome bridge. It is 8 miles E. of Mirecourt, and 15 S. of Nancy. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 48. 18.

CHAROLLES, a town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the Charollois. It is seated on the river Reconce, 27 miles N. E. of Macon. Lon. 21. 42. lat. 46. 35.

* **CHAROLOIS**, a territory of France, in Burgundy, with the title of a county. It is about 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and belongs to the house of Condé.

* **CHAROST**, a town of France, in Berry, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Arnon, 8 miles N. E. of Bourdon. Lon. 19. 45. lat. 46. 56.

* **CHAROUX**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, seated at the entrance of the river Sioulle. Lon. 20. 45. lat. 46. 10.

* **CHAROUX**, a town of France in Poiteau, near the river Charente, with an ancient and celebrated abbey of benedictine monks.

CHARTRES, an ancient and considerable town of France, capital of the territory of Chartrain and Beauce, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple is very much admired. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the river Eure, in a fertile and agreeable country, 45 miles S. W. of Paris, and 57 N. W. of Orleans. Lon. 18. 50. lat. 48. 57.

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CHATEAU G

CHARTREUSE, or **THE GRAND CHARTREUSE**, is one of the most celebrated monasteries in France, and lies in the province of Dauphiny, 8 miles N. of Grenoble. It is seated on the top of a high mountain, which stands in a valley 3 miles in length, into which there is no entrance but by one way, which is shut up by a gate. It is the chief of the monasteries of the order of Chartreux, and it is so large, that there are lodgings for all the deputies of the order throughout France, who meet here once a-year. Some pretend that the monks are not allowed to speak to each other, but at certain hours and places. However, this seems not to be altogether true; for, on holidays they may walk out and talk as much as they please: besides, they are employed in all sorts of mechanic arts, and spin and weave their own cloaths. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 45. 20.

CHARYBDIS, a whirlpool 30 paces diameter, in the strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily. It was formerly thought dangerous in navigation, but now it is not much minded by sailors.

* **CHASTEAU**, a town of France, in Anjou, and in the diocese of Angiers. Lon. 17. 58. lat. 47. 40.

* **CHATEAU-BRIANT**, a town of France, in Brittany, and on the confines of Anjou, with an old castle. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 47. 40.

* **CHATEAU-CHINON**, a town of France, in Nivernois, and capital of Mevant, with a considerable manufacture of cloth. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 47. 2.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a very strong castle of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquisate of Saluces, belonging to the K. of Sardinia. It was taken by the combined army of France and Spain in 1754, and was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

CHATEAU-DE-LOIR, a town of France, in the Maine, famous for sustaining a siege of seven years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the river Loir, 22 miles S. E. of Mans, and 97 W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 47. 40.

CHATEAU-DUN, an ancient town of France, and capital of the Denois, and in the government of Orleans, with a castle and a rich monastery. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Loir, 30 miles N. of Blois, 25 N. W. of Orleans, and 72 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 48. 4.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a town of France,

in Anjou, seated on the river Mayonne, with a castle. It is 22 miles N. W. of Angiers, and 147 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 54. lat. 47. 47.

* **CHATEAU-LANCON**, a town of France, in Gattenois, with an Augustine abbey, seated on a hill, five miles S. of Nemours, 12 N. of Montargis, and 50 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 23. lat. 47. 47.

* **CHATEAU-MELLANT**, a town of France, in Berry, and in the election of Loudon. There is an ancient castle here, with a tower, said to be built by Julius Caesar.

* **CHATEAU-NEUF**, the name of several towns in France, viz. one in Perche, another in Angoumois, on the river Charente, 10 miles from Angoulême, and five from Jannac; a third in Berry, 17 miles from Berges, and is seated on the river Cher, and several other small places.

* **CHATEAU-POISSON**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in a district called Poisson, with a castle built on a rock, and the title of a principality. It is seated on the river Aine. Lon. 21. 58. lat. 49. 35.

* **CHATEAU-RENAUD**, a town of France, in the Gattenois, 8 miles N. W. of Montargis. Here the cloaths are made for the army; and it has a trade in sashion. Lon. 20. 18. lat. 48. 0.

* **CHATEAU-RENAUD**, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a marquise. It is 10 miles N. W. of Amboise, and 88 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 26. lat. 47. 22.

* **CHATEAU-ROUX**, a town of France, in Berry, with a castle, and the title of a duchy. It has a manufacture in cloth, and is seated in a very large pleasant plain on the river Indre, 17 miles W. by S. of Loudun, and 148 S. of Paris. Lon. 10. 22. lat. 46. 49.

CHATEAU-THIERRA, a town of France, in Champagne, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle standing on an eminence. It is seated on the river Maine, 57 miles S. W. of Rheims, and 97 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 21. 8. lat. 49. 12.

* **CHATEAU-VILAIN**, a town of France, in Champagne, with a castle, and it has the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Aujon. Lon. 22. 34. lat. 48. 0.

CHATELLECAUL, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy. It is seated in a fertile and pleasant country,

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try, on the river Vienne, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. It is 22 miles N. E. of Poitiers, and 163 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 13. lat. 46. 34.

* CHATEL, or CHATE, a town of Lorraine, in the Vosque, seated on the river Moselle, 8 miles from Mirécourt.

* CHATEL-AILLON, a maritime town of France, in Saintonge, five miles from Rochelle; it was formerly very considerable, but is now greatly decayed.

* CHATEL-CHALON, a town of France, in Franche-Compte, which is remarkable for its abbey of Benedictine nuns. It is 20 miles S. of Dole. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 46. 50.

CHATELET, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur. It is seated on the Sambre, in the bishoprick of Liege, and is four miles E. of Charleroy. Lon. 22. 6. lat. 50. 25.

CHATHAM, a town of Kent, adjoining to Rochester, and seated on the river Medway. It is the principal station of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all sorts of naval stores, as well as materials for building and rigging the largest men of war. The entrance into the river Medway is defended by Sheerness and other forts; and, in the year 1757, by direction of the duke of Cumberland, several additional fortifications were begun at Chatham; so that now the ships are in no danger of an insult, either by land or water. It has a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and September 19, for horses, bullocks, and all sorts of commodities. It has a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church, for the sailors; it has likewise about 500 houses, mostly low, and built with brick; the streets are narrow and paved, and it contains about 3000 inhabitants. The principal employment of the labouring hands is ship-building in the king's yard, and private docks. [It being near Rochester, see that place for the distances.]

CHATIGAN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, on the most easterly branch of the river Ganges. It is but a poor place, though it was the first the Portuguese settled at in these parts, who still keep a sort of possession. It has but few cotton manufactures; but it affords the best timber for building of any place about it. The inhabitants are so afraid of each other, that they always

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go armed with a sword, pistol, and blunderbuss, not excepting the priests. It is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 108. 35. lat. 23. 6.

* CHATELON-SUR-INDRE, a town of France, in Touraine, agreeably seated, and is 12 miles E. of Loches, and 38 of Anboise. Lon. 19. 8. lat. 47. 20.

CHATELON-LES-DOMBES, a town of France, in the territory of Bresse, and province of Burgundy. It is 10 miles S. W. of Geneva. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 46. 16.

* CHATELON-SUR-LOIN, a town of France, in Guttinai, seated in a very agreeable valley, with the title of a dutchy. It is 10 miles from Montargis. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 47. 50.

* CHATELON-SUR-MARNE, a town of France, in Champagne, 8 miles W. of Epernay, and 17 S. of Rheims. Lon. 21. 30. lat. 49. 8.

CHATELON-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, divided into two by the river Seine. It is 32 miles from Langres, and 40 from Dijon, and has iron-works in its neighbourhood. Lon. 22. 8. lat. 47. 47.

* CHATRE, a town of France, in Berry, seated on the river Indre, 37 miles from Bourges. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle. Lon. 19. 30. lat. 46. 35.

CHAVEZ, a strong town of Portugal, and in Tra-os-Montes. It is seated at the foot of a mountain on the river Tamega, and has two suburbs, and as many forts; one of which looks like a citadel. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena, is an old Roman stone-bridge above 92 geometrical paces long, and the town has still some remains of its former grandeur. It is 27 miles W. of Braganza. Lon. 10. 34. lat. 41. 45.

* CHAUL, a strong town of Asia, in the kingdom of Visipere, and on the coast of Malabar. It belongs to the Portuguese; and the river it stands on affords a harbour for small vessels. It is fortified, as well as the island, on the S. side of the harbour. Formerly it was a place noted for trade, particularly for fine embroidered quilts; but now it is miserably poor. It is 15 miles S. of Bombay. Lon. 90. 20. lat. 13. 30.

* CHAULNE, a town of France, in Picardy, and the territory of Santere, with the title of a dutchy. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 49. 45.

CHAUMONT,

CHAUMONT, a pagne, and the capital, near the river inville, and 22. 46. lat.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, 3. Lon. 19. 35.

CHAUNEY, a town on the river Oise, and 27 N. E. navigable at lat. 49. 37.

* CHAWLEY, a town, 8 miles N. N. W. of May 6, and

* CHEADLE, a town with a market fairs, viz. on cattle, and horned cattle lands, and them. The market is N. E. of Stat London. Lon.

* CHERECTO, a town lies in Nova Scotia, in North Halifax is built

* CHERECHIE, a town in Poland, in the carries on a 15 miles S. 26. lat. 50.

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CHEGE, a small town per Hungary, banks of the Barfod and K are Chege, the Little Waradi

CHEGEFORD, a town market is no fairs, viz. on ber 29, and cattle. It carries a very handsome S. W. of Ex London. Lon.

CHEKIANG, a town

CHAUMONT, a town of France in Champagne, and in Bassigni, of which it is the capital. It is seated on a mount in near the river Marne, 17 miles S. of Joinville, and 52 S. E. of Troyes. Lon. 22. 46. lat. 48. 6.

CHAUMONT, a town of France in the Isle of France, 30 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 10. 35. lat. 49. 18.

CHAUNEY, a town of Noyonois, seated on the river Oise, 20 miles E. of Noyon, and 27 N. E. of Paris. It begins to be navigable at this place. Lon. 20. 53. lat. 49. 37.

• **CHAWLEY**, a village in Devonshire, 10 miles N. N. W. of Crediton, and 18 N. N. W. of Exeter, with two fairs on May 6, and December 11, for cattle.

• **CHEADLE**, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle, and on August 2, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated in the moorlands, and in the most fruitful part of them. The houses are poorly built, but the market is pretty good. It is 12 miles N. E. of Stafford, and 139 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 53. 0.

• **CHEBECTO**, or **CHIBUCTO-HARBOUR**, lies in Nova-Scotia, an English settlement in North America, and near which Halifax is built. Lat. 44. 30.

• **CHEBRECIN**, a considerable town of Poland, in the palatinate of Russia, which carries on a great trade in wax. It is 15 miles S. E. of Tourobin. Lon. 41. 26. lat. 50. 35.

CHEEDER, a large village of Somersetshire, famous for its cheeses, which are the next best to Stilton-cheese in England; and they are as large as those of Cheshire. It is seated 2 or 3 miles to the E. of Axbridge in Somersetshire, and has two fairs, viz. on May 4, and October 29, for cattle, sheep, and horses.

CHEGE, a small province or county in Upper Hungary, which lies along the eastern banks of the river Teisse, between Barfod and Kalo. The principal places are Chege, the capital, St. George, and Little Waradin.

CHEGGFORD, a town of Devonshire, whose market is now disused; but it has 4 fairs, viz. on March 25, May 4, September 29, and October 29, all for horned cattle. It contains 80 houses, and has a very handsome church. It is 15 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 187 W. 27 S. of London. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 50. 40.

CHEKIANG, a maritime province of China,

to the W. of Peking, which is one of the most fertile but trading provinces of that empire. It is interspersed with mountains, fruitful fields, rivers, and canals. The inhabitants are famous for making gold and silver brocaded silks, which are very cheap; for they nourish vast quantities of silk-worms. In the lakes of this country is to be found the golden-fish, well known for its beauty, as also a tree which produces tallow. It contains 11 large cities, 77 towns, and an infinite number of populous villages.

CHELM, a town of Poland in Red Ruffa, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 60 miles N. W. of Beltz, and 90 E. S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 41. 42. lat. 51. 10.

• **CHELM**, the palatinate of, in Red Ruffa, in Poland, which is bounded on the S. by the palatinate of Beltz, on the W. by that of Lublin, on the N. by Polesia, and on the E. by Upper Volhinia. It may be about 75 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; and it is divided into two chancellaries, whose seats are at Chelm, and Crasnodaw, the two principal towns in this country.

CHELMSFORD, a town of Essex, with a good market on Fridays, and two fairs, viz. on May 12, and November 12, two days each, for cattle. It is seated on the road to Colchester between two rivers, over which there are bridges. It is a handsome, large, and well-frequented town, and takes its name from the river Chelmer. It is governed by a chief constable, has only one church, which is a very ancient and large Gothic structure, and three meeting-houses of the dissenters. The town consists of about 500 houses, which are, in general, pretty good; but the streets are paved only at the doors: however, the town lying on a small descent is always clean. There is here an excellent conduit, which contains several inscriptions, almost worn out by time; and it has such a supply of water, that it runs a hoghead and an half, and four gallons in a minute. Here the members for the county are chosen, and the assizes commonly held, as well as the four quarterly sessions. It is 43 miles S. of St. Edmund's-Bury, 27 S. E. by S. of Saffron-Walden, 23 N. E. of Gravensend, and 28 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 5. lat. 51. 40.

CHELSEA, a very handsome village in Middlesex, seated on the river Thames, 1 mile W. of Westminster. It is remarkable

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markable for its magnificent hospital for invalids, and for Ranelagh-houfe and gardens, where there is a band of mufic for the entertainment of the beau-monde in the fummer-feafon. Here is alfo an excellent phyfic garden.

CHELTONHAM, a town of Gloucefterfhire, with a market on Thurfdays, and three fairs, viz. on the fecond Thurfday in April, and Holy Thurfday, for all forts of cattle, and on Auguft 5, for lambs. It is a pretty good town, containing about 200 houfes, and hath a handsome church; but it is moft noted for its mineral waters, which are fomewhat like thofe of Scarborough, for which it was lately much frequented. It is 9 miles N. E. of Gloucefter, 38 S. W. of Warwick, and 95 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 25. lat. 51. 50.

* **CHEPNI**, a province of Asia, in China, lying in the N. W. part of it, which is divided into two parts, the E. and the W. It contains 8 cities of the firft rank, and 106 of the fecond and third, beſides many tents on the great wall. The air is temperate, and the inhabitants more civil and affable to ſtrangers than others in the northern parts. The foil is very fertile, and abounds in wheat and millet, tho' it has very little rice. They have alfo ſubarb, honey, wax, muſk, cinnabar, and abundance of coal-mines: they have a great number of deer, bears, wild bulls, and an animal reſembling a tyger, whole ſkin is very curious. There are alfo muſk goats, and bats as large as hens, beſides two or three other forts of animals quite unknown in Europe.

CHEPPELO, an iſland of America, in the bay of Panama, and province of Darien. It is about 3 miles from the town of Panama, and ſupplies it with proviſions and fruits. Lon. 296. 35. lat. 9. 0.

CHEPSTOW, a town of Monmouthſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. on Friday in Whiſfun-week for horned cattle; on Saturday before June 20, for wool; on Auguft 1, and Friday ſe'nnight after October 18, for horſe and cattle. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill on the river Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly a very conſiderable place, and had a large caſtle on a rock, and a priory, part of which laſt is converted into a pariſh church. It has a handsome high bridge over the river, and ſends proviſions and other commodities to Briſtol. This town is walled round, and conſiſts of about 200 houfes,

and the ſtreets are broad and well-paved. The tide is ſaid to riſe higher here than in any other part of Europe, it ſwelling 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N. of Briſtol, 14 S. of Monmouth, and 131 W. of London. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 51. 40.

CHER, a river of France in Orleanois: it has its riſe in Upper Auvergne at Au-zance. It waters St. Amand in Bourbonnois, Chateau-neuf, Vietzon, and Cells in Berry; it paſſes near Tours, and falls into the Loire 5 miles above the mouth of the Indre. There is alfo another river of the ſame name in Lower Alſace, which falls into the Auldau.

CHERASCO, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel belonging to the K. of Sardinia, where he retired in 1706, during the ſiege of Turin. It is ſeated on the confluence of the rivers Stura and Tanaro, upon a mountain, 17 miles N. E. of Cori, 22 S. E. of Turin, and 25 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 44. 35.

CHERBURG, a ſea-port town of France, in Normandy, with a harbour and Auguſtine abbey. It is remarkable for the ſea-fight between the Engliſh and French fleets in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upwards of twenty of their men of war were burnt near Cape la Hogue. The Engliſh landed here in Aug. 1758, and took the town, with the ſhips in the baſen, demoliſhed the fortifications, and ruined the other works which they had been long about, in enlarging the harbour, and rendering it more ſafe and convenient for ſhipping. It is 57 miles N. of Coutances, and 50 N. W. of Caen. Lon. 16. 2. lat. 49. 38.

CHERESOEL, or **CHARRZUL**, a town of Turkey in Asia, and capital of Curdiſtan, and is the ſeat of a beglerbeg. It is 120 miles N. of Bagdad. Lon. 62. 35. lat. 36. 0.

CHERRY-ISLAND lies in the northern ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 75. 0.

CHERSON, an iſland in the Gulph of Venice, with a town of the ſame name near Croatia, and belonging to the Venetians. The air is good, but the ſoil is ſtoney; however, it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 52. 15. lat. 45. 8.

CHERSONNEZ, is a name anciently given to ſeveral towns and peninſulas, and is ſtill made uſe of by ſome geographers, when

when the ri-
tiated.

CURTSEY, a market on V. viz. on the horſes, cattle for horſes, at October 6, 1. It is in a low the river Tha bridge. Her naſtery, and deposited. 1 ſion, and 19. 17. 5. lat. 50.

CHEWELL, a champtonſhire through Oxfo ford, where i

* **CHEZ**, an Maſovia, 15 39. 28. lat. 5

CHESHAM, a town with a market fairs, viz. on September 28. S. E. of Ailes London. Lon.

* **CHEEPTAKE** runs up between being navigable way. It is ab entrance, between Charles, and v length, and 30 great number of up which the door almoſt of their loading commodities. Th 36. 57. and C

CROSHIRE, an 50 miles in len bounded on th Derbyſhire, or Pentkighthure, and on the S. L 25000 houſes, market-towns, 4 members to place is Chel are the Dec, th but there are f air and ſoil are is fitter for paſ reaſon they fee tle; and fren cheefe, well kn Bales which works, which y

when the most celebrated are mentioned.

CHERTSEY, a town of Surry, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, viz. on the first Monday in Lent, for horses, cattle, and hogs; on May 14, for horses, and cattle; on August 4, and October 6, for horses, cattle, and hogs. It is in a low wet situation, not far from the river Thames, over which there is a bridge. Here formerly there was a monastery, and here K. Edward VI. was deposited. It is 7 miles W. of Kingston, and 19 W. by S. of London. Lon. 27. 5. lat. 51. 25.

CHEWELL, a river which rises in Northamptonshire, runs S. by Banbury, and through Oxfordshire to the city of Oxford, where it unites with the Isis.

* **CHERZ**, an ancient town of Poland, in Masovia, 15 miles from Warsaw. Lon. 39. 28. lat. 51. 58.

CHESHAM, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, viz. on April 21, July 22, and September 28, for cattle. It is 12 miles S. E. of Aylesbury, and 29 W. by N. of London. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 51. 36.

* **CHESTER-BAY**, is in N. America, and runs up between Virginia and Maryland, being navigable for large ships all the way. It is about 20 miles broad at the entrance, between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, and within, it is 170 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. There are a great number of large rivers fall into it, up which the ships may go to the very door almost of the planters, and take in their loading of tobacco and other commodities. The lat. of Cape Henry is 36. 37. and Cape Charles 37. 12.

CHESHIRE, an English county-palatine, 50 miles in length, 33 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Staffordshire and Derbyshire, on the W. by Flintshire and Denbighshire, on the N. by Lancashire, and on the S. by Shropshire. It contains 2404 houses, 16322 inhabitants, 13 market-towns, and 86 parishes. It sends 4 members to parliament, and the chief place is Chester. The principal rivers are the Dee, the Weaver, and the Tame; but there are several small streams. The air and soil are very good, and the land is fitter for pasture than corn, for which reason they feed a great number of cattle; and from it we have very good cheese, well known over all the kingdom. It sales which there are very good salt-works, which yield fine white salt; there

are also mines of coal, and many meers and lakes.

CHESTER, the capital town or city of Cheshire, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, viz. on the last Thursday in February, for cattle; on July 5, and October 10, for cattle, Irish linen, cloths, hard-ware, hogs, drapery, and Manchester goods. It is a place of great antiquity, and is of a quadrangular form; the walls are near 2 miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a strong castle, in which is the shire-hall, where all the causes belonging to the county-palatine are determined. By the bridge is a handsome water-house, and the principal streets are adorned with piazzas, under which are the tradesmen's shops. It contains 10 parish churches, besides the cathedral. It has almost a constant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places of taking shipping for Dublin. It is governed by a mayor, 2 sheriffs, 24 aldermen, sends two members to parliament, and is a bishop's see. It is a place of very considerable trade, and is 147 miles N. of Bristol, 40 N. W. of Shrewsbury, 30 W. S. W. of Manchester, 11 N. E. of Wrexham, and 182 N. W. of London. It gives title of earl to the Prince of Wales. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 53. 12.

CHESTER NEW, a town of N. America, in Pennsylvania, and capital of a county of that name. It is seated on the river Delaware, S. of Philadelphia, and has a fine spacious harbour, admitting vessels of any burthen. Lon. 39. 35. lat. 40. 15.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbyshire, with a market on Saturdays, and seven fairs, viz. on Jun. 25, Feb. 28, April 3, May 2, and July 4, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware; on Sept. 25, for cheese, onions, and pedlars ware; and on Nov. 25, for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, between two small rivers, and has the title of an earldom. It has a large handsome church, a free school, and several almshouses. The sessions for the peace are held here for the N. part of the county. It is governed by a mayor, and the market is considerable for corn, lead, and country-commodities. The houses are, for the most part, built of rough stone, and covered with slate. It is 19 miles N. of Derby, 11 S. of Sheffield.

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- and 127 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 53. 20.
- CHESTERFORD**, a village in Essex, upon the borders of Cambridgeshire, and 3 miles S. of Saffron-Walden, with one fair, chiefly for horses.
- CHEVREUSE**, a small town of France, in the Isle of France, and in Hurepoix, seated on the river Ivette, with an old castle on a neighbouring mountain. It is 15 miles from Paris, and has the title of a duchy.
- CHEVIOT**, or **TIVIOT-HILLS**, a ridge of mountains, which run from N. to S. thro' Cumberland and Northumberland. Near these many an obstinate battle has been fought between the English and Scotch, before these kingdoms were united.
- * **CHIAMELLAN**, a maritime province of Mexico, in N. America, with a town of the same name. It is very fertile, and contains mines of silver, and produces a great deal of honey and wax. The savages are well made and warlike, and St. Sebastian is the capital town.
- CHIANGA**, a territory of Cochinchina, and in the S. part of it, which is very little known to the Europeans.
- CHIAPA**, a province of N. America, in Mexico, with two towns of the same name, one of which is the capital. It abounds in cochineal, cattle, fruits, honey, and several sorts of game, and brings in a good revenue to Spain from its trade.
- * **CHIAPAS DE LOS INDIOS**, a large and rich town of N. America, in Mexico, and in a province of the same name. The governor and most of the inhabitants are originally Americans. Lon. 234. 0. lat. 15. 6.
- * **CHIAPPEL REAL**, a town of N. America, in Mexico, in a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in chocolate-nuts, cotton, and sugar. Lon. 234. 30. lat. 15. 20.
- CHIARENZA**, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, and in the Morea, opposite to the island of Zant, in the Mediterranean Sea, and on the N. W. coast. Lon. 38. 50. lat. 37. 35.
- CHIARI**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Brescia, belonging to the Venetians. It is famous for a victory obtained by the Imperialists over the French in 1701. Lon. 27. 53. lat. 45. 30.
- * **CHIARO-MONTE**, a town of Italy in Sicily, and in the valley of Noto; seated on a mountain, 27 miles W. of Syracuse. Lon. 32. 25. lat. 37. 5.

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- CHIAVENNA**, a handsome, populous, and large town of Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons. It is a trading-place, especially in wine and delicate fruits. The governor's palace, and the churches, are very magnificent, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is seated near the lake Como. Lon. 27. 4. lat. 46. 15.
- CHICHESTER**, a town or city of Sussex, and capital of the county, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and five fairs, viz. on April 23, Whitmonday, and August 5, for horses and horned cattle; on October 10, for horned cattle; and on October 20, for horses and horned cattle. It is seated in a plain on the banks of the river Levant, which surrounds the S. and W. parts, and at a small distance falls into the sea. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, with seven small churches built with flint-stone. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a deputy-recorder, 14 aldermen, 6 bailiffs, 27 commoners, and a portreeve. The buildings are very regular, and the city being walled round, you may stand in the market-place, which is the centre, and see the four gates, which are all that belong to the city. It has some trade, but would have more if the harbour was not choked up. It is 33 miles S. W. of Guilford, 29 S. E. of Winchester, and 63 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 50. 50.
- CHICHESTER NEW**, a sea port town of N. America, in Pennsylvania, seated on the river Delawar, below Chester.
- CHICILLOS**, a province of S. America, in the government of Santo-Cruz de la Sierra. The chief riches consists of honey and wax, and the original inhabitants are very voluptuous and warlike. They are also very superstitious, and change their wives as often as they please. They maintained bloody wars with the Spaniards till 1690, since which some of them have become Christians. It is bounded by La-Plata on the N. E. and by Chili on the W.
- CHIDLEIGH**, or **CHIDLEIGH**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on June 11, for sheep, and on September 21, for horned cattle. It is seated near the river Teigne, and the market is good for corn, and provisions. It is 9 miles S. W. of Exeter, 33 N. E. of Plymouth, and 182 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 50. 30.

- * **CHIELEP** Europe, It was taken but after all the M 50.
- * **CHIEMSA** varia, with same name The island in circuit W. S. W. of Munich
- CHIERI**, a town, full of magnolia. It is seated on a very plain, and there is a very fine view of the mountains, 17 N. W. of Chiari.
- * **CHIENTI**, a town of the Abruzzi. It is seated on the Pescara, 15 N. W. of Chiari. Lat. 42. 20.
- CHIBARI**, a town of Some provinces are very fertile, and the soil is so rich that it is doubted, if the jealousy of the confederates will allow it to be cultivated.
- * **CHIHUA** S. W. of November
- * **CHILMA** miles W. July 30, and then
- CHILI**, a large American sea, which is divided into the bishop's see, which is bounded by Donabound, and a great number of American villages, wretched

- CHIELEPA**, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, and in Zacania. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but after that the Turks retook it, with all the Morea. Lon. 40. 6. lat. 26. 50.
- * **CHIEMSEFF**, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains a town of the same name, where there is a bishop's see. The island it stands in is about 17 miles in circumference, and it lies 22 miles W. S. W. of Saltzburg, and 35 E. S. E. of Munich.
- CHIERI**, a fortified town of Italy, in Piedmont, subject to the King of Sardinia. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, in a very pleasant country, bordered on all sides with hills covered with vines, and there is no town in Italy more frequented by the nobility. It is 8 miles E. of Turin, 17 N. of Asti, and 12 N. E. of Carmagnola. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 44. 50.
- * **CHILETI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Fiefther Abruzzo, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Pescara, 8 miles S. W. of Pescara, and 15 N. W. of Anzano. Lon. 31. 48. lat. 42. 22.
- CHIHRI, or PORT CHEER**, a maritime town of Happy Arabia, with a harbour. Some pretend to say, that the inhabitants are very civil and sincere, and that they offer their daughters to strangers who arrive there; but this may be justly doubted, for the Mahometans are very jealous of their women. It carries on a considerable trade. Lon. 67. 0. lat. 14. 40.
- * **CHILHAM**, a village in Kent, 6 miles S. W. of Canterbury, with one fair on November 8, for cattle.
- * **CHILMARK**, a village in Wiltshire, 12 miles W. of Salisbury, with one fair, on July 30, for cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and cheese.
- CHILI**, a large country and kingdom of S. America, lying along the side of the S. Sea, which is 750 miles in length, and from 37 to 50 in breadth. It may be divided into three principal parts; viz. the bishoprick of Iago, the bishoprick of Imperial, and Cuzco. It was discovered by Don Diego d'Almagro in 1525. It abounds in trees, fruits, Indian corn, cattle, and mines of all kinds. The greatest part is inhabited by the native Americans, who have neither towns nor villages, properly speaking, but only wretched huts, at a distance from each

- other. They are much addicted to women and drunkenness. The colour of their skin is that of a red copper, as in all other parts of America; and, since the introduction of horses by the Europeans, they seldom travel without one, there being such a prodigious plenty of them. Some would have Chili extend as far as Cape Horn, but very improperly. It is bounded on the W. by the S. Sea, and on the E. by that prodigious ridge of Mountains called the Andes of Cordoleira.
- * **CHILMARK**, a village in Wiltshire, 12 miles W. of Salisbury, with one fair, on July 30, for cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and cheese.
- * **CHILE**, an island of America, on the coast of Chili, and in the South-Sea, being about 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The principal town is Castro.
- CHILFERN**, a chain of chalky hills, running from E. to W. through Buckinghamshire.
- CHIMAY**, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hanhalt. It was ceded to the French by the Spaniards in 1684. It is seated on the river Blanche, 20 miles S. of Charleroy, and 18 S. E. of Maubeuge. Lon. 21. 17. lat. 50. 30.
- CHIMAY**, a considerable lake of Asia, in Afem, a country that lies between Tibet on the N. and Bengal on the S.
- CHIMARRA**, an ancient and strong town of Turkey in Europe, and in Albania, capital of a territory of the same name, which comprehends a chain of mountains, of which one part is free, and the other subject to the Turks. It is seated on a rock near the sea, 15 miles N. of Cortu, and 57 S. E. of Valona, at the entrance of the Gulph of Venice. Lon. 37. 43. lat. 40. 10.
- * **CHIMBLEIGH**, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on August 2, for cattle. It is seated on the river Dert, which fetching a compass like a bow, surrounds three parts of it. It is but a small place, and the market is inconsiderable. It is 21 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, 17 S. S. E. of Barnstable, and 184 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 51. 0.
- CHINA**, the empire of, in Asia, is bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the N. by a great wall, above 1000 miles in length, which separates it from Tartary; on the W. by high mountains and deserts, and

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on the S. by the ocean, and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Cochinchina, and Laos. It is included between 112 and 152 degrees of Longitude, and between 21 and 55 of Latitude. Some pretend it is bounded without the great wall by the empire of Russia, but improperly; for that country has always been known by the name of Tartary, though it is now in the Chinese dominions. It is about 2000 miles in length, from N. to S. and 1500 in breadth, from E. to W. and is divided into 16 provinces, which contain 155 towns of the first rank, 1312 of the second, besides 2557 fortified towns; in all which there may be about 50,000,000 of people. There are several large rivers, and where these are wanting, there are artificial canals, for the more ready communication and trading from one part to another; for they are all made navigable for large barks. It is generally a plain campaign country, and they scarce let an inch of ground remain uncultivated; for the hills are cut into several stages, or stories, from the bottom to the top, that the rain may water them all pretty equally, and render them more fruitful. Even the mountains are cultivated and covered with trees; and there are mines of iron, tin, copper, quick-silver, gold, and silver. There are corn and pulse of all sorts, especially rice; and there are a great number of simples, and several trees and fruits proper to the country, particularly one tree produces pease, very little different from those of Europe; another bears a kind of gum, which makes excellent varnish; and a third bears white berries, of the size of a hazel nut, whose pulp is nothing but a sort of tallow, of which they make candles; and a fourth, called the white-wax tree, produces white shining wax, of much greater value than the common bees-wax. The Bamboo cane grows to the height of an ordinary tree; and, though it is hollow within, yet the wood is very hard, and proper for many uses, such as pipes to convey water in, boxes, baskets, and for the making of paper, after it is reduced into a sort of paste. It is now well known to all Europe, that this is the only country from whence all sorts of teas are imported. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawney, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and

these are thought to be most handsome who are most bulky. The women affect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as possible, when they go abroad; and yet their houses are but mean and low, consisting only of a ground-floor. They are addicted to all sorts of learning, particularly to arts and sciences; and they were the first inventors of printing, gun-powder, and the mariners compass, they all having been known here for a considerable number of years before the knowledge of them in any other part of the globe. The government of this empire is absolute, and the emperor has a privilege of naming his successor; but the chief mandarin has permission to remind him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and pretends to govern them with a fatherly affection. There is no country in the world where the inhabitants are so ceremonious as here; and yet, notwithstanding their seeming sincerity, they cheat as much in their dealings as in the most uncivilized countries. It is certain that their empire is very ancient, and they themselves pretend it has existed many thousand years before our era of Noah's flood. However, it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 without interruption, though they have had twenty-two different families on the throne. The last family, now reigning, is that of the Tartars, who conquered China in 1640. Their religion is Paganism, and the sect of Fo is the principal. The Popish missionaries had formerly got a great footing here, and had made many proselytes; but of late they have been all banished, and the emperor cannot be persuaded to admit them into his dominions again. They allow polygamy, and they keep their wives pretty close. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language: But, what is most remarkable, it is said the Japanese use the same, and understand them very well, though their language is quite different. All their cities and towns are so much alike, that those that know one, are acquainted with all, and therefore the principal and most remarkable will only be taken notice of. Peking is the capital of the whole empire. The revenues of the crown are com-

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computed at 21,000,000 sterling yearly; and the forces are said to consist of about 5,000,000 of men in times of peace; however, since their being conquered by the Tartars, they have no enemies to cope with. The Chinese pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors; and some keep images of them in their houses, to which they pay a sort of devotion. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutation they pay each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely good-natured; and yet there is but little dependance on their friendship, for they are as deceitful, and as great hypocrites, as any people in the world.

CHINCA, a large and famous valley of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Lima. It has a sea-port town of the same name, and is seated on a river, 60 miles S. of Lima. Lon. 293. 35. lat. 13. 0.

CHINEY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, on the confines of the bishoprick of Liege. It is 12 miles E. of Dinant, and 15 S. E. of Namur. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 50. 20.

CINON, an ancient town of France, in Touraine, remarkable for the death of Henry II. King of England, and for the birth of the famous Rabelais. It is seated on the river Vienne, in a fertile and pleasant country, 10 miles N. of Richlieu, 22 S. E. of Tours, and 150 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 47. lat. 47. 12.

CHIOS. See **SIO**.

* **CHIOURLIC**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with a see of a Greek bishop. It is seated on a river of the same name, 50 miles N. W. of Constantinople, and 62 S. E. of Andrianople. Lon. 45. 22. lat. 41. 18.

CHIOZZO, an ancient and handsome town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in a small island, near the Lagunes, with a podesta, a bishop's see, and a harbour, defended by a fort. It is 15 miles S. of Venice, and 22 S. E. of Padua. Lon. 26. 28. lat. 45. 17.

CHIPPENHAM, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, viz. May 6, June 11, October 18, and November 30, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs. It is seated on the river Avon, and the market is well supplied with corn and provisions. It is a

good thoroughfare town, has a handsome-bridge over the river, consisting of 16 arches, and it sends two members to parliament. It is 21 miles E. of Bristol, 18 W. of Marlborough, and 94 W. of London. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 51. 25.

* **CHIPPING**, a village in Lancashire, 10 miles E. of Carlisle, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and August 21, for cattle.

CHIPPING-WYCOMB, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on September 25, for hiring of servants. It is seated on a small river, which falls into the Thames, in a pleasant valley, and is well-built, containing about 200 houses, with several good inns, and the market is considerable for fish, flesh, and other provisions. It is a mayor-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 mil S. S. of Ailbury, 14 W. N. W. of Uxbridge, and 33 W. of London. Lon. 16. 53. lat. 51. 35.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a town of Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and seven fairs, viz. March 7, May 6, the last Friday in May, July 18, September 5, November 8, and the last Friday in November, all for horses, cows, sheep, and cheefe. It has a dry situation on the side of a hill, and near a small rivulet, and is a straggling town, except about the market-place. It is a corporation; and the market is good for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 12 miles S. W. of Banbury, 18 N. W. of Oxford, and 76 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 51. 53.

CHIPPING-ONGER, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 30, for small wares. It is 10 miles W. by S. of Chelmsford, 6 E. by N. of Epping, and 21 N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 51. 42.

* **CHIPPING-SODREBY**, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 23, and June 24, for cattle, cheefe, and pedlars ware. It is seated in a bottom, near the Downs, on the road from Bristol to Cirencester, and has a great market for corn and cheefe. It is 12 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, 23 W. S. W. of Cirencester, and 103 W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 51. 33.

CHIRVAN. See **SCHIRVAN**.

* **CHISSELBOURGH**, a village in Somersetshire,

fethire, 4 miles N. of Crookthern. It has one fair, viz. on October 10, for cattle of all sorts, cheese, hogs, and pigs.

CRITOR, a famous town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in a province of the same name. It is not now so considerable as formerly; however, some suppose it to be the capital of the dominions of Fouus, who fought against Alexander the Great. It is 250 miles N. E. of Surat, and 270 S. W. of Agra. Lon. 94. 0. lat. 23. 30.

CRIGOR, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Po, 10 miles N. of Turin. It was taken by the French in 1705, but was recovered by the confederates the year following, and it is now subject to the King of Sardinia. Lon. 25. 5. lat. 45. 12.

CRITRO, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the Bay of Salenichii. It is the place where the mother, wife, and son of Alexander the Great were murdered by Cassander; as also where Perseus king of Macedonia was defeated by Paulus Aemilius the Roman consul. Lon. 40. 40. lat. 40. 30.

CHIVAS, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, which has been several times taken and retaken in the late wars, particularly in 1705, by the French; but was retaken the next year by the confederates after the victory at Turin. It is so advantageously situated near the river Po, that whoever is master of it has the key of the territory of Turin, Canavez, Vercellois, Monferat, and Lombardy. It is 12 miles N. E. of Turin, and 9 W. of Verue. Lon. 25. 30. lat. 45. 3.

CHIUSI, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is poorly peopled on account of the unwholesome air, and is 85 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 43. 0.

CHIUSTENGI, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the Black Sea, and on one of the southern branches of the Danube, and about 25 miles N. of Temeswaer. Its ancient name was Ilropalia, and it was formerly of great note. Lon. 45. 0. lat. 43. 2.

CHIUTAYE, a considerable town of Turkey in Asia, capital of Proper Natolia, and the residence of a Beglerbeg, as also of the Grand Seigneur before the taking of Constantinople. It is seated on the river Ayala, 75 miles S. of Bursa. Lon. 47. 22. lat. 39. 42.

CHOCZIN, a town of Moldavia, on the confines of Poland, and seated on the river Neitler. It is remarkable for two victories gained by the Poles over the Turks; but it is now in possession of the Russians, who took it in 1739. It is 115 miles N. W. of Jazy. Lon. 44. 50. lat. 48. 50.

CHOISFY, a village in the Isle of France, seated on the river Aisne, 3 miles from Compeigne. Here is a handsome royal palace; likewise several of the Kings of France lie buried at this place.

*** CHOLET**, a town of France, in Anjou. It has a handsome castle, and is 175 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 47. 10.

CHOLMOCERY, a town of Russia, in Europe, and in the government of Archangel. It is seated on an island of the river Dwina, near Archangel.

CHONAT, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Merich, 15 miles E. of Segedin, and 30 N. of Temeswaer. It is a bishop's see. Lon. 38. 50. lat. 46. 22.

CHORAZAN, a large country of Asia, and the most northern province of Persia. It is bordered on the N. by Zagathy as well as on the E. on the S. by Subkutan, and on the W. by Astrabad, which is the capital town.

CHORGES, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the diocese of Embrun, which was burnt down by the Duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E. of Gap. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 44. 35.

CHOTSIN. See CHOCZIN.

CHREMNITZ, the chief of the mine-towns in Upper Hungary. It is 68 miles N. E. of Preiburg, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 48. 45.

CHRISTBURG, a town of Polish Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg, from whence it is 12 miles to the S. E. It is seated on the river Sargune, about 5 miles above the lake Draufen into which the above river falls.

CHRIST-CHURCH, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Monday, and two fairs, viz. on the Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and October 17, for horses and bullocks. It is seated between two rivers, and was formerly fortified with a castle. It is now a pretty good town, and sends two members to parliament. It stands 10 miles E. of Poole, 12 W. of S. of Lymington, and 101 S. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 50. 40.

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CHRISTIANA, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, and seated on a bay of the sea, 100 miles N. of Gottenburg, and subject to Denmark. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 59. 50.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a strong town of Sweden, on the Baltic Sea, with a good harbour, and capital of Bleking. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1658. It is 13 miles N. E. of Carlesroon, and 24 S. W. of Calmar. Lon. 34. 12. lat. 56. 20.

* **CHRISTIANSBURG**, a fort of Africa, on the gold coast of Guiney, near Acra, and belonging to the Danes. Lon. 19. 30. lat. 59. 30.

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Sweden, in S. Gothland, and in the territory of Bleking. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1648, taken by the Danes in 1678, and retaken by the Swedes in 1680. It is seated on the Helges, 50 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, and 45 W. of Carlesroon. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 56. 2.

CHRISTINA, anciently called **LEPTOA**, one of the islands of the Archipelago, lying on the S. side of Candia.

CHRISTOPHERS, **IS.** one of the Caribbee Islands, in America, lying to the N. W. of Nevis, and about 60 mile W. of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is about 20 miles in breadth, and 7 in length, and has high mountains in the middle, from whence rivulets run down, which are of great use to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the S. W. part of the island, hot sulphurous springs at the foot of them. The air is good, the soil light, sandy, and fruitful; but it is subject to hurricanes. The houses are as good as any in these parts; and the Caribbees, or original inhabitants, if any left, go stark-naked. The sea-coast of the island being upon a level, there is a road all round it. The animals are the same as in the other islands, and therefore need not here be mentioned. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the Tropical fruits. Lon. 315. 0. lat. 17. 30.

* **CHORLEY**, a village in Lancashire. It is 7 miles S. E. of Preston, with three fairs, viz. on May 5, and August 20, for horned cattle; and on September 5, for toys and small wares.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a town of Shrep-

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shire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 14, and September 24, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated between two hills, and is but a small place, though the market is good for corn. It is 14 miles S. of Shrewsbury, 15 N. of Ludlow, and 101 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 52. 35.

CHURCHILL-FORT, seated on the E. side of Hudon's-Bay, in America, and is the most northerly of those belonging to the Hudon's-Bay company. Lat. 6. 0.

* **CHURCHINGFORD**, a village in Devonshire, with three fairs, on January 25, last Friday in March, and last Friday in April, for bullocks and horses.

CHUSAN, an island of Asia, on the east coast of China, where the E. India company had a factory; but the natives were so guilty of extortion, that they removed from thence. Lon. 141. 35. lat. 30. 40.

CHUZISTAN, a province of Asia, in Persia, between Fars and Bussarah, bounded on the S. by the Gulph of Persia, on the N. by Irac Agemi, on the W. by Irac Arabi, and the E. by Farisfan. It is the Susiana of the ancients, and Sufar is the capital town.

* **CHALIS**, a kingdom of Asia, in Independent Tartary, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Eluth, on the E. by large sandy deserts, on the S. by Great Tiber, and on the W. by Turkistan. The chief town is of the same name.

* **CHAMPA**, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, bounded on the E. and S. by the sea, on the N. by the Desarts of Cochin-China, and on the W. by the kingdom of Cambogia. It is very little known.

* **CHIOIA**, a province of N. America, in New Mexico, inhabited by the original Americans, who have a few towns or villages. It abounds in Indian corn, pitch, salt, bears, a sort of tygers, peccaries, and camel-sheep, which are very tall. Lon. 266. 0. lat. 35. 0.

CHIOIA, the ancient name of part of Asia Minor, now Natolia. It is at present part of the province of Caramania, and lies on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, in Asiatic Turkey.

CICLUT, or **CICLUGH**, a strong frontier town of Dalmatia, which is surrounded with walls built in the ancient manner. It is seated on a rocky hill on the western banks of the river Narentha, between a town of that name and the fort of Norin. It was taken from the Turks, by the

Y Venetian;

METROPOLITAN LIBRARY CENTRAL BUILDING

- Venetians in June 1694. Lon. 35. 15. lat. 45. 20.
- CILKEY**, an ancient and famous town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Upper Carniola, with the title of a principality. It is capital of a county of the same name, and is seated on the river Saan, 25 miles N. E. of Laubach, and 47 S. of Gratz. Lon. 33. 20. lat. 46. 28.
- CIMBRISHAM**, a small sea-port town of Schonon, in S. Gothland, a province of Sweden. It is seated on the Baltic Sea, and the ancient Cimbri are said to have come from hence. Lon. 34. 35. lat. 57. 10.
- CINALOA**, a province of N. America, in Mexico, lying on the eastern coast of the sea of California. The air is very wholesome; and it abounds in fruits, Indian corn, pulse, and cotton. The natives are very robust and warlike. It has a capital of the same name, lying E. of the Bay of California, and it is subject to Spain. Lon. 274. 0. lat. 17. 0.
- * **CINAN**, a large and populous town of Asia, in China, seated in a marshy bottom. Lon. 134. 50. lat. 30. 7.
- CINGA**, a rapid river of Arragon, in Spain, It rises in Bielsa, one of the Pyrenean Mountains, from whence it runs through Arragon, and falls into the Ebro.
- CINQUE-PORTS**, certain sea-port towns so called, on the coast of Kent and Sussex, namely, Hastings, Dover, Romney, and Sandwich. They are under the government of the constable of Dover castle, and had large privileges granted them, on account of their fitting out ships, for the defence of the coast, against France. The sea is now returned some distance from Romney.
- CINTRA**, a cape and mountain of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, usually called the Rock of Lisbon. It lies on the N. side of the entrance of the river Tago; and there is a town of the same name seated thereon. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 39. 0.
- * **CIOFARI**, a sea-port town of France, in Provence. It is a trading, populous place, and famous for Muscadine wine. It is seated on the bay of Laupée, between Marseilles and Toulon. The harbour is defended by a strong fort. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 43. 10.
- * **CIRAN** a village of France, in the diocese of Chartres. It is two miles from Versailles, remarkable for a nunnery

- founded here by Lewis XIV. The nuns are obliged to take care of the education of 250 girls, who must prove their families to have been noble from the 4th generation on the father's side. They cannot enter before they are 7 years of age, nor after 12, and they continue till they are 20 years and three months old. The house is a most magnificent structure.
- * **CIRAN** SE. a town of France, in the diocese of Bouge, in Berri, seated on the river Claise, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey.
- CIRCASSIA**, a large country of Asia, lying between the rivers Don and Volga. It is bounded on the N. by Russia, on the E. by Astrachan and the Caspian Sea, on the S. by Georgia and Dagistan, and on the W. by the Sea of Zabach. It is full of mountains and forests, and has no other city but Terky, which is seated on the Caspian Sea. It is a kind of republic; for the people put themselves under the protection of Persia, Russia, and the Turks; however, the last are in possession of Terky, the capital town. They are Tartars of a middle stature, well-set, with coarse black hair, and broad flat faces. They wear a vest of coarse grey cloth, and over it a sheep's skin, which they turn to the side from which the wind or rain comes. They have boots of horse-leather, clumsily made; and on their heads they have round bonnets of coarse felt, or black cloth. The women pass among the Turks for very great beauties, their complexion being extremely fine. The men are not jealous; for they allow their wives all imaginable liberties. These, in the summer, wear nothing but a shift open down to the navel; but, in the winter, they have furred gowns, like the Russians. They are very fond of necklaces, which consist of strings of pearls, or coloured glass. It is not a little surprising, that the men should be so ugly, and the women so extremely handsome. Their religion is a mixture of Christianity and Mahometanism; and, like the Jews, they marry their brother's wives, if they have no children. The men are good horsemen, and they subsist chiefly by hunting and robbing, though some are addicted to husbandry. In winter they live in sorry huts, and in the summer in tents. Their female children are generally bought by the Turks and Persians, who

who bring
CIRENCEST shire, with and Friday Tuesday, 3 sheep cattle, 300 ther. The ly for corn yarn, and the river C bridge. It in the time 2 miles in of the wall many Ron found here met and cr so a castle molished. and sends It is 35 m S. E. of C N. of Lon 42.

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CITTADELL. Island of I island. It 1708, and of Utrecht by the Frer 1756. It island, 60 jorca. Lon

CITTA DI C and capita name, in U It is pretty seated on W. of Urb and 100 M lat. 43. 28

CITTA NUO marquise the Pope. and contain within its without.

who bring them up for their seraglios.

CIRENCESTER, a town of Gloucestershire, with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays, and three fairs, on Easter Tuesday, July 18, and November 8, for cattle, sheep, horses, wool, oil, and leather. The market on Mondays is chiefly for corn, and on Fridays for wool, yarn, and provisions. It is seated on the river Churn, over which it has a bridge. It was a place of great account in the time of the Romans, being then 2 miles in circumference, and the ruins of the walls are yet to be seen. A great many Roman antiquities have been found here; and here the Roman roads met and crossed each other. It had also a castle and an abbey, long since demolished. It is now a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 35 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, 18 S. E. of Gloucester, and 85 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 51. 42.

CIRENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Basilicata, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Branduno, at the foot of the Appennine Mountains, 35 miles E. of Conza, 50 S. W. of Bari, and 97 E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 40. lat. 40. 48.

CISTEAUX, or **CITEAUX**, a small town of France, in Burgundy, remarkable for its abbey, which is the principal of the Cistercian Order, and depends immediately on the Pope.

CITADELLA, a sea-port town of the Island of Minorca, and capital of that island. It was taken by the English in 1708, and ceded to them by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; but it was taken by the French, after a brave defence, in 1756. It is seated at the W. end of the island, 60 miles W. of the town of Majorca. Lon. 21. 48. lat. 39. 58.

CITTA DI CASTELLO, a town of Italy, and capital of a county of the same name, in Umbria, with a bishop's see. It is pretty strong and populous, and is seated on the river Tiber, 27 miles S. W. of Urbino, 25 N. W. of Perugia, and 100 N. of Rome. Lon. 29. 53. lat. 43. 28.

CITTA NUOVA, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, and territory of the Pope. It is seated on the sea-shore, and contains 16 churches and convents within its walls, besides 15 that are without. It is 8 miles from Loreto,

and 5 from Firmo. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 43. 12.

CITTA NUOVA COTTONERA, a town regularly fortified, in the Island of Malta, which lies in the Mediterranean Sea, and it includes the old port of St. Margerita.

CITTA NUOVA, a small sea-port town of Istria, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see. It is 60 miles E. of Venice. Lon. 31. 23. lat. 45. 30.

CITTA VITTORIOSA, or **IL BORGO**, a strong town in the island of Malta, seated on a narrow neck of land in the harbour, to the left of Valetta, from which, on each side of the town, runs a very broad canal enclosing the town, and forming an excellent harbour. It is defended by the strong castle of St. Angelo, seated on a high rock, and joined to the town by a bridge.

* **CIVIDAD DE LAS PALMAS**, the capital town of the Island of Canary, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. The houses are well-built, two storeys high, and flat-roofed. The cathedral is a very handsome structure; and the inhabitants are gay and rich. As the soil is sandy, the streets are always very clean. The air is very temperate, and free from extremes of heat and cold. It is defended by a castle seated on a hill, which is however very mean and despicable; and there are four convents. Lon. 3. 0. lat. 28. 0.

CIVIDAD-REAL, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and capital of La Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather extremely well for gloves. It is seated two miles and a half from Guadiana, 12 S. W. from Calatrava, and 90 S. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 10. lat. 39. 2.

CIVIDAD-RODRIGO, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a bishop's see. Here the Spaniards assemble their troops when they are going to war with Portugal. The Portuguese and their allies took it in 1706, and lost it the following year. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Aquada, 40 miles S. W. of Salamanca, and 115 W. of Madrid. Lon. 11. 54. lat. 40. 38.

* **CIVIDAD-DE-FRIULI**, a small but ancient town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the territory of Venice. It is seated on the river Natifona, 3 miles E. of Udina, and 20 N. of Aquileia. Lon. 31. 0. 46. 15.

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CIVITA-DI-PENNA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Farther Abruzzo, with a bishop's see. It is near the river Salno, 25 miles N. E. of Aquila, and 10 W. of Chieti. Lon. 31. 58. lat. 42. 25.

CIVITA-CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, in St Peter's patrimony, situate on a river, which, seven miles from thence, falls into the Tiber. It is 18 miles E. by S. of Viterbo, and 20 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 42. 15.

CIVITA-DI-CHUSTI. See **CHUSTI**.

CIVITA-VICENTIA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a good harbour, and an arsenal. Here the Pope's galleys are stationed, and it has lately been made a free port. However, the air is very unhealthy. It is 37 miles N. W. of Rome, and 5 N. E. of Casiro. Lon. 29. 25. lat. 42. 5.

* **CLACK**, a village in Devonshire, about 7 miles S. E. of Exeter, in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on April 5, and September 19, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, and cheese.

CLACKMANNAN, a town of Scotland in the shire of Lincolnton, seated on the N. shore of the river Forth, 25 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Here Robert de Bruce, King of Scotland, had a palace. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 56. 15.

* **CLACKMANNAN**, a small county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Fife-shire, on the N. and W. by Perthshire, and on the S. by Sterlingshire. It is but 8 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It produces good corn and pastures, and plenty of coals and salt. This shire, together with Kinross, sends one member to parliament.

CLAGENFURT, a strong and regular town of Germany, and capital of Carinthia, with a very handsome square. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 8 miles S. W. of Weit, and 150 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 31. 45. lat. 46. 50.

CLAIN, a river of France, in Poitou. It rises on the borders of Angoumois, and falls into the Vienne.

CLAMECI, a town of France, in Nivernois, whose suburb is a bishop's see. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Buevron and Yonne, 112 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 11. lat. 47. 28.

* **CLAPHAM**, a village, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles N. W. of Settle, with one fair, on September 21, for sheep.

CLARA St. a small island of S. America, in Peru, lying on the South-Sea, in the bay of Guaiquil, and subject to Spain. It is 70 miles S. W. of Guaiquil. Lon. 797. 35. lat. 3. 50.

CLARE St. a small island in the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Canaries, lying between Lancerotta to the S. and Allagranza to the N. E. It is little more than a rock.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and May 26, for toys. It is seated on a creek of the river Stour, and is a place of no great note, though it is an earl's town. The ruins of a castle, and a collegiate church, are to be seen here. They have a manufacture of fays. In this town is a very large church, and a Presbyterian and Quakers meeting. It consists of about 500 houses, which are mostly of clay white-washed, and the streets are pretty wide, but not paved. It is 13 miles S. of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 36 N. E. of London. Lon. 13. 10. lat. 52. 15.

CLARE, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, in the province of Connaught, 17 miles N. W. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 35. lat. 52. 40.

* **CLARE**, a county of Ireland, which is 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. and S. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W. by the ocean, and on the N. by Galway. It contains 10014 houses, 76 parishes, 9 baronies, and one borough. It sends 4 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for Ennis. The soil is very fruitful, and it lies very commodious for navigation, and contains only two market-towns, and one borough, which is Ennis above-mentioned; but the principal place is said to be Killaloe, which has a bishop's see.

* **CLARENZA**, capital town of a duchy of that name, on the western coast of the Morea, belonging to the Turks. It is a sea-port, seated on the Mediterranean; but is now almost ruined. It is 26 miles S. of Patras. Lon. 39. 10. lat. 37. 55.

* **CLAUDE St.** a very handsome town of France, in the Franche Comté, with a bishop's see. The cathedral church is extremely handsome. Great numbers of pilgrims flock hither, to visit the remains of the body of St. Claude, which they pretend are yet uncorrupted. It is

seated

seated on the W. of Genoa. Lon. 25. 35.

CLAVENNA.
CLAUSENBUR
vania, seated miles N. W. large population with walls and gates there is the emperor 47. 10.

CLAY, a town is difused; for horses are on an arm of so that three with waters the county, and 115 N. 25. lat. 53.

* **CLAYTON**, W. of Lew July 5, and sheep.

CLEAR CAPE island, lying land.

CLEBURY, a market on May 2, and the, sheep, and river Rea, but it is but a S. E. of Sh of London.

CLERAC, of C in Agencois, from Agen. chants, who in tobacco, v S. lat. 44. 2

* **CLERMONT** France, in N. W. of P 34.

CLERMONT, in Beauvoisis 20. 5. lat. 4

CLERMONT, pulous town with a bishop public square fine. Here as they pretend of a fountain miles from St. Moulins. S. of Paris 47.

feated on the river Lifon, 15 miles N. W. of Geneva, and 58 S. of Bezanfon. Lon. 23. 55. lat. 46. 20.

CLAVENNA. See **CHIAVENNA.**

CLAUSENBURG, a large town of Tranfilvania, feated on the river Samos, 55 miles N. W. of Hermanitat. It is a large populous place, and is fortified with walls and towers; on one of the gates there is an infcription in honour of the emperor Trajan. Lon. 40. 25. lat. 47. 10.

CLAY, a town in Norfolk, whose market is difused; but it has a fair, on July 19, for horfes and other things. It is feated on an arm of the fea between two rivers, fo that three of its fides are furrounded with waters. It is on the north coast of the county, 20 miles N. W. of Norfolk, and 115 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 53. 0.

* **CLAYTON,** a village in Suffex, 6 miles W. of Lewes, with two fairs, viz. on July 5, and September 26, for cattle and fheep.

CLEAR CAFF, a promontory of a little ifland, lying on the S. W. coast of Ireland.

CLERBURY, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 2, and October 27, for horned cattle, fheep, and hogs. It is feated on the river Rea, near the forest of Wire, and it is but a poor place. It is 28 miles S. E. of Shrewfbury, and 118 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 52. 27.

CLERAC, or **CLAIRAC,** a town of France, in Agencis, on the river Lot, 8 miles from Agen. It is inhabited by rich merchants, who carry on a confiderable trade in tobacco, wine, and brandy. Lon. 18. 8. lat. 44. 28.

* **CLERMONT IN ARGONNE,** a town of France, in the Verdunois, 127 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 22. 44. lat. 49. 34.

CLERMONT, a town of the Ifle of France, in Beauvoifis, 37 miles N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 5. lat. 49. 23.

CLERMONT, a confiderable, rich, and populous town of France, in Auvergne, with a bifhop's fee. The cathedral, the public fquares, and the walks, are very fine. Here is a bridge naturally formed, as they pretend, by the petrifying quality of a fountain. It is feated about three miles from Mount Gergoie, 55 from St. Moulins, 76 W. of Lyons, and 320 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 45. lat. 45. 47.

* **CLERVAL,** a town of France, in the Franche County, feated on the river Doux, and belonging to the houfe of Wirtemberg, but depends on the crown of France. Lon. 23. 32. lat. 46. 35.

* **CLERVAUX,** one of the moft celebrated and fineft abbeys of France, in Champagne, 5 miles from **BAR-SUR-ABBE,** and feated in a valley furrounded with woods and mountains. It is the chief of the Ciftercian order. Here is the famous Ton of St. Bernard, which will hold 800 tons of wine. Near this abbey is a fmall town.

CLETHERO, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on July 21, for horned cattle, and woollen cloth; on the fourth Saturday after Michaelmas-day, March 24, and December 7, for horned cattle, horfes, and woollen cloth. It is feated near Pendil Hill, and is an ancient borough-town, fending 2 members to parliament. The market is good for cattle, yarn, and provisions. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 207 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 53. 46.

CLEVES, or **CLEEF,** a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a dutchy of the fame name, and fubject to the King of Pruffia. It is feated on a hill, 3 miles from the Rhine, and over-againft Fort-Schenk. It is near a wood, through which there are feveral fine walks that lead to the neighbouring villages. It is 12 miles S. E. of Nimeguen, 70 N. W. of Cologne, and 70 S. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 51. 48.

CLEVES, the dutchy of, is one of the fineft and beft countries of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and divided in two by the river Rhine. Cleves is the capital town.

CLEVELAND, a diftrict in the North-Riding of Yorkfhire, with the title of a dutchy.

CLIFFE, a town of Northamptonfhire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on October 29, for cheefe, home-fpun linen, and turners ware. It is 30 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 73 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 52. 30.

CLIFTON, a village of Westmoreland, 3 miles from Penrith, or Perith, remarkable for a skirmish between the King's forces and the rebels in 1745, when the former were defeated.

CLISSA, a fort of Dalmatia, of great importance,

portance, which was taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is seated on a craggy mountain, near which there is a narrow valley, between two steep rocks, through which the road lies from Turkey to Dalmatia. It is 10 miles N. E. of Spalatto, and 30 S. E. of Sebenico. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 44. 0.

CLISSON, a town of France, in Brittany, in the territory of Nantois, and seated on the river Sure, 12 miles S. of Nants. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 47. 6.

CLITHERO. See **CLITHERO**.

* **CLOAYNOG**, a village in Denbighshire, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and October 24, for cattle.

CLOHER, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, with a bishop's see. It sends 2 members to parliament. Lon. 10. 5. lat. 54. 16.

CLONMEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, seated on the river Sure, 19 miles S. E. of Tipperary town. It sends 2 members to parliament. Lon. 9. 37. lat. 52. 51.

CLOUD ST. a town of France, 4 miles from Paris, seated on the river Seine. Here is a magnificent palace, and one of the finest in Europe, belonging to the Duke de Chartres; and the cascade is greatly admired. It has the title of a dutchy. Lon. 10. 53. lat. 48. 51.

CLOYNE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, with a bishop's see. It is 16 miles E. of Cork. It sends 2 members to parliament. Lon. 9. 35. lat. 51. 40.

CLUNI, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Macanois, remarkable for its famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Gro'ne, 10 miles N. W. of Macon, 32 S. E. of Autun, and 37 S. W. of Lyons. Lon. 22. 8. lat. 46. 24.

* **CLUNN**, a village in Shropshire, 6 miles S. of Bishops-Castle, with two fairs, on June 13, and November 22, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

CLUSE, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Savoy, and capital of the territory of Feuffigny. It is seated on the river Aco, 22 miles S. E. of Geneva, 20 N. E. of Annecy, and 40 E. of Chamberry. Lon. 24. 12. lat. 46. 0.

CLUSON, a river of Piedmont, in Italy, which runs through the valley of Peruse.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which rises in Annandale, and running N. W. thro' Clydsdale, passes by Lanerk, Hamilton,

and Glasgow, falling into the Frith of Clyde, over-against the Isle of Bute.

* **CLYFFOGFAUR**, a village in Carnarvanshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on August 18, and Sept. 23, for cattle.

* **COBBAM**, a village in Surry, 8 miles S. W. of Kingston, with one fair, on December 11, for horses and sheep.

COBLENZ, an ancient, strong, handsome, and pleasant town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, or Treves, seated at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Moselle, in a fertile country, with mountains covered with vineyards. It is the usual place of residence of the Elector of Treves, to whom it belongs. It was formerly imperial; and it is 12 miles N. W. of Nassau, 27 S. E. of Benne, 35 N. W. of Mentz, and 55 N. E. of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 25. 8. lat. 50. 24.

COBLOON, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel. Here the Ostend East-India company had a factory; but the English and Dutch obliged them to leave it. It is 12 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 97. 55. lat. 12. 50.

COBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a famous college, a fort, and a castle. This town, with its principality, belongs to the house of Saxony, and the inhabitants are Protestants. It is seated on the river Iech, 25 miles N. of Bamberg, and 50 S. W. of Urtford. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 50. 20.

COCA, a town of Old Castile, in Spain, seated among the mountains; and near it is a strong castle for state-prisoners.

COCHHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial. It is seated on the river Moselle, 25 miles S. W. of Coblenz, and 35 N. E. of Treves. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 50. 12.

COCHIN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of the same name, on the Malabar coast, with a good harbour. The Dutch have here a small fort, which retains the name of Cranganore, and lies three miles up the river. There were once 80,000 families of Jews here; but, at present, they are reduced to 4000, and have a synagogue not far from the king's palace, and 2 miles from the town. The first Europeans that settled here were the Portuguese, who were driven away by the Dutch. About six miles farther, towards the mountains, the inhabi-

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tants assemble to refresh themselves during the great heats of April and May, and both men and women divert themselves with swimming, laying wagers who swim fastest; these are the natives of the country, and at night they lie in tents, men and women promiscuously together. The water is so unwholesome, that the constant drinkers of it have swelled legs, some of which are a yard in circumference. It is 100 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 59. 15. lat. 10. 0.

COCHIN-CHINA, a maritime kingdom of Asia, bounded on the E. by the sea, on the N. by Tonquin, on the W. by Cambodia, and on the S. by Ciampa. It is much larger than Cambodia, and much richer; but the inhabitants are not so conversable nor civil to strangers. It abounds in gold, raw silk, and drugs; their religion is much the same as that of China, and their cities and towns have gates at the end of each street like those of the Chinese, which are shut up every night. If any fire breaks out in a ward, all the inhabitants are destroyed except the women and children. The inhabitants are of a light brown complexion, very well shaped, with long hair and thin beards. The women are handsome, but not very modest; that is, they are like the rest of the females in this part of the world, and the men of quality will offer their daughters to strangers who come here to trade.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs the first Monday in May for horned cattle, and on October 10 for horses and horned cattle. The situation is low, between the rivers Derwent and Cocker, over which there are two stone bridges. It is between two hills, on one of which stands a handsome church, and on the other a flatly cattle. It is a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited, has a good trade in coarse broad cloths, and has several handsome buildings. The market is the best for corn in the county, except Penrith. It is 44 miles S. E. by S. of Kendal, 25 S. W. by W. of Carlisle, and 287 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 54. 35.

• **COCK-HILL**, a place in Somersetshire, where there is a fair on December 28, for all sorts of cattle.

COCORATO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, remarkable for being the place where Columbus was born, who first

discovered America. It is 20 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 44. 50.

• **COGNON**, a river of France, in Normandy, which has its source in the diocese of Mans, and falls into the sea between Pont Orson and Mount Michael.

COD CAPE is in N. America, on the coast of New England, near the entrance of the harbour of Boston. Lon. 297. 45. lat. 42. 0.

COGNONO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Ladefan, near the confluence of the rivers Adda and Po. Lon. 28. 15. lat. 45. 10. It is 23 miles E. of Pavia.

COESFELDT, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the territories of the bishop of Munster, where he often resides. It is near the river Burkel, 22 miles S. W. of Munster, and 30 S. E. of Grol. Lon. 24. 50. lat. 51. 58.

• **COEVORDEN**, one of the strongest towns in the United Provinces, in Overysse, fortified by the famous Cohorn. It was taken by the bishop of Munster, 1672; and the Dutch retook it the same year. It is surrounded by a morass, and is 30 miles S. of Groningen, and 37 N. E. of Deventer. Lon. 24. 16. lat. 52. 40.

COGNAC, a town of France, in Angoumois, with a castle, where Francis I. was born. It is seated in a very pleasant country, abounding in wine, upon the river Coarente, and is remarkable for its excellent brandy. It is 17 miles E. of Saintes; 17 W. of Angouleme, and 258 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 45. 42.

COENI, an ancient and strong town of Turkey in Asia, and in Carimania; where a Beglerbeg resides. It is seated in a pleasant country, abounding in corn, fruits, pulse, and cattle. Here are sheep whose tails weigh about 30 pounds. It is 150 miles E. by N. of Satalia, and 250 S. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 51. 30. lat. 37. 26. Some take it to be the ancient Iconium.

COGSWELL, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Whit-Tuesday, for horses and toys, which lasts three days. It is seated on the river Black-water, or Pant, over which there is a bridge. It has one large church, and three meeting-houses. The town consists of about 700 mean houses, which form several narrow streets badly paved, and here there is a manufactory of bays, for exportation, which, in time of war, is so bad, that the poor are ready to starve,

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- starve, for want of employment. It is 17 miles N. E. of Chelmsford, and 45 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 51. 45.
- COIMBRA**, a handsome large and celebrated town of Portugal, capital of the Province of Beira, with a bishop's see, and a famous university. The cathedral and the fountains are very magnificent. It is seated in a very pleasant country, abounding in vineyards, olive-trees, &c. fruits. It stands on a mountain, by the side of the river Mondego, 60 miles S. E. of Porto, and 90 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 19. 48. lat. 40. 10.
- COIRE**, or, as the Germans call it, **CHUR**, a large and handsome town of Switzerland, and capital of the country of the Grisons, with a bishop's see, whose bishop has the right of coining money. It is divided into two parts, the least of which is of the Roman Catholic religion, and the greatest of the Protestant. It is governed by its own laws, and is seated in a plain, abounding in vineyards and game, on the river Pfessure, half a mile from the Rhine, 48 miles S. of Constance, 52 S. E. of Zurich, and 70 N. W. of Bergamo. Lon. 27. 8. lat. 46. 50.
- COPENHAUSEN**, a strong town of Sweden, in Livonia, seated on the river Dvina, 50 miles S. E. of Riga; it did belong to Sweden, but now to Russia. Lon. 43. 26. lat. 56. 40.
- * **Cot**, a name given by some to one of the western islands of Scotland, it abounds in corn, pasture, salmon, eels, and cod. Lon. 11. 0. lat. 57. 8.
- * **Col. d'AGNELLO**, a passage from France into Italy, that leads from Guillietre to Clateau Dauphin.
- * **Col-d'ARGENTIERE**, a passage from France into Italy, between the marquisate of Saluce, and the county of Nice.
- * **Col-de-LIMON**, a passage over the Alps, which leads from Soffello to Coni.
- * **Col-de-TEND**, a passage over the Alps between Piedmont and the county of Nice.
- COLBERG**, a strong handsome sea-port town of Germany, in Pomerania, belonging to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for its salt-works, and is seated at the mouth of the river Perfant, on the Baltick Sea; 60 miles N. E. of Stetin, and 30 N. E. of Camin. Lon. 33. 30. lat. 54. 18.
- COLCHESTER**, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs on

- Easter-Tuesday for wholesale taylor, on June 24 for horses, on July 23 for cattle and horses, and on October 20 for cheese, butter, and toys. It is a place of great antiquity, and is pleasantly and commodiously seated on the S. side of the river Colne, which is navigable within a mile of the town, on the declivity of a hill, and extends from E. to W. It was surrounded with a wall which had six gates, and three posterns, besides nine watch-towers; but now these are, in a great measure, demolished. It had 16 parish-churches, but now only 12 are used, these are not very large, and most of them were damaged in Cromwell's time. There are here also five meeting-houses. The town consists of about 3000 dwelling-houses, most of them old built, with some few good brick ones; the streets are not very broad, though they are tolerably paved. The number of the inhabitants amount to about 5000. The town suffered greatly in the civil wars. There is a large manufactory of bays, for Spain and Portugal, and the town is famous for oysters and eringo-roots, and imports wine, brandy, coals, deals, &c. It was lately a corporation, but has lost its charter for some misdemeanour; however it still sends two members to parliament. Towards the E. are the ruins of an old castle, with a fence round it about two acres in circumference. It is 22 miles E. N. E. of Chelmsford, 22 W. S. W. of Harwich, and 50 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 51. 55.
- COLCHIS**, now called **MENGERELIA**, lies at the E. end of the Black Sea in Asia.
- COLDINGUEN**, a town of Denmark in N. Jutland, and diocese of Ripen. It is remarkable for its bridge, over which all the oxen and cattle pass that go from Jutland into Germany, which brings in a considerable revenue to the king. It is seated on an eminence, in a pleasant country, abounding in game; 50 miles S. by E. of Wyberg, 37 S. W. of Arras, and 50 N. by W. of Sleswick. Lon. 27. 0. lat. 55. 35.
- COLERAINE**, a large town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster; seated on the river Bann, 5 miles S. of the Sea, and 25 N. E. of Londonderry. Lon. 10. 35. lat. 55. 10. It sends two memb. to parliament.
- COLESHILL**, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs on Shrove-Monday for herrings, on May 6 for horses and cattle, and on October 2

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for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Colne, over which there is a stone bridge. It is 11 miles N. W. of Coventry, 15 S. E. of Litchfield, and 10½ N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 52. 30.

COLFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs on June 20 for wool, and on November 24 for horned cattle and cheese. It is 14 miles N. of Warwick, and 122 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 51. 45.

COLIMA, a sea-port town of N. America, in Mexico, and capital of a valley of the same name, which is very fertile and pleasant. It is seated at the mouth of a river, near the S. Sea, 300 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 278. 35. lat. 18. 30.

COLTOURE, a small but ancient and strong town of France, in Rouillon, seated at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, with a small harbour 10 miles S. E. of Perpignan, and 5 S. of Elne. Lon. 20. 45. lat. 43. 52.

* **COLLE**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a bishop's see. It is 10 miles N. W. of Sienna, and 28 S. of Florence. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 43. 24.

* **COLLINGREEN-DERT**, a village in Wiltshire, about 10 miles S. of Marlborough, with a fair on December 11 for houses, cows, and sheep.

COLMAR, a considerable town of France, in Upper Alsace, of which it is the capital. It has great privileges, and the Protestants here have liberty of conscience. It is seated near the river Ill, 10 miles W. of Brisach, 22 N. W. of Basle, and 35 S. by W. of Strasbourg. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 48. 5.

COLMARIS, a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Sens. It is near the Alps, 20 miles N. W. of Cludeves, and 20 N. E. of Digne. Lon. 24. 50. lat. 44. 17.

* **COLMOCORON**, a town of the empire of Russia, in an island formed by the river Devina, with an archbishop's see. It is 30 miles S. E. of Archangel, and 27½ N. by E. of Moscow. Lon. 40. 53. lat. 56. 32.

COLNBROOK, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs on April 5 and May 7 for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is seated on the river Colne, which separates this county from Midsex, and is a great thoroughfare on the western road, and has several good inns. It is 9 miles E. by S. of Maidenhead, 21 on the same point from

Reading, and 19 from London. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 51. 30.

COLNRE, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs on May 12 and October 11, for horned cattle, sheep, and woollen cloth. It is seated on a small hill, near the eastern confines of the county, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaster, and 200 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 53. 45.

COLOCHINA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in the Morea, in the gulf of the same name, 50 miles S. E. of Mistra, and 10 N. of Cerigo. Lon. 40. 55. lat. 36. 32.

COLOEZA, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, and capital of the county of Bath, with an archbishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1686, and afterwards re-taken by the Imperialists. It is 50 miles S. E. of Buda, and 50 S. by W. of Zolnoek. Lon. 36. 55. lat. 46. 33.

COLOGN, an ancient, handsome, large, rich, and celebrated town of Germany, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It has 10 parishes, 37 monasteries, and 365 churches and chapels, with a vast number of monks and nuns. It is fortified in the ancient manner, with strong walls, flanked with 83 large towers, and surrounded with 3 ditches; however, it is a place of no great strength, and the inhabitants are but few for so large a place. It is a free imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of staying in it for many days together, nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. It is in shape like a half-moon, and is seated on the western banks of the Rhine, which renders it more strong. There are always some thousands of students belonging to the university, who have the same privileges as at Paris. The town is governed by six burgo-masters, of whom two are regents, not unlike the consuls at Rome; besides whom, they have a council composed of 49 persons, which are chosen out of 150, for no more are allowed to act at a time. The inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, and there are some Protestants, who are obliged to perform their devotions at Milheim, in the duchy of Berg, near three miles from the city. There are a vast number of reliques, but the most remarkable are the bodies of the three Magi, called the

Three Kings, and every seven years there is a procession of Hungarians, who come to return them thanks for procuring rain in a dry season. It is 17 miles E. of Juliers, 75 N. by E. of Treves, 85 W. by N. of Mentz, and 260 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 50. 50.

COLOGNA, a town of Italy, in Padua, and territory of Venice, 30 miles S. W. of Padua. Lon. 29. 9. lat. 45. 39.

COLOGNE, the electorate of, is one of the most considerable countries of Germany, being bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Cleves and Guelderland, on the E. by the dutchy of Berg, on the S. by the archbishopsrick of Treves, and on the W. by the dutchy of Juliers. It is divided into the diocese and the domain. The diocese is divided into the upper and lower; the domain comprehends the dutchy of Westphalia, and the territory of Recklineusen. The elector is arch-chancellor of the empire for Italy, and has a right to consecrate the emperor for Italy, with that of Mentz. This electorate is thought to be the most fertile and pleasant country of all Germany; and it abounds in corn, wine, pastures, and all the necessaries of life. The revenues of Cologne are computed to amount to 130,000 l. a-year, and those of the rest of his territories to as much more. He is not only archbishop of Cologne, but bishop of Munster, Osnabrug, Paderborn, and Hildesheim; however, some of these only belong to the present elector, and when he dies, will pass into other hands. He was elected bishop of Munster and Paderborn in 1710, was raised to the electorate in 1723, was made bishop of Hildesheim. 1724, of Osnabrug 1728, and grand-master of the Teutonick Order in 1732.

COLOMB, ST. a town in the county of Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, and two fairs on Thursday after November 13, and Mid-lent Thursday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few horses. It is seated on the top of a hill, at the bottom of which is a river, which falls into the sea at a small distance from thence. It has about 130 houses, badly built, but the streets are broad, and paved. It is 13 miles W. of Bodmin, and 259 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 12. lat. 50. 30.

* **COLOMBO**, a handsome, pleasant, and strong town of Asia, in the E. Indies, seated on the eastern side of the island of Ceylon. It was built by the Portuguese

in 1638, and in 1658 they were drove from thence by the natives and Dutch, who are now in possession of it. It is about a mile in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new; the streets of this last are wide and spacious, and the buildings in the modern taste, particularly the governor's house, is a handsome structure. Lon. 98. 0. lat. 7. 0.

COLOMBOTZ, a fortified castle of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, seated on a hill, under which is the strong pass of Urania.

COLOMEY or **COLOMIA**, a town of Poland in Red Russia, seated on the river Pruth, and well known for its salt-works. It is 42 miles N. E. of Hales, and 100 S. E. of Lamberg. Lon. 44. 0. lat. 48. 45.

* **COLOMMIERS**, a town of France, in La Brie, seated on the river Morin, in a fertile country, 32 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 48. 48.

COLONNA, a small town of Italy, in the Campagna di Romano, and in the ecclesiastical state; it is subject to the Pope, and is 18 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 55. lat. 42. 15.

COLONNA DI RUBICONE, a town of Italy, in the ecclesiastical state; it is seated on the river Pisarella, which was anciently called the Rubicon.

COLORNO, a town of Italy, in the Parmazan, near the river Po, and 8 miles from Parma. The duke of Parma has a pleasure-house here, one of the most delightful seats in all Italy, and the gardens are very fine. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 44. 54.

* **COLOSWAR**, a large and celebrated town of Transilvania, where the senates have their meetings. It is seated on the river Samos, 37 miles N. W. of Wessenburg, 60 N. W. of Hermannstadt, and 250 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 40. 20. lat. 46. 53.

COLOMBO, a sea-port town of Asia, seated on the S. W. coast of the island of Ceylon, and subject to the Dutch. Lon. 83. 45. lat. 7. 5.

COLUMNA, a town of the Russian empire, in the dutchy of Moscow, with an archbishop's see. It is surrounded with a wall, which is a mile and an half in circumference. It is 45 miles S. E. of Moscow. Len. 58. 2. lat. 54. 50.

COLUMPTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and October 28, for cattle.

It is seated on which there is handsome place of Britton, 12 W. by S. of L. 50. 50.

COLURI, an island called Salamis, of the same name S. side, at the which is one of Though Ajax, in Homer, was it is but a poor consist in wheat coal, spunges, carry to Athens of Athens, and continent by a Lon. 41. 40.

COM, a town of Irac-agemi. It but it has suffered wars. It is Lon. 66. 35.

COMACHIO, a territory of the church with a bishop's which reason is sides fishermen Ferrari, and 29. . . lat. . . same name is of the river Po circumference places, in one is built, and is of fish.

COMANA, a sea in Terra Firma Caraca. 35 subject to Spain 10.

COMANIA, a town on the E. by W. by Circassians of Russia. Here a land, but the hometans, a great thieves.

COMANAGOTT, Terra Firma, and subject 10. 10.

COMB-MARTI with a small seated on the an inlet which It is but a

It is seated on the river Culm, over which there is a bridge, and is a pretty handsome place. It is 67 miles S. W. of Bristol, 12 N. E. of Exeter, and 176 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 50. 50.

COLERI, an island of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the same name, and is seated at the S. side, at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world. Though Ajax, who makes such a figure in Homer, was king of this island, yet it is but a poor place, for all the riches consist in wheat, barley, tar, rosin, pitch, sponges, and pot-ashes, which they carry to Athens to sell. It is 7 miles S. of Athens, and is separated from the continent by a freight, a mile in breadth. Lon. 41. 40. lat. 38. 0.

COM, a town of Asia in Persia, and in Irac-agemi. It is a large populous place, but it has suffered greatly in the late civil wars. It is 100 miles N. of Ispahan. Lon. 66. 35. lat. 34. 0.

COMACHIO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the Ferrarese, with a bishop's see. The air is bad, for which reason it is inhabited by few, besides fishermen. It is 27 miles S. E. of Ferrari, and 20 N. of Ravenna. Lon. 29. 3. lat. 44. 45. The lake of the same name is between the two mouths of the river Po, and is about 10 miles in circumference; but it is dry in several places, in one of which the above town is built, and it contains a large quantity of fish.

COMANA, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated on the coast of Caracoa. 35 miles E. of Laguara, and subject to Spain. Lon. 313. 5. lat. 10. 10.

COMANA, a territory in Asia, bounded on the E. by the Caspian Sea, on the W. by Circassia, on the N. by the territories of Russia, and on the S. by Georgia. Here are fine meadows and arable land, but the inhabitants, though Mahometans, and very superstitious, are great thieves.

COMANAGOTTA, a town of America, in Terra Firma, 10 miles W. of Comana, and subject to Spain. Lon. 307. lat. 10. 10.

COMB-MARTIN, a town of Devonshire, with a small market on Tuesdays. It is seated on the Severn Sea, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is but a mean place, 7 miles E. of

Hlarcomb, 10 N. by E. of Barnstaple, and 184 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 51. 12.

* **COMB ST. NICHOLAS**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on December 16, for bullocks, horses, and sheep.

▶ **COMETEAU**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Satz, with a handsome town-house. It was taken by storm in 1421, and all the inhabitants, women and children as well as men, were put to the sword; and it was taken by the Swedes in 1648. It is seated on a fertile plain, 12 miles N. W. of Satz, 43 S. W. of Dresden, and 60 N. W. of Prague. Lon. 31. 0. lat. 50. 30.

COMINES, a town of French Flanders, on the lines which the French have made to defend their country against the Austrian Netherlands, and it stands on the river Lis, 5 miles S. W. of Menin. Lon. 20. 35. lat. 50. 45.

* **COMMANY**, a kingdom of Africa, on the gold-coast of Guinea, about 12 miles in length, and as much in breadth, where the English and Dutch have forts.

COMMERCV, a handsome town of France, in the duchy of Bar, with the title of a principality, and a magnificent castle. It is seated on the river Meuse, 8 miles S. of St. Michael, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 48. 40.

COMMINGES, a province of France, 45 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Gascony, on the S. by Catalonia, on the E. by Cousserans, and on the W. by Bigorre. Its principal trade consists in cattle, mules, and coin. St. Bertrand is the capital town.

COMO, a strong and populous town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Comasco, with a bishop's see. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1706, and is seated on a lake of the same name, 27 miles W. of Bergamo, 22 N. of Milan, and 80 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 26. 32. lat. 45. 45.

* **COMO**, the lake so called, is the largest in Italy, and is in the duchy of Milan, and in Comasco, on the confines of Switzerland, and the Grisons. It is 83 miles in circumference, and yet it is not above six miles over, in any one part.

COMORIN, a promontory of Asia, and the most northern point of the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and N. W. of the island of Ceylon.

COMORRA, a handsome and large town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a territory

tory of the same name. It is so well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Hungarians or Russians, who are very rich, and are of the Greek religion. It is seated on the river Danube, on the island of Sihut, 6 miles S. of Newhaufel, 15 N. E. of Rahabi, 37 S. E. of Presburg, and 70 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 36. 0. lat. 47. 50.

COMPEIGNE, a handsome town of the isle of France, in the county of Senlis, with a palace, or castle, where the king often resides. The maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here by the English, in 1430. It is seated on the river Oise, near a large forest, 17 miles N. W. of Senlis, and 45 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 49. 25.

COMPOSTELLA, a celebrated town of Spain, and capital of Galicia, with an archbishop's see, and an university. The publick squares, and the churches, particularly the metropolitan church, are very magnificent. It has a great number of monasteries, for both sexes, and about 2000 houses. It is pretended that the body of St. James was buried here, which draws a great number of Pilgrims from most parts of Christendom. They walk in procession to the church, and visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar, and is illuminated with forty or fifty wax-candles. They kiss it three times, with a very respectful devotion, and then put their hats on its head. In the church there are thirty silver lamps, always lighted, and six chandeliers of silver, five feet high. The poor pilgrims are received into an hospital, built for that purpose, which stands near the church, and round it are galleries of free stone, supported by large pillars. The archbishop is one of the richest prelates in Spain, having 70,000 crowns a year. From this town the military order of St. Jago, or St. James, had its original. It is seated in a peninsula, formed by the rivers Taniba and Ulla, in a pleasant plain, 83 miles N. of Braganza, 137 W. of Leon, 252 N. of Lisbon, and 275 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 9. 28. lat. 42. 54.

COMPOSTELLA, NEW, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and province of Xalisco, built in 1531. It is seated near the S. Sea, 400 miles N. W. of Mexico. Lon. 270. 15. lat. 21. 0.

* **CONCALE-BAY**, is on the coast of France, in Brittany, where the English

forces landed in June 1758, in order to go to St. Maloes, which they did, and burnt all the ships in that harbour, which were above 100, of all sorts. Concale is the town, which gives name to the bay, and is famous for oysters. It is 18 miles E. of St. Maloes, and 197 W. of Paris. Lon. 15. 48. lat. 48. 41.

CONCARNEAU, a town of France, in Bretagne, in the territory of Cornwall, with a harbour, and a castle. It is 16 miles from Quimper. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 47. 55.

CONCEPTION, a town of S. America, in Chili, with a bishop's see, and a very large harbour. It has been taken and ravaged several times by the native Americans, and is seated on the S. Sea, in a fertile soil, abounding in corn and excellent wine. Lon. 304. 27. lat. S. 56. 42.

CONCEPTION, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the Audience of Guatimali. It is seated near the sea-coast, 100 miles W. of Porto-bello, and a small river that runs into the sea. Lon. 294. 35. lat. 10. 0.

* **CONCHES**, a town of Normandy, with a Benedictine abbey, which carries on a considerable trade. It is seated on the top of a mountain, in the territory of Ouche, 45 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 26. lat. 48. 58.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mirandola. It is seated on the river Secchia, 5 miles W. of Mirandola, and 15 miles S. E. of Mantua. It is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 28. 34. lat. 44. 52.

CONCORDIA, a small town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see; it is now almost ruined, and the bishop resides at Porto Grano.

CONDESSAUT, a town of France, in Berry, and government of Cileannois. It is seated on the river Souder, 25 miles N. of Bourges. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 47. 30.

CONDON, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, with the title of a principality, and a castle. It is one of the strongest towns in this country, and was fortified by the Chevalier de Ville. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Haline and Scheld, 8 miles N. E. of Valenciennes, 13 S. E. of Tournay, 10 W. of Mons, and 127 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 16. lat. 50. 27.

* **CONDE;**

* **CONDE**, a town of France, in the territory of a considerable river Neuseau, and 125 W. lat. 48. 50.

CONDECEBO, N. America, 100 miles W. lat. 21. 0.

CONDOM, a town and capital bishop's see, the trade is on the river G Auch, and Lon. 18. 2.

* **CONDOMORIS**, in Gafcony, a pital town.

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- * **CONDÉ**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the Bessin, which carries on a considerable trade. It is seated on the river Nerou, 10 miles from Tinchebray, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 48. 50.
- CONDÉPEO**, a cape or promontory of N. America, in the province of Yucatan, 100 miles W. of Merida. Lon. 290. 0. lat. 21. 0.
- CONDOM**, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of the Condomois, with a bishop's see. It is but a poor place, and the trade is very small. It is seated on the river Gelise, 22 miles N. W. of Auch, and 75 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 2. lat. 44. 0.
- * **CONDOMOIS**, a small territory of France, in Gascony, of which Condom is the capital town.
- CONDORÉ**, or **PULO CONDORÉ**, is the principal of a number of islands which lie in lat. 8. 40. and about 60 miles S. by E. from the mouth of the river Cambodia. The mould is blackish, and pretty deep, only on the hills it is stony; it is covered with trees, but not very thick. The mangoes grow on trees, as large as apple-trees, and the fruit is of the size of a small peach, and, when ripe, has a pleasant smell and taste. Pickled mangoes are now well known in England. The animals are, lizards, guanees, and hogs, as also parrots, paroquets, doves, pigeons, wild-cocks, and hens. The inhabitants are small in stature, well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion; their faces are long, with black straight hair, small black eyes, high noses, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. They are very poor, and their chief employment is getting tar out of the trees. They are very free of their women, for when any ships arrive there, they will bring them on board, and offer them to the sailors. Their religion is Paganism, but of what kind is not certainly known. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. In this there was the image of an elephant, but there were others, of different kinds. The English E. India company had a settlement here in 1702, but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven from thence in 1705. Lon. 201. 0. lat. 9. 30.
- * **CONDRIEU**, a town in France, in Lyons, remarkable for its excellent wines,

- It is seated at the foot of a hill, near the river Rhone, 8 miles S. W. of Vienne, 35 N. of Valence, and 17 S. of Lyons. Lon. 22. 28. lat. 45. 28.
- * **CONDROS**, a district of Germany, in the county of Westphalia, and in the territory of Biele. Huy is the capital town.
- * **CONFLANÇEN-JARNEST**, a town of Lorraine, on the confines of the Franche Compté, seated at the confluence of the rivers Iron and Orn. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 47. 45.
- CONFLANS**, a beautiful palace of France, which belongs to the archbishop of Paris, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Seine and Marne.
- * **CONFLENS**, a town of France, in La Marche, seated on the river Vienne. Lon. 13. 23. lat. 46. 55.
- * **CONGERBURY**, a village in Somersetshire, 6 miles N. of Axbridge, with one fair, on September 14, for cattle and horses.
- CONGLETON**, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the Thursday before Shrove-tide, May 12, July 5, and July 13, for cattle, and pechias ware. It is seated on the river Dane, and is a large mayor-town, tho' it has nothing but a chapel of ease, the church being a stately structure, and is two miles distant. Its manufactory is the making of leather-gloves, but the most considerable is silk, there being a large silk mill lately erected here by some Turkey merchants, which employs 700 hands. It is 7 miles S. of Macclesfield, 24 N. E. of Nantwich, and 157 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 22. lat. 53. 7.
- CONGO**, a large country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S. latitude, containing the counties of Loango, Angola, and Benguela. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Benin, by the inland parts of Africa on the E. by Mataman on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is sometimes called Lower Guiney; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country, which were first begun soon after the year 1482, at which time it was discovered. The heat is almost insupportable, especially in the summer months. They have many desert places within land, in which are many wild beasts; such as elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, and monstrous serpents; but, near the coast, the soil is more fertile.

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tile; and there are fruits of many kinds, besides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. The greatest part of the inhabitants are negroes, going almost naked, worshipping the sun, moon, and stars, besides animals of different kinds. But the Portuguese have made a great number of converts, such as they are. Congo, properly so called, is about 150 miles in length along the coast, and 372 in breadth. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, and then the weather is always serene. The inhabitants are skilful in weaving cotton-cloths, which serve them to hide their nakedness; and they trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds. This country contains vast numbers of elephants, whose teeth are prodigiously large. Some pretend there are serpents here near 30 yards long, with a rattle at their tails; but this is a fable. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles, and sea and river horses. Some say there are gold mines here, but that the inhabitants do not know how to work them. Their current money is sea-shells. The principal town is St. Salvador. The trade is open to all European nations.

CONI, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of that name, with a good citadel. This town being divided into two factions, it surrendered to the French in 1641; but was restored to the Duke of Savoy soon after. The French besieged it again in 1691 and 1706, but they were obliged to raise the siege. In 1744, the French and Spaniards laid siege to it again, but they were obliged to raise it, and a battle ensued, wherein a great many men were killed on both sides. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Greffe and Sture, 35 miles S. of Turin, 15 S. E. of Pignerol, and 15 N. W. of Final. Lon. 5. 20. lat. 44. 23.

CONINGSIECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is 20 miles N. of Constance. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 47. 50.

CONNAUGHT, one of the four provinces of Ireland, bounded on the E. by that of Leinster, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. and N. W. by part of the ocean and province of Ulster, and on the S. and E. by Munster. It is about 150 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has no rivers of any great note, besides

the Shannon. It has several convenient bays and creeks, and is fertile in many places. It had several dangerous bogs, over-run with woods, which are now in some measure cleared away. This province produces abundance of cattle, sheep, deer, hawks, and honey; but the inhabitants being lazy, it is the least cultivated of all the four provinces. It contains 1 archbishoprick, 5 bishopricks, 6 counties, 7 market towns, 8 places of trade, 10 boroughs that send members to parliament, 47,256 houses, 24 old castles, besides fortresses that have been erected of late, and 330 parishes. The principal town is Galway.

CONNECTICUT, a province of N. America, in New England, bounded on the N. E. by the colony of Massachusetts, on the S. by the sea, and on the W. by New York, and is 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. It is a distinct government by itself, chusing its own governor, deputy-governor, council, and assembly.

CONNOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster, with a bishop's see. It is 6 miles N. of Antrim. Lon. 11. 5. lat. 54. 50.

CONQUET, a handsome maritime town of France, in Lower Brittany, in the district of Cornwall, with a good harbour and road. It is very rich, and is seated 12 miles W. of Brest. Lon. 12. 49. lat. 48. 26.

CONSERANS, or **COUSERANS**, a small district of France, in Gascony, bounded by the counties of Foix, Comminges, and Catalonia. It lies along the river Salat, and has nothing considerable but St. Lizier, which is the capital town.

CONSTANCE, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It has a handsome bridge, several fine structures, as well sacred as profane. It carries on a great trade and is well-fortified; and though it pretends to be an imperial town, the Austrians keep a garrison here. It is famous for a council held here in 1514, when there were three popes; but they were all deposed, and Martin V. was elected in their room. This council caused Jerom of Prague to be burnt, though the emperor Sigismund had given him a safe conduct, in pursuance of this maxim, that no faith is to be kept with heretics. They likewise condemned the doctrine of Wickliff, and ordered his bones to be burned

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burned 40 years after he was dead. However, the inhabitants now are Protestants. It is seated on a lake of the same name, 35 miles N. E. of Zurich, 62 W. of Baile, and 62 S. W. of Ulm. Lon. 26. 58. lat. 47. 35.

CONSTANCE, a great lake of Germany, between Suabia and Switzerland. It is 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is crossed by the river Rhine, and there are several towns on its banks.

CONSTANTINA, a strong and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is the largest and strongest place in all the eastern parts, and it is seated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but up steps cut out of the rock; and the usual way of punishing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are a great many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the sea, 175 W. by S. of Tunis, and 200 E. by S. of Algiers. Lon. 25. 12. lat. 36. 4.

CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with a castle seated on a mountain. It is seated among high mountains, 40 miles N. E. of Seville. Lon. 12. 6. lat. 37. 40.

CONSTANTINE, a kingdom of Barbary of that name, in Africa. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the kingdom of Tunis, on the S. by Belidulgerid, and on the W. by the river Sufegmar, which separates it from the kingdom of Bugia. This country is the New Numidia of the ancients, and had its own king; but it is now a province to Algiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, one of the largest and most celebrated cities of Europe, standing at the eastern extremity of Romania, and capital of the Ottoman Empire. It is seated on a small neck of land, which advances towards Natolia, from which it is separated by a channel of a mile in breadth. The Sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S. and a gulph of the channel of Constantinople does the same on the N. It is delightfully situated between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, from whence it is supplied with all necessaries. Constantine the Great, being obliged to reside in the East, chose this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken by the Turks in May 1453, who have kept possession of it ever since. The Grand

Seignior's palace, called the Seraglio, is seated on the sea-side, and is surrounded with walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It is said the harbour will easily hold 1200 ships. The number of houses must needs be prodigious, since one fire has burnt down 30,000 in a day, without greatly changing the aspect of the city. However, in general, they are but mean, especially on the out-side, where there are few or no windows, and the streets being narrow, gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 streets, small and great; but they are seldom or never clean; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, and the rest Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining, and particularly the superb temple of Sophia, which is turned into a mosque, and far surpasses all the rest. The street called Adrianople, is the longest and broadest in the city, and the Bazars, or Bezeiteins, are the markets for selling all sorts of merchandize. The old and the new are pretty near each other, and are large square buildings, covered with domes, and supported by arches and pilasters. The New is the best, and contains all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. The market for slaves, of both sexes, is not far off, and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be sold. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Russia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the service of the Turks, who generally buy them for their seragios. The Great Square, near the mosque of Sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by some said to be 15 miles, and by Mr. Tournefort 23 miles; to which, if we add the suburbs, it may be 34 miles in compass. The suburb called Pera is charmingly situated, and is the place where the ambassadors of England, France, Venice, and Holland, reside. This city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The public buildings, such as the palaces, the mosques, bagnios, and caravansaries for the en-

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- tainment of strangers, are many of them very magnificent. It is 112 miles S. of Adrianople, 700 S. E. of Vienna, 750 E. of Rome, 1500 S. E. of London, 1250 E. of Madrid, 1250 S. E. of Paris, and 1100 S. S. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 46. 33. lat. 41. 4.
- * **CONSTANTINOW**, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, remarkable for two battles fought in 1648 and 1651. It is seated on the river Seluczca, 30 miles S. E. of Bar, and 62 N. E. of Kamieck. Lon. 46. 12. lat. 49. 46.
- CONTESSA**, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, and in Macedonia, seated on a gulph of the same name in the Archipelago. It is 42 miles N. E. of Salonica, and 200 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 41. 35. lat. 40. 58.
- CONTI**, a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a principality. It is seated on the river Seille, 12 miles S. W. of Amiens, and 62 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 34. lat. 49. 54.
- * **CONVERSANO**, a considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terri di Bari, with a bishop's see. It is seated 10 miles from the Gulph of Venice, 8 S. W. of Polignano, and 15 S. E. of Bari. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 41. 10.
- CONWAY**, a town of N. Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on April 6, September 4, October 10, and November 8, for cattle. It is seated at the mouth of the river Conway, and is a large walled town, with a castle, and the houses are well-built and well-inhabited, and yet the market is but small. Near this town corn, timber, and oak-bark, are in great plenty; and they clear out at the custom-house here from 11 to 12,000 bushels of grain every year. There is a vast body of marcasite up the river, with which copperas is made; and some think there are veins of copper ore near it. Formerly it was famous for pearl-fishing, and there is still plenty of pearl-mussels, but they are now neglected. It is 14 miles N. W. of Denbigh, 57 W. S. W. of Chester, and 209 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 53. 20.
- * **CONWYDD**, a village in Met onethshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on October 21, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.
- CONZA**, a small ancient town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with an archbishop's see. It was so greatly ruined by an earthquake in

- 1694, that the place where the cathedral stood is hardly known. It is 32 miles N. E. of Salerno, 30 S. E. of Benevento, and 52 E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 55. lat. 40. 50.
- * **COOS**, an island in the Archipelago, 56 miles W. of the Isle of Rhodes, and is subject to the Turks. Lon. 45. 9. lat. 37. 27.
- COPENHAGEN**, a large, rich, and strong town or city of Denmark, with a famous university. There was a new palace built here in 1730, which is very magnificent; besides which, there are two others, in which the king sometimes resides. The citadel is a regular fort, defended by five good bastions, a double ditch full of water, and several advanced works. The arsenal is furnished with naval stores sufficient to fit out a whole fleet. The exchange of the E. India company, their arsenal, the king's stables, the college, the house and provisions, the orphan-house, the opera-house, and the military school, are all superb structures. The royal library contains above 40,000 manuscripts and printed books, collected from all parts. The inhabitants are reckoned at about 60,000, without counting the soldiers and sailors. Before the terrible fire in 1728, there were above 6000 houses, of which 3785 were reduced to ashes, with a prodigious quantity of merchandizes of all sorts. It is about five miles in circumference, and is seated on the eastern shore of the Isle of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic Sea, near the straits called the Sound. It is 200 miles S. W. of Stockholm, 450 N. W. of Vienna, 500 N. E. of London, and 550 N. N. E. of Paris. Lon. 30. 25. lat. 55. 51.
- COPIAPO**, a great river of S. America, with a town of the same name, in Chili, and a harbour. It carries on a great trade, and is seated in a fertile country, near the S. Sea, 500 miles N. of St. Jago, and is subject to Spain. Lon. 309. 0. lat. 26. 0.
- COPILOWATS**, a pretty large town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. There were formerly several Albanian merchants in this place, who professed the Roman Catholic religion; but they were expelled in 1700. Lon. 55. 0. lat. 43. 40.
- * **COPORIA**, a town of the Russian empire, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, in Ingria. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1617; but it was taken from them

- them by Peter the Great in 1703. It is seated on the present river of the present lat. 59. 36.
- COQUIMBO**, a sea-port town in Chili, seated on the river of the same name. It abounds in silver, and is rich in precious metals, and is a green, though a little barren. It has a good harbour, and is often pillaged by the Indians. Lat. 29. 44.
- CORBACH**, a town of Prussia, in the principality of Waldeck, 30 miles S. E. of Cassel, and 26. 30. lat. 51. 20.
- CORBECK**, a town of Flanders, in Brabant, 22. 20. lat. 51. 20.
- CORBELL**, a town of France, in the province of Seigne. It is 17 S. from Paris. Lat. 48. 58.
- CORBIE**, a town of France, with a celebrated abbey. The fortification of Lewis XIV. is on the river Somme, and 75 N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 54.
- CORBIERS**, a fine town of Languedoc, in the same name, a victory that the Saracens in 711.
- CORBY**, a town of Westmoreland, whose abbey, whose abbey, and has a plenary, his territory pretty extensive, river Weser. Lat. 40.
- * **CORBY**, a village of N. of London, on August 10, before October 10, cattle.
- * **CORCANG**, a town of Persia, on the Oxus, which is a channel, the sandy desert, consequence the greatest in ruins, and

them by Peter the Great in the beginning of the present century. Lon. 47. 25. lat. 59. 36.

CORQUIMBO, a sea-port town of S. America, in Chili, seated on a river of the same name. It abounds in fruits, and mines of different metals, and the fields are always green, though it seldom or never rains. It has a good harbour, and has been often pillaged by the English. Lon. 306. 24. lat. 29. 44.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in Hesse, and in the principality of Waldeck, formerly imperial. It is 10 miles N. W. of Waldeck, 32 S. of Paderborn, 27 W. of Cassel, and 35 N. of Marburg. Lon. 26. 30. lat. 51. 15.

CORBECK, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 3 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 51. 0.

CORBEIL, a town of the Isle of France, which is divided into two by the river Seine. It is 8 miles from Melun, and 17 S. from Paris. Lon. 20. 6. lat. 48. 58.

CORBIE, a town of France, in Picardy, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIV. in 1673. It is seated on the river Somme, 10 miles E. of Amiens, and 75 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 49. 54.

CORBIERS, a small territory of France, in Languedoc, in which there is a valley of the same name. It is remarkable for a victory that Charlemagne gained over the Saracens in 737.

CORBY, a town of Germany, on the confines of Westphalia, with a famous abbey, whose abbot is a sovereign prince, and has a place in the Diet of the Empire, his territories about the town being pretty extensive. It is seated upon the river Weser. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 51. 40.

* **CORBY**, a village in Lincolnshire, 12 miles N. of Stamford, with two fairs, viz. on August 26, and on Monday before October 10, for horses and horned cattle.

* **CORCANG**, otherwise called **JURGANTZ**. It is seated on a river anciently called **OXUS**, which did run from the Caspian Sea to the lake Aral; but the Tartars have found out means to dry up the channel, the country about it being a sandy desert. It was formerly of more consequence than it is at present; for the greatest part of the houses are now in ruins, and those remaining are mean

low buildings. It is 90 miles S. of the lake Arle. Lon. 91. 50. lat. 40. 57.

CORDOBA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see. It is one of the most considerable towns of Spain, and is remarkable for its antiquity; and the rather because it has preserved its splendor, dignity, power, and riches, through so many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. It is very pleasantly seated on the river Guadalquivir, over which there is a magnificent stone-bridge. On the N. there are high mountains, and on the S. a very extensive plain. The circumference is very large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are a great many orchards and gardens within the walls. There are many superb structures, palaces, churches, and religious houses, particularly the cathedral, which is very magnificent; it was formerly a mosque, when the Moors possessed the town, for which reason it still retains the name of Mezquita, which has the same meaning. The square called the Plaza Major, is surrounded with very fine houses, under which there are piazzas. Many people of quality live here, for which reason there are a great many coaches. The trade is flourishing on account of the river, which consists of wine, silk, and Cordovan leather; and in the neighbourhood of this place there are a vast number of orange and lemon trees, which renders their fruits exceeding cheap. The best horses in Spain come from hence. It is 75 miles N. E. of Seville, 85 N. of Malaga, and 135 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 48. lat. 37. 42. It is remarkable for fine leather.

* **CORDUA NEW**, a considerable town of S. America, in the province of Tucuman, with a bishop's see. It is 175 miles from St. Jago. Lon. 316. 30. lat. S. 32. 10.

CORDUAN, a famous pharos or light-house of France, in Guienne, at the mouth of the river Girond. The architecture is extremely fine, and it is placed there, to hinder vessels from running on the sand-banks at the mouth of the river. It is 55 miles N. W. of Bourdeaux, and 37 S. W. of Rochelle. Lon. 16. 26. lat. 45. 36.

COREA, a peninsula lying to the N. E. of China, between 137 and 147 degrees of Longitude, and between 32 and 45 of Latitude. It is divided into 8 provinces,

A a which

which contain 40 cities of the 1st rank, 51 of the 2d, and 70 of the 3d. The capital of the whole is Hanching, and is the place where the king resides. The Jesuits say, the people are well-made, are of a sweet and tractable disposition, and fond of learning, musick, and dancing, and in general resemble the Chinese pretty nearly. Their houses are mean, being covered with thatch; and they have no beds, but lie on the floor. They have little silk, and therefore make use of linen-cloth in its room. Their arms are cross bows, and very long fabres, or swords. Their trade consists in white paper, pencils, gingseng, gold, silver, iron, yellow varnish, towels whose tails are 3 feet long, horses no more than 3 feet in height, sable skins, castor and mineral salt. In general it is a fertile country, though abounding in mountains. They never bury their dead 'till 3 years after their decease, but keep them close shut up in coffins for that time. It is tributary to China.

CORFE-CASTLE, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 12, and October 19, for hogs and toys. It is seated in a peninsula called Purbeck, on a river, and in a barren soil between two hills, on one of which stands the castle. It has one church, and 150 houses; the streets are however bad, and not paved. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament. It is 18 miles S. by W. of Pool, 20 E. by N. of Weymouth, and 116 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 27. lat. 50. 33.

CORFU, a considerable island of Europe, lying near the coast of Epirus, subject to the Venetians. It is the most important place they have in these parts; because it commands the Adriatic Sea, for which reason they have always here about 15 galleys, and several other vessels. The metropolitan church of the Greeks, which stands in the capital town, is very handsome, and is adorned with several rich silver lamps, and one of gold. The Turks have often attempted to become masters of it, but in vain. It is defended by the castle called St. Ange, which passes for impregnable. It formerly belonged to the kingdom of Naples; but the inhabitants submitted to the Venetians about the year 1536, and it is accounted the key of Venice. Here they make a great deal of salt; and the country abounds in vineyards, lemons, olives,

and cedar trees. The capital town is of the same name as the island, in which there is always a good garrison; and it is seated towards the middle of the eastern coast of the island, over-against Canina. Lon. 37. 48. lat. 39. 40.

CORIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and in Arremadura, with a bishop's see. It was taken by the Allies in 1706. It is seated on the river Aligon, 25 miles S. W. of Placentia, 25 N. E. of Alcantara, and 120 S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 12. 2. lat. 39. 36.

CORIENTES, a cape or promontory on the W. coast of Mexico, in S. America, and in the S. Sea, 100 miles N. of Xalisco. Lat. 20. 0.

CORINTH, now called **CORANTO**, or **GERAME**, an ancient town, and formerly much celebrated, in the Morea, with a Greek archbishop's see. It was one of the most important places in Greece, on account of its antiquity, its situation on the passage from Greece into the Morea, by its castle, standing on the top of an almost inaccessible rock, by its harbours on the gulphs of Lepanto and Egina, by its riches, and by its architects, sculptures, and painters, who were the most skillful in all Greece. It belonged, a great while, to the Venetians, till it was taken by Mahomet II. but they retook it in 1678; the Turks became masters of it again in 1715, and they have kept it ever since. It is now greatly decayed, for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. The country about it abounds with corn, wine, and oil; and, from the castle above mentioned, yet standing, there is one of the finest prospects in the world, over the Sea to the E. and W. and a fine country N. and S. The narrowest part of the isthmus, on which it stands, is above six miles over; and on a mount there, called Onceus, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian games. There are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. The inhabitants are most of them Christians, of the Greek church, who are allowed liberty of conscience by the Turks. It is seated on an isthmus of the same name, 40 miles N. W. of Athens, 15 S. of Thebes or Stives, and 70 N. by E. of Missina. Lon. 40. 58. lat. 38. 14.

* **CORINTH**, the isthmus of, in the Morea, is a neck of land which joins Morea

to Greece, and of Lepanto to Cefar, Caligula to cut a channel and they there wall across it, milium, because length. This is rat II, and after Venetians, but time by Mahomet

CORITA, a town of Leon, 23

Lon. 12. 15. 1

* **CORK**, a county miles in length bounded on the sea, on the N. S. and S. E. by 43,286 houses, nies, and 12 members to parliament, 2 for Cork Kinfales, 2 for Mallow, 2 for Nikely, 2 for Martyre, 2 for cormack, and fertile, rich, a remarkable river, and Lec. the same name

CORK, the capital of Ireland, with neat, wealthy, ed on the river medius habundant strength, and the term of a round about bridges. It is Ireland, for contains 814 W. of Ballicon

Ln. Lon. 9.

CORTIS, a town Pomerania, a Bishop of Car of Prussia. I

penalists in It is seated on S. E. of Colb

14,

* **CORMENTIS** and town, on The fortress below it is the hill, which is inhabited

to Grece, and reaches from the gulph of Lepanto to that of Engin. Julius Cæfar, Caligula, and Nero, attempted to cut a channel through it, but in vain; and they therefore afterwards built a wall across it, which they called Hexamilium, because it was six miles in length. This was demolished by Amurat II. and afterwards re-built by the Venetians, but was levelled a second time by Mahomet II.

CORITA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, 23 miles E. of Salamanca. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 31. 5.

* **CORK**, a county of Ireland, which is 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Kerry and the sea, on the N. by Limerick, and on the S. and S. E. by the ocean. It contains 43,286 houses, 232 parishes, 19 baronies, and 12 boroughs. It sends 26 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for Cork, 2 for Youghal, 2 for Kinsale, 2 for Bandon-bridge, 2 for Mallow, 2 for Baltimore, 2 for Cloghnikely, 2 for Charleville, 2 for Castle-Matyre, 2 for Middleton, 2 for Rathcormack, and 2 for Doneraile. It is fertile, rich, and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, namely, black-Water, and Lee. The principal town is of the same name.

CORK, the capital town of the county of Cork, in the province of Munster, in Ireland, with a bishop's see. It is a neat, wealthy, and populous place, seated on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour. It is a place of some strength, and is inclosed with walls, in the form of an egg; and the river runs round about it, over which there are bridges. It surpasses all the towns in Ireland, for trade except Dublin. It contains 8113 houses, and is 13 miles W. of Balleora, and 124 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 9. 16. lat. 51. 40.

CORITZ, a town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, belonging formerly to the bishop of Camin, and now to the king of Prussia. It was besieged by the Imperialists in 1677, but to no purpose. It is seated on the river Peasant, 8 miles S. E. of Colberg. Lon. 53. 46. lat. 44. 12.

* **CORMENTIN**, the name of a fortress, and town, on the gold coal of Guinen. The fortress belongs to the Dutch, and below it is the town, seated on a high hill, which is very large and populous. It is inhabited by a few merchants, and

all the rest are fishermen. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 5. 30.

* **CORMERY**, a town of France, in Tourain, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is very pleasantly seated on the river Indre, 8 miles from Tours. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 5. 30.

CORNEICHA, one of the five places round the fortified castle of St. Maria della Suorte, on the bay of Speitia. It is in Italy, in the Genoeise dominions.

CORNET, a castle on the island of Guernsey, belonging to Great Britain. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 49. 40.

CORNETO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Marta, 3 miles E. of the sea, 20 S. W. of Viterbo, and 37 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 28. lat. 42. 15.

* **CORNHILL**, a village in the bishoprick of Durham, with one fair, on December 6, for mercantile goods, and shepherds curs.

CORNWALL, an English county, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except to the E. which joins to Devonshire, from which it is separated by the river Tamer. It is 75 miles in length, and 26 in breadth, but grows narrower gradually towards the land's end. It contains 27,620 houses, 165,660 inhabitants, 161 parishes, 27 market-towns, and sends 44 members to parliament. It is remarkable for the stannaries, where they get tinn, and to these belong particular laws, immunities, and privileges. And there are particular places which have the coinage of tin, to which all the tin must be carried, to be stamped. The other commodities are, blue slate, corn, fruits, cattle, and a little silver. Sometimes a sort of diamonds have been found here, but not so hard as the true. This county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whose language they retained for a considerable time, but is now almost extinct, unless at two or three parishes, at the land's end. The soil is generally hilly and rocky, covered with shallow earth, though there are many fruitful valleys, particularly near the sea, which they manure with sea-weeds, and fit sand. The air is pretty healthy, though they are much subject to high winds, and storms. It has the title of a duchy, and the king's eldest son is duke of Cornwall.

* **CORNWALL**, a territory of France, in

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Bretagne, which stretches out into the ocean. It comprehends the diocese of Quimper.

CORO, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated at the bottom of the gulph of Venezuela, 60 miles W. of La Guaira. Lon. 308. 35. lat. 11. 0.

COROMANDEL, the coast so called, is the eastern coast of the peninsula, on this side the Ganges, in Asia. It is bounded on the N. by Gelconda, on the E. by the bay of Bengal, on the S. by Madura, and on the W. by Binnagar, tho' some Geographers give it different bounds. Here are several factories and trading towns on this coast, the principal of which I shall just mention; and first, Tranquabar is a fortress and colony, belonging to the Danes, which is miserably poor; Porto Novo formerly belonged to the Portuguese, but now to the Great Mogul, who called it Mahomet-Bander. The country is fertile, healthy, and pleasant. The bulk of the people are Gentoos, and have various manufactures of cotton-cloth. Fort St. David is an English factory and fortress, near which they make all sorts of long cloth in great quantities, as also fallampores, gingham, and several others. Pondicherry belongs to the French, who have very fine, regular, and strong fortifications, the produce is the same as at St. David's. Congameer is the next place, where the English had a factory, before they purchased Fort St. David's. There are several pagods here, to one of which pilgrims flock every year. The images are very obscene, and the women that attend them very lewd. Saderas is a small factory, belonging to the Dutch, who buy up the long cloths. Cabelon is next, and did belong to the Ostend company. St. Thomas is three miles S. of Fort St. George, the town was built by the Portuguese, and at present is a place of very little trade. Fort St. George, or Madras, belongs to the English, and has a very incommensurate situation. Palicate is the next place of any note, and belongs to the Dutch, the people are employed chiefly in knitting cotton-sockings. Here are several other small places, between this and Madraspatan, which formerly had trade, but now are neglected. The English had formerly a factory at this last place, and the Dutch have now, where they purchase chintzes. Narapore is next, where the English also had a Factory, now with-

drawn. Watraw is noted for rice, which is exported from hence. Visagapatan is an English factory, and well fortified; the country about it produces cotton-cloth, and striped muslins; there are many ancient pagods, or temples, in this country, but there is one, in particular, which stands on a little mountain, where they worship live monkeys. Twelve miles N. E. from hence, is Bimilipitan, where the Dutch have a small factory, and buy up the cotton-cloths, which they send to Batavia. Gangan is the last place on this coast worth notice, and is kept chiefly for the use of Visagapatan. The country about it abounds in rice and sugar-canes, of which they make sugar. Here is a pagod, with a very obscene image, which is sometimes carried about in a coach, on which are very indecent representations. This is particularly adored by virgins, and married women who never had children.

CORON, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, in the territory of Belvidera, and in the Morea, it is said to be a strong place, and yet it made but little defence in 1715, when the Turks took it, and all the Morea, from the Venetians. It is seated on a bay, 15 miles S. E. of Modon, and 80 S. of Patras. Lon. 39. 35. lat. 36. 30.

CORREGGIO, a small pleasant town of Italy, and capital of a territory of the same name, in the duchy of Modena, with a handsome castle. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706. It is 9 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 10 N. W. of Modena. Lon. 28. 20. lat. 44. 45.

* **CORSHAM**, or **COSHAM**, a village in Wiltshire, with two fairs, on March 7, and September 4, for horned cattle, sheep, and hoeses. It is 4 miles S. W. of Chippenham, and 11 N. E. of Bath.

CORSTICA, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 88 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The air is very unwholesome, and the land hilly, full of stones, and cultivated very poorly; however, the valleys produce wheat, and the hills fruits, viz. olives, figs, grapes, almonds and chestnuts. They have hoeses also, of a very fiery nature. Besides, there are mines of iron, and a great deal of nsh and coral on the coast. In the middle there is the mountain Gradaccio, where there are two lakes, near each other, from whence proceed the two principal rivers. There is a ridge of mountains, which divide the island into two parts, the

the N. and S. belongs to the have, for man against them, un ny of that gover assistance of the reduced, but no ever. Theodore or three years a king of this isl to 27. 45. la.

* **CORSEY-BEA**, where there is day in August, cheefe.

CORTATE, a town in this field the N. of Capu lat. 8. 0.

CORTE, a town in Corfica, with middle of the E. of Calvi, Lon. 26. 55.

CORTIS, a town 10 miles N. E. 45. lat. 50. 5

CORTONA, a town in the F see, and a 1 miles E. of S del-Castella, Lon. 29. 37.

CORUNNA, an town of Spai and a very 1 two forts. 1 tower, built exceeding str peninsula, 1 and 37 N. of lat. 43. 20.

CORVO, an island and one of monly called Europe and and this, w of Florez, flowers. T gal. Lon.

* **CORWEN**, in N. Wale with five fa July 27, Oc all for sheep

CORZOLA, an nice, divide by a narrow 42. 36.

COSENZA, a C

the N. and S. The capital is Bastia. It belongs to the Genoese, but the natives have, for many years, taken up arms against them, under pretence of the tyranny of that government; however, by the assistance of the French, they were almost reduced, but now they are as numerous as ever. Theodore, who died in England two or three years ago, was, for a little while, king of this island. Lon. from 26. 10. to 27. 45. la. from 41. to 42.

* **CORSLEY-HEATH**, a place in Wiltshire, where there is a fair kept, the first Monday in August, for cattle, horses, and cheese.

CORTATE, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, a little to the N. of Cape Comorin. Lon. 94. 35. lat. 8. 0.

CORTÈ, a town of Italy, in the island of Corfica, with a strong castle in the middle of the island. It is 25 miles S. E. of Calvi, and 27 S. W. of Bastia. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 42. 12.

CORTIS, a town of Germany, in Leize, 10 miles N. E. of Ranillies. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 50. 50.

CORTONA, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Florentino, with a bishop's see, and a famous academy. It is 32 miles E. of Sienna, 17 S. W. of Cittadel-Castella, and 20 N. W. of Perugia. Lon. 29. 57. lat. 43. 18.

CORUNNA, an ancient, rich, and sea-port town of Spain, in Galicia, with a castle, and a very large harbour, defended by two forts. There still remains an old tower, built by the Romans, which is exceeding strong. It is seated in a small peninsula, 15 miles N. W. of Betancoo, and 37 N. of Compostella. Lon. 9. 20. lat. 43. 20.

CORVO, an island of the Atlantick Ocean, and one of the Western Islands, commonly called the Azores, lying between Europe and America. It is but small, and this, with the neighbouring island of Florez, produce variety of beautiful flowers. They are all subject to Portugal. Lon. 34. 5. 0. lat. 40. 0.

* **CORWEN**, a village of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, 10 miles N. E. of Bala, with five fairs, on March 12, May 24, July 27, October 10, and December 26, all for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

CORZOLA, an island in the Gulph of Venice, divided from Dalmatia and Ragusa by a narrow channel. Lon. 35. 45. lat. 42. 36.

COSENZA, a considerable town of Italy, in

the kingdom of Naples, and capita Hitler Calabria, with an archbishop's see, and a strong castle. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Crate, 11 miles from the sea, 15 S. W. of Rossana, and 150 S. by E. of Naples. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 39. 23.

COSLIN, a town of Germany, in Brandenburg-Pomerania, 10 miles E. of Colberg. Lon. 33. 55. lat. 54. 10.

COSMOPOLI. See PORTO FERRAGO.

* **COSNEY**, a town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, seated on the river Loire, at the place where the river Noyon falls into it; it is 105 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 35. lat. 47. 25.

COSSACKS, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into several branches, the Kofakki-fa-Parovi, the Kofakki-Donski, and the Kofakki-Jaici. These last are the wildest of them all, though they dwell in large villages, along the banks of the river Yaik, near its fall into the Caspian Sea. They live on husbandry, fishing, and their cattle, but rob their neighbours as often as they have opportunity. In the winter they keep at home, but in summer they rove in boats, on the Caspian Sea, with an intent to attack the vessels sailing thereon. Their religion is a mixture of Paganism, Mahometanism, and Christianity. Their only town is Yaikskoy. The banks of the rivers are exceeding fertile, and produce all the necessaries of life. Kofakki-fa-Parovi are the principal of the three branches, and dwell near the river Boristhenes or Nieper. These people are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noses; the women are handsome, well shaped, and very complaisant to strangers. These are the people, who, joining with the Russian army, do so much mischief in the king of Prussia's dominions. The country which they now inhabit, is called Ukraïn, and is one continued and exceeding fertile plain, which produces corn, pulse, tobacco, and honey. The pastures are so good, that their cattle are the largest in Europe. Their towns are all built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. Kofakki-Donski dwell on both sides the river Don, and are much the same for size and shape, as the former; these are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. They live upon their cattle, husbandry, and robbing.

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COSSANO. See **CASSANO.**

* **COSSOVA,** a large plain of Turkey, in Europe, and in the eastern part of Bosnia, on the confines of Servia, about the river Sitniza. It is of great extent, and very fertile, and contains the cities of Prislina and Ucitergna; but is chiefly known on account of the victory gained by Amurath I. a Turkish Sultan, over Lazarus, the despote of Servia, in which this last was taken prisoner, and the sultan himself was either killed during the battle, or after the victory.

COSTA-RICCA, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the audience of Guatimala, it is bounded on the N. E. by the northern ocean, on the S. W. by the S. Sea, on the N. W. by Nicaragua, and on the S. E. by Veragua. The soil is poor, consequently not very fertile, however, there is plenty of cattle. Carthage is the capital town.

* **COTATI,** a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Travancor, in the peninsula, on this side the Ganges. Lon. 05. S. lat. 8. 0.

* **COTATIS,** a town of Asia, in Georgia, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Fassö, and in the kingdom of Imeretta, of which it was formerly the capital. It is divided into three parts, the town, which is without walls, and contains about 200 houses; the palace, where the king resides, and the houses of the great men, and the citadel, which is on the other side the Fassö, on a high mountain, where the Turks keep a garison. Lon. 61. 20. lat. 43. 10.

CORNES, a town of Germany, in Lower Lusace, it is a strong important place, and has been subject to the king of Prussia ever since the year 1645. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 miles S. by E. of Berlin, and 55 S. E. of Wintemberg. Here are a great number of French Protestants, who have introduced manufactures, and this place is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. Lon. 33. 4. lat. 51. 40.

* **COTENTIN,** a territory of France, in Lower Normandy, on the side of the English channel. It abounds in pastures, cattle, and excellent horses. Costances is the capital town.

* **COTIGNIAC,** a town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Treguier, with the title of a barony. It is seated on the river Argens, and is famous for its sweetmeats.

COTRONE, a maritime town of Italy, in

Hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples, seated on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, 15 miles S. E. of St. Severina, with a bishop's see. Lon. 35. 15. lat. 38. 50.

* **COUCEO,** a territory of Africa, in Barbary, between Algiers and Bugia. The inhabitants are independent, and dwell in the mountains, which are pretty fertile. Here the deys of Algiers retire with their riches, when they are in dread of being put to death by the people.

COUCY, a town of France, in the Laonois, between Laon and Oysse. It is divided into the upper and lower towns. Lon. 20. 58. lat. 48. 30.

COVENTRY, a town or city in Warwickshire, which, with Litchfield, is a bishop's see. Its market is on Friday, and the fairs are, on May 2, for horses, cows, and sheep, on Friday, in Trinity week, for flannels, linnen, and woollen, and on the first day they represent the lady Godiva on horseback, and on November 1, for linnen, woollen, and hofes. It is a city and county containing 19 villages and hamlets, and governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, sheriffs, 10 aldermen, and other officers. It holds pleas for all actions, has a gaol for felons, as well as debtors, and sends two members to parliament. It comprehends 10 wards, 3 parish-churches, 2 of which have very lofty spires, and was surrounded with strong walls, which were demolished by the order of king Charles II. in 1662. It has a grammar-school, with three masters, and exhibitions for both universities, and another free school for poor boys, besides several hospitals; as, one for ten old men, another for 20 blue-coat boys, a third for 8 married couples, and a fourth in Wall-orchard-street. In the market-place stood the flutest cross in England, it being 66 feet high, and adorned with the statues of several kings, but it has been lately taken down. This town is of great extent, but the houses being mostly very old, and chiefly built with wood and plaster, with floors projecting over each other, make but an indifferent appearance. It has a considerable manufecture in fluffs, particularly tummes, as also ribbands, and has the title of an earldom. It is 20 miles W. N. W. of Northampton, 23 N. E. of Gloucester, 11 N. E. of Warwick, 50 N. of Oxford, 27 S. of Derby, 26 N. W. of Litchfield, and 62 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 9. lat. 52. 26.

COVERDEN,

COVERDEN, a town in Over Westphalia among the is 40 miles 24. 20. lat. 52.

COULAN, or **COULAN,** a town in the peninsula and on the M. tants are general Christians of town is of the Dutch have a lat. 8. 30.

* **COULANGE L.** of France, in river Yonne. town of the Sa river, at the

COULANG, a town and in the title of a baron

COULONGE, a town and election of

* **COUPER,** or **COUPERT,** a town in the N. E. of Per 33.

* **COURZE,** or **COURZE,** a town of France, in yond Manac zere.

COURLAND, a title of a independent, of Poland. Dwina on the from Livonia on the S. by the Baltic in length, and reckoned they elect the vained by the they are independent powers, and have the capital town, testants.

* **COURMONT** Lower Lang Montpelier.

* **COURPIER** Auvergne, a mont.

COURTENAI, Isle of France 15 N. E. of Paris. Lon. **COURTRAY,**

COVERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, near the confines of Westphalia and the fortrefs in the marshes, is strong both by nature and art. It is 40 miles N. W. of Deventer. Lon. 24. 20. lat. 52. 50.

COULAN, or **QUILON**, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the Malabar coast. The inhabitants are generally Gentoos, mixed with Christians of St. Thomas. The capital town is of the same name, where the Dutch have a settlement. Lon. 93. 5. lat. 8. 30.

* **COULANGE LA VINEUSE**, a small town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Yonne. There is also another town of the same name and on the same river, at the distance of five miles.

COULANS, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Mans, with the title of a barony, and a castle.

COULONGES, a town of France, in Poitou, and election of Fonten.

* **COOPER**, or **COOPEN**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, 12 miles N. E. of Perth. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 56. 33.

* **COUREZE**, one of the principal rivers of France, in Limosin, which rises beyond Manach, and falls into the Vienne.

COURLAND, a territory of Livonia, with the title of a duchy, whose dukes are independent, and under the protection of Poland. It is bounded by the river Dwina on the N. which separates it from Livonia, on the E. by Lithuania, on the S. by Samogitic, and on the W. by the Baltic Sea, being about 130 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is usually reckoned a province of Poland, tho' they elect their own princes, and are governed by their own laws. However, they are influenced by the neighbouring powers, and the Russians now seem to have the ascendant. Mittau is the capital town, whose inhabitants are Protestants.

* **COURMONTREAL**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpellier.

* **COURPIERE**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the diocese of Clermont.

COURTENAI, a town of Gatenois, in the Isle of France, 15 miles S. E. of Sennes, 15 N. E. of Montargis, and 60 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 44. lat. 48. 1.

COURTRAY, a town of the Austrian Ne-

therlands, whose fortifications were demolished in 1653. It is seated on the river Lys, 14 miles E. of Ipres, 23 S. W. of Ghent, and 137 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 48. lat. 51. 51.

COUTANCES, a sea-port town of France, in Lower Normandy, and capital of Contentin, with a bishop's see. The churches, and particularly the cathedral, are very magnificent. It is 22 miles N. of Avranches, 45 W. of Caen, and 37 N. E. of St. Malo's. Lon. 16. 12. lat. 49. 3.

* **COUTHORPE**, a village in Lincolnshire, about the middle of the eastern part, near the sea-coast, and two miles S. of Louth, with one fair, on July 5. for horres and horned cattle.

COUSTRAS, a town of France, in Perigord, remarkable for the victory gained here by Henry IV. in 1587. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux, and 290 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 52. lat. 40. 6.

* **COWERIDGE**, a town of Glamorgan-shire, in South-Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, viz. on April 23, August 1, and October 18, for cattle. It is called by the Welch Pont-Van, from the stone-bridge over the river, which soon after falls into the sea. It is seated in a low bottom, and in a fertile soil. The streets are broad and paved; and it is governed by 2 bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-council. The market is well supplied with corn, cattle, sheep, and provisions. It is 12 miles W. of Cardiff, 63 W. by N. of Gloucester, and 175 on the same point from London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 51. 30.

* **COWER**, a sea-port town of Hampshire, on the N. E. coast of the Isle of Wight, chiefly noted for having a safe harbour for ships. It is 8 miles S. W. of Portsmouth. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 50. 45.

* **COWLING**, a village in Suffolk, 6 miles S. E. of Newmarket, with two fairs, on July 31, and October 17, for sheep and lambs.

COWPAR, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. It is 10 miles W. of St. Andrews. Lon. 14. 45. lat. 56. 20.

COXWOLD, a town in the North-Riding of Yorkshire, which has no market, but has a fair, on August 25, for horned cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloth, pewter, and hard-ware. It is 16 miles N. of York, and 214 N. by W. of London. Lon. 10. 45. lat. 54. 16.

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COZUMEL, a considerable island of America, on the W. coast of Yucatan, where Cortez landed, and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It is very fertile, and abounds in fruits, pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original natives still possess this island, though it is in some sense subject to Spain.

CRACOW, the capital town or city of Poland, and the most important place therein. The streets are broad and strait, but very nasty; and the houses are about five stories high, built with stone, and covered with shingles. The royal palace, or castle, was a magnificent structure, and seated on a rock, and there was as fine a view from it as from any place in Europe. The kings of Poland resided here before they removed to Warsaw. It was burnt to the ground in 1702 by the Swedes, and is not likely to be rebuilt very soon. The city has 2 large suburbs, and is surrounded with deep ditches and thick walls, fortified with towers; and yet it never held out any long siege. Here are several churches, but the principal is that dedicated to St. Stanislaus, which is immensely rich. The Jesuits have also a handsome church as well as the Dominicans; and there is a famous university, consisting of 11 colleges. During the civil wars of Poland, this city suffered greatly. War, famine, the plague, and a fire, made great havoc of the inhabitants all at the same time, insomuch that half of them were destroyed. The Regalia are kept here, this being the place where the Kings of Poland are crowned; and likewise the supreme courts are held here. It is seated in an extensive plain on the rivers Vistula, Weiffel, or Weiffer, 112 miles S. W. of Warsaw, 180 N. E. of Vienna, 150 S. of Buda, 750 E. by N. of Paris, and 970 E. by N. of London. Lon. 37. 30. lat. 50. 10.

* **CRACOW**, the palatinate of, is one of the three provinces of Lesser Poland. It is bounded on the E. by the palatinate of Sandomir, on the N. by that of Sired, which is part of Great Poland, on the W. by Silesia, and on the S. by Hungary. Here are mines of lead which contain a little silver, at Slenkow, and elsewhere; of copper, at Sandeck; of vitriol, at Biecz; and of salt, at Wielicz and Bochnia. It is tolerably fertile, and watered with several rivers, of which the Vistula, or Weiffer, is the chief, Cracow is the capital town,

CRAIL, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 7 miles S. E. of St. Andrews. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 56. 17.

* **CRAINBURG**, a town of Germany, in Carniola, seated on the river Saave, 25 miles N. W. of Laubach. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 46. 30.

* **CRANBORN**, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on August 29, and December 6, for cheese and sheep. It is well watered with streams, and is finely seated for pleasure, their being a chace which extends almost as far as Salisbury. It is 38 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 96 W. by of London.

* **CRANBROOK**, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 30, and September 29, for cattle, and horses. It is a large and well-frequented place, and the market is the best in these parts. It is 17 miles S. of Maidstone, and 56 S. E. of London. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 51. 5.

CRANGANOR, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the Malabar coast, where the Dutch have a factory. It is capital of a small kingdom or territory, and depends on the Samoin. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1662. Lon. 93. 40. lat. 10. 25.

CRANSAC, a small town of France, in Guienne, noted for its sulphurous waters and coal-pits.

* **CRANNE**, a town of France, in the generality of Soissons, and in the diocese of Laon.

* **CRAPAC**, or **CARTAC**, a long chain of mountains that surround Hungary and Transilvania, on the north and west side; they have different names, according to the places they run through.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 7 miles W. of Portalegra. It has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction, besides the capital priory belonging to the Order of Malta. Lon. 9. 35. lat. 38. 50.

* **CRAVAN**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Auxerre. It is seated in a country abounding in excellent wine, near the confluence of the rivers Cure and Yonne, famous for a battle fought here between the English and French. It is 40 miles E. of Auxerre, and 12 N. W. of Avillon. Lon. 21. 15. lat. 47. 42.

CRAVEN, a division of the West-Riding of

of Yorkshire, v
Ave.

* **CRAWLEY**, a town of E. by N. of Horsham, on May 8, and St. Andrew's.

* **CRECIEN-POISSON**, a town of France, famous for a battle fought between the English and the French, S. W. of Laon, 55 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 30.

* **CRECY**, a town of France, in the diocese of Soissons.

CREDITON, a town of Devon, with a market on Saturdays, on May 11, and August 21, for cattle.

between two hills, one being the place, one being the other the handsome street, a cathedral, a school, with 12 parishes, by Queen Elizabeth almost destroyed.

the loss was 50,000 l. They gathered for the parts of the battle, N. W. of Exeter.

London. Lon. 51. 10. lat. 50. 15.

* **CRELL**, a town of France, seated on the river Senlis, and 30 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 29. 15.

CREMA, a town of Italy, in the state of Venice, with a bishopric, on the river Serio, 20 N. W. of Brescia, and 27. 25. lat. 45. 46.

* **CREMASCO**, a town of Italy, in the state of Venice, on the river Crema, 20 N. W. of Brescia, and 27. 25. lat. 45. 46.

CREMIEU, a town of France, in the foot of the mountain of the river Creuse, 45. 46.

CREMNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, between two mountains, greatly famous for a battle fought here between the English and French, 45. 46.

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of Yorkshire, which lies on the river Aire.

* **CRAWLEY**, a village in Suffex, 6 miles E. by N. of Horsham, with two fairs, on May 8, and September 19, for horned cattle.

* **CRECI-EN-PONTHEU**, an ancient royal house of France, in Picardy, remarkable for a battle fought here in 1346 between the English and French. It is 20 miles S. W. of Laon, 3 N. W. of Soissons, and 55 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 58. lat. 49. 30.

* **CRECY**, a town of France, in Brie, and in the diocese of Meux, with a convent of Benedictine monks.

CREDITON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 11, August 21, and September 21, for cattle. It is seated in a rich soil, between two hills, and is a pretty large place, one being called the East town, and the other the West. The church is a handsome structure, built in the form of a cathedral, to which belongs a free-school, with 12 governors, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth. It was unhappily almost destroyed by fire in 1745, and the loss was computed at upwards of 50,000*l*. There were large contributions gathered for their relief throughout all parts of the kingdom. It is 12 mils N. W. of Exeter, and 183 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 45. lat. 50. 50.

* **CREIL**, a town of the Iles of France, seated on the river Oise, five miles from Senlis, and 30 from Paris. Lon. 20. S. lat. 49. 13.

CREMA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and capital of Cremasco, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Serio, 20 miles N. of Piacenza, 20 N. W. of Cremona, 25 S. W. of Brescia, and 22 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 27. 25. lat. 45. 25.

* **CREMASCO**, a territory of Italy, in the state of Venice, round about the town of Crema, which is the capital.

CREMUS, a small town of France, in Dauphiny, and in Viennois. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, about a mile from the river Rhone. Lon. 22. 56. lat. 45. 46.

CREMSHIZ, the principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, seated in a deep valley between two hills. It has suffered greatly from intestine broils. It is subject to the house of Austria; and is 69 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 36. 51. lat. 48. 52.

CREMONA, an ancient, strong, and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Cremonese, with a strong castle, a bishop's see, and an university. The streets are broad and straight, the houses well-built, the churches handsome, and the squares large. It has been several times taken and retaken; but last of all by Prince Eugene, in 1707. It is seated in a delightful plain on the river Po, 30 miles N. W. of Parma, 15 E. of Piacenza, 11 S. of Brescia, 37 W. of Mantua, and 40 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 45. 3.

* **CREMONESE**, a territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E. by the duchy of Mantua, on the N. by Bresciano, on the W. by Cremasco, and L. dez-Lodezan, and on the S. by the duchy of Parma. It is extremely fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs to the house of Austria. Cremona is the capital town.

* **CREMPEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein, five miles from Hamburg. It is subject to the King of Denmark.

CRESENTINO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1706, and by the Allies in 1706. It is 20 miles N. E. of Turin, 17 S. W. of Casal, and 53 N. of Verue. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 45. 30.

CRESPI, a town of the Iles of France, and capital of the Valois. It is 17 miles N. of Meaux, 17 S. of Compeigne, and 32 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 20. 28. lat. 49. 12.

CRESTY, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the diocese of Meaux. It was here that Edward III. King of England, beat the French in 1346. It is 44 miles S. of Calais, and 27 N. W. of Abbeville. Lon. 19. 35. lat. 50. 20.

CRETEZ, a town of France, in Dauphiny, seated on the river Drome. It is 48 miles S. of Vienna, 15 S. E. of Valence, 57 N. E. of Orange, and 40 S. by W. of Grenoble. Lon. 22. 44. lat. 44. 45. It is capital of the Valentinois.

CREVANT. See CRAVAN.

CREVECOEUR, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Cambray, or Cambresis. It is seated on the river Scheldt, 5 miles S. of Cambray. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 50. 0.

CREUTZBACH, a town of Germany, in

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the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle seated on an eminence. It was taken by the French in 1688; and is 20 miles S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 16. lat. 49. 55.

• **CARCIETH**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with 3 fairs, on May 23, July 1, and October 18, all for Cattle.

• **CRICKHOWELL**, a town of Brecknockshire, in S. Wales, that has a very small market, though it is a very pretty place, it is seated on the river Uik, over which there is a bridge, and it has one fair, on May 12, for cattle, sheep, goats, and horses. It is 10 miles E. by S. of Brecknock. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 51. 55.

CRICKLADE, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on the second Wednesday in April, for sheep, cows, and calves; and on September 21, for hiring of servants, and chapmen goods. It is seated upon the Isis, which almost surrounds it, and here begins to be navigable. It sends two members to parliament; and is 30 miles S. W. of Oxford, and 80 W. of London. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 51. 35.

CRIM-TARTARS are a people of Asia so called, because they originally came from Crimea, who rove from place to place in search of pastures, their houses being drawn on carts. There are great numbers of them about Astrachan, to which place they flock in the winter time; but they are not permitted to enter the city; for this reason they erect huts up and down in the open fields, which are made either of bull-rushes or reeds, being about 12 feet in diameter, of a round form, and with a hole at the top to let out the smoke. Their fuel is turf, or cow-dung, and, when the weather is very cold, they cover the hut with a coarse cloth, and sometimes they pass several days without stirring out. They are generally of small stature, with large faces, little eyes, and of an olive complexion. The men are generally so wrinkled in their faces, that they look like old women. Their common food is fish dried in the sun, which serves them instead of bread, and they eat the flesh of horses, as well as camels. Their drink is water and milk, especially mares milk, which they carry about in patty leathern bags. Their garments are of coarse grey cloth, with a loose mantle, made of a black sheep's skin, with a cap of the same. The women are clothed

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in white linen, with which likewise they dress their heads, hanging a great many Mo'covian pence about them, and there is likewise a hole left to stick feathers in. As for their religion, they are a sort of Mahometans, but do not coop up their women like the Turks.

CRIM-TARTARY, or **CRIMEA**, is the ancient Taurica Cheronesus, and is a peninsula, lying on the Black Sea, by which it is bounded on the W. and S. on the E. by Circassia, and on the N. by the Palus Meotis. It is between 44 and 46 degrees of latitude, and 40 and 44 of longitude. The towns are, Batscha-Sara, which is seated about the middle, and is the usual residence of the Khan. It contains about 3000 houses, and is inhabited only by Tartars and Jews. The town of Crim is seated in a very pleasant, and fertile plain, and was formerly capital of the country, but it is now gone to ruin, and does not contain above 600 thatched huts. Perekop is on the E. side of the Isthmus, which joins Crimea to the continent; it is the key of this country, and yet is a pitiful place, having only 600 houses, with a half ruined castle, and some ill contrived fortifications. Kasla is the principal town, and was a long while in the hands of the Genoese, and was then a trading place; at present they only deal in slaves, which they steal from their neighbours, and sell to the Turks. It contains about 5000 houses, which are nothing like what they were in the time of the Genoese, and is inhabited by Jews, Mingrelians, Turks, and Christians, of different persuasions. The Turks are at present masters of the town, who keep a strong garrison here. Balucawa is on the southern coast, and has a good harbour; however, at present it does not contain above 300 houses, though it is of great importance, and the Turks are masters of it. The Tartars are short and squat, with swarthy complexions, pigs eyes, square and flat faces; their hair is black, and as strong as horse-hair, with very little beards. Their shirts and drawers are cotton-cloth, and over them they have cloaks of felt, or sheep's skins. The women are too much like their husbands to be handsome, however the men usually make use of the slaves which they steal from their neighbours, and are continually roving from one place to another. The best sort have tents, but the others are contented

with their cloaks. When they kill their cattle, they kill them. When they return, Khan has the tithe is so much under the Turks, that they do and set up another oblige him to furnish they take the and ravaged this country, but they did not keep it. In exchange have rice, coffee, death, and he fruitful, and the great in any other tars make no other their cattle.

• **CRISINGHAM** Market, Norfolk, 5 miles one fair, on August 10.

CROATIA, a province of Hungary, bounded on the E. by Dalmatia and the on the W. by part belongs to and the inhabitants Caledonia is the

• **CAOIA**, a town of Europe, with a have demolished seated near the N. E. of Durazz Lon. 37. 18. lat.

CROISSETTE, a town of France, near Châlons were defeated under Charles of A

• **CRETE**, or **CR** Bretagne, situated between Loire and Val de Sir Edward 1759. It is Nantes, and 25 15. 10. lat. 47

CROMARTIE, a of Cromartie, German ocean, of the same name.

CROMER, a town set on Saturday, Monday, for more considered it had two with several

with their cloaks. When their horses tire, they kill them, and eat their flesh. When they return from robbing, the Khan has the title of all the booty, who is so much under the disposal of the Turks, that they dispose him at pleasure, and set up another, and they generally oblige him to furnish 30,000 men when they take the field. The Russians ravaged this country in 1738, and 1739, but they did not think it worth while to keep it. In exchange for the slaves they have rice, coffee, raisins, dates, and cleavage. The country is naturally fruitful, and the produce would be very great in any other hands, but the Tartars make no other use of it than to feed their cattle.

• **CRISINGHAM MAGNA**, a village in Norfolk, 5 miles S. of Swaffham, with one fair, on August 12, for horses and toys.

CROATIA, a province of the kingdom of Hungary, bounded on the N. by Slavonia, on the E. by Bosnia, on the S. by Dalmatia and the gulph of Venice, and on the W. by Carniola. The greater part belongs to the house of Austria, and the inhabitants are good soldiers. Casselad is the capital town.

• **CROIA**, a town of Albania, in Turkey in Europe, with a bishop's see. The Turks have demolished the fortifications. It is seated near the gulph of Venice, 17 miles N. E. of Durazzo, and 27 S. of Scutari. Lon. 37. 18. lat. 41. 46.

CROISSETTE, a town of France, in Champagne, near Chalons, where 8000 English were defeated by its inhabitants, under Charles of Anjou, king of Naples.

• **CROISSE**, or **CROISIC**, a town of France, in Bretagne, five miles S. of Guerande, seated between the mouths of the rivers Loire and Vilaine. It was bombarded by Sir Edward Hawke in December 1759. It is 45 miles W. by N. of Nantes, and 25 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 47. 18.

CROMARTIE, a capital town of the shire of Cromartie, in Scotland, seated on the German ocean, at the mouth of the firth of the same name, 12 miles N. E. of Invernis. Lon. 13. 54. lat. 57. 40.

CROMER, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and a fair on Whit-Monday, for petty chapmen. It is seated near the sea-side, and was formerly more considerable than it is at present, for it had two churches, one of which, with several houses, was swallowed up

by the sea. The inhabitants are now chiefly fishermen. It had formerly a good harbour, but it is now little used. The part of a church, which still remains, was built in the time of the Saxons, of curious flint, and the tower was raised to a great height; this indeed is all that stands, and the other part of the structure being decayed, Divine Service is performed once a fortnight in the steep'e. The town has been walled round, some remains of which are still to be seen; but it at present consists of only about 200 houses, straggling here and there, without form or order. It is 23 miles N. of Norwich, and 66 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 52. 55.

CRONACH, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishoprick of Bamberg, with a strong citadel. It is subject to that bishop, and is 12 miles E. of Coberg, and 25 N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 50. 25.

CRONENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the Langravate of Hesse-Cassel, with a strong castle. It is seated at the foot of a high mountain, in a fertile soil, and is surrounded with a double wall. It is 10 miles N. of Franfort on the Maine. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 50. 15.

CRONENBURG, a strong fortress of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, at the entrance of the Sound, where the Danes take toll of such ships as are bound for the Baltic. It was very richly furnished, but was pillaged by the Swedes in 1658, who took away the furniture, among which were statues of massy silver. It is built upon piles. Lon. 30. 25. lat. 56. 0.

CRONSLOT, a town and fortress of Russia, in a little island of the same name, seated at the mouth of the river Neva, near the entrance of the gulf of Finland, with a good harbour, which is the station of the Russian fleet, and where the great magazines of naval stores, as well as docks and yards for building ships, are. It is 12 miles W. of Petersburg. Lon. 47. 35. lat. 60. 0.

CRONSTAT, a town of Transylvania, near the frontiers of Moldavia. It is 50 miles N. E. of Hermanstat, and is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 42. 35. lat. 47. 0.

• **CROOKHORN**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 4, for horses, bullocks, linnen-drapery, cheese, and toys.

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It is seated on a branch of the river Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire, and the market is good for corn, sheep, and provisions. It is 50 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, 39 E. by N. of Exeter, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 50. 50.

CROSSEN, a handsome town of Sillesia, in Germany, and capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bobar and Oder, in a fertile country, abounding in wine and fruits. The bridge over the Oder is fortified, and it is 27 miles S. E. of Francfort on the Oder, and 35 N. W. of Glogaw. Lon. 32. 55. lat. 52. 5.

* **CROSS-IN-BAND**, a place in Suffex, where there are two fairs, on June 22, and November 19, for horned cattle and pedlars ware.

CROTONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, seated on the gulf of Taranto, with a bishop's see, and a citadel. It is 15 miles S. E. of St. Severina. Lon. 35. S. lat. 39. 10.

CROTUY, a town of France, in Picardy, and in Pontlicu. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated at the mouth of the river Somme, 12 miles N. W. of Abbeville. Lon. 10. 20. lat. 50. 15.

* **CAOUY**, a town of France, in Brie, 10 miles from Meaux, near Ferte-Milon.

* **CROWBOROUGH**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on April 25, for horses and horned cattle.

* **CROWCOMB**, a village in Somersetshire, 8 miles N. of Taunton, with two fairs, on the first Friday in May, and October 31, for cattle and drapery-goods.

CROWLAND, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated in the Fens, in a dirty soil, and had formerly an abbey of very great note. There is no coming at it but by narrow causeways, which will not admit a cart. It has three streets, separated from each other by water-courses, whose banks are supported by piles, and set with willow-trees. Their chief trade is in fish and fowl, which are here in great plenty. That is, in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 11 miles N. of Peterborough, 56 S. of Boston, and 88 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 52. 20.

* **CROWLE**, a village of Lincolnshire, in the Isle of Axholme, 6 miles S. W. of Burton, with two fairs, on the last Monday in May, and November 22, for cattle, hemp, and wax.

CROYDON, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday, and two fairs, on July 5, and October 2, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and toys. Its situation is low, near the spring-head of the river Wandel, and is, in a manner, surrounded with hills. It is pretty large, and is chiefly noted for being the seat of the archbishop of Canterbury. It has a large handsome church, an hospital, and a free school. It is 10 miles S. of London, Lon. 17. 30. lat. 51. 22.

* **CROZET**, a town of France, in Forez, on the confines of Bourbonnois.

* **CRUSZY**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Pons.

* **CRUZY**, a town of France, in the Semenois, and diocion of Tonnerre.

CUBA, or **ALCUBA**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 miles from Evora. Lon. 29. 0. lat. 38. 20.

CUBA, an island of N. America, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, about 700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1494. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, they having rooted out the ancient inhabitants. The soil is not extremely fertile, but there are pastures sufficient to feed a great number of heaves, sheep, and hogs, which were originally brought thither. There are several sorts of mines in the mountains, and forests full of game. The produce is sugar-canes, ginger, cassia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. The hills run through the middle of the island from E. to W. but, near the coast, the land is generally plain. Here are a great many rivulets, which run down from the hills to the N. and S. but they have a very short course. The air is pretty temperate and wholesome, and here are cedar-trees so large, that canoes made of them will carry 50 men. Between St. Jago and St. Salvador there is a valley full of round stones, which, upon occasion, might serve for great guns; Havannah is the capital town, and is seated on the western side of the isle, next Florida. The English landed on the S. W. side of the island, in 1771, but the rainy season coming on, it prevented their doing any thing. The galleons that return annually to Spain rendezvous at Havannah. This island is about 120 miles S. of Florida, 50 W. of Hispaniola, and 75 N. of Jamaica.

* **CUBA**, an island of America, seated between

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between that of Margaretta and Terra Firma, subject to Spain. Lon. 313. 35. lat. 10. 15.

* **CURLEY**, a village in Derbyshire, 6 miles S. of Ashburn, with one fair, on November 30, for fat hogs.

CUCKFIELD, a town of Suffex, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on November 25, for cattle and pedlars ware, on Whit-Tuesday, and September 29, for cattle and sheep, and on November 18 for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated in a dirty part of the country, and the market is but small. It is 13 miles N. W. of Lewis, and 41 S. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 23. lat. 51. 5.

CUNZA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and in the territory of the Sierra, with a bishop's see. It was taken by lord Peterborough in 1706, but re-taken by the duke of Berwick. It is seated on the river Xucar, 77 miles E. by S. of Madrid, and 80 E. by N. of Toledo. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 40. 10.

* **CUJAVIA**, a province of Poland, lying along the river Vistula, on the confines of Prussia. It contains two palatinates, named after the towns of Inolocz and Brestia. The capital is Uladislaw.

CULMBACH, or **CULLENBACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of the margravate of the same name, with a citadel, which is well fortified, and is called Bassenburg. It is seated on the river Maine, 22 miles S. W. of Coburg, and 25 N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 29. 3. lat. 50. 12.

* **CULEYT**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. It stands upon a high mountain, difficult of access, and was built in the year 1520.

CULIACAN, a town of America, in Mexico, and capital of a province of the same name. It is opposite to the S. end of California, and is subject to Spain. Lon. 264. 0. lat. 24. 0.

* **CULLEFORD**, or **COLLIFORD**, a village in Devonshire, two miles S. of Culliton, with one fair, on March 1, for cattle.

CULLEMBURG, or **CULLENBURG**, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, subject to the Dutch. It is seated on the river Lech, 10 miles N. of Bommel, and 12 S. E. of Utrecht. Lon. 22. 43. lat. 51. 58.

CULLEN, a parliament town of Scotland, seated on the sea-coast of the county of Buth, 40 miles W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 57. 38.

CULLENBACH, the marquifate of, in Germany, and in the circle of Franconia. It is bounded on the W. by the bishoprick of Bamberg, on the S. by the territory of Nuremberg, on the E. by the palatinate of Bavaria, and by Bohemia, and on the N. by Voiland, part of the circle of Upper Saxony. It is full of forests and high mountains, and is the source of four large rivers. The principal town is Cullenbach. Lon. 29. 7. lat. 50. 26.

* **CULLEMPTON**, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on May 1, and November 30, for cattle. It is seated on a river, not far from the sea, and is a pretty good town, but the market is inconsiderable. It is 20 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 150 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 50. 40.

CULLODEN-HOUSE, is three miles E. of Inverness, in Scotland, near which the King's forces, commanded by his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, gained a complete victory over the rebels, on April 16, 1746, and so put an end to the rebellion.

CULM, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, in Polish Prussia, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Vistula, 75 miles S. of Dantzick, and 30 N. W. of Uladislaw. Lon. 26. 45. lat. 53. 4.

CULMORT, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, seated on the coast of Loughfoyle, 5 miles N. of Londonderry. Lon. 9. 55. lat. 55. 0.

* **CUIMSEE**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, and 5 miles from that town, the bishop generally resides here; it is also 10 miles from Thorn.

* **CULMSTOCK**, a village in Devonshire, 5 miles S. of Wellington, with 2 fairs, on May 21, and October 1, for cattle.

CULROSS, a parliament-town of Scotland, seated on the river Forth, in the county of Monteth, 53 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 1. lat. 56. 8.

* **CUMANA**, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and capital of a province of the same name. Lon. 314. 0. lat. 9. 46.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, 75 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Scotland, and part of Northumberland, on the W. by the Irish sea, on the S. by Lancashire, and on the E. by Westmorland, Durham, and Northumberland. It contains 14820 houses, 23920 inhabitants, 1 city, 14 market-

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is pretended some of them are converted to Christianity.

CYCLADES, a name anciently given to some of those islands of the Archipelago which lie near Negrepoint. They are disposed in the form of a circle, as their name imports.

CYPRUS, an island of Asia, in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of Syria and Natolia. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. It is divided into four provinces, namely, Paphia to the E. Salamina to the W. Amathusia to the S. and Lapithia to the N. Nicosia is the capital, which is seated almost in the center of the island, and is the see of a Greek archbishop. It is well peopled, and has some fortifications. Famagusta is seated near the sea, and has a good harbour, which carries on almost all the business of the island. Batta, formerly called Paphos, is a large place, and a trading town, but has no fortifications. It is famous for a temple built to the honour of Venus. The soil is an excellent, fertile clay, and, if the natives were industrious, they might make it a perfect paradise, for, though there are no rivers, the defect is supplied with plenty of springs. They are much infested with locusts, and the inhabitants are obliged to tack bells to their boots to fright away the aeps, the tarantulas, and other venomous reptiles. There is one kind of serpent, about two yards long, and of a blackish colour, with a sort of a coronet on its head, which it carries majestically about a foot high, as it waves along. The Grecian women are wantonly superb, and they are as great libertines as the old inhabitants. The men will martyr any women that have but money enough, though they have earned it by the sweat of their bodies. This island brings in the Turks 1250 l. annually, though the governor is changed every year. The judges are so corrupt, that they always favour him who bids highest. There is one archbishop and three bishops, who join with the Turks to fleece the people. The priests are extremely ignorant, and they submit to the most servile employments for money. The exports of the island are, silks, wool, wax, and wine; the imports are, French and Venetian broad cloths, and sometimes a few bales of English manufactory, cutlery wares, toys, sugar, tin, lead, and all sorts of

silks. But the people are so miserably poor, that there is no great consumption of any of these things.

CZACKHURN, a strong place of Germany, in Austria, and on the frontiers of Hungary. It is seated between the rivers Drave and Muhr, 40 miles S. E. of Gratz, and 100 S. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 54. lat. 46. 24.

CZASLAW, a town of Behemia, and capital of a circle of the same name. Here is the highest tower in all Bohemia, and it was near this place that the king of Prussia gained a battle over the Austrians in May 1742. It is seated on the river Cudenka, 42 miles S. E. of Prague. Lon. 33. 18. lat. 49. 50.

CZENSTOKOW, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, with a fort, in which they keep a rich treasure, called the treasure of the virgin Mary. The pilgrims flock hither so much, for the sake of a convent near it, that it is called the Loretto of Poland. It is seated on the river Warta, 50 miles N. by W. of Cracow, and 75 S. E. of Breslaw. Lon. 36. 50. lat. 50. 48.

CZEPCESSI, a town of Poland, in the Ukraine, and in the palatinate of Kiow, with a castle. It is seated near the river Nieper, 85 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lon. 50. 40. lat. 49. 0.

CZERNIC, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Austria. It is remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and produces fish, game, and corn every year; for, when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fish, and, after some time, it sinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces grass and corn. It is probable there is some gulph to which the fish retire with the waters. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 46. 12.

CZERNIKOW, a considerable town of Muscovy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Dezna, 75 miles N. E. of Kiow. Lon. 50. 48. lat. 51. 20.

CZERSKO, a town of Poland, in Mazovia, seated on the river Vistula, 20 miles W. of Warsaw. Lon. 30. 6. lat. 52. 26.

CZERNOPET, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the rivers Theiss and Kores. It is 15 miles N. of Segedin. Lon. 58. 32. lat. 46. 32.

D

DABUL, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, on the coast of Malabar, and to the S. of the gulph of Cambaye, on a navigable river. It is not so flourishing now as it was formerly, its principal trade consisting in pepper and salt. It either did, or does belong to the Portuguese, and is 160 miles N. of Goa. Lon. 91. 30. lat. 17. 30.

DACA, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, and seated on the river Ganges. It is the largest in Bengal, and its manufacture of cotton and silk is the best and cheapest. Provisions of all sorts are exceedingly cheap and plenty, and the inhabitants very numerous, but so cowardly, that five or six armed men will drive away a thousand. Lon. 106. 45. lat. 24. 0.

DACHAU, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, which is pretty large, well built, and seated on a mountain. The Elector has a palace here, with fine gardens, in a sweet air. It is seated on the river Amber, 7 miles N. W. of Munich. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 48. 20.

DACHSTEIN, a town of Lower Alsace, in the bishoprick of Strasburg, with a palace belonging to the bishop of Strasburg. It was taken by the Swedes 1633. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 48. 35.

DADIVAR, a plain of Asia, in Persia, and in Faristat, about 12 miles in circumference. It is covered with orange, citron, and pomegranate trees. It is between the towns of Shiras and Lar, and sometimes the Europeans from Combroon come to take their pleasure here, in the hot season of the year.

DAPAR, or **DOFAP**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, seated on a bay of the same name, on the S. coast. Lon. 73. 0. lat. 16. 30.

DAGHESTAN, a province of Asia, bounded on the E. by the Caspian Sea, on the W. by the mountains of Caucasus, on the N. by Circassia, and on the S. by Shirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, who are of a swarthy complexion, with hard features, and black hair as coarse as a horse's tail. Their horses are small, but exceeding swift, and expert in climbing mountains. They have great herds of cattle, which they leave to the care of the women and slaves. They kill all strangers that fall in their way, and

steal women and children from the neighbouring countries. They dwell in towns and villages, and have hitherto kept themselves independant. With regard to religion, they are a sort of Mahometans. Some say they rove about in tents, but that is a mistake. Sometimes they put themselves under the protection of one power, sometimes under another. When Kouli Khan attacked them, he lost a great part of his army in the mountains. The towns of Tarku and Derbent are in this country, which sometimes are in possession of the Russians, and sometimes of the Persians.

DAGO, or **DAGHO**, an island in the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Livonia, between the gulph of Finland and Riga. It is of a triangular figure, and may be about 20 miles in circumference. It has nothing considerable but two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 40. 5. lat. 58. 48.

DAGNO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a bishop's see. It is capital of the district of Ducagini, and it is seated on the rivers Drino and Nero, near their confluence. It is 15 miles S. E. of Scutari, and 15. N. E. of Alessio. Lon. 37. 23. lat. 42. 0.

DAROME, a Kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, to the N. of Whidaw, or Fida. The king of this country conquered Whidaw, and very much disturbed the slave-trade of the Europeans.

DALACA, an island of the Red Sea, over against the coast of Abex, about 72 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is very fertile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are negroes, and great enemies to the Mahometans. There is a town seated over against Abassia. Lon. from 58. 30. to 59. 1. lat. from 14. 20. to 16. 15.

DALEBURG, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Dalia, seated on the western bank of the lake Wener, 50 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 59. 0.

DALCARLIA, a province of Sweden, so called from a river of the same name, on which it lies, near Norway. It is divided into three parts, which they call valleys, and is about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is full of mountains, which abound in mines of copper and iron, some of which are of a prodigious depth. The towns are very small, and Iera is the capital. The inhabitants are rough, robust, and warlike, and

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DALEM, a town and capital of name. It was 1672, who deu It is seated on miles N. E. of Linburg. Lon.

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DAMAN, a ma dies, at the o Gulph of Car river Daman

and all the great revolutions in Sweden had their rise in this province. The river rises in the Dofine mountains, and running S. E. through the province, falls into the Gulph of Bothnia.

DALEM, a town of the United Provinces, and capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Beivine, 112 miles N. E. of Liege, and 15 N. W. of Limburg. Lon. 23. 34. lat. 50. 40.

DALIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Dalcarlia, on the E. by Werneland and the lake Wener, on the S. by Gotland, and on the N. by Norway, and the sea.

DALKETH, a town of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, 6 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 55. 50.

DALLWOOD, a village of Dorsetshire, to the W. of Dorchester, with a fair, on the first Wednesd. before August 24, for cattle.

DALMATIA, a province of Europe. It is bounded on the N. by Bosnia, on the S. by the Gulph of Venice, on the E. by Servia, and on the W. by Morlachia. Spalatro is the capital of that part belonging to the Venetians; and Ragusa, of a republic of that name; the Turks have a third, whose capital is Herzegovina. The air is wholesome, and the soil fruitful; and it abounds in wine, corn, and oil.

DALTON, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 6, for horned cattle, and on October 23, for horned cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the spring-head of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the sea; and the ancient castle is made use of, to keep the records, and prisoners for debt in the liberty of Furnes. It is 20 miles N. W. of Lancaster, and 257 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 54. 18.

DAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, seated on the river Damster, 3 miles from the sea, 12 N. E. of Groningen, and 15 S. W. of Embden. Lon. 24. 23. lat. 53. 36.

DAM, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, with some fortifications, and subject to Prussia. It is seated on the river Oder, 3 miles from Stecin. Lon. 22. 40. lat. 53. 4.

DAMAN, a maritime town of the E. Indies, at the entrance into the S. of the Gulph of Cambaya. It is divided by the river Damian into two parts, called the

Old and the New. The air is very good, and there is a harbour between the two towns defended by a fort. It is subject to the Portuguese, and the Great Mogul has attempted to take it several times, but in vain. It is 50 miles S. of Surat, and 200 E. of Goa. Lon. 90. 10. lat. 21. 5.

DAMAR, a famous and considerable town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy. Lon. 67. 0. lat. 16. 0.

DAMASCUS, now called SHAM, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in Syria. It is a very ancient place, which has been in several hands, and was at last taken by the Turks in 1516. It once had three walls, which are almost entirely ruined; and of the several suburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which extends three miles in length from N. to W. The form of this town is an exact square, each side being a mile and a half long. The extraordinary beauty of this place is owing to several streams, which run a-cross the plain of Damascus, and water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and run into every house. The most remarkable things are the caravansaries, which consist of long galleries, supported by marble pillars, and surrounding a great square court. There is a mesque belonging to one, which is very handsome, and adorned on the inside with columns of curious marble. The castle is like a little town, having its own streets and houses, and the famous Damascus steel was kept here in a magazine. The houses of this place are built of wood, with their fronts backward, and within is a court. In the street there is nothing to be seen but walls without windows, and yet the insides are richly adorned. The mosques are the handsomest buildings, of which there are about 200, whereof the most stately was a Christian church. The only thing besides this, worth notice, is the strait street which runs a-cross the city and suburbs in a direct line; on each side there are shops, where all sorts of rich merchandises are to be sold. The gardens are always extremely handsome; and they have several manufactures, among which that of sabres and knives has been most famous. It is an archbishop's see, and contains great numbers of Christians and Jews. In short, many would have it to have been the seat of paradise. It stands on the river Barida, in a very fertile plain, 112 miles

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- S. of Antioch, and 112 N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 54. 53. lat. 33. 6.
- DAMBREA**, a province of Africa, in Abyssinia, near a great lake of the same name, not far from the river Nile. Its fertile and watered by several rivers. Some pretend the capital town is called Dambea; but this is uncertain.
- DAMGARTIN**, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, with a castle. It belongs to the Swedes, and is seated on the river Recknits, 17 miles W. of Stralsund. Lon. 30. 45. lat. 54. 20.
- DAMIETTA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Africa, in Egypt, seated at one of the eastern mouths of the river Nile, with a good harbour, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is one of the richest places in Egypt, and some take it to be the ancient Pelusium, but others will not allow it. It is 100 miles N. of Cairo, 125 N. E. of Alexandria, and 78 E. of Rosetta. Lon. 45. 55. lat. 31. 6.
- DAMIANO**, St. a town of Italy, in Monterrat, famous for a siege it sustained of three months in 1553. The fortifications are now demolished; and it is 18 miles W. by N. of Vercelli. Lon. 23. 38. lat. 45. 33.
- DAMME**, a strong town of the Netherlands. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1706, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is seated near the sea, 3 miles N. E. from Bruges, and 5 S. W. of Sluys. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 51. 14.
- DAMVILLIERS**, a town of France, in the duchy of Luxemburg, which was dismantled in 1673. It is seated on a mount in a marshy country, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun, 27 W. of Thionville, and 30 S. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 23. 8. lat. 49. 22.
- DANCALA**, or **DONGOLA**, a town of Africa, in Nubia, seated on the eastern bank of the river Nile, on the declivity of a dry sandy hill. The houses are ill-built, and the streets half deserted, they being filled with heaps of sand brought down by the waters from the mountain. The castle is in the center of the town, which is large and spacious, but not very strong. It is 150 miles N. of Senaar. Lon. 52. 10. lat. 15. 6.
- DANNEBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a district of the same name. It belongs to the Elector of Hanover, and is seated on the river Teitze, near the Elbe. It is 40 miles S. E. of Lauenburg, and 75

- N. by E. of Brunswick. Lon. 29. 20. lat. 53. 18.
- DANTZICK**, one of the largest, richest, and strongest towns of Europe, capital of Regal Prussia, and of Pomerelia in Poland, with a famous harbour, a bishop's see, and an university. It is encompassed with a wall and fortifications of great extent. The houses are well built of stone or brick, six or seven stories high; and the granaries, containing vast quantities of corn and naval stores, are still higher, to which the ships lay close, and take in their lading. The arsenal is well provided, and the exchange is a handsome structure. It is reckoned to contain 200,000 inhabitants, though the died of the plague, in 1700, above 30000 persons. The college is provided with very learned professors. It is said to be under the protection of Poland; but in 1706, the English, Dutch and Prussians, entered into an alliance for its protection. In 1734 it was besieged and bombarded by the Russians, because they would not acknowledge Augustus III. for their king. King Stanislaus was then in the town, who finding means to make his escape, it surrendered by capitulation in 1734. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval stores, which are chiefly purchased by the Dutch. It is said, that in one year they export 700,000 tons of corn. It is a free hanziatic town, governed by its own laws, and own magistrates, and all extraordinary affairs are decided by the council; but if any thing very important happens, it is carried before the grand chancellor of Poland, or the diet. The established religion is the Lutheran; but there are Papists, Calvinists, and Anabaptists, who are all tolerated. The magistrates consist of 30 senators, four of which are burgo-masters; besides which, there are 13 consuls, who elect the burgo-masters out of their own body, and they likewise appoint all other officers; an hundred burghers are elected to represent the people's grievances, to defend their privileges, and to inspect the administration of the government. They coin money, with the king's head on one side, and the city-arms on the other. The jurisdiction of this town extends about 50 miles round it; and they maintain a garrison at their own expence. It is seated on the western banks of the river Weisfel, or Visula, near the Gulph of Angul, in the Baltic

Sea,

Sea. It is 30 leagues, 70 S. W. 140 N. of Wall 54. 22.

DANUBE, the largest river in Europe, rising N. E. of the Ulm, the capital running E. through passes by Ratis Vienna. It then runs S. E. thence to Belgrade, Bulania from discharging itself to the Black Sea at Beilardua.

It was called the Danube, and it is now the Danube, that there are no more of it begins to be the Danube, and receives it passes along the Danube, and yet it is called the Danube, on a

DARDA, a town of Hungary, built by the Danube, in which the Danube is seated on the river Danube, and

Lon. 30. 45.

DARDANIEL, a strait of the Tuth man, and the side the canal is built on the Archipelago of the sea of Marmara, and the Tuth man, and the Venetians. The Constantinople on the side of the sea of Marmara, and the Tuth man, and the Venetians. The Constantinople on the side of the sea of Marmara, and the Tuth man, and the Venetians.

DARFEL-HAM, the kingdom of the Darfeli-Ham, and it is seated on the Nile, 6. lat. 34. 20.

Sea. It is 30 miles S. E. of Marienburg, 70 S. W. of Coimburg, and 140 N. of Warsaw. Lon. 36. 40. lat. 54. 23.

DANUBE, the largest and most considerable river in Europe, which rises in the Black Forest, near Zumberg; and running N. E. through Suedia, passes by Ulm, the capital of that country; then running E. through Bavaria and Austria, passes by Ratibon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna. It then enters Hungary, and runs S. E. from Presburg to Buda, and so on to Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Moldavia and Moldavia, discharging itself by several channels into the Black Sea, through the province of Bessarabia. Towards the mouth, it was called the Ister by the ancients; and it is now said, that four of the mouths are choked up with sand, and that there are only two now remaining. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and receives several large rivers as it passes along. It is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Christians have had men of war upon it; and yet it is not navigable to the Black Sea, on account of the cataracts.

DARAB, a town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1685, and taken by the Imperialists the next year, in which hands it remains. It is seated on the river Drava, 10 miles from its confluence with the Danube, and at the confluence of Black, 8 miles S. of Banaway, and 20 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 36. 45. lat. 45. 45.

DARDANELLES, two ancient and strong castles of Turkey, one of which is in Roman, and the other in Natolia, on each side the canal formerly called the Hellespont. This keeps up a communication with the Archipelago, and the propontis or sea of Marmora. The mouth of the canal is four miles and a half over; and the castles were built in 1650, to secure the Turkish fleet from the inroads of the Venetians. The ships that come from Constantinople are lashed at the cable on the side of Natolia, to see what they have on board. These castles are not built on the foundations of Sestos and Abydos, nor even near the places where they stood, as some have erroneously asserted.

DARFI-HAMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade consists in oil and corn; and it is seated on a mountain. Lon. 6. 6. lat. 34. 20.

DARHA, or **DRASS**, a large province of Africa, lying on a river of the same name, in the dominions of the king of Morocco. It abounds in honey and excellent dates.

DARIEL, a narrow isthmus, or neck of land, which joins N. and S. America, having the N. Sea on one side, and the S. Sea on the other. It is also the name of a province in Terra Firma, which is not the richest, but of the greatest importance of any in the possession of the Spaniards; for all the wealth of Peru is brought thither, and from hence imported into Europe. There are many high mountains; and the low grounds are often overflowed with the great rains. In this isthmus there are places where the Spaniards have no dominion, particularly where Mr. Water lived for some time. Here the men go stark-naked, and they have a silver plate fastened to their noses, which runs over their mouths, and is in the shape of a half-moon. The women have a ring hanging down in the same manner, which passes through the bridge of the nose. They have also several necklaces, or chains of teeth, shells, beads, and the like, hanging down from the neck to the pit of the stomach. Their houses are mostly thin and scattered, and always by a river side, with plantations lying about them. They are built with small posts set upright, about seven feet high, which are lashed with sticks, and daubed over with earth. The men clear the plantations, and the women cultivate them. The girls are employed in picking and spinning cotton, which the women weave, and the cloths are chiefly used for hammocks. It is the business of the men to make baskets, which they do very neatly with canes, reeds, or palmeto leaves dyed of several colours. Each man has several wives, who live together in great harmony. They are greatly addicted to dancing to the sound of a pipe and drum, and play a great many antick tricks like our tumblers. When they go out a-hunting, the women carry in their buckets plantains, bonanoes, yams, potatoes, and cassava-roots ready roasted. When they travel, they guide themselves by the sun; and when it does not shine, by the wind; for they know the point from which it comes, by the bending of the trees. When they come to rivers, the women and children, as well as men, swim over them. They

have no distinction of days, or weeks, but reckon their time by the course of the moon. The animals, as well beasts as birds, are the same as in other countries of the same climate. The peccary is not unlike a hog, and black, with little short legs, and yet is very nimble. They have been generally said to have the naivel on their backs; but this is a mistake; for it is only a gland, which secretes a matter of a stronger smell than that of musk. The warree is another kind of wild hog, with little ears and great tusks, and they are covered all over with thick set bristles. They have plenty of deer, which yet they never kill; and the rabbits are as large as our hares, but they have no tails, and their ears are small, and claws long. There are great droves of monkeys, of several kinds, and of several colours, some with beards, and some without.

DARKING, a town of Surry, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, viz. on May 23, for horses, bullocks, sheep and toys. It is seated on a branch of the river Mole, not far from Box, or White-Hill, where the river falls into the ground. On this hill there are great plenty of box-trees. The market is noted for corn and provisions, and more particularly for fowls. It is 12 miles E. of Guilford, and 24 S. W. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 51. 18.

* **DARLEY-FLASH**, a village in Derbyshire, with two fairs, on May 13, and October 27, for sheep and cattle.

DARLINGTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, viz. on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, Monday fortnight after Whit-Monday, and November 22, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated in a flat on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It is a pretty large place consisting of several streets, and has a spacious market-place. The market is well supplied with corn, live cattle, and provisions. It is 19 miles S. of Durham, 30 N. by W. of York, and 243 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 54. 30.

DARNESTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgraviate of Heils-Bunnsstadt, with a handsome castle, where its own prince generally resides. There has been lately built several handsome houses, and churches, and there is likewise a good college. It is seated on a river of the

same name, 15 miles S. of Frankfort, 17 S. E. of Mentz, 20 N. E. of Worms, and 30 N. W. of Heidelberg. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 49. 50.

DARTFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, viz. on July 22, for horses and bullocks. It is seated on the river Darent, not far from its influx into the Thames, on the road to Rochester, and is accommodated with good inns. It is 7 miles W. of Gravesend, and 16 E. by S. of London. Lon. 17. 51. lat. 51. 25.

DARTMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays; but no fairs. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, by the river Dert, near its fall into the sea, and has a commodious harbour. It is a well-frequented and inhabited place, having a considerable trade by sea. It is a mayor-town, taken out of several parishes, and is large and well-built, containing 3 churches; but the streets are narrow and bad, though they are all paved. It has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. It is 31 miles S. S. W. of Exeter, and 19 S. W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 50. 25.

DARWENT, a river which rises in the Peak of Derbyshire, and running from N. to S. through that county, falls into the Trent.

* **DASSEN-EYLAND, OR, THE ISLE OF DEEP**, is one of the three small islands to the N. of the Cape of Good-Hope. It is so called, on account of the great number of deer which were first carried thither in 1601. There are also sheep there, whose tails weigh 19 pounds.

DAVENTRY, OR, DAINTRY, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and five fairs, on Easter-Monday, for horses and horned cattle; on June 6, for hogs, and all sorts of goods; on August 3, for horned cattle; on October 2, for cattle, cheese, and onions; and on October 27, called Ram-fair, chiefly for sheep. It is seated on the side of a hill, and is a pretty handsome town on the great road to Chester and Carlisle; and the market is well supplied with horses, cattle, sheep, corn, and provisions. It is 12 miles W. of Northampton, 20 S. E. of Coventry, and 75 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 52. 12.

DAVY'S, ST. a town of Pembroke-shire, in S. Wales, with a bishop's see. It has neither market nor fair, and is seated

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feated in a barren soil on the river Hen, not a mile from the sea-shore. It was once a considerable place, and had walls which are now demolished; but it is small at present, and thinly inhabited; however, the cathedral is a pretty good structure. From the cape, near this place, there is a prospect into Ireland. It is 24 miles N. W. of Pembroke, 15 W. N. W. of Haverford-West, and 270 W. by N. of London. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 52. 0.

DAVID'S, ST. a town and fort of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel. It is an English factory, and one of the strongest places they have in the East-Indies. The fort stands close to the river, and the territory belonging to it is 8 miles on the sea-shore, and 4 within land. It produces good long cloths, chints, callicoos, and muslins. Each house has a garden, and there are plenty of black cattle, but small. The rivers and sea abound with good fish. It is 80 miles S. of Fort St. George, and 10 S. of Pondicherry. Lon. 97. 30. lat. 11. 30.

DAVIS'S STRAITS, an arm of the sea, between Greenland and North-America, which was discovered by Davis in 1585, when he attempted to find a north-west passage to China.

DAUMA, a town and Kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, whose inhabitants are said to be very rich. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 8. 0.

DAUN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, seated on the river Lezer, at the foot of a mountain on which a castle is built that commands it. It is 12 miles N. of Montroyal.

DAUPHIN, an island so called. See MADAGASCAR.

DAUPHIN-FORT, belonging to the French, and built by them on the E. coast of the island of Madagascar, in Africa. Lon. 62. 45. lat. S. 24. 55.

DAUPHINY, a province of France, bounded on the W. by the river Rhone, on the N. by the Rhone and Savoy, on the S. by Provence, and on the E. by the Alps. Hence the presumptive heir of France is called the Dauphin. In some places it is very fertile, and produces corn, wine, olives, wool, coppers, silk, chrystal, iron, and copper. But two thirds of this province is barren, and the inhabitants are obliged to go into other

countries for subsistence. The mountains abound in simples, and game of all sorts, and here are fire-trees proper for masts. The principal rivers are, the Rhone, the Durance, the Isere, and the Drone. There are a great number of mineral springs, and Grenoble is the capital town.

DAUX, or ACRS, an ancient town of France, in Gascony, and capital of Landes, with a bishop's see and remarkable baths. It is seated on the river Adour, 25 miles N. E. of Bayonne, 35 W. of Aire, and 75 S. by W. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 16. 36. lat. 43. 42.

DEAD-MAN'S-HEAD, a cape, or point of land, near Tregony, in Cornwall, between St. Maws and Fowey.

DEAD-SEA, a lake of Asia, in Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. Some have pretended to see the tops of the house of Sodom and Gomorrah in this Lake, but Maundrel assures us it is a fable. It is about 70 miles long, and 20 broad, being enclosed on the E. and W. by high mountains. It abounds in bitumen, which has a resemblance of pitch.

DEAL, a sea-port town in Kent, which, though pretty large, has no market, nor fair. It is seated near the sea, and is a member of Sandwich, governed by a mayor and jurats. It has a church, a chapel, and about 1000 houses, which are mostly low, and built with bricks; these form three long but narrow streets. The inhabitants amount to about 4500; but as no manufacture is carried on here, the trades-people chiefly depend on the sea-faring men who resort thither. This place is defended by a castle built by Henry VIII. and near it are two others. Between this place and Goodwin's Sands are the Downs, where the Ships usually ride at going out or coming home. It is 7 miles S. by E. of Sandwich, 7 N. by E. of Dover, and 75 E. by S. of London. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 51. 16.

* DEAN, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Easter-monday, and O'Sober 10, for cattle, sheep, and horses. It had its name from the forest of Dean, in which it is seated, and is a pretty good town. It is 11 miles W. of Gloucester, 14 E. of Monmouth, and 14 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 51. 55. It is called Mitchell-Dean, to distinguish it from a lesser town of the same name. The forest of Dean comprehends that part of Gloucestershire which lies between

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tween the Severn and Monmouthshire, and contains 23 parishes and four market-towns, with many mines of iron and coal, besides stone-quarries.

DEBENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on July 24, for braziers, and toys. It is seated near the head of the river Deben, on the side of a hill. It is but a mean town, and has neither trade nor any thing else remarkable. It is 24 miles E. of St. Edmundsbury, and 86 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 55. lat. 52. 20.

DEBRECEN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, and the Imperialists retook it the same year. It is 45 miles S. E. of Tokay, 45 N. of Great Waradin, and 87 E. of Buda. Lon. 38. 46. lat. 47. 30.

DECAN, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, which is bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Bijnagar, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by Mogolistan, and on the E. by the mountains of Balagate, which separate it from the kingdom of Golconda. The chief inland town is Aurengabad, on the coast of Bombay. The principal trade consists in cottons and silks.

DECISE, an ancient town of France, in the Orleanois, and in the district of Nivernois. It is seated on the river Loire, 20 miles S. E. of Nevers, and 125 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 6. lat. 46. 50.

DECKENDORF, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, 37 miles S. E. of Ratisbon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641, and is seated near the river Danube. Lon. 30. 44. lat. 48. 46.

DEDDINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on August 10, for horses and cows, and on November 22, for horses, cows, and hogs. It is seated on a rising ground, in a fertile soil, and is a pretty large place. It is 16 miles N. of Oxford, 34 S. of Coventry, and 62 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 51. 55.

* **DEBHAM**, a town of Essex, which has a market on Tuesdays, and a fair, on Easter-Tuesday and Wednesday for toys, &c. It has one old large church, which has a remarkable fine tower-Archie, of the gothick-order, and has a great deal of carved work about it, but this is much injured by time; here is also a presbyterian meeting house, and three very good schools. The town consists

of about 400 loby houses, and the streets, tho' not paved, are very clean, occasioned by their lying pretty high. It is 6 miles N. of Colchester, 5 W. of Manningtree, and 58 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 45. lat. 52. 5.

DER, a river which riseth in Merionethshire, in N. Wales, and runs E. to the borders of Deubighshire, when, turning N. it washes the walls of Chester, and then, with a broad channel, falls into the Irish Sea.

DEEPING, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 3 fairs, on the second Wednesday after May 11, Wednesday before August 1, and October 10, for horses, stock, and timber of all sorts. It is seated on the river Welland in a ferry ground, and is at present but a small place. It is 6 miles E. of Stamford, and 87 N. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 52. 55.

* **DEHEURD**, a village of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on May 9, for pigs and pedlars ware.

* **DEINSE**, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the river Lys, 5 miles S. W. of Ghent, 9 N. W. of Oudergh, and 12 N. E. of Courtray. Lon. 21. 11. lat. 51. 59.

* **DELRUGH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Paderborn, near the source of the river Ens.

DELT, a town of the United Provinces, and capital of Zeeland, in the province of Holland. It is a pretty large place, very clean and well built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. The public buildings, especially the town-house, are very magnificent. Here are two churches, in one of which is the tomb of the prince of Orange, who was assassinated, and in the other that of Admiral Tromp. It has a fine animal, well furnished, is about two miles in circumference, and is defended against inundations by three dams, or dykes. Here a prodigious quantity of fine earthen ware is made, known by the name of Delt-ware, but it has no other trade. It is pleasantly situated among the meadows on the river Schie, 8 miles N. E. of Rotterdam, and 30 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 21. 48. lat. 52. 6.

* **DEFEZ**, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Groningen, seated on the river Fivel, 10 miles S. W. of Eriskien, and 15 N. of Groningen. Lon. 24. 26. lat. 53. 12.

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DELLT, a town of Afga, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of the same name. It is a large and populous place, being about 10 miles in circumference, and was the residence of the Great Mogul when Kouli Khan invaded India, and took him and his court prisoners, and released him upon very hard conditions. He seized upon the greatest part of his treasure, and obliged him to transfer some of the provinces which lie next to Persia. It is surrounded with a brick-wall, and defended by a fortress. Some are inclined to think that it is the place where King Darius resided, so famous in the history of Alexander the Great. It is seated on the river Gemma, 100 miles N. of Agra, and 112 E. of Lahor. Lon. 97. 0. lat. 28. 20.

DELLY, a province of Afga, in Asia, bounded by Bencab and Jambou on the N. Bicar on the E. Agra on the S. and Indostan on the W.

DEMENTHOVEN, a freest town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Oldenburg. The old castle is entirely demolished. It now belongs to Denmark, and is seated on the river Dale, near the Weiler, 8 miles S. W. of Bremen, and 118 E. of Oldenburg. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 52. 10.

DELOS, an island of the Aegean sea, which lies between two fine channels, the one towards Mycone, and the other towards Rhemus, and is now called Del, not Sidi, as some erroneously have thought. There are abundance of very fine ruins, supposed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birth-place it is thought to be. It is about 6 miles in circumference, but is now quite destitute of inhabitants. Lon. 45. 20. lat. 37. 22.

DEMENOS, a town of Turkey, in Asia, in the province formerly called Achiaia, now Libania, where the town of Casiro now stands, which is nothing but a small village. It was formerly famous for the Oracles of Apollo, which they came from all parts to consult.

DEMENTHE, a town of Switzerland, in the bishoprick of Basle, 15 miles N. W. of Solierre, and 20 S. W. of Basle. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 47. 17.

DELTA is a part of Lower Egypt, which takes up a considerable space of ground between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean Sea; the ancients called it the island of Delta, because it is in

the shape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is about 130 miles along the coast from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the sides, from the place where the Nile begins to divide itself. It is the most plentiful country of all Egypt, and it rains more here than in other parts, but the fertility is chiefly owing to the inundation of the river Nile. The principal towns on the coasts are, Damietta, Rosetta, and Alexandria; but, within land, Menechia and Maala, or Elmal.

* **DEMENTHOVEN**, a town of the Russian Empire, in the county of Smolenskau, seated on the river Ugra. Lon. 21. 0. lat. 52. 30.

* **DEMMIS**, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Sardin, and in Pomerania, subject to Sweden. It is seated on the river Peen. Lon. 32. 20. lat. 54. 3.

DEMONA, or **DEMER**, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which has its source near Bilken, to the W. of Macfricht, in the territory of Leige, where it washes Hasselt, and then entering Erabant, passes to Dils, Sichen, Arschot, and Mechlin, after which it takes the name of Ruppel, and falls into the Schelde over against Ruppelmond.

DEMONA, or the **VAL-DE-DEMONA**, a considerable valley of Sicily, 100 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, being very fertile, and Messina is the principal town.

* **DEMONA**, a fort of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Stura, 10 miles S. W. of Coni. It was taken by the prince of Conti in 1744. Lon. 25. 1. lat. 44. 13.

* **DEMAIN**, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Schelde, remarkable for an abbey of canonicks, and for a victory gained by the duke of Villars, in 1712.

DENBIGH, the capital town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on May 17, July 17, and September 25, for cattle and small pedlars-ware. It is seated on the side of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Clwyd, which formerly was a place of great strength, with an impregnable castle, now demolished. The town is large, well built, and inhabited by tanners and glovers, and has the title of an earldom. It sends one member to Parliament, and the number is equal for wool, cattle, and provisions.

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provisions. It is 27 miles W. of Chester, and 209 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 53. 15.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 39 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Flintshire and Shropshire, on the W. by Carnarvonshire, on the S. by Merionethshire, and on the N. by the Irish Sea. It contains 6400 houses, 38,400 inhabitants, 57 parishes, and 4 market-towns. It has some good pastures, and feeds a great number of horned cattle, sheep, and goats. The air is good, but sharp, and the soil hilly, intermixed with fruitful valleys. Among the hills there are stones called Druid-stones, and small pillars, with inscriptions, which no one hitherto has been able to read.

• **DENBURY**, a village in Devonshire, to the S. of Newton-buffel, with one fair, on September 8, for cheese and soap.

DENDERMOND, a handsome and strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and by the French in 1745. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which the inhabitants can lay under water when they please. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Dender and Schelde, 15 miles S. W. of Antwerp, 12 E. of Ghent, and 15 W. of Mechlin. Lon. 21. 38. lat. 51. 3.

DENIA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with a strong castle, and a commodious harbour. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the sea, 45 miles S. of Valencia, and 52 N. by E. of Alicant. Lon. 18. 8. lat. 39. 0.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Baltick Sea, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil a barren sand. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and the lakes, of which it is full. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand, and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain the kingdom of Norway, the dutchies of Holstein, Oldenburg, and Delmonhorst. There is no considerable river, and the winter continues 7 or 8 months. In the summer the heat is very considerable, and the days are long. The commodities are corn, pulse, but chiefly horses, and large beees.

The kingdom of Denmark was formerly elective, but since 1660 it was rendered hereditary, even to the daughters, partly by consent, and partly by force; at which time the nobility lost most of their privileges. They have very few laws, and those are so plain that they have little need of lawyers, for causes are soon tried. They allow but of one apothecary in a town, except at Copenhagen, where there are two. Their shops are visited by the physicians once a-week, and all the peevish drugs are destroyed. The inhabitants are protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. The forces which the king of Denmark has usually on foot are near 40,000, but most of them are in the pay of other princes. The revenues are computed at 500,000 l. a-year, which arise from the crown lands and duties. The produce of Norway consists in pitch, tar, fish, oil, and dealboards. Copenhagen is the capital town. Lon. from 25. 25. to 30. 30. lat. from 54. 0. to 57. 30.

DENYS, ST. a famous town in the island of France, with a Benedictine abbey, wherein are the tombs of the kings of France, and a considerable treasure. It is seated on the small river Croule, five miles N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 1. lat. 48. 56.

• **DENYS, ST.** a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassonne.

• **DENYS D'ANJOU**, a town of France, in Anjou, 3 miles from the river Sarre, and in the election of Chateau-Gontier.

• **DENYS DE CANDE**, a town of France, in Anjou, in the election of Angers.

• **DENYS LE GAST, ST.** a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, considerable for its fine docks for building ships, and for the king's yard, and store-houses for the use of the navy. It had a victualling-house built in 1745, which in 1749 was burnt down, with great quantities of provisions and other stores. It is 4 miles E. of London. Lon. 57. 39. lat. 51. 30.

• **DERAS**, a large town of Asia, in Persia. Lon. 79. 30. lat. 31. 32.

DERBENT, a strong town of Asia, in Persia, said to be founded by Alexander the Great. The walls are built with stones as hard as marble, and near it there are the remains of a wall which reached from

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from the Caspian to the Black Sea. During the late troubles it was taken by the Czar Peter the Great. It is seated near the Caspian Sea, at the foot of mount Caucasus. Lon. 67. 35. lat. 42. 8.

DERBY, the county-town of Derbyshire, with 3 markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and 8 fairs, on February 25, which is a meeting, for cheese; on Wednesday in the Lent-af-fize-week for horses, now almost neglected; Friday in Easter-week for horned cattle; first Friday in May, Friday in Whitfun-week, and July 25 for horned cattle; September 27 for cheese, first Friday before Michaelmas for horned cattle. It is seated on the river Derwent, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, and a small brook runs through the town, under several bridges. It is a large, populous, and well frequented place, containing five parish-churches, whereof All-Saints is the chief, whose tower-spectle is as high as most in the nation. The shire-hall is a stone-building, where the assizes are kept. It has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. In 1734 there was a mill erected here, of a great length, by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which he brought from Italy. It is governed by a mayor, 9 aldermen, and other officers, but is a place of no great trade, except in corn. The rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned back into Scotland. It is 36 miles N. of Coventry, 24 N. W. of Leicester, and 122 N. W. by N. of London. The Town is well paved, and adorned with many handsome buildings. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 52. 57.

* **DERBYSHIRE**, an English county, 54 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, is bounded on the E. by Nottinghamshire, on the S. by Leicestershire, on the W. by Staffordshire, and on the N. by Yorkshire. It contains 21,140 houses, 126,900 inhabitants, 106 parishes, and 11 market-towns. The air in general is pretty good and temperate, except among the mountains of the Peak, where it is sharp and cold. The N. and W. parts are hilly and stony, but in the S. there is some very rich land. The produce is lead, iron, coals, and mill-stones, besides what is common to other counties. The peak-country is taken notice of for several caves, and holes, commonly called the Wonders of the Peak, of which notice will be taken in their proper place. The principal rivers are, the Trent, the

Dove, and the Derwent. In some places they have a manufactory of knit stockings.

DEREHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on February 3 and September 28, for cattle and toys. It is pretty large, and has several hamlets belonging to it. The market is noted for woollen yarn. It is 17 miles W. of Norwich, and 86 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 52. 40.

* **DERFOTE**, or **DEIROUTE**, a town of Africa, in Egypt, and in the isle formed by the canal which runs from Cairo to Rosetta, where there is a magnificent temple. Lon. 49. 30. lat. 30. 40.

DERWENT, a river that rises in Derbyshire, runs by Derby, and falls into the Trent near Nottingham. There is another river, of the same name, which rises in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, and running S. falls into the C. use.

DERWENT-WATER, a river in Cumberland, which runs from the S. W. to the N. W. and forming several lakes in its passage, falls into the Irish Sea, below Cocker-mouth.

* **DERP**, a town of Livonia, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is subject to the Russians, and lies near the river Ambeck, 50 miles N. W. of Plesco. Lon. 55. 10. lat. 8. 10.

DESEADA, one of the Caribbee-Islands, in America. It is 10 miles long, and 5 broad, and belongs to the French. It is generally the first land that is made in sailing to the W. Indies.

DESEADA, or **CAPE DESIRE**, the most westerly point of the straits of Magellan, in America, at the entrance of the S. Sea. Lon. 277. 35. lat. 53. 30.

DESSAW, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the province of Anhalt, with a castle. It belongs to its own prince, and is seated on the river Elbe, 37 miles N. of Leipzig, and 60 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 50. 25. lat. 51. 58.

DETHMOLD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; seated on the river Wehera, 15 miles N. of Paderborn. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 52. 0.

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territory of Hanau. Here the Austrians and the English, in June 1743, were attacked by the French, and met with a repulse; but as they were inferior in number, the allies did not make the

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- advantage of it they might have done, but continued their march to Hanau. It is 9 miles E. of Hanau, and 4 W. of Alschaffenburg. Lon. 26. 20. lat. 50. 8.
- DEVA**, a sea-port town of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, and province of Guipuzcoa. It is 15 miles S. E. of Bilbao, and 12 N. of Placentia. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 43. 30.
- DEVELTO**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Paniza, 65 miles N. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 55. 8. lat. 42. 33.
- DEVENTER**, a large, strong, trading, and populous town of the United Provinces, in Overysse, with an university. It is surrounded with strong walls, flanked with several towers, and with ditches full of water. It is seated on the river Issel, 55 miles E. of Amsterdam, and 42 W. of Benthem. Lon. 23. 43. lat. 52. 18.
- DEVISES**, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 6 fairs, on February 13 for cattle, and Holy Thursday for cattle, horses, and sheep, on June 13 for horses, on July 5 for wool, on October 2 for sheep, and on October 20 for sheep and hogs. It is seated on a hill, which lies in a bottom, and formerly was a place of great note. It is at present pretty large, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 89 W. of London. Lon. 15. 29. lat. 51. 25.
- DEVONSHIRE**, an English county, 73 miles in length, and 53 in breadth, bounded by the Irish Sea on the N. Somersetshire and Dorsetshire on the E. the English Channel on S. and Cornwall on the W. with the title of a duchy. It contains 56,510 houses, 337,860 inhabitants, 394 parishes, and 38 market-towns. The air is pretty temperate in the valleys, but sharp and cold on the hills. It has mines of tin, copper, and other metals. The sea-coasts abound in herrings, pilchards, and other salt-water fish. The hills are barren, but the lower grounds are fruitful, when manured. Besides the common productions, it is noted for Cyder and perry. The chief rivers are, the Ex, the Touridge, the Tame, and the Tav.
- DEUX-PONTS**, a handsome town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on the river Erbach, 37 miles S. E. of Wernis, 45 N. by W. of Strasbourg, 48 N. E. of Metz, and 52 S. W.

- of Mentz. Lon. 25. 6. lat. 49. 20. The duchy is bounded by Lorrain on the W. by Alface on the S. and on the E. and N. by the palatinate, and county of Sarbuck.
- DREWSBURY**, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles S. W. of Leeds, with two fairs, on Wednesday before May 22, and on Wednesday before October 10, for horned cattle and sheep.
- DEYNSSE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Lis, 9 miles S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 5. lat. 51. 0.
- DIARBECK**, or **DIARBEKER**, a province of Turkey, in Asia, lying between the rivers Tygris and Euphrates. It is bounded on the N. by Turkomania, on the E. by Persia, on the S. by Irac-Arabi, and on the W. by Syria. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mesopotamia.
- DIARBEKAR**, a large and ancient town of Turkey, in Asia, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated in a very fertile plain on the river Tygris, and the Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the Christian, who are above 20,000 in number. They carry on a great trade in red Turkey leather, and cotton-cloth of the same colour. It is 162 miles N. W. of Aleppo, and 130 N. W. of Mosul. Lon. 57. 35. lat. 36. 58.
- DIE**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Diois, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Drome, 22 miles S. E. of Valence, 37 N. W. of Gap, and 30 S. W. of Grenoble. Lon. 22. 58. lat. 44. 44.
- DIE, ST.** a town of Lorrain, with a celebrated chapter, whose canons must prove their nobility. It is seated on the river Meutre, 3 miles E. of Luneville. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 48. 20.
- DIEGEM**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 3 miles N. of Brussels. Lon. 21. 55. lat. 51. 0.
- DIEPHOLT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to the Elector of Hanover. It is seated at the N. end of Dunmer-Lake, 30 miles N. W. of Minden, and 35 S. of Bremen. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 52. 45.
- DIEPPE**, a handsome sea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, in the territory of Caux, with a good harbour, an old castle, and two handsome moles. The parish-church of St. James is a very fine

fine structure which, in England made trade considerable, kerel, ivory, bombarded is not now formerly. It is river Arques 95 N. W. 49-55.

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fine structure, and there is a tower from which, in fine weather, the coast of England may be seen. The principal trade consists in herrings, whittings, mackerel, ivory, toys, and laces. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and is not now so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated at the mouth of the river Arques, 30 miles N. of Rouer, and 95 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 44. lat. 49. 55.

* **DIESSENHOFFEN**, a large, rich, and handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schaffhausen. It has the same privileges as the other towns of this canton, and embraced the reformation in 1529. It is 5 miles S. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 47. 45.

DIEST, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, not so considerable as it was formerly. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1705, but the French re-took it, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Demer, 15 miles N. E. of Louvain, and 10 N. E. of Tillmont. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 50. 59.

DIETZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Wetteravia, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the prince of Nassau-Dillenberg, and is seated on the river Loan, 15 miles E. of Coblenz, S N. E. of Nassau, and 25 N. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 50. 22.

* **DIEU**, an island of France, on the coast of Poitou.

* **DIEUSE**, a town of France, in Lorraine, remarkable for its salt-pits, where they make a great deal of salt. It is seated on the river Seille, 5 miles E. of Marfal, and 22 N. W. of Nanci. Lon. 24. 20. lat. 48. 50.

* **DIGNAN**, a handsome town of Italy, in Istria, 3 miles from the sea, and subject to the Venetians. Lon. 31. 40. lat. 45. 10.

DIGNE, a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It is famous for the baths that are near it. It is seated on the river Marderie, 30 miles S. by E. of Embrun, and 17 S. E. of Sisteron. Lon. 23. 2. lat. 44. 5.

DIGON, an ancient, handsome, rich, and very considerable town of France, capital of Burgundy, and of the Digoneis, with a parliament, a bishop's see, a mint, an university, an academy of sciences, an abbey, and a citadel: most part of the

churches and publick structures are very beautiful, and in one of the squares there is an equestrian statue of Lewis XIV. It is seated in a very pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 miles N. E. of Otun, 48 W. of Befanzon, and 100 N. of Lyons. Lon. 22. 42. lat. 47. 19.

DILLEMBURG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is subject to a prince of the house of Nassau, and is 22 miles N. W. of Marburg, 45 N. of Frankfort, and 50 E. of Bonn. Lon. 25. 59. lat. 50. 45.

DILLENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with an university, and where the bishop of Augsburg resides. It is seated near the Danube, 25 miles N. E. of Burgaw, and 17 N. E. of Augsburg. Lon. 29. 10. lat. 48. 38.

* **DILTON-MARSH**, a place in Wiltshire, 3 miles N. of Warrminster, with two fairs, on Easter-munday, and September 13, for cattle, horses, and cheefe.

* **DIMOTUC**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, surrounded by the river Meriza, 12 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 25 N. of Traganople. Lon. 44. 8. lat. 41. 38.

DINAN, a strong and considerable town in Britany, seated on the river Rance, 15 miles S. of S. Maloes, and 30 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 15. 27. lat. 48. 27.

DINANT, a rich and strong town of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Leige, with a castle. It is seated near the river Meuse, 12 miles S. of Namur, 37 S. E. of Mons, and 40 W. of Leige. Lon. 22. 34. lat. 50. 15.

DINASMONDY, a town of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on June 2, September 10, October 1, and November 19, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is 18 miles S. of Bala, S E. by S. of Dolgelle, and 176 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 0. lat. 53. 37.

* **DINCKELSPIL**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Wernitz. It has a great and a little council, the former is a mixture of Papists and Lutherans, but the little one are all Papists. It carries on a considerable trade in cloth and reaping-hooks. It is 40 miles N. W. of Newburg, and 37 S. W. of Nuremburg. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 49. 2.

DINGELING, a town of Germany, in

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Lower Bavaria, seated on the river Iser, 20 miles E. of Landshut. Lon. 30. 15. lat. 48. 30.

DINGLE, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Derry, and province of Munster. It is seated on Dingle-bay, about 4 miles W. of Limerick. Lon. 9. 19. lat. 52. 0.

DINGWEL, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of Ross, seated on the Frith of Cromarty, 15 miles W. of the town of Cromarty. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 57. 45.

* **DIOTS**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, between Greivaudan, Gapen-zois, and Valentinois. Die is the capital town.

* **DIRCHAW**, a town of Germany, in Prussia, and in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the river Vistula, 10 miles from Marienburg, and 17 from Dantzick; it was fortified, but the fortifications are demolished. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 54. 3.

* **DISS**, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on November 9, for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Wavenay, on the side of a hill, and the market is supplied with cloth, yarn, and provisions. It is a neat, flourishing town, with one large church, a Presbyterian and a Quaker's meeting. It has about 600 good houses, the streets are well paved, pretty wide, and always clean. At the W. end of the town is a large meer, or lake, but it is so muddy, that the inhabitants can make no other use of it but in catching of eels. In the town is carried on manufactories of hempen cloth, hose, and the making of stays. It is 19 miles S. of Norwich, and 94 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 51. lat. 52. 25.

* **DITCHLEY**, a village in Suffex, formerly a market-town, 6 miles N. W. of Lewes, with two fairs, on April 5, for sheep and hogs, and October 12, for pedlars ware.

DITHMAREN, a territory in the dutchy of Holstein, partly in Denmark, and partly belonging to the dutchy of Holstein-Gottorp.

DIU, a strong town of Asia, in India, and in the kingdom of Guzurat, seated in an island of the same name. It is pretty large, and fortified by a high stone-wall, with bastions at convenient distances, and well furnished with cannon. The harbour is secured by two castles, one of which is made use of for powder and

other warlike stores. It was one of the best places in these parts, the structures being built of free-stone and marble. It contains five or six fine churches, well embellished within, with images and painting, built by the Portuguese, but it is much decayed from what it was, not one fourth part of it being inhabited. In 1670 it was taken by the Arabs, who plundered all the churches and other places of the riches, but at length they were driven away with their booty, with the loss of 1000 men. There is not now above 200 Portuguese inhabitants, for the rest are Banyans, who may amount to 40000. If this town was in good hands, it would be the best place for trade on all the coast. Lon. 86. 30. lat. 21. 45.

* **DIVANDEROC**, the name of five islands in Asia, near the Maldives. They belong to the king of Cananor, and carry on a considerable trade.

* **DIVE**, a river of France, in Normandy, which rises below Gass, and falls into the sea after a course of 30 miles.

* **DIVE**, a river of France, in Poitou, that falls into the Vienne.

DIEL, a sea-port town of Asia, in the province of Tatta, or Sinda, 50 miles W. of the city of Tatta. It was ceded to Kouli Khan by the Great Mogul, when he was taken prisoner at Delhi. Lon. 86. 28. Lat. 26. 11.

DIXMUDF, a fortified town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders. It is seated in a pleasant country, on the river Iperlee, 10 miles N. W. of Ipres, and 19 E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 51. 2.

DIZIET, a town of France, in Champaign, seated on the river Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 miles E. of Vuri. The road between these two towns is the finest in Europe. It is also 12 miles E. of Bar-le-duc. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 48. 35.

DOEBLIN, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Couland, 40 miles W. of Mittau. Lon. 41. 5. lat. 57. 0.

* **DOBRZIN**, a territory of Poland, in Mazovia, which lies between Prussia, Cujavia, and the palatinate of Plockzo; it is divided into three parts, that take their names from three towns, namely, Dobrzin, Rippina, and Libnia.

DOBRZIN, a town of Poland, in Mazovia, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on a rock near the river Vistula, or Weiffel, 12 miles N. W. of Plescow,

Plescow, 37. 35. lat. Dockum, a United Net in Ostergov soil, at the 10 miles N. W. of Gro 53. 18.

* **DOE**, a town remarkable for the ruins of and for its 10 miles fr 15. lat. 47

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Plescow, and 12 E. of Vadislaw. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 52. 38.

DOCKUM, a considerable town of the United Netherlands, in Friesland, and in Ostergow. It is seated in a fertile soil, at the mouth of the river Avers, 10 miles N. E. of Lewarden, and 22 N. W. of Groningen. Lon. 23. 28. lat. 53. 18.

• **DOE**, a town of France, in Anjou, remarkable for its ancient palace, of which the ruins are still to be seen, for its fairs, and for its handsome fountains. It is 10 miles from the river Loire. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 47. 12.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the W. side of the Schelde, opposite to Lillo, 9 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 51. 20.

DOESBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen. It is seated on the river Ifsel, 10 miles S. of Zutphen. Lon. 23. 42. lat. 42. 3.

DOFRINE-MOUNTAINS, or **DOFRIFIELD**, are those which divide Sweden from Norway.

DOGADO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E. by the Gulph of Venice, on the S. by Polesino, on the W. by Paduano, and on the N. by Trevisana. It lies only on the sea-coast, and comprehends a great number of small islands near it, called **THE LAGUNES OF VENICE**. Venice is the capital.

DOL, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, with a bishop's see. It is seated, 5 miles from the sea, in a soil bounding in hemp, corn, and apples of which they make cyder, 17 miles S. E. of St. Malo's, 17 N. W. of Antrim, and 30 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 15. 54. lat. 48. 33.

• **DOLCE AQUA**, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Nervia, in a country producing good wine and oil, 5 miles N. of Vintimilla. Lon. 22. 15. lat. 43. 52.

DOLICENO, a strong town of Turkey in Europe, and in Upper Albania, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a strong citadel. It was besieged by the Venetians in 1696, but in vain. It is seated on the river Drin, 10 miles S. of Antivari, and 20 S. W. of Scutari. Lon. 37. 2. lat. 41. 54.

DOLE, a town of France, in the French County. The fortifications are demolished, and the Jesuits have a college

here, which is one of the finest in France. It is seated on the river Doux, in a pleasant and fertile country, 25 miles S. W. of Besancon, 30 S. E. of Dijon, and 70 N. W. of Geneva. Lon. 23. 10. lat. 47. 6.

DOLECELLY, a town of Merionethshire, N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays, and six fairs, on May 11, July 4, September 20, October 9, November 22, and December 16, for sheep, cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Avon, in a vale so called, and at the foot of the great rock Cader-Idris, which is extremely high. It is but an ordinary town, and yet it has a good manufacture of Welch cottons. It is 35 miles N. W. of Montgomery, and 187 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 52. 2.

DELLART-BAY, a large gulph, which separates East-Friesland in Germany, from Groningen, and one of the United Provinces.

DOLTARAD, a town of Asia, in India, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, with a fort. Lon. 94. 30. lat. 18. 40.

• **DOLTON**, a village in Devonshire, six miles S. by E. of Torrington, with two fairs, on Wednesday before March 25, and November 20, for cattle.

• **DOMAZLIZE**, a town of Bohemia, seated on the rivulet of Cadburz, in the circle of Pilsen, with two towers. It is 17 miles S. of Pilsen, and is remarkable for a battle fought between the Crusades and the Hussites in 1466, to the great disadvantage of the former. It was taken by the Swedes in 1541.

DOMES, a territory of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, with the title of a principality. It is about 22 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Bresse, on the N. by Macanois, on the W. by Beaugollois, and on the S. by Lionnois. It is a fertile pleasant country; and Trevoux is the capital town.

DOMEA, a great river of Tonquin, in Asia, sometimes called **CHAULE**, upon which the capital town Cachao stands. It rises in China, in the province of Yunan, and running S. through the kingdom of Tonquin, discharges itself into Cochinchina, in lon. 123. 35. and lat. 21. 0.

• **DOMFRONT**, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a county. It is seated on a mountain 35 miles N. W.

N. W. of Alençon, and 140 W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 58. lat. 48. 34.

• **DOMINGO St.** an island of America, and one of the richest of the Caribbees, being about 400 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, and is almost surrounded with craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the N. and S. E. would be unupportable for six months of the year, if not qualified with the easterly winds, and frequent rains. But these last soon spoil the flesh, bread, and fruits. It has a great many rivers, and has mines of gold, tale, and chrysal. The Spanish name of it is Hispaniola; and it is inhabited partly by the French, and partly by the Spaniards.

DOMINGO St. a handsome town of America, and capital of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, with an archbishop's see, whose cathedral is a superb structure. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is seated on a large navigable river, and very difficult of access. It is the seat of the governor of the island, and has an excellent harbour. Lon. 308. 20. lat. 10. 20.

DOMINICA, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees. It is very little cultivated, tho' lately usurped by the French; and the most numerous inhabitants are the native Caribbees. It is 32 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. Lon. 315. 40. to 316. lat. 15. 10 15. 30.

DOMITZ, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg, with a strong fort. It is seated at the confluence of the river: Elb and Elve, 25 miles S. of Swiren, and 12 N. of Danneburg. Lon. 29. 16. lat. 53. 25.

• **DOMME**, a town of France, in Perigord, seated on a mountain near the river Dordogne. Lon. 18. 54. lat. 45. 58.

• **DOMO-D'OSCELA**, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the county of Anghiera, to the S. of the Lake of Maggiore. It is seated on the small river Tosa, at the foot of the Alps, and has a castle.

• **DOMFAIRE**, an ancient town of Lorraine, where the Kings of Orlans, and the Dukes of Lorraine, had their residence. It is now reduced to almost a village.

• **DOMREMY**, surnamed LA PUCELLE, a village of France, in Barrois, remarkable

for the birth of the famous Joan of Arc, known by the name of THE MARY OF ORLEANS. It is seated on the river Maefe, or Meuse, 5 mile from Neuf-Château, and 8 from Vera-Coleurs.

DON, one of the principal rivers in Europe, which separates it from Asia. It rises in the province of Russia, in Moscovy, and passing by several number of towns, falls into the Palus-Motis. In that part which is near the river Wolga, Peter the Great attempted to cut a canal between the two rivers, but did not finish it: it would have been of great use, had he continued master of Azooph, for then he might have sent vessels into the Black Sea, not only down that river, but by the Wolga.

DONAT ST. a fortress in Dutch Flanders, a little to the W. of Sluys, which it commands.

DONAUWART, a strong town of Germany, on the frontiers of Suabia, and subject to the Duke of Bavaria. It is seated on the N. side of the Danube, over which there was a bridge that was burnt by the French in 1743. It is 25 miles N. of Augsburg, 12 W. of Neuburg, and 37 N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 48. 46.

DONCASTER, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 5, and August 5, for cattle and pedlars ware. It had its name from the river Don, on which it is seated, and a castle now in ruins. It is a large, well-built corporation-town, and has good manufactures in stockings, knit-waistcoats, and gloves, and the market is good for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is 37 miles S. of York, and 155 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 53. 37.

• **DONEGAL**, a county of Ireland, which is 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; and is bounded on the E. by Londonderry and Tirone, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Fermanagh and the Bay of Donegal. It contains 10,789 houses, 40 parishes, 5 baronies, 5 boroughs, and sends 12 members to parliament; viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Donegal, 2 for St. John's-Town, 2 for Ballyshannon, 2 for Killybeggs, and 2 for Lifford. It is, in general, a champaign country, and abounds with harbours, and the principal town is of the same name.

• **DONCHELY**, a handsome town of France, in Champagne, seated on the river Maufe, 3 miles

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• **DONGO**, a town of Africa, known to the

DONZY, a town and in the N. 25 miles N. lat. 47. 22.

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3 miles from Sedan. Lon. 22. 37. lat. 49. 42.

- **DONGO**, a kingdom of Africa, in Africa, towards Angola, which is little known to Europeans.
- DONZY**, a town of France, in Orleansois, and in the territory of Nivernois. It is 22 miles N. of Nevers. Lon. 20. 37. lat. 47. 22.
- DORAN**, a town of France, in Orleansois, and in the Marche, seated on the river Save, 25 miles N. of Limoges. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 42. 10.
- DORCHESTER**, the capital town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Trinity 12, for cattle and sheep, on Trinity-Morn'g, and July 6, for cattle, sheep, and lambs, and on August 6, for cattle, sheep, wool, and feathers. It is a town of great antiquity, and was much larger than it is at present, the ruins of the walls being still to be seen in some places. It is pleasantly seated on the river Frome, on a Roman road. The houses are well-built, and it has three handsome streets. It sends two members to parliament, is the place where the assize are held, and gives title to a marquis. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 27 common council-men. It has 3 churches, and about 1000 houses. The streets are broad and paved, and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town. This place was formerly a city. At about half a mile's distance stands Maiden-Castle, with intrenchments 30 feet deep, thrown up round it in the time of the Romans. It is 8 miles N. of Weymouth, and 12 1/2 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 50. 40.
- **DORCHESTER**, a town in Oxfordshire, whose market is now disused, and the fair, on Easter-Tuesday, is only for pleasure. It was formerly of much greater account than it is at present; however, being on the great road to Gloucester, it is provided with some very good inns; and the church is a large handsome structure. It was formerly a bishop's see. It is 10 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 49 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 27. lat. 51. 10.
- DORONNE**, a river of France, which rises in the mountains of Auvergne, and running W. through Cuienne, falls into the Garonne, near Bour-sur-Mer, at the Bac of Ambers.
- DORMANS**, a town of France, in Cham-

pagne, with a castle. It is seated on the river Marne. Lon. 21. 22. lat. 47. 3.

- DORPAT**, or **DORPAT**, a town of Livonia, seated on the river Neva, between the lakes Wolfen and Penas, 60 miles S. of Narva, subject to Russia. Lon. 45. 0. lat. 58. 0.
- DORSETSHIRE**, a county of England, 52 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire, on the S. by the English Channel, on the W. by Devonshire, and on the E. by Hampshire. It contains 21,643 houses, 121,640 inhabitants, 248 parishes, and 22 market-towns, nine of which send members to parliament. It produces all the commodities common to other counties; besides which, it has both linen and woollen manufactures. The air is good, but sharp on the hills, and on the sea-coast it is mild and pleasant. The soil is sandy, except in some rich meadows, plains, and valleys. There are many hills, which feed great numbers of sheep; and on the sea-coasts there is plenty of fish. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle.
- **DORSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, belonging to the Elector of Cologne. It is seated on the river Lippe, 20 miles N. E. of Doylburg, 50 N. of Cologne, and 37 S. W. of Munster. Lon. 24. 38. lat. 51. 38.
- **DORSTON**, a village in Herefordshire, 10 miles W. of Hereford, with four fairs, on April 27, May 18, September 27, and November 18, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs.
- DORV**, or **DORVRECHT**, a handsome, affluent, and rich town of the United Provinces, in Holland, famous for its broad held here in 1618, and for its salmon-fishery. It is seated on an island, at the place where the river Merwe falls into the Meuse, or Meuse. It is 10 miles S. E. of Rotterdam, 15 N. W. of Breda, and 27 W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 3. lat. 51. 50.
- DRESDEN**, a small, but strong, rich, populous, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark. It is seated on the river Elster, 35 miles N. E. of Cologne, and 37 S. W. of Branden. Lon. 25. 6. lat. 51. 30.
- DREY**, or **DREY**, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, with a famous university.

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university. It was taken by the Allies in 1710, and retaken by the French in 1712, after the suspension of arms between Great-Britain and France. It is seated on the river Scarp, from whence there is a canal to Deule, 15 miles N. W. of Cambray, 12 E. of Arras, and 32 S. W. of Mons. Lon. 20. 45. lat. 50. 22.

DOVE, a river which divides Derbyshire from Staffordshire, and falls into the Trent near Burton.

DOVER, a sea-port town in the county of Kent, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on November 22, for weaning-apparel and haberdashery-ware. It is strong both by nature and art, being situated between high cliffs, and defended by a strong castle built on a high hill E. from the town; it was repaired in 1756; and there are barracks for 3000 men. The town was once walled round, and had ten gates; but there only now remains three, and these much out of repair. It is one of the cinque ports, and a corporation, consisting of a mayor, and 12 jurats. It sends two members to parliament, and is the station of the packet-boats, that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 miles. It was once of much larger extent, and had seven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town, and one in the castle. It consists of four long narrow streets, and several cross-streets, or alleys. The houses, which are about 500, are low, some built with brick, and others with flint-stone. The inhabitants, who amount to about 5600, are chiefly supported by the shipping, and by ship-building, rope-making, and a small manufactory of sacking. From hence, in fine weather, there is a prospect of the coast of France. It is 15 miles S. E. of Canterbury, and 71 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 51. 6.

DOURO, or **Douro**, a river of Spain, which rises in Old Castile, in the Sierra of Urbion. It runs from E. to W. passing by several towns, and crossing Portugal, then falls into the Ocean near St. John de Foz.

DOUGLAS, a sea-port town, on the coast of the Isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scots, and Irish shores, being the best harbour in the island. Lon. 13. 10. lat. 54. 7.

DOULENS, or **DOURLANS**, a town of France, in Picardy, seated on the river Anthie, 15 miles N. of Amiens, and 17 W. of Arras. Lon. 19. 57. lat. 50. 12.

• **DOURAK**, a town of Persia, seated near the confluence of the rivers Euphrates and Tygris, and is remarkable for the reed of which they make their pens. Lon. 74. 32. lat. 32. 15.

• **DOURDAN**, a town of the Isle of France, with a manufactory of silk and worsted stockings. It is seated on the river Orge, 22 miles N. E. of Chartres, and 25 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 42. lat. 48. 30.

• **DOURLACH**, a small handsome town of Germany, in Suabia, and capital of Baden-Dourlach. It was burnt by the French in 1689, and the inhabitants are of the Protestant religion. It is seated on the river Giesfen, 15 miles S. of Philipshurg. Lon. 27. 3. lat. 48. 58.

DOWN, the capital town of the county of Down, in Ireland, and in the province of Ulster. It is a borough, and a market town, and is seated on the river Newry. It is 7 miles W. of Strangford-Bay. Lon. 11. 45. lat. 54. 23.

• **DOWN**, a county of Ireland, which is 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; and is bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Armagh, on the N. or rather N. W. by Antrim, and on the S. by Carlingford-Bay and the ocean. It contains 22,914 houses, 72 parishes, 9 baronies, 6 boroughs, and sends 14 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Down-Patrick, 2 for Killyleagh, 2 for Newry, 2 for Bangor, 2 for Newtown, and 2 for Hilleborough. It is a fertile county, though in some places incumbered with bogs; and the principal place is Down-Patrick.

DOWNETON, or **DUNKTON**, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, viz. on April 20, and October 2, for sheep and horses. It is seated on the river Avon, and is an ancient corporation, that sends two members to parliament. It is 6 miles S. of Salisbury, and 84 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 51. 5.

DOWNHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 27, for horses and toys, and on November 2, for toys. It is seated low on the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge, and is noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought hither, and

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and sent to Cambridge up the Ouse, from whence it is conveyed in the Cambridge waggons to London, and is generally known there by the name of Cambridge Butter. It is 35 miles N. of Cambridge, 11 S. of King-Lynn, and 87 N. by E. of London. Lon. 13. 15. lat. 52. 40.

DOWNS, a road on the coast of Kent, through which ships generally pass, in going out and returning home; and here also squadrons of men of war frequently rendezvous.

• **DRAGIGNAN**, a town of France, in Provence, seated on the river Pis, in a fertile pleasant country, 10 miles N. W. of Frejus, and 37 N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 24. 13. lat. 43. 34.

DRAVE, a considerable river of Germany, which rises in the Tirol, on the confines of the archbishoprick of Salzburg. It runs a-crook Carinthia, and passes by several towns, and then entering Styria, it passes to Marburg; then it runs along the confines of Slavonia and Lower Hungary, passing by Esbeck, and a little after falls into the Danube.

DRAYTON, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on Wednesday before Palm-Sunday, on September 19, and on October 24, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, hemp, and woollen-cloth and horses. It is seated on the river Tarn, which here separates this county from Staffordshire. It has a good market for horses and cattle, and but indifferent for any thing else. It is 17 miles E. by N. of Shrewsbury, and 149 N. E. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 52. 50.

DRESDEN, a town of Germany, and capital of the electorate of Saxony, where the elector, who is king of Poland, resided before it came into the hands of the Prussians. It is divided by the river Elbe into the Old and New Towns, which are joined together by a bridge supported by 19 piers, and is 685 paces long. In 1730 balustrades were erected on each side, which are extremely well done; one side is for the foot-passengers that enter into the town, and the other for those that go out. Both towns are fortified with strong fortifications: however, it was taken by the King of Prussia in 1745, but was soon rendered back in consequence of a peace between him and the King of Poland. All the houses are built of square free stone, and are almost all of the same height. They have lately built a very magnificent

church for the Roman Catholics, which stands between the Elbe, the bridge, and the cattle; and there has been to many palaces erected since, that it is become one of the handsomest cities in Germany. Before the place where they keep guard in the New Town, there is an equestrian statue of Augustus II, looking towards Poland. Travellers take much notice of the elector's stables, of the cabinet of curiosities, the arsenal, the court of the hunters, the garden, the palaces of Japan and of Holland, the mint, the green-magazine, the elector's library, the great garden without the walls, and other things which cannot be beheld without admiration. With regard to ecclesiastic affairs, there is a superior consistory, on which the two universities depend, as well as the two consistory of viremburg and Leisnick. The principal church is that of the Holy Cross, which is a superb structure, and the steeple is so strong, that cannon may be planted thereon. The situation of this city is but low, and yet there is a fine prospect all round about it. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curiosities from that country and China, with a great variety of Dresden porcelain. This city was taken by the King of Prussia in 1760, after he had discovered the designs that the King of Poland and the Empress-Queen; but it was taken in 1759. It is 10 miles S. E. of Meissen, 40 S. E. of Leisnick, and 3 N. W. of Prague. Lon. 31. 26. lat. 51. 12.

DREUX, a celebrated town in the Isle of France, which has a considerable manufacture in cloth to the use of the army. It is seated on the river Blaise, on the foot of a mountain, 17 miles N. W. of Chartres, 48 W. of Paris, and 35 S. E. of Rouen. Lon. 10. 1. lat. 48. 14.

• **DRESDEN**, a strong town of Germany, in the New March of Brandenburg, with a strong fort. It is seated on the river Wart, 20 miles E. of Landsberg. Lon. 53. 50. lat. 51. 46.

• **DRESDEN**, a village in the Electorick of Yorkshire, 6 miles S. W. of Kilham, with four fairs, viz. on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, August 26, and September 10, for horses and leather.

• **DRETSAWKEN**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Severa, on the confines of Bessarabia. It stands upon a small island formed by the Dniro, 20 miles E. of Sarago.

• **DRETSO**, a river of Turkey in Europe, which

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- has its source on the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a gulph of the same name, which is part of the Gulph of Venice.
- DARSA**, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, seated on a bay of the same name on the Gulph of Venice, 60 miles S. E. of Ragusa, and 65 N. of Durazzo. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 42. 0.
- DRONINGA**, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, and province of Leinster. It is a very strong place, and well-inhabited, having an excellent harbour. It sends two members to parliament; and is seated on the river Boyne, 5 miles W. of the Irish Channel, and 27 N. of Dublin. Lon. 11. 5. lat. 43. 43.
- DRONINGH**, a town of Worestershire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, viz. on Good Friday, October 28, and December 21, for linen cloth and hats. It is seated on the river Soar, and is of great note for its salt-pits, from which they make fine white salt. It is 6 miles N. E. of Worcester, 32 W. S. W. of Coventry, and 05 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 52. 18.
- DRONINGH**, a pretty market-town in Derbyshire, sea of in a bottom, with a market on Thursdays, and a free-school. It has four fairs, on January 10, April 15, and July 15, for sheep and cattle; and on September 1, for cheese. It is 26 miles N. of Derby, 5 S. of Sheffield, and 140 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 53. 17.
- DRONINGH**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquise of Saluces. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Maera, over which there is a bridge of a prodigious height.
- DRONINGH**, a considerable town of Norway, and capital of a government of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a good harbour, belonging to Denmark, and carries on a great trade. It is almost surrounded on every side by the sea and the river Pader. It is 270 miles N. W. of Stockholm, and 125 N. E. of Bergen. Lon. 23. 0. lat. 67. 12.
- DRONINGHIM HES**, a province of Norway, lying along the sea coast. It is bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by the government of Wandrus, on the S. by that of Bergen, and on the E. by Sweden, from which it is separated by high mountains. It is but thin of

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- people; the capital town is of the same name.
- DRUMMATE**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulster, 8 miles W. of Dandalk. Lon. 10. 50. lat. 54. 5.
- DUMFRIES**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Nithdale. It is remarkable for a wood of oak which is 6 miles in length, and a noble palace with stately avenues and terrace walks, belonging to the Duke of Queensberry. It is seated on the river Nith, 15 miles N. of Dumfries. Lon. 14. 2. lat. 55. 14.
- DUSENHEIM**, a small fortified town of Alsace, seated on the river Meter, near the Rhine. It is 4 miles S. W. of Fort-Lewis, and 5 S. E. of Hagenau. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 48. 40.
- DUSSES**, a people of Syria, near the Holy Land, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They pretend they are descended from the French that went to conquer Jerusalem. They call themselves Christians; but they may as well be said to be Mahometans. However, they are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs. Some say they are tributary to the Grand Seignior.
- DUSTYMAN**, a village in Cambridgeshire, with two fairs, on July 1, and October 5, for cattle, horses, and sheep.
- DUBLIN**, the capital town or city of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and province of Leinster. It is a rich, handsome, and populous place, with an archbishop's see, a parliament, and an university; and is the same for Ireland, as London is for England; and the buildings are daily increasing in the same manner; and the courts of justice are held much alike, it being the residence of the Viceroy or Lord-Lieutenant. The compass of the walls is not great; but it has four fine suburbs, the principal of which is Oxmantown or Oxmanow, to the N. of the river Liffey, and it is joined to the city by a bridge. The number of houses in 1727 was 12,000. The cathedral church called St. Patrick's, is on the S. suburb, and is very ancient and handsome; before which there are about twelve more. The college or university, is on the E. suburb, and was founded by Q. Elizabeth in 1592, and contains about 600 students. It is seated in view of the sea on one side, and a free

country on the other. It had a count in the mouth that vessels that vessels the town. 160 miles W. 330 N. W. lat. 55. 14.

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country on the other, and would have had a commodious and secure harbour, if the mouth had not been so choked up, that vessels of burthen cannot come to the town. It is seated on the river Liffy, 60 miles W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 530 N. W. of London. Lon. 11. 10. lat. 55. 14.

* **DUBLIN**, a county of Ireland, 27 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the W. and N. W. by Kildare and East-meath, and on the S. by Wicklow. It contains 21,304 houses, 7 baronies, 87 parishes, 4 market-towns, and sends 10 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for Dublin, 2 for the university of Dublin, 2 for Swords, and 2 for Newcastle. It is but a small county, but the soil is very rich and fertile in corn and grifs, and the chief place is the city of Dublin.

DUDERSHAF, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunfwick, subject to the Elector of Mentz. It is seated on the river Wipper, 15 miles E. of Gottingen, 37 N. E. of Cassel, and 130 N. E. of Mentz. Lon. 28. 1. lat. 51. 34.

* **DUNFEE**, a town in Worcesterfhire, with a considerable market on Saturdays for provisions, and three fairs, on May 8, for cattle, wool, and cheese, on August 5 for cattle and lambs, and on October 2 for horses, cattle, wool, and cheese. The inhabitants have a great manufacture for nails and other iron wares, and there are two churches, placed at each end of the longest street. It is 10 miles W. of Birmingham, 16 E. of Bridgewater, and 120 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 52. 50.

DUNSTADT, a town of the United Provinces, in that of Utrecht, seated on the river Leek, 14 miles S. E. of the city of Utrecht. Lon. 52. 40. lat. 52. 10.

* **DUFFERIN**, a village of Glamorganfhire, in S. Wales; which has one fair, on August 10, for cattle.

DUISBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with an university, and subject to the king of Prussia. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Reer, near the Rhine, 12 miles N. of Dusseldorp, 40 S. E. of Cleves, and 35 N. W. of Cologne.

* **DUNLAS**, a village on the N. E. side of the Isle of Anglesey, in N. Wales, is a place much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade, and upon all the coast they make sea-bathes, which are

feld to soap-boilers, glass-houses, melting-houses, and refineries. Near it there is a red clay earth, fit for painting, and veins of lead-ore, lately discovered.

* **DUMMEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Munster; it is seated 13 miles S. W. of the city of that name, and is the capital of a small territory, besides which, there is the town of Halteren.

* **DUNVERTON**, a town of Somersetfhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and November 8, for cattle. It is seated on a branch of the river Ex, and contains about 150 houses, and several mills. It is 24 miles E. of Barnstaple, 24 W. of Bridgewater, and 170 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 51. 3.

DUNDEE, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Monteth, remarkable for a battle fought here, commonly called the battle of Sheriff-moor, between the duke of Argyle and the rebels, commanded by the earl of Mar, in 1715, and in which the latter were defeated. It is 5 miles N. of Stirling, and 50 N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 13. 50. lat. 56. 11.

DUNFERMLING, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. It was remarkable for its magnificent abbey, and a royal palace in which King Charles I. was born. The ruins of the abbey are yet to be seen. It is 15 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 56. 7.

* **DUMFRIES**, the shire of, contains Nithdale and Amundale, which see. It sends one member to parliament, and one for the burghs of Sanquhar, &c.

DUMFRIES, capital of a county of the same name, in Scotland, is a handsome town, seated between two hills, on the river Nith, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, of 9 arches. It is a place of pretty good trade, 3 miles N. of Selkirk, and 50 W. N. W. of Carlisle. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 55. 3.

DUMFRIES, the shire of, see Fife.

DUMFRIES, the capital town of a shire of the same name in Scotland, which is very strong by nature. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Leven and Clyde, 15 miles N. W. of Glasgow. It was once considerable for its trade, which is now much decayed, but is still remarkable for its cattle, which is thought to be one of the strongest in Europe. Lon. 13. 3. lat. 56. 0.

DUNBAR, a town of Scotland, in the shire of East-Lothian, seated near the German-

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man-*fea*, where there is a good harbour, which was formerly defended by a castle built on a rock, whose ruins are still remaining. It is remarkable for a victory gained here by Cromwell over the Scots, in 1650. It is 25 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 56. 0.

DUNCANON, a fort city and town of Ireland, in the county of Fflore, and province of Leinster, seated on the river Ross, 6 miles E. of Waterford. Lon. 10. 47. lat. 52. 12.

DUNDALE, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, and province of Leinster, seated on a bay of the Irish Sea, of the same name, 18 miles N. of Drogheda. Lon. 10. 55. lat. 54. 5.

DUNDEE, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Angus. It is a handsome town, with two churches, one of which has a very high steeple; and a good harbour for ships of burthen. It is seated on the N. side of the frith of Tay, 14 miles N. W. of St. Andrews. Lon. 14. 53. lat. 56. 32.

* **DUNDEY**, a village in Somersetshire, 5 miles S. W. of Bristol, with one fair, on September 12, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

DUNEBURG, a town of Polish Livonia, seated on the river Dwira, 76 miles S. E. of Riga, and subject to Russia. Lon. 43. 55. lat. 56. 36.

DUNEGANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipper, and province of Ulster, 11 miles N. of Armagh. Lon. 10. 55. lat. 54. 28.

DUNEARVOY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and province of Munster, seated on Dunearvon bay, 22 miles S. W. of Waterford. Lon. 10. 3. lat. 52. 0.

DUNELM, a cape or point of land on the coast of Kent, 6 miles S. of Romney.

* **DUNHOPE**, a village in Nottinghamshire, 6 miles E. of Tuxford, with one fair, on August 12, for cattle and merchandise.

DUNKELBO, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Perth. It was formerly a bishop's see, but the cathedral is half ruined. It is seated on the river Tay, at the foot of mount Grampius, 17 miles N. of Perth. Lon. 10. 5. lat. 56. 36.

DUNKERQUE, a considerable town of Flanders, belonging to France; it was taken by the English and French in 1662, and put into the hands of the English, but was sold to the French by king Charles II.

in 1662. After this it was fortified by Vauban, in a very extraordinary manner, the doing of which cost the king of France immense sums. But it being a place where the French privateers were stationed in the time of war, the fortifications were demolished, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. In this present war the French have attempted to rebuild the works, but it probably never will be so strong as it was before. It is 15 miles N. E. of Cranchies, 15 S. W. of Newport, 25 N. E. of Calais, 22 S. W. of Ostend, and 445 of Ghent. Lon. 20. 2. lat. 51. 2.

DUNLEROI, a small town of France, in Upper Briti, seated on the confines of Bourbonnois, 20 miles S. of Bourghes. Lon. 20. 20. lat. 46. 51.

DUNMOW, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 6, and November 8, for cattle. It is a pretty large town, pleasantly and commodiously seated on an easy ascent, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is 13 miles N. of Cheshford, and 37 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 51. 45.

DUNEGAL, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, in the province of Ulster. It is seated on the bay of Durnegal, 10 miles N. of Balilithannon. Lon. 9. 13. lat. 54. 35.

DUNSTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on May 26, for horses, flax, and hemp; on August 17, for horses; on September 6, for cattle, flax, and hemp; and on October 17, for horses, cattle, flax, and hemp. It is seated in a flat, watery soil, and is but a poor town, though the market is well supplied with hemp and provisions. It is 27 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 99 N. of London. Lon. 12. 5. lat. 52. 52.

DUNSTON, a cape or point of land, on the N. coast of the Isle of Wight.

* **DUNSTON**, a small territory of France, in France, with the title of a county. It lies between Poper-Bourne, Fretche, Vendouais, Flinois, and Orlingou. Chateaux-Fran is the capital.

DUNSTON, a magnificent castle of Scotland, in the county of Meams, seated on a high rock, which chances into the sea. It is strong both by nature and art, and is defended by strong walls and towers. Here have been some Roman incursions dug up, which have been

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since placed in the castle or palace by the earl marshal, the then proprietor. It is 12 miles S. of Aberdeen. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 56. 57.

DUNROBIN, a castle of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, seated on the sea-coast, and is the seat of the earl of Sutherland. It is 15 miles N. of Cromartie. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 57. 50.

DENS, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Mers, of which it is capital. It is a small place, seated at the foot of a mountain, and is remarkable for being the birth place of Dunscotus, called the subtle doctor. It is 12 miles W. of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 55. 48.

DUNSTABLE, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and four fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, May 23, August 12, and November 12, for cattle. It is seated on a hill, on a dry chalky ground, where no springs are to be found, but there is a large pond in the middle of the town, which serves the inhabitants for common uses. It has 4 streets, which regard the four corners of the world, and is full of good inn, standing on the road from London to Chester. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a farmhouse, which was once a royal palace. It is 17 miles S. of Bedford, and 34 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 51. 50.

DESTER, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for pedlar wares. It is a place of no note, 20 miles N. W. of Taunton, and 184 W. of London. Lon. 14. 6. lat. 51. 14.

DUNSTON, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 27, for toys. It is seated at the top of a high cliff, and was formerly of good account, having been a bishop's see, but is now only the remains of a town, all but two parishes being swallowed up by the sea. However, it is a corporation, and had two members to parliament. The principal business is fishing for herring, mackerel, cod, sprats, and other fish. It is 24 miles S. of Yarmouth, 18 N. N. E. of Ipswich, and 65 N. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 52. 25.

DUNBAR, a province of Africa, in the Kingdom of Morocco, about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It abounds in corn and sheep, and Agades is the capital town.

DURANCE, a river of France, which rises in the Alps, and crossing a part of Upper Dauphiny, by Briançon, afterwards enters Provence, and falls into the Rhone three miles below Avignon. Sometimes it overflows its banks, and does a great deal of damage to the country through which it passes.

DURANGO, a pretty populous town of Spain, in the bay of Biscay, 14 miles S. E. of Bilbao. Lon. 14. 45. lat. 53. 18.

DURANGO, a town of N. America, in New-Biscay, which is part of New-Spain, with a bishop's see, and very good flint-works, and seated in a fertile country. Lon. 271. 15. lat. 24. 30.

DURAS, a town of France, in Guienne, in Agenois, with the title of a dutchy. Lon. 17. 45. lat. 45. 42.

DURAVEY, a town of France, in Quercy, seated on the river Lot, on the confines of Agenois. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 45. 40.

DURAZZO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now but a village, with a ruined fortress, but it has a good harbour on the Gulf of Venice. It is 17 miles S. W. of Creta, 20 S. of Dino, and 53 N. of Valona. Lon. 37. 2. lat. 41. 25.

DURNEY, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the same name. It was ceded to France in 1695, and is seated on the river Ourthe, 25 miles S. of Leice, 30 N. E. of Dinart, and 32 S. E. of Namur. Lon. 23. 12. lat. 58. 15.

DURENIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate, 12 miles N. E. of New-Blat. Lon. 27. 57. lat. 49. 26.

DURES, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Juliers, seated on the river Roer, 12 miles S. of Juliers, and 25 S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 24. 15. lat. 50. 46.

DUREVAL, a town of France, in Anjou, with a handsome castle: it is seated on the river Loire, in a country abounding with corn and wine.

DURHAM, the capital town, or city, of the bishoprick of Durham, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 21, which continues three days; the first day for horned cattle, the second for sheep and hogs, and the third for horses; those on Whit-Tuesday and September 15 are for the same. It is a bishop's see, and pleasantly and commodiously

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modiously seated on an easy ascent, and a castle surrounded by the river Wear, over which there are two large stone bridges. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a castle, now made use of for the bishop's palace, seated on the highest part of the hill. It is a handsome and compact place, containing 6 parish-churches, besides its cathedral, but the suburbs are straggling. It is well inhabited, and supplied with commodities of all sorts, and is beautified with handsome buildings, both publick and private, of which the most remarkable is the cathedral, which is somewhat like Westminster-abbey. Adjoining to this are the houses of the dean and prebends. It sends two members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. of Newcastle, 51 N. of York, and 262 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 23. lat. 54. 50.

• **DERHAM**, a county in England, commonly called the bishoprick of Durham, 35 miles in length, and 34 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by the German-cean, on the S. by the river Teese, which divides it from Yorkshire, on the W. by Cumberland and Westmoreland, and on the N. by Northumberland. It contains 15,980 houses, 56,080 inhabitants, 113 parishes, and 6 market-towns. The air is good, but cold upon the hills that lie on the N. and W. sides, which are very thinly inhabited, they being generally barren. The eastern part is a good country, and pretty fruitful. The particular commodities are coal, iron, and lead; and the principal rivers are the Teese, the Wear, the Tame, and the Tyne. It sends but two members to parliament, beside those for Durham.

DURSLEY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 6, and December 4, for pedlars ware. It is seated near a branch of the river Severn, and formerly had a castle, now in ruins. It is a pretty good place, and inhabited by soldiers; 13 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 97 W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 51. 40.

DEUSLENDORP, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the duchy of Berg. It belongs to the Elector palatine, whose palace is very handsome, and adorned with very fine pictures. It was taken by the Hanoverian forces in 1758, who were then in pursuit of the French. It is seated on the river Duissel, near the Rhane, 22 miles N. W. of Cologne, 22 N. E. of

Juliers, and 62 S. W. of Munster. Lon. 24. 28. lat. 51. 12.

• **DUTLINGER**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with a bridge over the river Danube, and a castle without the town, seated on a mountain. It belongs to the Duke of Wirtemberg, and is 30 miles N. E. of Schaulhausen, and 33 N. W. of Constance. Lon. 26. 27. lat. 48. 8.

DUYVELAND, or **DYVELAND**, one of the islands of Zealand, in the United Provinces, E. of the isle of Schonen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

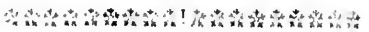
DWINA, a province of Russia, bounded on the E. by that of Condinkki, on the S. by Usslog, on the W. by Kargapol, and on the N. by the White Sea. Archangel is the capital town.

DWINA, a river which rises in Lithuania, in Poland, and running N. W. divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic-Sea at Dunamundar-fort, a little below Riga.

DWINA, a river of the Russian empire, which runs from S. to N. and falls into the White-Sea a little below Archangel.

DYFF, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Biabant, runs N. by Louvain, and having received the Demer, runs W. by Mechlin, and falls into the Schelde at Ruppelmond.

DYSART, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated on the N. coast of the Forth, 11 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 44. 55. lat. 56. 10.



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• **EARITH**, a town of Huntingdonshire, which is three furlongs in length, and furnished with two or three petty parishes. It has no market, but it has 3 fairs, on May 4, July 25, and November 1, for all sorts of cattle, horses, and sheep; and one fair, on Monday, for cattle and toys.

• **EARSHAM**, a village in Suffolk, and market-day on August 9, for horse, sheep, and cattle; a parish, of the hundred of Farnham, and 10 miles S. of London, which is one third part of the county, 18 by 50 miles in length, it is very narrow in the middle, and in this part is an island on which stands Inskilling, which greatly distinguished it

guished it from the rest of the county at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries. It is a fair on October 12, and is one of the best of Yorkshire, and is 12 miles N. of London. Lon. 10. 12. lat. 54. 12.

• **EASBERRY**, a fair on October 12, and is one of the best of Yorkshire, and is 12 miles N. of London. Lon. 10. 12. lat. 54. 12.

• **EASTROP**, a market is held on October 25, and is one of the best of Yorkshire, and is 12 miles N. of London. Lon. 10. 12. lat. 54. 12.

• **EAST-BRENT**, a fair, on August 12, and is one of the best of Yorkshire, and is 12 miles N. of London. Lon. 10. 12. lat. 54. 12.

• **EAST-DEAN**, a fair, on October 25, and is one of the best of Yorkshire, and is 12 miles N. of London. Lon. 10. 12. lat. 54. 12.

EAST-GREEN, a fair, on July 25, and is one of the best of Yorkshire, and is 12 miles N. of London. Lon. 10. 12. lat. 54. 12.

• **EAST-LEAF**, a fair, on October 25, and is one of the best of Yorkshire, and is 12 miles N. of London. Lon. 10. 12. lat. 54. 12.

• **EASTLOW**, a fair, on February 12, and is one of the best of Yorkshire, and is 12 miles N. of London. Lon. 10. 12. lat. 54. 12.

- quished it self on the side of King William, at the time of the revolution.
- * **EASBERY**, a village in Kent, with a fair on October 2, for cattle.
 - EASINGWOLD**, a town in the N. Riding of Yo kshire, whose market is disused, but it has two fairs, on July 5, and September 25, for horned cattle, heifes, sheep, linen and woollen cloth. It is 12 miles N. of York, and 205 N. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 54. 12.
 - * **EASTBORN**, a town of Sussex, whose market is discontinued; it has one fair, on October 10, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated near the sea, and is chiefly noted for the plenty of birds hereabout, called Wheat-ears. It is 15 miles E. S. E. of Lewes, and 6 S. S. E. of London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 50. 46.
 - * **EAST-BRENT**, a village in Somersetshire, 4 miles N. of Huntspil, with one fair, on August 26, for cattle, horses, and sheep.
 - * **EAST-DEAN**, a villiage in Suffex, five miles N. of Chichester, with one fair, on October 28, for pedlars ware.
 - EAST-GREENLEAF**, a town in Suffex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 13, for horned cattle, and on December 11, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated on a hill, near the borders of Surrey, not far from Athdown forest. It is a borough, has a handsome church, and sends two members to parliament. The offices for the county are sometimes held here. It is 18 miles N. of Lewes, and 5 S. of London. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 51. 8.
 - * **EAST-LIFEY**, a town in Berkshire, seated between two hills among fruitful corn-fields, and excellent downs for feeding sheep. This place is not contemptible; and it has a market every Wednesday in the summer, chiefly for sheep; it has also one fair, on August, for sheep and lambs. It is 17 miles S. of Oxford, 9 N. of Newbury, and 31 W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 51. 57.
 - EASTLOW**, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on February 13 and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth and a few ps. It is seated upon a mountain, and is a seat of the fish trade; there is a large stone-bridge supported by many arches, which leads to Westlow, standing between two hills. They are both corporations, and send members to parliament. The chief branch which the in-

- habitants have is in their fishery. They are 16 miles W. of Plymouth, 60 S. W. of Exeter, and 232 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 49. lat. 50. 23.
- * **EASTMEON**, a village in Hampshire, five miles S. E. of Peterfield, with a fair on September 19, for horses.
 - EASPONESS**, the most easterly point or cape on the coast of Suffex, and the N. point of Southwold-Bay.
 - EATON**, a town of Buckinghamshire, lying near Windler, which has one fair, on Ath-Wednesday, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the banks of the Thames, over which there is a handsome bridge, between it and Windsor, and is famous for a school and college founded by Henry VI. King's college in Cambridge admits no other students for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 miles W. of London. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 51. 28.
 - EAUSE**, an ancient town of France, in Gascony, and in Armagnac. It is 17 miles S. W. of Condom, and 25 N. W. of Auch. Lon. 17. 42. lat. 43. 56.
 - * **EUERBACH**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Neckar, a mile and a half from Mafbach, which is remarkable for its wine.
 - EUERBERG**, a castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was taken by the landgrate of Hesse Cassel in 1692. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Naw and Alier, 12 miles S. W. of Creufnach, and 17 N. W. of Bingen. Lon. 25. 5. lat. 49. 53.
 - EUERSPORF**, a house of pleasure, belonging to the court of Vienna, in Lower Austria, seated on the Danube, 9 miles E. of Vienna. Lon. 54. 56. lat. 48. 52.
 - EUERSTEIN**, a district of Germany, in Sussia, which gives title to a count, and is mostly subject to the margrave of Baden. The castle of Eberstein is the chief place, and is 6 miles S. of Baden. Lon. 25. 52. lat. 48. 40.
 - EUERSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in Alface, 8 miles S. W. of Strafsburg. Lon. 25. 9. lat. 48. 30.
 - * **EURETTI**, a town of France, in Auvergne, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Scioule, 8 miles from Rion, and 12 from Clermont. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 46. 5.
 - EURO**, a celebrated river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Old Castile, in the mountains of Santillane, and passing through Arragon and Catalonia, falls into

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into the Mediterranean Sea, above Tofa. In its passage it receives a great number of smaller streams.

ECBATANA, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, by some supposed to be the same which is now called Tauris.

ECCLESFHAL, a town of Staffordshire, with a very small market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on Mid-Leat-Thursdays, Holy-Thursdays, August 5, and the first Friday in November, for cattle, sheep, and saddle-horses. It is seated on a branch of the river Sow, and the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry has a castle here, where he resides. It is but a small and poor place, 6 miles N. W. of Stafford, and 157 N. N. W. of London. Len. 15. 22. lat. 52. 48.

ECCLESFORTH, a town of Lancashire, whose market is discontinued, as well as the fairs. It is 24 miles S. of Lancaster, and 102 N. N. W. of London. Len. 15. 6. lat. 53. 40.

* **ECHAUDOU**, a town of France, in Normandy, seated on a rivulet that falls into the Risle, between Avranches and Seuz.

ECKEREN, a village in the Netherlands, in the marquisate of Antwerp, famous for a battle fought here between the Allies and France, wherein the French were repulsed, though the general had led the army, and informed the States of Holland that the battle was lost. It is 5 miles N. of Antwerp, 25 S. E. of Bergen-op-zoom, and 22 S. W. of Breda. Len. 21. 57. lat. 51. 18.

ECLUSE. See **SIEUX**.

ECKERNAC, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, seated on the river Sute, in a valley surrounded with mountains. It is 13 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Len. 24. 6. lat. 49. 55.

ECSA, or **ETIJA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, seated on the river Xenil, 28 miles S. W. of Cordova, and 48 E. of Seville, with a bishop's see. Len. 12. 35. lat. 37. 20.

EDAM, a town of Holland, famous for its cheeses, of which they sell large quantities. It is seated on the Zeeuw-Zee, 8 miles from Horne, and 70 N. E. from Amsterdam. Len. 52. 35. lat. 22. 28.

EDRY, a river which rises in Westmoreland, on the confines of Yorkshire, and turning N. by Appleby and Carlisle, falls into the Solway-frith, 7 miles W. of that city.

EDWELL, near Keynton, in Warwickshire, is the place where the first battle was

fought between the forces of King Charles I. and those of the parliament in October 1642. It is 14 miles S. of Warwick, and 12 N. W. of Banbury. Len. 16. 9. lat. 52. 9.

EDGWORTH, or **EDGWART**, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursdays, but no fairs. Near to this stood the fine seat of the duke of Chandos, called Canors, which is now demolished, and the materials sold. It is 12 miles N. W. of London. Len. 17. 20. lat. 51. 57.

EDINBURGH, the capital city of Scotland, whose, for some ages before the union, the kings of Scotland had their usual residence, at Holy-rood-house. It consists principally of one street, with lanes, or synds running from it, which rises gradually from Holy-rood house to the Canon-gate-head, which is a suburb, and from thence to the castle, which is the highest part of the city. The principal street, besides this, is called the Cowgate, and is on the S. side of the other; from this several lanes run up the hill, towards the university and Heriot's-hospital. From the castle to the palace is usually reckoned a Scotch mile in length, but in breadth it is nowhere above half a mile. The houses are built of stone, and are, in the high-street, 6 or 7 stories high, each story being a distinct house; and near the parliament-chase they are 14 stories high, or upwards, but then they are built on the side of a hill, and on the other side they are of the common height. It has a lake on the N. side, and everywhere else is surrounded by a stone wall. The castle is very strong, both by art and nature, and was kept by the king's forces in the last rebellion, though the city itself was taken. The harbour of this city is at Leith, a pretty large town, to which there is a fine walk from Edinburgh. It is seated in the most plentiful part of this kingdom, and water is conveyed to it by leaden-pipes, from excellent springs. The other remarkable buildings are, the parliament-house, with a large court called the Parliament-chase, in the middle of which is the statue of king Charles II. On the W. side of it is the council-house, and to the S. the sessions-house, where the supreme courts of judicature are held. The high-church, which was the cathedral, is now divided into four, which, with the rest, and the chapel in the castle, makes twelve in all. Her-

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riot's hospital is a stately structure, designed for the education of 140 boys. The college is on the S. side, which has large precincts, enclosed with high walls, and divided into three courts; the public schools are large and commodious, and here are houses for the professors to live in. It was built by King James VI. and has a very good library. The common burying-place of the city is Grey-Friars church-yard, where there are abundance of fine monuments. The cuttle is seated at the W. end, and is inaccessible, except on the side next the city. The palace, called Holy-rood-house, was formerly an abbey, and is a handsome, ornamented structure. This city is governed by a Lord-Bishop, four burgesses, and a common council. It is not so flourishing as it was before the union, because the great men are usually at London. It was the see of a bishop before episcopacy was abolished in 1633. It is 2 miles S. of South, 34 W. N. W. of Berwick, 17 N. E. of York, 15 N. N. W. of London, 22 N. of Grantham, and 201 N. N. W. of York; but if, as Newton says, it is 200 miles from London to York, then Edinburgh will be 400 from London. It funds two members to parliament, one for the city, and another for the shire. Lon. 14. 32. Lat. 55. 27.

EDWARDS ROCKS, a rock to call by, in the English channel, 14 miles S. of Plymouth, in Devonshire, on which a light-house is erected, for the direction of ships going in and out of the channel.

EDWARDS-BURY, St. See **EDEY**.

• **EDWARDS CROSS**, a village in Northamptonshire, 6 miles N. E. of Mansfield, with one fair, on October 28, for cattle, horses, and bags.

• **EDEFFERS**, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, 8 miles W. of Linz, which is defended by two castles, one within, and the other without the town. Lon. 31. 48. Lat. 48. 17.

• **EDEHAY**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on September 4, for horses and horned cattle.

• **EDEHAY**, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine. It is greatly subject to earthquakes. Lon. 26. 11. Lat. 47. 43.

• **EDWISWACRE**, a village in Dorsetshire, with 3 fairs, on February 21, May 11, August 24, and November 24, all for cattle.

• **EDWISWAW**, a village in Pembrokeshire, with 2 fairs, on Holy-Thurday, and on the first Monday after Novem-

ber 22, for cattle, horses, and sheep. **EGER**, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the house of Austria. It was taken by the French in 1742, but they were forced to render it back the next year. It contains a number of ingenious artists, and its mineral-waters are very famous. It is seated on the river Eger, 65 miles W. of Prague, 57 S. E. of Culmbach, and 205 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 50. 0. Lat. 50. 2.

EGERSTON, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 14, for horses and horned cattle. It is seat of not far from the sea, on the banks of a river, over which there are two bridges, and on the top of a pebbled hill there is a strong castle. It is 14 miles S. W. by S. of Cockermouth, 59 on the same point from Carlisle, and 287 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 20. Lat. 54. 30.

• **EGLING**, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, not far from Gilsborough, with 4 fairs, on Tuesday before February 15, Tuesday before May 11, September 4, and Tuesday before November 22, for horned cattle, beets, and threes.

EGYPT, a celebrated and considerable country of Africa, about 550 miles in length, and 125 in breadth, where broadest. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red-Sea and the isthmus of Suez, and on the W. by the Kingdom and desert of Barca. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Dumietta, and from thence it gradually grows narrower and narrower, till it approaches Nubia, where it is enclosed between two chains of mountains, having the Nile and a plain between them, not above half a day's journey over. These mountains run on each side of the Nile very far to the N. in such that, on the side of the desert, they are continued to the Mediterranean Sea, but, on the E. side, they do not reach as far as Cairo. These mountains, from the cataracts of the Nile to Sudi, are not above 12 or 15 miles distant from the banks of that river, but there they begin to be more open, leaving large and beautiful plains, which are watered by the waters of the Nile; then they begin to come nearer each other, as far as the pyramids of Cairo, hence it appears, that this kingdom, so famous in history for its power and the numbers of its people, has not an extent proportionable to the description the au-

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cents have given of it; for who can believe that it contained 20,000 towns, or cities, that the number of the inhabitants amounted to several millions, that the kings have kept armies on foot of 300,000 men, and that they have executed such prodigious works, whose magnificent ruins are still remaining; but when we consider the fertility of the country, that not a foot of ground remained uncultivated, that there were a great number of canals, which are now filled up, their accounts do not at all seem improbable. Egypt is divided into the Upper, the Middle, and the Lower, which last comprehends the Delta, which reaches from Alexandria to Damietta, and as far as Cairo; the Middle runs no farther S. than Benehah; the Upper, called formerly Thebaid, extends as far as Nubia, and the kingdom of Senar. The ancient divided Egypt into the Upper and Lower, the former of which contained the Delta, and the second the Thebaid. Since Egypt has been under the dominion of the Turks, it has been governed by a Bashaw, who resides at Cairo. Under him there are inferior governors, in the several parts of this country; those in Upper Egypt are generally Arabs, who pay tribute to the Grand-Seignior, and make presents to the Bashaw, living like little tyrants, and are frequently at war with each other. Besides these, there are several Sheiks, who preside over particular places, and are masters of a few villages. Though the air of Egypt is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys many other advantages, that it has been all ways extremely populous. They pretend to a prodigious antiquity, and have a catalogue of kings, the first of which began to reign a great many thousand years before the flood, if you will believe their histories. However, this is certain, that their ancient kings governed Egypt till the reign of Cambyſis, who became master of it 525 years before the birth of Christ, and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, which we cannot now behold without astonishment; these are, the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos of the Thebaid, the obelisks, the temples, and the pompous palaces, whose plans and designs are given by travellers, not to mention the Lake Mœris, and the vast canals which served both for trade, and to render the land fruitful. After the above conquest Egypt began to

change its face, and Cambyſis began to shew his disposition in demolishing the temples, and persecuting the priests. After his death this country continued under the Persian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who, having got possession of the Persian dominions, built the famous city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, 322 years before the birth of Christ. Ten of these succeeded each other till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne, in whose reign Egypt became a Roman province, and continued to till the reign of Omar, the second Califf of the Successors of Mahomet, who drove away the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the Califfs began to decline, Saladin set up in Egypt the empire of the Mammulukes, which became so powerful in time, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Late of all, Selim a Turkish empire, called the Sultan, and conquered Egypt, and the Turk have had possession of it ever since. The inhabitants are of four sorts, Turks, Moors, Arabs, and Christians, Coptis, or Coptis, besides Greeks, Jews, and other foreigners, the Religion of most of them is well known, and as for the Arabs, they are the same as in other places, that is, cheat and robbers, cluſing either to live in the most inaccessible places, or to rove about the deserts in search of pastures, and to way-lay the caravans. As for the Christians, who are pretty numerous in Upper Egypt, they live in extreme indigence and poverty. Egypt has always been noted for a plenty of corn, and they had vineyards planted on the banks of the Nile; but since the Turks and in, they are neglected. There was a certain trade carried on here in the Indian commodities, till the Portuguese found a way round the Cape of Good Hope, which brought it to nothing. However, the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Mediterranean Sea, and buy and export several merchandizes, and from other parts the natives get coral, teeth, ebony, gold-dust, musk, ambergris, and civet. The ivory is first brought from Senegal, and Morecco, and then carried over into Europe. The most valuable things which they receive from the purchase of the sea, are, Gum Arabic, rhubarb, benjamin, licia, al-a-mirach,

myrrh, saffor salt-petre, sugar, sandal of cotton-wool complexion, tawney, and dark, infumines of Na are most cowardly, all day but and sleep; tremely igno-ridiculously and 53 degrees 21 ar-gard to the-mer is most the excessive-rious diten-autumn, as good an as- seasons, is a very seldom hap-ily sup- tion of the almost every-ture all the and then the to it, with the following plenty of ha-supplied wa- and reserv- miles in w- place in th- cern, flesh, sorts of ga-gypt they- dates, alm- great pl-nt here, that- the closets, together w- the cause o- mon here. tice of by- the largest ground, as- upon a ro- built on l- sizes, and- feet; but- The cover- embalm- ed tity much- in coffin- walls, an- years, at- been bro-

myrrh, saffron, frankincense in tears, salt-petre, Storax, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, sandal-wood, dates, and some sorts of cotton-cloth. With regard to the complexion of the Egyptians, it is tawney, and, the farther S. the more dark, inasmuch, that those on the confines of Nubia are almost black. They are most of them very indolent and cowardly, and the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; besides this, they are extremely ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. Egypt lies between 47 and 53 degrees of longitude, and between 21 and 31 of latitude. With regard to the weather in Egypt, the summer is most incommensurate on account of the excessive heats, which bring on various distempers; but then the winter, autumn, and spring, are blest with so good an air, that Egypt, during those seasons, is a delightful country. It rains very seldom in Egypt, but that want is happily supplied by the regular inundation of the Nile, as is now known to almost every one. When the waters retire all the ground is covered with mud, and then they only harrow their corn into it, without further trouble, and in the following March they have usually a plentiful harvest. Their rice-fields are supplied with water from their canals and reservoirs, because rice never thrives unless in watery grounds. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, Beth, fish, sugar, fruits, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and in Lower Egypt they have oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, in great plenty. The sands are so fertile here, that they infiltrate themselves into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, together with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. The pyramids are taken notice of by all travellers into Egypt, and the largest of them takes up 10 acres of ground, and is, as well as the rest, built upon a rock; the entire part is chiefly built of large square stones, of unequal sizes, and the height of it is about 700 feet; but travellers differ in this respect. The caverns, out of which they get the embalm'd dead bodies, is another curiosity much taken notice of; they are found in coffins set upright in the niches of the walls, and have continued there 4000 years, at least. Many of these have been brought into England, and were

formerly of great use in medicines; but they are now generally neglected. The crocodiles were formerly taken great notice of, but are now to be seen in many other places, inasmuch that there is scarce a sailor but what can describe them. Likewise, the sea and river horses were thought to be only found in Egypt, but it is now known that they are all over the southern parts of Africa. The principal city is Cairo.

EWYKES, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland, 70 miles S. E. of Mittau. Lon. 43. 35. lat. 56. 20.

* **ELINGEN**, the name of two small towns of Germany, in Sussia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar; they belong to the house of Austria. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 48. 18.

EICHTERNAC, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 7 miles N. W. of Treves. Lon. 24. 5. lat. 49. 55.

EIENHOVEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, 15 miles S. of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 51. 26.

EIFFELD, or **ELFFELD**, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Rhinegaw, in the circle of Lower Saxony, seated on the Rhine, 6 miles N. W. of Mentz, and subject to the elector of Mentz. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 50. 6.

EISEBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and territory of Grulenhagen, 25 miles S. of Hildesheim, subject to Hanover. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 51. 30.

EISENEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfield, 5 miles E. of Mansfield. Luther was born here. Lon. 29. 35. lat. 51. 45.

EISNACH, a handsome town of Germany, and capital of a small district of the same name, in Thuringia, with a celebrated college. It is 20 miles N. W. of Smalkald, and 37 S. W. of Erfard. Lon. 23. 6. lat. 50. 57.

* **ELADRYET**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Fez. It is seated on a steep mountain, and has famous schools. It is surrounded by two craggy rocks, and two rivers.

ELEREFORD, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, seated on the Baltic Sea, 12 miles S. E. of Sleswick, 12 N. W. of Kiell, and 37 N. W. of Lubeck. Lon. 27. 55. lat. 54. 40.

* **ELERIO**, an island of Sweden, in E. Gothland.

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land, in which there is a town of the same name, 44 miles N. W. of Calmar, Lon. 32. 42. lat. 57. 28.

ELLEA, an island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, remarkable for its mines of iron and loadstone, as also for its quarries of marble. It is subject to the prince of Piombino, under the protection of the King of Naples, who is in possession of Porto-Longone, and the Great Duke of Tuscany has Porto-Ferraro.

ELBASSANO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Albania, 42 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 41. 20.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which rises in the mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia, and running S. to Kennigshauz, afterwards runs N. W. till it receives the Muldaw at Malneck, below Prague; from thence it continues its course N. and passes through the duchy of Saxony, visiting Dresden, Meissen, and Wittenburg; then to Magdeburg; after which it enters Brandenburg, where it receives the Havel. After this it divides the duchy of Lauenburg from Mecklenburg, and the duchy of Bremen from Holstein, passing on to Hamburg, and so to the fortress of Glückstadt, falling into the German Sea a little below it. It is navigable for great ships as high as Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the sea.

ELEEF, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a duchy. It has a good manufactory of cloth, and is seated on the river Seine, 10 miles S. of Rouen, and 65 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 38. lat. 49. 20.

ELBING, a handsome, rich, and strong town of Poland, in Royal Prussia, and in the palatinate of Marienburg, with a college. It carries on a considerable trade, and the inhabitants are a mixture of Papists and Protestants. It is subject to Poland, and is seated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles S. E. of Danzick, and 100 N. by W. of Warsaw. Lon. 37. 40. lat. 54. 12.

ELBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is seated on the river Eger, 12 miles E. of Egra. Lon. 30. 10. lat. 50. 20.

ELBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, seated on the E. coast of the Zuider Zee, 10 miles W. of Harlick, and 10 N. E. of Harderwick. Lon. 23. 20. lat. 52. 30.

ELCATIF, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, on the western coast of the Gulph of Perua, with a good harbour. It is 45 miles from Mafa, and 300 S. of Bellerab. Lon. 70. 40. lat. 26. 0.

ELCHÉ, a handsome but small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, seated on a spot fruitful in dates and wine, 10 miles S. W. of Alicaut, Lon. 17. 25. lat. 38. 10.

ELDRONHILL, one of the wonders of the Peak in Derbyshire. Endeavours have been made to find the bottom of it, but without success.

ELEPHANTO, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Malabar, 8 miles from the island of Bombay. It belongs to the Portuguese, and serves only to feed cattle. It took its name from the figure of an elephant carved out of a black stone 7 feet high. It is to like nature, that, at a little distance, it may be mistaken for a live elephant. In the middle there is a high mountain, taper like a blunt pyramid; and, about half-way to the top, there is a large cavity, with two passages into it, in which are pillars, bawn out of the solid rock, curiously carved. Some are of the figures of men, in several postures, and exceedingly well done; and they are all from twelve to thirteen feet high. Over the heads are represented multitudes of little people in a posture of devotion. It is a very difficult matter to declare who this extraordinary piece of workmanship was done by, for the natives cannot give the least account of it; and, indeed, it far surpasses any thing of this kind which has been done for great numbers of years.

ELGINS, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county of Murray, seated on the river Lossy, 5 miles S. of Murray Frith, and 37 E. of Inverness. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 57. 40.

ELGIN, a shire of Scotland, comprehended in Murray, which sends one member to parliament.

ELHART, or **ELFRANT**, a town in Kent, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on Palm-Monday, Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, and October 20, for horses, cattle, and pedlar's ware. It is 11 miles S. of Canterbury, 7 N. W. of Dover, and 60 S. E. of London. Lon. 18. 47. lat. 51. 10.

ELHANNIA, a town of Africa, in the province of Tripoli, seated near a lake called the Lake of Eupora, because it cures

cures that distemper.

ELIZABETH, the name of several places, as Cape Cod, the Martin's Virgines, and the English, and is 1000 35. lat. 41. 0.

ELKHORN, a town in the province of Bicking, 6 miles W. of London. Lon. 50. 15.

ELLEFORS, a madura, with 10 miles S. by E. of Seville. Lon. 55. 22.

ELLESBOES, a whole market one fair, on the sheep, it is 28 miles N. N. E. of London. Lon. 55. 22.

ELLESMEY, a market on the third Tuesday, and for horses, it is seated on a small, but of the same name. It is 16 miles S. and 144 N. W. of London. Lon. 40. lat. 52.

ELMADIA, a shire of Africa, and in Barbary, the Gulph of the island of Schismathe.

sea, is well frequented. It was Charles V. towards London.

ELMADINA, a kingdom of wine of the vine of Hospital. It is Ducala, in a wine, and is

ELMEST, seated on a letta, at the hour.

ELNA, a town of Catalonia, now subjected

cures that disease. Lon. 28. 26. lat. 34. 0.

ELIZABETH'S ISLAND lies on the coast of North-Britain, in N. America, lying Cape Cod to the N. the island of Nantucket to the E. and the island of St. Martin's Vineyard to the W. The natives are chiefly employed in the fisheries, and it is subject to England. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 41. 0.

ELKHÖRN, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Bickang, seated on the Baltic Sea, 75 miles W. of Carlscrona. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 56. 15.

ELIZABETHA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a bishop's see. It is 50 miles S. by E. of Mendia, and 52 N. of Seville. Lon. 12. 45. lat. 38. 8.

ELLSWOOD, a town of Northumberland, whose market is neglected; but it has one fair, on August 29, for horned cattle, sheep, linen and woollen cloth. It is 28 miles N. W. of Newcastle, and 201 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 55. 22.

ELLESMEY, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs, on the third Tuesday in April, White-Tuesday, August 23, and November 14, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. It is seated on the side of a large meer, in a small, but rich and fertile district of the same name. It is but a small place. It is 16 miles N. N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 144 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 52. 53.

• **ELMADIA**, or **MAHADIA**, a town of Africa, and in the kingdom of Fum, in Barbary. It is seated on the shore of the Gulph of Capes, over-against the island of Schicara, 50 miles E. of Hammath. It is quite surrounded by the sea, is well fortified, and has a good harbour. It was taken by the Emperor Charles V. but was retaken soon afterwards. Lon. 14. 48. lat. 35. 4.

• **ELMADINA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Haſſora, of which it is the capital. It is seated on the confines of Ducala, in a country abounding in corn, wine, and sheep.

• **ELMEST**, a castle of the Isle of Malta, seated on a rock near the city of Valletta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

ELNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and territory of Rouffillon, now subject to France. It is seated on

the river Tech, near the Mediterranean, 6 miles S. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 20. 40. lat. 42. 50.

ELFSBORG, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Salomen, seated on the opposite side of the Sound, 7 miles E. of Elihuſ. Lon. 30. 41. lat. 56. 18.

ELHUSØR, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, seated on the Sound, or straight at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. Here all vessels that pass through the Sound pay toll to the King of Denmark. It is 13 miles of Copenhagen. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 56. 58.

ELSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, between Torgau and Wittenburg, seated at the confluence of the rivers Elster and Elbe. Lon. 31. 20. lat. 51. 28.

• **ELSTOW**, a village in Bedfordshire, a mile S. of Bedford, with two fairs, on May 14, and November 25, for all sorts of cattle.

• **ELIMÈS**, a town of France, in Franco-comte, is the bishoprick of Wurtzburg, on the river Main. Lon. 23. 22. lat. 49. 50.

• **ELIOP**, or **TOP**, a town of Asia, in Tu Ky, and in Arabia Petraea, seated on the Red Sea, 80 miles S. of mount Sina. It has a citadel, where the Turks have always a garrison.

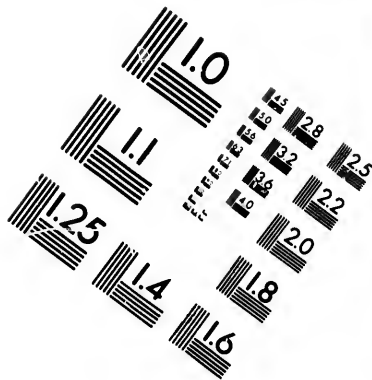
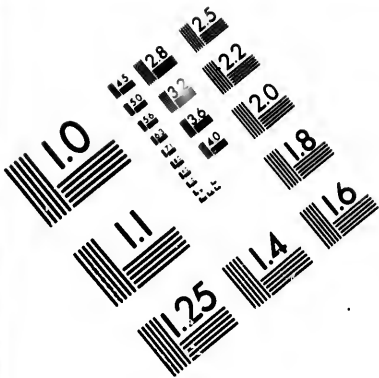
ELIZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and bishoprick of Hildesheim. It is seated on the river Leana, 11 miles S. W. of Hildesheim, and 17 S. of Hanover. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 52. 10.

ELVÁS, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle and a bishop's see. It is a large place, and one of the most important in Portugal. The streets are handsome, and the houses are well built. There is a cistern so large, that it will hold water enough for the town for six months. It is brought by a magnificent aqueduct, 7 miles in length, which is in some places supported by 4 or 5 high arches, one upon another. On the side of it there is a forest of olive-trees, 3 miles in length, among which are walks, and fine fountains. It was bombarded by the French in 1706, to no purpose. It is near the river Guadiana, 50 miles N. E. of Evora, and 100 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 11. 16. lat. 38. 44.

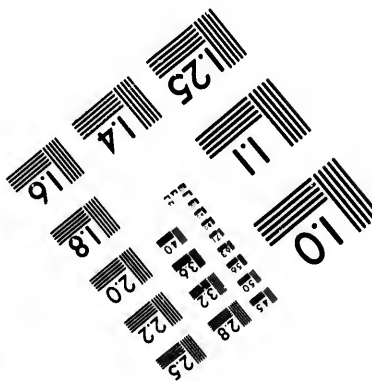
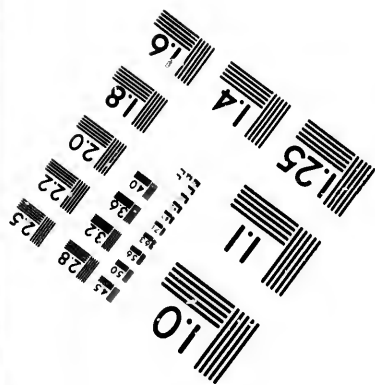
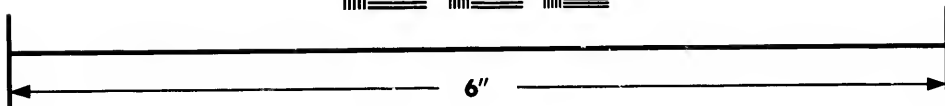
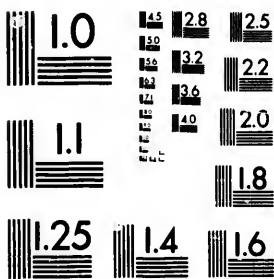
ELWANGER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a chapter, whose provost

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provost is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It is seated on the river Jaxt, 17 miles S. E. of Hall, and 25 S. W. of Anspach. Lon. 28. 53. lat. 49. 2.

ELY, a town or city of Cambridgeshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturdays. The fairs are, on Ascension day, for horses; on Thursday in the week that St. Luke's day falls in, that is, October 18, for horses, cheese, and hops. It is seated on an island of the same name, in a fenny country, on the banks of the river Ouse, which renders it very unhealthy. The bishop here has the same power as in a county-palatine, for he appoints a judge, holds the assizes, gaol-delivery, and quarter-sessions of the peace, for the liberty; and yet it is but an indifferent place, though the cathedral is a stately structure, which has a lanthorn of curious architecture; and has also one church. The city consists of only about 600 good houses, and has but one good street, well paved, the rest being not paved, and very dirty. The assizes are held here every twelve months. The river is navigable from Lynn, and the town carries on a pretty good trade; it is 17 miles N. of Cambridge, 30 S. of King's-Lynn, and 69 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 52. 24.

* **ELY**, a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on July 22, for cattle.

EMBDEN, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, called also E. Friedland, with a very good harbour. It is divided into three parts, the Old-town, the Falken, and the two suburbs. The things worth notice are, the town-house, the library, and the cathedral church. The most part of the inhabitants are protestants, or Calvinists, and there are some Lutherans, papists, and Jews. It was formerly under the protection of the United Provinces, but they sold their right to the king of Prussia in 1744, to whom it is now subject. It is seated on the river Ems, near the sea, 25 miles N. E. of Groningen, and 45 N. W. of Oldenburg. Lon. 24. 38. lat. 53. 20.

EMBOLY, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Stromona, 40 miles N. E. of Salonichi, and 5 W. of Costeffa. Lon. 41. 38. lat. 40. 52.

EMERUN, or **AMBRUN**, a considerable town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Embronnais, with an archbishop's see, whose cathedral is a handsome structure. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is seated near the river Durance, upon a craggy rock, 17 miles E. of Gap, 35 N. E. of Digne, and 55 S. W. of Grenoble. Lon. 24. 9. lat. 44. 34.

* **EMESSA**, an ancient town of Asia, in Syria, and in the government of the Bashaw of Damascus. There are still several magnificent ruins, that shew it was formerly a magnificent city.

EMMERICK, a large, rich, and handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Cleves. It carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated near the Rhine, 8 miles E. of Cleves, and 20 S. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 23. 56. lat. 51. 49.

* **EMMERGREEN**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on Tuesday before Holy-Thurday, for all sorts of cattle.

EMPOLI, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arno, 17 miles S. W. of Florence, and 27 E. of Pisa. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 43. 42.

EMS, a river of Germany, which has its source in the county of Lippe, in Westphalia. It runs first westward, through the county of Ribberg, and then turning N. passes through the county of Tecklenberg, and continuing its course N. through the county of Embsen, discharges itself into the Dolart-bay, at the town of Emden.

ENCHUYSEN, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which was formerly much more considerable than at present, because its harbour is filling up every day. It is seated on the Zunderzee, 8 miles N. E. of Horn, and 25 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 53. lat. 52. 49.

* **ENCOPEN**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, seated on Mellar-Lake, 40 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 34. 5. lat. 59. 50.

* **ENNING**, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and in Brisgaw; it was formerly free and imperial, but now belongs to the house of Austria. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Brisach.

ENFIELD, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on November 29, for horses, cows, and cheese. It stands in Enfield-Chase, and

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* **ENGADINE**, a country of the Grisons, in Germany. It is a valley, and lies on the side of the river Inn, from the source of that river as far as Tyrol. It has no considerable town, though it is divided into the higher and lower.

ENGERS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles N. of Coblentz. Lon. 14. 51. lat. 50. 35.

ENGHLEN, a rich town of the Netherlands, in the county of Fainhaalt, famous for a battle fought near it in 1692, between the French and English, when the former were victorious; this is commonly called the battle of Steinkirk. It is 15 miles S. W. of Brussels, and 15 N. of Mons. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 50. 40.

ENGLIA, or **ENGINA**, an island of Turkey, in Europe, lying on a gulph of the same name, between Acaja and the Morca, and is about 21 miles S. of Athens, 20 E. of Cynth, and is about 30 in circumference. It is a fruitful country, and abounds with partridges to such a degree, that the people are summoned annually to destroy their eyes, in order to preserve their corn. There is a town upon it, of the same name, which consists of about 600 houses. Lon. 41. 44. lat. 37. 45.

ENGLAND, a considerable country of Europe, and the principal part of the Island of Great Britain, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except where Scotland lies, to the N. It is 400 measured miles in length, from Berwick upon Tweed to Cliehester; and 370 in breadth, from Dover in Kent to Senan in Cornwall. But in other places it varies greatly, particularly in the breadth; for it grows narrower (but not gradually) from the southern coast to the town of Berwick: therefore it would be worth while, for a more particular account of it, to consult a good map. It is happily situated with regard to trade, there being many good towns and harbours on the sea-coast, which are particularly taken notice of in their proper places. The air is generally very good and wholesome, except in the hundreds of Essex and Kent, the fens in Lincolnshire and Cambridge, shire, and some other low marshes near the sea. The winters indeed are sometimes rainy and foggy, and the weather

is subject to great variations, which, however, does not much impair the health of the inhabitants who are accustomed thereto, for they generally live as long as in any other countries, and we have frequent instances of people who have lived to a very great age; particularly Henry Jenkins, a Yorkshire man, who was 168 years old when he died; and Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, who was 152, and might have lived longer, if he had not been sent for up to court as a curiosity. The frequent rains, tho' they may sometimes damage the hay and corn, have yet their peculiar advantages; for upon that account they have generally good pastures throughout the year. There are thunder, storms, hurricanes, and earthquakes, as in other countries; but they are, in general, less violent, and do less damage. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, and the Ouse; besides a great number of others, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. England is a level and open country; for, what hills there are, of any note, are chiefly towards the north: for this reason, it is extremely proper for the diversion of hunting. There are some remarkable forests; as Windfor Forest, the Forest of Dean, and the New Forest; which last was made by William the Conqueror, who demolished several towns and villages, and thirty-six parish-churches, in order to make it. The soil is different in different parts, but in general very fruitful. There are indeed many heaths, downs, and barren places, which, however, generally produce grass enough to feed flocks of sheep: besides, it is thought, that the care and diligence of good husbandmen might turn many of them to great advantage. It produces all sorts of fruits, trees, and herbs which are proper to the climate: it must be acknowledged there are no vines that are so fit to produce good wine, as in warmer countries; but then there are variety enough which yield good grapes that are made use of as other fruits. However, there are great quantities of cyder, perry, mead, and several kinds of made wines; but the principal drink of the generality, is beer, or ale. The English wool is famous all over the world, as well as the manufactures made therefrom; particularly broad-cloth, which is not to be equalled in any other country. There might also

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be excellent linen-manufactures, if it was worth while; but as they are come to a great perfection in all kinds of linen in Scotland and Ireland, where they can be made cheaper, we are now chiefly supplied from thence: what linen we have made amongst us, is generally the coarser sort, known by the name of Dowlas. Here are all sorts of materials for building; and there are excellent stone-quarries in several parts. The firing is pit-coal, wood, and turf, which last is used where coals are dear; but in most counties there is plenty of pit-coal. It is generally said that there might be found coal-mines on Black-Heath; but they are not permitted to be opened, because the ships which bring coals from Newcastle to London, are a nursery for seamen. No country in the world is better provided with horses of all sorts, and for every use; and particularly with regard to race-horses, they are seldom equalled by those of other countries. There are dogs of every kind, except wolf-dogs, which, since the wolves were destroyed in England, have been generally neglected; however, the race of these animals is still maintained in Ireland. But there is one sort that is not to be equaled in any part of the world, which is the bull dogs: for these will not only attack the fiercest bull, but any kind of wild beast; nor can any thing, when they have once fastened upon the animal, oblige them to let go their hold. But, what is more strange, when any of them is transported beyond sea, they lose their courage; and the same is said of English cocks. With regard to minerals, there are mines of iron, tin, lead, copper, and in some places silver, besides others of less note. As for the curiosities, they will be mentioned in their proper places, when the counties in particular are treated of. As for the manners, customs, and abilities of the inhabitants, nothing need be said, because they fall under every one's own observations; nor yet of the government, religion, and laws, of which very few can be ignorant. Lat. from 29° 50' to 50° 25'.

ENGLAND NEW, a country of N. America, settled by the English. It comprehends four parts, viz. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and Providence plantation. It is bounded by Canada on the N. W. by Nova-Scotia, or Acadia, on the N. E. by the ocean on the E. and S. and by New-

York on the W. being 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. As it lies between 41 and 46 degree of latitude, one would imagine the air should be temperate at all times of the year; and yet we find the winters are far more severe, and last longer, than in Old England; the ground being covered with snow, and the frost continuing for several months. This renders the summers more short, but then they are much hotter than with us. However, we do not find but the climate is as healthy as most of our American plantations; and we have reason to believe, that they all will be without exception in this respect, when the woods are in some measure cleared away, and the countries become more open, that the air may have a more free circulation. The parts above-mentioned have all distinct charters, and have generally different governors. That of Massachusetts is appointed by the crown, as well as all the officers of the admiralty; and all the judges, justices, and sheriffs, are nominated by the governor and council. The governor has a negative in the choice of any member of the council; nor is any act of government valid, without the governor's consent in writing; besides, all laws of the general assembly are sent to England to receive the approbation of the council. The colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island are distinct governments, and independent of each other; but their constitution is much the same. They have power to elect their own governor, deputy-governor, council, and assembly; to appoint officers, both civil and military; and to make their own laws. The colony of New Hampshire depends immediately on the crown, and the King appoints their governor, lieutenant-governor, and council, magistrates, and officers; but the freemen elect their representatives, or lower house. However, the laws of all these are liable to be altered and repealed by the parliament of Great Britain. We shall say nothing of the productions of this country, as they have nothing different from the colonies round about them. And as for the uncommon animals, they must be more scarce than in other parts of America, because New England is in a manner surrounded by the other plantations, and as they take no care of the breed of any creatures but what have been brought from Europe. The land

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near the sea is generally low; but farther up the country there are a few hills, and the N. E. part is rocky and mountainous. When the wind is at N. W. it must needs blow over a vast tract of land covered with snow and ice, which is the principal reason that the winter is so very severe in these parts. Nothing is to be said of the manners or disposition of the inhabitants, as they all originally came from England. With regard to their religion, they are of the independent persuasion; and they at first persecuted every other sect that differed from them; nor would they suffer any of them to have any posts or places under the government. However, at present, there is a greater harmony among Christians of all persuasions.

• **ENO**, or **ENOS**, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in Romania, near a gulph of the same name, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is 125 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 43. 50. lat. 40. 46.

• **ENS**, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles S. E. of Lintz, and 60 W. of Vienna. Lon. 32. 22. lat. 48. 12.

• **ENS**, a river of Germany that rises near St. Weit, in the archbishopric of Saltzburg; it crosses one part of Stiria, washes Steir and Ens in Austria; soon after which it falls into the Danube.

• **ENSISHEIM**, a town of France, in Upper Alsace, of which it pretends to be the capital. It is seated on the river Ill, 10 miles S. W. of Brisach, and 45 S. by W. of Strasburg. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 47. 52.

• **ENSKIRKEN**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the dutchy of Juliers. It is 10 miles N. W. of Juliers, and 15 S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 23. 56. lat. 50. 58.

• **ENTRE-DUERO-Y-MINHO**, a province of the kingdom of Portugal, about 45 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Braga is the capital town.

• **ENTRE-TAYO**, and **GUADIANO**. See **ALLENTEJO**.

• **ENTREVAUX**, a town of France, in Provence, seated on the river Var. Lon. 24. 46. lat. 44. 1.

• **EPERIES**, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Saros, remarkable for its fairs and mines of salt. It is seated on the river Tatza, 20 miles N. of Cassovia, 60 S. by W. of Sando-

merz, and 125 E. by N. of Presburg. Lon. 38. 36. lat. 48. 50.

• **EPHEBUS**, an ancient and celebrated town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, and in that part of it which was anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajafaloue; and there is no city in the world that has so many remains of its ancient splendour. There is nothing to be seen about it but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, chapters, and pieces of statues, heaped upon one another. The fortress, which is upon an eminence, seems to be a work of the Greek Emperors. The eastern gate has three Basso-Relievos, taken from some ancient monuments; and that in the middle was constructed by the Romans. The most remarkable structure of all, was, The Temple of Diana, which the ancient Christians had turned into a church; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is no easy matter to find out the ground-plot: however, there are some ruins of the walls, and of five or six marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It was counted one of the seven wonders of the world. It is seated near a gulph of the same name, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 48. 8. lat. 37. 58.

• **EPHROS**, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, on the E. by Thessalia, on the S. by Achaia, and on the W. by the sea. It has the name of New Ephros, to distinguish it from the ancient country of that name. It is divided into two parts, Chimera, or Canina, which lies to the N. and Cirta, which is to the S. St. Janina is the capital town. It is all in the hands of the Turks, except Parga, which belongs to the Venetians.

• **EPPING**, a town of Essex, with two markets, on Thursdays for cattle, and on Fridays for provisions; and two fairs, viz. on Whit-Tuesday, and October 13, for horses, cows, and sheep, which are kept in Epping-street, a hamlet about a mile and a half from the church. It is the principal place upon Epping-Forest; and is 17 miles N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 51. 40.

• **EPPINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It is seated on the river Elzats, 17 miles N. E. of Philipsburg, and 15 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 27. 34. lat. 39. 12.

• **EPTOM**, a town in Surrey, much frequented

ed on account of the waters; and in the season it is well supplied with provisions every day; but it has only one fair, on July 27, for toys. It lies in a pleasant situation, and is full of houses of entertainment, for those that resort to the wells; and on the neighbouring Downs there are horse-races every year. The waters have a purging quality. It is 9 miles N. E. by N. of Darking, and 15 S. W. by S. of London. Len. 17. 15. lat. 51. 25.

* **REWOODEN**, a village in Lincolnshire, 8 miles S. S. W. of Buxton, with one fair, on September 9, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

REUBEN, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with an university. It was formerly imperial, but is now subject to the elector of Mentz. It is a large place, containing 300 streets; but it is thinly peopled. It is defended by two strong forts, and is surrounded with ditches full of water. A fire happened here in 1756, which burnt down 150 houses, and several churches. It is situated on the river Gere, 30 miles S. E. of Mulhausen, 20 S. E. of Wimar, and 50 N. by E. of Coburg. Len. 23. 50. lat. 51. 4. Its territory comprehends 73 villages, and the inhabitants are at so small a distance from 26 towns that they can go to each and return the same day. With regard to religion, the principal magistrate is sometimes a Protestant, and sometimes a Papist; but the greater part of the burghers are Protestants. There are three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the Papists, another to the university, and a third to the Protestant ministers. They have a bell of a prodigious size, which is 15 cubs in circumference, and 8 in height.

ERIE-LAKE, in N. America, lies between 41 and 42 degrees of latitude. It communicates with the Lake Ontario, by the Strait of Niagara, in which there is a water-fall or cataract, but not the greatest in the world, as some pretend.

* **ERISSO**, a town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Macedonia, it is a bishop's see, and is situated at the bottom of the gulph of Monte Sancto, but at present is inconsiderable, and very thin of people.

ERIVAN, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Persian Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is a large place, and is defended by a fortress, wherein is the governor's palace, and by a castle, some distance from the town. The coun-

try about it produces excellent wine, and it is seated on the river Zuergui, near a great lake of its own name. The Meidan is a great open square, 400 paces over, wherein are very fine trees. The baths and caravan-serais have likewise their beauties, but the churches of the Christians are small, and half under ground. The lake is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference, being well stocked with carps and trouts. There is a bridge over the river, which has apartments under it, where the governor comes sometimes for diversion. It is 105 miles N. W. of Aflabat, and 200 E. of Erzerum. Len. 63. 15. lat. 40. 20.

ERKELENS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, with a castle. It is 10 miles N. of Juliers, and is seated on the river Rout. Len. 24. 8. lat. 51. 6.

* **ERLANG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marquise of Culmbach. It is seated on the river Regnitz, 12 miles N. W. of Nuremberg, and 20 S. of Bamberg. There are a great number of French refugees here, for whom houses are built, called Nucleans, and there is a new church lately built for their use. Len. 23. 42. lat. 49. 38.

* **ERINGTON**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on February 3, for horned cattle.

* **ERAPACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 miles S. E. of Franckfort. Len. 26. 26. lat. 49. 42.

ERAPACH, a castle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a town, capital of the county of the same name. It is 8 miles S. E. of Ulm. Len. 27. 42. lat. 48. 25.

ERERGO, a sea-port town of the Red-Sea, on the coast of Abex, in Africa, and subject to Turkey. It is 320 miles S. W. of Mecca. Lon. 56. 35. lat. 17. 0.

ERZERUM, a large and strong town of Turkey, in Asia, with Armenian and Greek bishops sees, and a beelerbez. It stands in a peninsula, formed by the sources of the river Euphrates, called Frat by the Turks. It is a pretty large place, 5 days journey from the Black-Sea, and 16 from the frontiers of Persia, built in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, which is fruitful in all sorts of corn. Wood is very scarce, for which reason their fuel is only cow-

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 walls, defended by square towers. The
 Turks who are here, are all janinaries,
 and are about 12,000 in number; they
 are most of them tradesmen, and re-
 ceive no pay. The Armenians have two
 churches, and the Greeks but one. The
 Greeks are mostly braziers, and are em-
 ployed in making copper vessels; and,
 as they are always making a noise night
 and day with their hammers, they are
 obliged to live in the suburbs. They
 drive a great trade here in furs and gal-
 nuts. This town is a thorough-fare,
 and a resting place for the caravans
 which pass to the Indies. Their mer-
 chandizes are Persian silks, cottons, ca-
 licoes, and drugs. The wine here is ex-
 cessively bad, insomuch that it almost
 poisons new comers. Lon. 57. 50. lat.
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ESCAUT. See SCHELD.

ESCHELIES, a town of Savoy, on the
 frontiers of Dauphiny, 5 miles from the
 great Chartreuse, remarkable for its great
 marble sepulchre, 16 miles S. W. of
 Chamberry, and 20 N. of Grenoble.
 It is on the confines of Dauphiny, in
 France, and is seated on the river Guire-
 le-Viv, near a broad causeway, at the
 end of which there is part of a rock cut
 thorough, which was formerly impass-
 able. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 45. 20.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Germany, in the
 landgravate of Heil-Caseil, and subject to
 the landgrave. It is seated on the river
 Warra, 22 miles S. E. of Heil-Caseil.
 Lon. 27. 25. lat. 17. 51.

ESCLAVONIA. See SCLAVONIA.

ESCORIAL, a famous village of Spain, in
 New-Castile, where Philip II. built a fa-
 mous monastery in 1563, in memory of
 the victory gained over the French near
 St. Quintin; it is called by the Spani-
 ards the eighth wonder of the world.
 It consists of a royal palace, a church,
 cloisters, a college, a library, the shops
 of different artists, apartments for a
 great number of people, beautiful walks,
 large allies, an extensive park, and great
 gardens, adorned with a vast number of
 fountains. It is built in a dry, barren
 country, surrounded with rugged moun-
 tains, and where nothing grows, but
 what is cultivated with extraordinary
 care. It is built with grey stones, which
 were found in the neighbourhood, and
 is the principal reason of its being erected
 on so disagreeable a spot. They worked
 at this structure 22 years, and it cost

6,000,000 of crowns; some say the ex-
 pence was 20,000,000, but then they
 must mean French livres. It is a long
 square of 250 feet, and 4 stories high;
 they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000 square
 windows, and 14000 gates. The most
 remarkable part is the vaulted chapel,
 wherein is a magnificent sepulchre, cal-
 led the Pantheon, because it is built in
 imitation of that church at Rome; it is
 the burying-place of all the kings and
 queens of Spain, and is thought by
 some to be the most curious piece of
 architecture in the world. The fathers,
 which belong to the monastery, are 200
 in number, and have an income of
 40,000 ducats a-year, which is sufficient
 to maintain them in great plenty. The
 church is built after the model of St.
 Peter's at Rome. It was taken by the
 allies in 1706, and is seated on the river
 Guadara, 15 miles N. W. of Madrid,
 and 25 S. of Segovia. Lon. 14. 0. lat.
 40. 35.

ESENS, a town of Germany, in Westpha-
 lia, and in the county of Eschden, seated
 on the Rhene, 25 miles N. of the
 town of that name. Lon. 22. 25. lat.
 54. 0.

* ESFARAIN, a town of Asia, in the pro-
 vince of Chorazan, famous for the great
 number of writers that it has produced.
 It is 50 miles E. of Astrabad. Lon. 73.
 58. lat. 36. 48.

* ESHER, a village in Surry, 5 miles S.
 W. of Kintyon, with one fair, on
 August 4, for horses.

ESK, a river, which is part of the bound-
 ary between England and Scotland,
 and, running from N. E. to S. W. falls
 into the Solway-firth, giving name to a
 district of Scotland, called Eskdale.

ESKIMAX, a country of N. America,
 otherwise called New-Britain, and Ter-
 ra-de-Labrador. It is inhabited by a
 savage wild sort of people, who have no
 fixed abode, but rove from place to
 place; for they sometimes come as far
 S. as Newfoundland, and sometimes are
 met with on the coasts of the frims and
 bays that the English have been in when
 they went in search of the N. W. pas-
 sage. They are of a different race from
 the other native Americans, for, where-
 as they have no beards, these have them
 so thick and large, that it is difficult to
 discover any features of their faces; they
 have small eyes, large dirty teeth, and
 black rugged hair; they are of so bad a
 disposition, that they always endeavour

to do what mischief they can to strangers: they will come, in the night-time, to cut the cables of ships which lie at anchor, that they may be wrecked on the coast, and sometimes they will attack ships in the middle of the day, if they find their companies are but small. It is impossible to civilize them; for they never will come near those that want to traffick with them, nor will they eat any thing that is presented them. They are always well clad, for there is nothing to be seen but part of their faces, and their hands. They have a sort of shirts, made of fishes guts, with a coat of bear or birds skins, at the top of which is a cap which they put over their heads. They have likewise breeches, made of skins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without; some say that they have three or four pair of these breeches on at a time. They have also two pair of boots, one over another, of the same sort of skins. In the summer-time they have nothing to cover them in the night, but in the winter they lodge together promiscuously in caves or grottos. The dress of the women is near the same as that of the men. They are very superstitious, and have some sort of sacrifices; and their chief employment is hunting and fishing. This country lies to the N. of the great river of St. Lawrence, and is bounded on the E. by the sea, and on the W. by Hudson's Bay.

ESLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is an imperial city, or sovereign state, and is pretty large, having 5 suburbs. The prevailing religion is the protestant, and yet there are several convents. The duke of Wirtemberg is their protector. It is seated on the river Neckar, 5 miles S. E. of Stutgard, 25 N. E. of Tubingen, and 20 N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 48. 40.

ESNAY, or **ASNA**, a town of Egypt, in Africa, seated on the western banks of the Nile, and supposed, by some, to be the ancient Senna, but Nardn thinks it was Latopolis. It is a large place, adorned with a mosque, and is the residence of an Arab Sheikh. In the middle of Efnay there is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front there are 24 columns, very well preserved; they support stone placed crossways, and on which great tables are laid, which form a roof. There are high hieroglyphical figures on almost every part,

but those on the inside do not seem to be done by the same hands, for they are much better. Dr. Pocock visited this ancient temple, and he saw the figure of a woman sitting, carved in several parts of the wall, for which reason he takes it to be the temple of Pallas at Latopolis; he tells us the capitals of the pillars are somewhat like Corinthian, however, there are several forts. Within the temple there are three stories of hieroglyphicks, of men about three feet high, and at one end the lowest figures are as big as the life; one of them had the head of Ibis. The ceiling is curiously adorned with all sorts of animals, and painted in very beautiful colours; one of these sat on a sort of a boat, with a circle round him, and two instruments at one end; there was also a ram, with a cross on his head, somewhat like the handle of a sword, and across his neck there was a resemblance of wings; among the rest of the animals there was a beetle and a scorpion. This temple appears to have been used as a church, for there are several inscriptions on the wall, in black letters. On the N. side of the town of Efnay there is another temple, with pillars, though different from the former, somewhat like the Corinthian order. The whole building is very richly carved, with hieroglyphicks; there is one man with a goat's head, and another with that of a crocodile, they are both cut over the middle of the door, opposite to the entrance; there are other crocodiles heads, as also whole crocodiles, which renders it probable that this animal was worshipped here. However, it must be observed, that Strabo mentions the city of Crocodiles as distinct from Aphroditopolis and Latopolis. A mile to the S. of Efnay is the monastery of St. Helen, by whom some say it was founded. It now appears to have been a large burying-ground, and there are many magnificent tombs, with a dome, and 4 arches, besides a little cupola on the top. Some of them have a cross, and others an eagle, with a short Greek inscription. There are now two monks in the convent belonging to this, and the church is near. Efnay lies near the grand cataract. Lon. 52. 36. lat. 23. 26.

* **ESPARTI** CAPE, the most N. W. promontory of Africa, lying at the entrance of the Strait of Gibraltar.

ESPIRES, thelands, ver Scheld and 11 S. 50. lat. 50.

* **ESPERIE**, which are 15 miles Tockay.

* **ESPERNA** town of F. Augutine on the river which pro N. W. of and 75 E. 46. lat. 4

* **ESPERNO** Beauce, 6 miles from 48. 35.

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ESPIRES, a town of the Austrian Ne- therlands, in Flanders, seated on the ri- ver Scheld, 20 miles N. of Tournay, and 11 S. W. of Oudenard. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 50. 44.

* **ESPERIE**, a town of Hungary, near which are the famous salt-mines. It is 15 miles N. of Casshaw, and 40 N. of Teckay. Lon. 38. 25. lat. 48. 50.

* **ESPERNAV**, an ancient and handsome town of France, in Champaign, with an Augustine abbey. It is agreeably seated on the river Maine, in a fertile country, which produces excellent wine, 17 miles N. W. of Chalons, 15 S. of Rheims, and 75 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 21. 46. lat. 49. 2.

* **ESPERNOS**, a town of France, in Beauce, seated on the river Guetic, 5 miles from Chartres. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 48. 35.

ESPIINAL, a considerable town of Ler- ruan, near the mountains of Vosge, with an abbey of canonesses, who are all noble. It is remarkable for the paper- works that are near it. The fortifica- tions are demolished. It is seated on the river Moselle, 35 miles S. E. of Nancy. Lon. 24. 14. lat. 48. 22.

* **ESPINOSA**, the name of two small islands of Spain, the one in Biscay, and the other in Old Castile. Lon. of the last, 13. 46. lat. 47. 2.

ESSECK, a considerable trading town in Hungary, in Slavonia, in the county of Walpon, with a strong castle, and a mag- nificent bridge, 5 miles in length, over the marshes, or 8865 geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth. It is a difficult pass, and there have been feve- ral battles fought here, between the Turks and Christians. There are towers built on the bridge, a quarter of a mile distant from each other, and it is hand- somely raised on each side. There are trees in all the streets of the town, which was taken from the Turks by the Impe- rialists in 1687, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Drave, 60 miles W. by N. of Belgrade, 112 S. of Buda, and 175 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 36. 30. lat. 45. 36.

ESSEN, a town of Germany, in Westpha- lia, it was formerly free and imperial, but is now subject to the abbess of Essen. It is 10 miles N. E. of Duisburg, and 15 N. of Dorsten. Lon. 24. 42. lat. 51. 25.

* **ESSEQUEBIA**, a rich and considerable

country of S. America, and in Guiana; its borders are inhabited by savages, who are great drunkards, and both men and women go stark naked.

ESSEX, an English county, 44 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, bounded on the S. by the river Thames, on the W. by Hertfordshire and Middlesex, on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, and on the E. by the sea. It contains 34,800 houses, 208,800 inhabitants, 415 pa- rishes, and 27 market-towns; the pro- ductions are corn, fish, fowls, cloth, stuffs, hops, oysters, and saffron, which last is the best in the world. The rivers, besides the Thames, are, the Stour, the Lee, the Coln, the Chelmer, the Crouch, and the Roden. The air in the inland parts is heal'y, but in the marshes, near the sea, it produces agues, particu- larly in the hundreds. It sends 8 mem- bers to parliament, that is, 6 for Col- chester, Harwich, and Malden, and 2 for the county. The county-town is Chelmsford; but Colchester is the largest, and most famous.

* **ESTAIN**, an ancient town of France, in the dutchy of Bar, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun. Lon. 25. 18. lat. 49. 15.

ESTAMPES, a considerable town of France, in Beauce, with the title of a dutchy. It is seated on the river Juine, which contains plenty of craw-fish, and is a fertile country, 15 miles E. of Chartres, 35 N. by E. of Orleans, and 32 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 45. lat. 48. 25.

ESTAPLES, a town of France, in Picar- die, and in Boulonnois, not so consider- able as it was formerly. It is seated at the mouth of the river Canches, 10 miles S. of Boulogne, and 122 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 18. lat. 50. 31.

* **ESTAPO**, a strong town of America, in New-Spain, inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans. It is seated at the mouth of the river Tlaluc. Lon. 273. 40. lat. 17. 50.

* **ESTARKE**, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, and in Farsitan, seated in a country abounding in wine and dates, in which they carry on a great trade; it is 30 miles from Schiras.

* **ESTRAYAYER**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle. It is seated on the eastern banks of the lake of Neufchatel. Lon. 24. 30. lat. 46. 46.

ESTE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Paduano, 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza, and 15 S. W. of Padua.

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- Padua.** Lon. 29. 15. lat. 45. 15.
- ESTRELLA,** a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Ebro, 11 miles W. of Pamplona, and 25 N. of Calahorra. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 42. 52.
- ESTREJA,** a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle, standing on a mountain. It's 15 miles S. of Sevilja, and 62 N. by W. of Malaga. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 37. 10.
- ESTONIA,** a province of the Russian empire, lying to the East of the Baltic-Sea. It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Finland, on the E. by Latvia, and on the S. by Livonia, with the title of a duchy. It was confirmed to Russia by the treaty of Neufchat.
- ESTRAMADURA,** a province of Spain, about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Leon and Old-Castile, on the E. by New-Castile, on the S. by Andalusia, and on the W. by Portugal. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits, but the air is bad for strangers, on account of the excessive heat. It now makes part of New-Castile.
- ESTRAMADURA,** a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the river Tago, bounded on the N. by the province of Beira, on the E. and S. by Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It abounds in wine, excellent oil, honey and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China-oranges. Lubon is the capital town, and of all Portugal.
- ESTREMOS,** a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, which is divided into two parts, the high town, and the low: the high town is commanded by a citadel, built on the top of a hill, which is strongly fortified, and surrounded with a large ditch. All the houses are white, and the principal are adorned with fine marble pillars. There is also a tower of the same marble, so finely polished, that it glitters greatly when the sun shines upon it. The lower town is the new, and in it there is a large square, in the middle of which is a basin. They make a sort of earthen ware here, greatly esteemed in many places for its beauty, and fine smell. The Portuguese gained a compleat victory over don John of Austria near this place, in 1663. It is seated on the river Tera, which falls in-

to the Tago, 12 miles W. of Padajoz, and 75 W. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 46. lat. 38. 44.

- ETIOPIA,** a province of Africa, in Belduge, inhabited by the Berberies.
- ETZINGEN,** a town of Germany in the territory of the Elector, 25 miles S. E. of Cassel. Lon. 27. 55. lat. 51. 18.
- ETIOPIA,** a country of Africa, which contains the greatest part of it, and which is divided into the upper and lower, and contains a great number of slaves and negroes, which now are better known than they were formerly, and therefore there is no occasion to continue the old distinction. Each country will be described in its proper place, at least as far as they are yet discovered.
- ETIVALL,** S. E. a considerable town of France, in Forez, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and steel, for the tempering of which the water of the brook Fuzenz, on which it is seated, is extremely good. It is 22 miles S. E. of Fuzenz, 30 S. W. of Lyons, and 27 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 45. 22.
- ETZINGEN,** an ancient town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden-Durlach. It is 3 miles S. of Durlach, and is seated on the confluence of the rivers Wirim and Entz. Lon. 27. 6. lat. 48. 55.
- ETNA-MOUNT,** the name of a volcano, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is one of the most celebrated mountains in Europe, and the highest in Sicily, seated in the Val-di-Demona, 10 miles W. of Catania. It is well cultivated all round the foot, and is covered with vine, on the S. side; but on the N. there is nothing but large forests. As for the top, it is always covered with snow, and yet it never ceases to smoke, and often sends forth flames. The cinders, which are thrown out in small quantities, serve for manure to the adjacent lands, but a large torrent does a great deal of mischief. There are new openings made, from time to time, with such a great noise, that the inhabitants are put into terrible frights. The greatest eruptions known of late, happened in the years 1536, 1554, 1566, 1579, 1609, and 1693; which last was very terrible, and was attended with an earth quake which overturned the town of Catania, in a moment, and buried 18000 persons in its ruins. This mountain is 65 miles in circumference at the foot.

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EV, a 50-part town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a strong castle, and a handsome square. The principal trade is in furs and lace. It is situated in a valley on the river Perle, 15 miles N. E. of Dieppe, 12 S. E. of Abbeville, and 20 N. of Neuf Châtel. Lon. 19. 7. Lat. 50. 5.

EVAS, a town of France, in the Bourbonnois, on the confines of Marche, 20 miles from Mount-Loufon. Lon. 23. 10. Lat. 46. 15.

EVERHAM, or **EVERHOLM**, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on February 7, the first Monday after Easter, Whit-Monday, and September 27, for cattle and horses. It is seated on a hill which rises with a gradual ascent from the river Avon which almost surrounds it, and over which it has a stone-bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and it is the best town in the county, except Worcester; for it contains three parish-churches, sends two members to parliament, and of her had or has a considerable manufacture of stockings. The market is considerable for corn, cattle, and provisions. It gives name to an adjacent vale, remarkable for producing plenty of fine cloth. It is 12 miles S. E. of Worcester, and 95 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. Lat. 52. 10.

EVERINGE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the S. side of the Danube, 17 miles W. of Lintz. Lon. 31. 27. Lat. 48. 20.

EVERSHOR, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday, and a fair on May 15, for bullocks and toys. It is but a small place, and is 9 miles N. W. of Dorchester, and 21 S. W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 53. Lat. 50. 46.

* **EVERTREV**, a village in Hampshire, 9 miles N. of Farnham, with two fairs, on May 16, and October 18, for cattle and toys.

EVORBIO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is 35 miles S. of Urbino, 17 N. W. of Perugia, and 27 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 60. Lat. 43. 18.

EVYAS, a town of Savoy, in the Chablais, seated on the S. side of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 10 S. W. of Lausanne. Lon. 24. 15. Lat. 46. 23.

* **EVVAT**, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Italian

Principato, with the title of a principality. It is 12 miles E. of Salerno. Lon. 27. 56. Lat. 38. 40.

* **EVORA**, or **MONTE**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It is 15 miles to Eborac, and 8 from Evremos; and is remarkable for a battle gained here by the Portuguese over the Christians.

EVORA, a considerable town of Portugal, and capital of Alentejo, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It is seated almost in the heart of the province in a country, though a little unequal, yet very pleasant, surrounded on all sides with mountains, which are planted with large tracts of divers sorts, as well fruit-trees as others. It may contain about 5000 burghers capable of bearing arms, and 12,000 inhabitants, and is very well fortified. It is 45 miles E. by S. of Lisbon, 110 N. W. of Seville, and 50 S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 13. 25. Lat. 38. 28.

EVORVIA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria. It is seated on a bay of the sea, 50 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 31. 7. Lat. 39. 22.

EVROZUS, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world. It is the principal of Turkey in Asia, and has its rise about a day's journey from Erzerum; and there is another source about 2 days journey from the same place. They lye to the eastward, on high mountains covered with snow almost the year round. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed between two fine streams, that, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After their junction, which is three days journey from Erzerum, it begins to be capable of carrying boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not free thereon. At first, it runs S. S. W. then S. till it approaches nearly to Aleppo; then it turns S. E. till it reaches Rakla. It afterwards turns more to the S. till it comes to Mehed; and then it passes S. E. again by Anna, Hit, Cuh, Bi, and Feluria; and, not far from the sea, visits the spot where Old Babylon stood. It then fetches a compass like a bow, till it runs E. and unites with the Tygris; and still retaining its old name, runs down to Bassrah, and from thence into the Gulph of Persia, about 50 miles below it. It first divides Armenia from Natolia; then Syria from Diarbeck; after

ter which it runs through the Irac Arabi till it meets with the Tygris; besides, it is the N. eastern boundary of the great Desert of Arabia.

• **EURE,** a river of France, which has its source in Perche, and in the forest of Logny. It falls into the Seine, a little above Cent-de-Arche, and is navigable for boats.

EVREUX, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is a handsome structure; and the trade consists in corn, linen, and woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Iton, 25 miles S. of Rouen, and 55 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 15. 49. Lat. 49. 1.

EURIPUS. See NEGROPONT.

• **EUROPE,** called by the people of Asia Frankistan, is one of the three general parts of our continent, and one of the four of the habitable world. It is bounded on the N. by the frozen or icy sea, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the Western and Northern Ocean, and on the E. by Asia. It lies between 8 and 60 degrees of longitude, and between 55 and 72 degrees of latitude, though it does not fill up all that space. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the river Obi, it is near 5620 miles in length; and, from Cape Matapatam in the Morea, to the N. Cape in Lapland, it is about 2200 miles in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa; but then it surpasses them in many things; and it is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Muscovy; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, that are to be met with in the other parts of the continent. It does not abound in gold and silver mines, much less in precious stones; nor does it produce sugar and spices; nor yet does it nourish jackals, hyenas, lynxes, leopards, tigers, lions, rhinoceroses, elephants, dromedaries, camels, or crocodiles; but it produces corn, wine, fruits, sheep, oxen, horses, and all other necessaries of life. Besides, it is much more populous, and better cultivated than either Asia or Africa. It is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are more strong, more elegant and commodious, generally speaking, than in the two former. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, and even the Asiatics. With re-

gard to arts and sciences, there is no manner of comparison; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. They are more civilized, prudent, sociable, and generous; and consequently are neither savage nor cruel, unless spurred on by the mistaken principles of religion. Whereas in Asia and Africa, there are people who make robbery a profession, and live by pillaging merchants and others. With respect to the division of Europe, it contains, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great-Britain and Ireland, Muscovy, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and Turkey in Europe, besides several small islands, in the Mediterranean and else-where. There are three Emperors; namely, of Germany, Muscovy, and Turkey, which last is commonly called the Grand Signior. The Pope is an ecclesiastical prince, and yet has several territories under his dominion. The Kings are those of Great-Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Sardinia, Hungary, and of the Two Sicilies. Besides, there is an Archduke of Austria, and a Great Duke of Tuscany. There are four considerable republics; namely, Venice, the states of Holland, the Swiss Cantons, and the republic of Genoa. There are four less, viz. of Geneva, Lucca, San Marino, and Ragusa. The languages are, the Latin, of which the Italian, French, and Spanish, are dialects; the Teutonic, from which proceed those of Germany, Flanders, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and England; the Slavonian, which reigns (though in disguise) in Poland, Muscovy, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland. Besides these, there are the Greek, and several others. The principal rivers are, the Danube and the Rhine, in Germany; the Volga and Dvina, in the Russian empire; the Loire, in France; and the Severn and Thames, in England. The chief lakes are those of Constance, in Germany; of Geneva and Garda, in Italy; the Wener, in Sweden; and of Ladoga and Onega, in Russia. The chief mountains are, the Pyrenean, in Spain; the Alps, in Italy; the Dofrin hills, in Sweden; the Crapach hills, in Hungary; and some of the mountains in Wales.

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The religions of Europe are the Jewish, and the Christian; divided into the Greek, Romish, and Protestant churches; as also the Mahometan.

EUSTACE, or **EUSTATIA**, one of the least Caribbee Islands, in America, which is properly nothing but a mountain that rises in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow. It is strong by situation, and has a good fort. It lies to the N. W. of St. Christopher's, and to the S. E. of Sabat, and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 317. 40. lat. 16. 40.

* **EUSUGAGUEN**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. The inhabitants are the most brutal of all Barbary, and their trade consists in wax and honey.

* **EUTIM**, a town of Germany, in Holstein, with a castle, where the bishops of Lubeck have their residence. It is three miles from Lubeck, and seven from Keil.

EUXINE SEA. See **BLACK SEA**.

* **EWELL**, a town in Sarry, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 29, for horses, bullock, sheep, and toys. It is but a small place, and the market is inconsiderable. It is 10 miles N. E. by N. of Darling, and 14 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 57. 0. lat. 51. 25.

* **EWHURST**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on July 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.

EXETER, a town, or city, of Devonshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on Ash-Wednesday, Whit-Monday, August 1, and December 6, for horses, horned cattle, and commodities of all sorts. It is commodiously seated on the top of an easy ascent on the eastern bank of the river Ex, from whence it took its name, and over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. It is a mile and a half in circumference about the walls and ditches; and, with its suburbs, contains 15 parish-churches, and four chapels of ease, besides the cathedral, it being a bishop's see. It suffered greatly in the civil wars; and its river is cloaked up with sand, so that at present they are obliged to load and unload their goods at Topsham, about three miles distant. It has the title of an earldom, and is

still in a flourishing condition, and is a good trade. Here are several streets well-paved, and a large number of ferges, druggets, long-ouls, dnoys, and sagathys. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 23 aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It is 73 miles S. W. of Bristol, 37 N. N. E. of Dartmouth, 49 S. S. E. of Barnstable, 44 N. E. of Plymouth, 88 W. S. W. of Salisbury, and 173 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 50. 44.

EXIGA. See **ECVA**.

EXILLES, a strong fortress on the frontiers of Piedmont, in Italy, and in the Brianzonnois. It was taken by the Duke of Savoy in 1708, and was confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important passage, which leads from Brianzon to Suza. It is 8 miles S. W. of Suza, 25 N. W. of Pignerol, and 37 N. E. of Embrun. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 45. 5.

EYE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for cattle and toys. It has a watery situation, is a pretty large place, and has a handsome church, with the ruins of a castle, and of an ancient Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bone-lace. It sends two members to parliament; and is 22 miles N. of Ipswich, and 92 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 38. lat. 52. 27.

* **EYMINGE**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for pedlars ware.

EYNDHOVEN, a small handsome town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, seated on the river Dommel, 13 miles S. E. of Bois-le-duc, and 30 S. E. of Breda. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 51. 28.

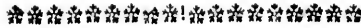
EYRAC. See **IRAC**.

EYSENACH. See **EISENACH**.

* **EZAGUEN**, a rich and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat. It is seated in a country fertile in excellent wine, 57 miles from Fez.

* **EZERO**, a town of Thessaly, in Greece, which was formerly a bishop's see. It is seated on a small lake of the same name, between the Gulph of Armiro and town of Larissa.

* **EZZAB**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, which produces excellent saffron.



F

* **FABRIANO**, a handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marca or Marche of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 30 miles N. E. of Foligni, and 33 W. of Macerata. Lon. 30. 3 S. lat. 43. 18.

FAENZA, or **FAYENCE**, an ancient town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in Romania, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its fine earthen-ware, which was here invented. It is seated on the river Amona, 20 miles S. W. of Ravenna, 10 N. W. of Forli, and 4 S. E. of Imoli. Lon. 29. 28. lat. 43. 18.

* **FAHLUN**, or **COPPERBERG**, a large town of Sweden, and principal of Dalicaria. The streets are as 'trait as a line; and there are two squares, of which one is large and regular. To the left of this is a large church, with a very high steeple. It is covered with copper, and the gates are of bronze. It is famous for its mines of copper, out of which large quantities are got every year. It is 30 miles W. of Gevali, and 20 E. of Hedemora. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 60. 30.

* **FAIRBACH**, a village of Carmarthen-shire, in South-Wales, with one fair, on November 22, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

FAIRFIELD, a town of New-England, in the territory of Connecticut, seated near the sea-coast, 100 miles S. W. of Boston. Lon. 305. 35. lat. 41. 0.

FAIRFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and November 12, for sheep and cattle. The church was built for the sake of the glass, which was taken in a ship as it was going to Rome. It has 28 large windows, curiously painted with scripture-histories, in extreme beautiful colours, and designed by the famous Albert Durel. They are the finest in England. It is 22 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 78 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 49. lat. 51. 42.

FAISANS, or **PHEASANTS**, an isle formed by the river Bidasson, which separates France from Spain. It is famous for the treaties concluded here between France and Spain, it having been looked

upon as a neutral place. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 43. 25.

FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, for Scots cattle, which begins a little after Michaelmas, and lasts 14 days. It is situated on a hill, and has one church, a Quakers-meeting, and about 300 houses, with pretty good streets well-paved. The people amount to about 1000. It is 18 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 110 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 52. 50.

FALAISE, an handsome town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a castle, and where there is one of the finest towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of William the Conqueror, according to the opinion of most; tho' some say Ailotte, his mother, was born here. It carries on a good trade in ferges, linen-cloth, and lace. It is seated on the river Anté, 20 miles S. E. of Caen, 40 N. W. of Seez, and 115 W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 48. 40.

FALCZIN, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia, where a battle was fought, and a peace made, between the Turks and the Russians in 1711. Lon. 44. 35. lat. 35. 0.

FALKENBERG, a maritime town of Sweden, in Haland, seated on the Baltick Sea. It is 15 miles N. W. of Helms-tadt. Lon. 29. 55. lat. 56. 56.

FALKENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the New Marche of Brandenburg, with a castle, and subject to the King of Prussia. It is seated on the river Traje, 83 miles S. of Colburg, and 70 E. of Stetin. Lon. 33. 33. lat. 53. 20.

* **FALKENSTEIN**, a county of Germany, contiguous to that of Bitche, lying on the confines of Lower Alsace. It belongs to the dutchy of Lorraine.

* **FALKINGHAM**, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and seven fairs; viz. on Ash-Wednesday and Palm-Monday, for horses and sheep; on May 12, for horses, sheep, and tradesmen's goods; on June 16, for horses and horned cattle; on July 3, for hemp, hard-ware, and beacons; on November 10, and November 22, for horses, horned cattle, and tradesmen's goods. It is 18 miles W. by S. of Boston, 25 S. of Lincoln, and 104 N. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 52. 53.

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 * **FAMIN**

FALKIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Sterling. In the month of October a great fair is held here, called Falkirk-Tiill, for Highland cattle; and it is noted for being the place where the rebels defeated the king's forces, on January 17, 1746. It is 8 miles S. of Sterling. Lon. 13. 47. lat. 56. 0.

FALKLAND, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, in which is a palace built by some of the Kings of Scotland. It is an handsome town, and is seated at the entrance into a fertile country. It is 24 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 56. 20.

FALMOUTH, a sea-port town of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 27, and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is now large to what it was formerly; for, about 180 years ago, there were not more than two or three houses; but it is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and a town-clerk, and gives title to a viscount. It is a place of good trade, and is resorted to by ships; and the inhabitants also have ships of their own. The harbour is so large, that 100 sail may safely ride at anchor at a time; and these of the greatest burthen may come up to the Key. The entrance into it is well defended by Pendennis-castle and 2 forts. The town has one church, and about 300 houses; it chiefly consists of one paved street, which is pretty broad, and about three quarters of a mile in length. It is 10 miles S. of Truro, and 282 W. by N. of London. Lon. 12. 5. lat. 50. 15.

FALSTER, a little island of Denmark, lying near the entrance of the Baltick Sea, between the islands of Zealand, Laland, and Mona. Nykoping is the capital town. Lon. 29. 44. lat. 54. 50.

FAMAGUSTA, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in the Island of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see. It had a good harbour, defended by two forts which are over against each other; but it is now almost choaked up, and consequently has lost its trade. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians, after six months siege, and they spared the Venetian governor alive, besides murdering the inhabitants in cold blood, tho' they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles N. E. of Nicofia. Lon. 52. 40. lat. 35. 0.

• **FAMINE, or FAMENE**, a small territory

of the Netherlands, whose limits are forgot.

FAMINE PORT, a fortress, seated on the N. E. coast of the Straights of Magellan, in S. America. Here the Spanish garrison perished for want; since which time it has been neglected. Lon. 297. 0. lat. 54. 0.

FANANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, seated 25 miles S. of Modena. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 44. 15.

FANO, an ancient and handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. Here is an ancient triumphal arch, handsome churches, and fine palaces. It is seated on the Gulph of Venice, 8 miles S. of Pisaro, and 20 E. of Urbino. Lon. 30. 20. lat. 43. 53.

* **FANTIN**, a small kingdom of Africa on the Gold Coast of Guinea, where the English and Dutch have forts. The chief man, whom the sailors call a king, is named the **BRASSO** in the language of the negroes. The native inhabitants are a very troublesome people, both to the English and the Dutch. It is a populous district, and is very rich in gold, slaves, and all sorts of necessaries, but more especially corn, which they sell to the ships. The inland inhabitants, besides trading, are employed in tilling the ground, and drawing palm-wine, which is much better and stronger than that in other parts of the coast. The principal town, or village, has the same name.

FARE OF MESSINA is the stright between Italy and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow, every six hours, with a great deal of rapidity, though it is but seven miles over.

FARFHAM, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 29, for toys. It is 12 miles E. of Southampton, and 65 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 50. 53.

* **FARRELLONS**, an island of Africa, in Negreeland, 15 miles in length, where there is plenty of fruits and elephants. Lon. 5. 0. lat. 6. 48.

FAREWEL CAFE, the most southerly promontory of Greenland, lying at the entrance of Davis's Streight. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 60. 0.

* **FARGEAU**, an ancient town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, and principal of the district of Puiffay, with a strong castle, and the title of a duchy. It is 10 miles S. E. of Briare. 25 S. E. of

F A

- Auxerre, and 90 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 4. lat. 47. 40.
- * **FARLEY**, a village in Staffordshire, six miles N. of Uttoxeter, with two fairs, on March 21, for cattle, and October 10, for all sorts of cattle.
 - * **FARNHAM**, a village in Dorsetshire, 10 miles S. E. of Shaftsbury, with one fair, on August 21, for cheese.
- FARNHAM**, a town in Surrey, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs; viz. on Holy-Thursdays, and June 24, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on November 2, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the river Wye, and is a pretty good town, with a castle seated on an eminence, where the bishops of Winchester usually have resided; but is now much decayed. The houses are handsome, and the streets well-paved; and the market is large for wheat, oats, and barley. It is 12 miles W. of Guildford, 28 E. N. E. of Southampton, and 41 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 16.
- * **FARO**, a cape or promontory of the valley of Demona, in Sicily, at the entrance of the strait between Italy and Sicily. It is so called, for having had a Faro, or Light-house, built upon it.
- FARO**, a town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, with a harbour, on the coast of the Gulph of Cadiz, and with a bishop's see. Alphonso, King of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1249. It is 20 miles S. W. of Tavira, 35 E. of Lagos, and 100 S. W. of Evora. Lon. 9. 58. lat. 36. 44.
- FARRINGTON**, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs; viz. on February 2, and Whit-Tuesday, for horses and fat cattle; and on October 18, for horses, fat cattle, and abundance of hogs. It is seated pretty high, not far from the river Thames, 18 miles W. of Oxford, 50 E. of Bristol, 54 E. of Gloucester, and 63 W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 51. 38.
- FARS**, or **FARSISTAN**, a province of Asia, in Persia, bounded on the E. by Ker- man, on the N. by Irac-Agemi, on the W. by Klufestan, and on the S. by the Gulph of Bassarah. This is one of the most fertile provinces of the kingdom, and is famous for its excellent wines, commonly called the Wines of Shyras, the capital of this province. Here are the Ruins of Persepolis, which perhaps are the most magnificent in the world. Lon. from 68. 36. to 74. 30. lat. from 27. 0. to 31. 20.

F E

- * **FARTACK**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, and in a kingdom of which it is the capital. Lon. 69. 0. lat. 16. 0.
 - * **FAVAGNANA**, a small island of Italy, about 15 miles in compass. It is seated on the western side of Sicily, with a fort called Fort St. Catherine. Lon. 30. 20. lat. 38. 0.
- FAUCHEMONT**, or **VALKENBURG**, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the dutchy of Limburg, taken by the French in 1672. It is seated on the river Gueul, 5 miles E. of Landrecht, and 22 W. of Juliers. Lon. 23. 58. lat. 50. 52.
- * **FAUSSIGNY**, a town of Savoy, in the Alps, with the title of a barony. Claufy is the capital town.
- FAYAL**, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Azores, or Western Isles. It is about 15 miles in length, and belongs to the Portuguese. It abounds in cattle, wood, and fish. Lon. 35. 0. lat. 38. 30.
- * **FAYENCE**, a town of France, in Provence, near the river Biaison. It is 10 miles from Grasse, and 15 from Frejus. Lon. 24. 22. lat. 43. 44.
- FE ST.** See **SANTA-FE**.
- FEST. DE BAGOFA.** See **SANTA-FE-DE-BAGOFA**.
- * **FERRINGHAM**, a village in Worcestershire, seven miles S. E. of Bromesgrove, with two fairs, on March 26, and September 26, for cattle.
- FELDKIRK**, an handsome town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, in the Tyrol. It is a trading town, and has a great many privileges. It is seated on the river Ill, near the Rhine. It is 15 miles E. of Appenzell, 15 N. E. of Coire, and 40 S. E. of Constance. Lon. 27. 24. lat. 47. 14.
- * **FELIN**, a town of Livonia, and in Estonia, belonging to Sweden. It is seated on the river Felin, 45 miles E. of Pernau, and 62 S. of Revel. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 58. 22.
 - * **FELICE DE QUIXOLO**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a harbour, and a castle. It lies on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.
- FELTRI**, a town of Italy, in the Marca, or Marche of Trevisano, and capital of a district of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Afona, 40 miles N. of Padua, 17 W. of Belluno, and 40 N. W. of Venice. Lon. 29. 26. lat. 46. 3.

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FEMEREN, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic-Sea, 3 miles from the coast of Holstein, and subject to the duke of that name. It is fertile in corn and pastures. Lon. from 28. 50. to 29. 20. lat. from 54. 30. to 54. 42.

* **FENESTRANGE**, a town of Lothrain, and capital of a district of the same name, seated on the river Sarre, 17 miles from Marfal, and 17 S. of Deux-ponts. Lon. 24. 46. lat. 28. 52.

FENESTRELLÉ, a town and fort of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the valley of the Vaudois. It is a strong place, and was taken by the duke of Savoy from the French in 1708, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is 15 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 48. 58.

* **FENNY STRATFORD**, a thoroughfare town in Buckinghamshire, 2 furlongs in length, and full of inns; it has no market, but has 4 fairs, on April 19, July 18, October 10, and November 28, all for cattle. It is 20 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 45 N. W. of London.

* **FENOUILLES**, a small territory of France, in Lower Languedoc, and diocese of Alet.

FERABATH, a handsome and agreeable town of Asia, in Persia, among the mountains which bound the Caspian-Sea to the S. and 12 miles from it. Shah-Abbas often passed his winters here, and it is 140 miles N. E. of Gilan. Lon. 70. 2. lat. 36. 54. There is a town called Farabad, a mile and an half from Ispahan, which was taken by the Afghans in the late troubles. It is seated on the banks of the river Zenderoad, on the side of which it extends almost 3 miles. It was built by Shah-Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the former town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

FERDEN, or **VERDEN**, a considerable town of Germany, in Westphalia; and capital of a province of the same name, subject to the Elector of Hanover, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1712, who had taken it from the Swedes. It is seated on the river Aller, near the Weser, 25 miles S. E. of Bremen, 50 S. by W. of Hamberg, 50 N. by W. of Hanover, and 55 S. W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 26. 58. lat. 53. 3.

FERE, a town of France, in Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and school of matroses. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the rivers Serre and Oise, 20 miles N. of Soissons, 45

S. E. of Amiens, and 75 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 2. lat. 49. 40.

FERE CHAMPAGNOIS, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles N. of Troyes. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 48. 40.

FERENTINO, or **FIORENTO**, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, 8 miles S. E. of Agnagni, and 37 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 52. lat. 41. 43.

FERMANACH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, on the E. by another part of Tyrone and Monaghan, on the S. by Cavan and Leitrim, and on the W. by another part of Leitrim and the Ocean. It contains 5478 Poufes, 19 parishes, 8 baronies, and 1 borough, and sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for infiskilling. Infiskilling is the capital town.

FERRIO, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, with an archbishop's see. It is seated near the gulph of Venice, 17 miles S. E. of Macerata, 22 N. E. of Ascoli, 32 S. E. of Ancona, and 100 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 28. lat. 43. 8.

FERNANDES, JUAN, a little uninhabited island of the S. Sea, reckoned to be in S. America, and province of Chili. It seems to sailors to be a very mountainous place at a distance, and extremely rugged and irregular, but, when they come near it, they are agreeably deceived, for it is covered with woods, every where interspersed with the finest valleys, clothed with a most beautiful verdure, and watered with numerous streams and cascades, there being no valley of any extent but what is watered with a hill. It is visited by all the English ships that pass through the S. Sea, and is of excellent use for recovering the sailors who are sick of the scurvy, for the refreshments it produces soon restore them to their health and vigour. It is the only commodious place in those seas where the British cruizers can refresh and recover their men, after their passage round cape Horn, where they may remain some time without alarming the Spaniards' coast. This island lies in lat. S. 47. 40. and is 350 miles from the continent of Chili. Its greatest length is between 12 and 15 miles, and its greatest breadth not quite 6. The only safe

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safe anchoring is on the N. side of this island, in Cumberland-bay. The soil on the northern part is very loose, and shallow, so that trees soon perish for want of root. They are most of them of the aromattick kind, and there are none fit for timber except the myrtles. Here are also pimento and cabbage trees, and a great number of plants, of various kinds, which are unknown in these parts, except water-creffes, purslain, and wild sorrel, besides a vast number of turnips, and Sicilian raddishes, formerly sown here. Here were a great number of goats, but the Spaniards have diminished them by putting large dogs on shore, who have destroyed all those they could come at. There are a great number of seals about the island, and another amphibious creature, called a Sea-hion; they bear some resemblance to a seal, though much larger, for they are from 12 to 20 feet in length, and from 8 to 15 in circumference. Their skins are covered with short hair, of a light dun colour, but their tails and fins, which serve them for feet on shore, are almost black. The sailors feed upon both of these, calling the one veal, and the other beef. Besides, there are very large cod, cavalies, gropers, large breams, maids, silver-fish, congers of a peculiar kind, and, above all, a black fish which is very delicious, called by some a chimney-sweeper, and in shape somewhat resembles a carp. Admiral Anson landed here in 1741, and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, lived here 4 years and 4 months alone, till he was taken in by an English ship which passed that way.

* **FERRANDINA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with the title of a dutchy. It is near the river Basianto, 25 miles S. W. of Matera, and 25 S. W. of Sirenza. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 40. 40.

FERRARA, a large, handsome, and famous town of Italy, capital of a dutchy of the same name, in the territory of the church, with a bishop's see. It has a magnificent square, superb churches, and a strong citadel, but is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated near the river Po, 25 miles N. E. of Bologna, 37 N. W. of Ravenna, and 70 N. by E. of Florence. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 44. 54.

* **FERRARA**, the dutchy of, or the **FERRARESE**, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the

N. by the Polesino di Rovigo, on the W. by the dutchy of Mantua, on the S. by the Bolognese and Proper Romagna, and on the E. by the Gulph of Venice. It had its own dukes till 1597, when Pope Clement VIII. re-united it to the apostolick chamber. Since that time it lies almost all uncultivated, though it was a very good country, and one of the finest in Italy. The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes, and the inhabitants are too thin to drain them. Ferrara is the capital town.

* **FERRÈTE** or **PEITTH**, a town of France, in Sungau, and the chief place of a district of the same name, with a castle under the town. It has been subject to the French ever since 1648, and is seated in a very fertile country, 10 miles S. W. of Basle, or Basl, and 25 E. of Montbellard. Lon. 25. 0. lat. 47. 40.

FERRÒ, an island of Africa, and the most western of the Canaries, 6 miles to the W. of Palma, and is but small, being only 38 miles in circumference. It has no fresh water, and it is pretended that there is a tree in the middle of the island, constantly surrounded with a fog, and by that means there is water drops from the leaves, and runs into some cistern; this is now locked upon as a fiction, for those that went purposely in search of it could never find it. This island produces some corn and sugar-canes, plenty of fruits and plants, and abounds with cattle, which furnish the inhabitants with milk and cheefe. There is a volcano upon it, from whence earthquakes sometimes proceed. The French geographers make this their first meridian, to which we have conformed, because the best maps are graduated from thence. Lat. 27. 40.

FERRÒL, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a famous harbour, not only one of the best in Spain, but even of all Europe; for here the vessels lie safe from all winds, and here the Spanish squadrons frequently secure themselves in time of war, and the privateers carry in their prizes. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantick Ocean, 20 miles N. E. of the Groyne, and 50 N. of Compostella. Lon. 10. 55. lat. 43. 30.

* **FÈRTE** **AUCOUT**, a town of France, in Bric Champinoise, seated on the river Marne, between Chatteau Thierry and Meaux. Lon. 20. 38. lat. 48. 56.

* **FÈRTE** **ALAIS**, a town of the isle of France, in the Gatinois, 25 miles S. of Paris,

Paris, and 20. 2. lat.

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* **FÈTU**, a the coast length, an country w populous, dread of i the inhabi the ground and fertile cattle, pal of fruit trees. T

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* **FÈULL**

Paris, and 8 N. E. of Etampes. Lon. 20. 2. lat. 48. 30.

* **FERTE-BERNARD**, a town of France, in the Maine, seated on the river Huifne, 15 miles from Mants. Lon. 18. 14. lat. 48. 10.

* **FERTE-MILON**, a town of the isle of France, with an ancient castle, 37 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 42. lat. 49. 10.

FERTE-SUR-AUBE, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles S. E. of Troyes. Lon. 22. 16. lat. 48. 4.

FESCAN, a considerable town of France, in Normandy, in the district of Caux, with a rich and celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated near the sea-shore of the English-channel, and has a harbour by which it carries on a considerable trade. It is 30 miles S. W. of Dieppe, and 110 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 2. lat. 49. 46.

FETIPORE, a town of Asia, in India, and in the province of Agra, where the Great Mogul has a palace. It is 25 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 96. 15. lat. 27. 0.

* **FETU**, a small kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, about 10 miles in length, and as much in breadth. This country was formerly so powerful and populous, that their neighbours were in dread of it, but is now almost ruined, the inhabitants not being sufficient to till the ground, though it is a very pleasant and fertile country. It abounds in corn, cattle, palm-wine, and oil, and is full of strait paths, bordered with shady trees. The Dutch have a fort here.

FEVERSHAW, a town of Kent, with two fairs, on February 25 and August 12, for linnen, woollen-drapery, and toys. It is seated on a creek of the river Medway, and is well frequented by small vessels; it is large, well built, and inhabited by tradesmen and inn-keepers. It is opposite to the isle of Sheepy, and a member of the town and port of Dover. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 jurats, and 2 peace-officers. It has one large church built with stone, newly repaired, and contains about 1100 houses, built with brick. The streets are wide and paved, and the town contains about 6000 inhabitants. It has a large corn-market every Thursday, but no particular manufacture is carried on here. It is 9 miles W. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 13. lat. 51. 20.

* **FEUILLETIN**, a town of France, in La

Marche, or the confines of Bourbonnois, and in the election of Gueret.

FEURS, an ancient town of France, and capital of Forez, seated on the river Loire, 25 miles S. E. of Rouane, and 25 S. W. of Lyons. Lon. 21. 54. lat. 45. 44.

FEXEM, a village of the bishoprick of Liege, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany, noted for a battle fought between the Germans and French in 1746. It is 4 miles W. of Urfet, and 5 N. of Liege. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 50. 50.

* **FEZ**, a considerable kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, between the kingdoms of Algiers, which is to the E. and Morocco to the S. it being in other parts surrounded by the sea. It is about 125 miles in length, and much the same in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W. and S. where mount Atlas lies. However it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, sugar, honey, flax, cotton, pitch, and corn, in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, beeves, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary, besides lions and other wild beasts. It is watered by several rivers and streams, and the principal town is Fez.

FEZ, the capital town of Fez and Morocco, in Africa. It is ancient, strong, and one of the largest and most handsome cities in all Africa, composed, as it were, of three towns, called Beleyde, Old-Fez, and New-Fez. Old-Fez is the most considerable, and contains above 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are very magnificent, and there are 700 mosques, great and small, 50 of which are very considerable, adorned with marble pillars, and other ornaments. The houses are built of brick or stone, and adorned with Mosaic work; those of brick are adorned with glazing and colours, like Dutch tiles, and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt; there is a court to every house, in which are square marble basins; the roofs are flat, and they sleep thereon in the summer-time. Here are two colleges for students, finely built, with marble and paintings; one of these has a hundred rooms, and the sides are adorned with marble-pillars of various colours, whose capitals are built, and the roof glitters, with gold, azure, and purple. Here are many hospitals, some of which look like colleges.

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colleges, and there are above 100 public baths, many of which are stately structures. All the trades live in a part of the city by themselves, and the Bazar or exchange, full of all sorts of rich merchandizes, is itself as large as a small town. The gardens are exceeding beautiful, and full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and shrubs, inasmuch that the city, in general, is a sort of terrestrial paradise. The inhabitants are clothed like other Turks, and the Ladies dress is very expensive in the winter, but, in the summer, they wear nothing but a shift. It is the center of the trade of this empire, and from hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying with them ready made garments, abundance of Cordovan-leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich-feathers, for which they bring in return silks, muslins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Negroland, particularly to Tombuto, and the river Niger; one of which consists of 20,000 men. They travel over such dry, barren deserts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are salt, cowreys, wrought silk, British cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Here are a great number of Jews, who have handsome synagogues, but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawney complexion, and there are a great number of blacks. It is 200 miles S. of Gibraltar, 250. E. of Morocco, and 100 N. by E. of Sallee. Lon. 13. 50. lat. 33. 40.

* **FIANO**, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the river Tiber, 15 miles N. of Rome.

* **FIANONA**, a town belonging to the republick of Venice, in the peninsula of Riria, 17 miles N. of Pola, it is seated on the gulph of Carnero, at the mouth of the river Arfia.

FIASCOE, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its fine Muscadine wines, and is seated on a mountain near the lake Bolena, 12 miles N. E. of Viterbo, and 12 S. of Orvieto. Lon. 29. 40. lat. 42. 24.

* **FIGARI**, a town of Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea, seated on the S. coast of the island, 22 miles W. of Bastia, and at the mouth of a small river of the same name.

* **FIGHERUOLO**, a fortified town of Italy, in the Romagna, seated on the river Po, on the borders of Mantua, 22 miles above Ferrara. There is a canal

that runs from the above river to Tararo. Lon. 29. 12. lat. 44. 58.

FIDA. See **WHIDAW**.

* **FIERANZUOLO**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 10 miles S. E. of Piacentia. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 44. 50.

FIETOLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Florentino, with a bishop's see, and a handsome palace. It is 5. miles N. E. of Florence. Lon. 28. 59. lat. 43. 43.

FIFE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the frith of Tay and Strathern, on the E. by the German-Sea, on the S. by the frith of Forth, and on the W. by Monteith and Sterling. The land is as good, and as well peopled as any part of Scotland, and the two principal rivers are, the Leven, and the Eden. It sends 4 members to parliament, 1 for the shire, 2 for the burghs of Anstruther, &c. and 1 for the burgh of Dyfert, &c.

FIGEAC, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Quercy, with a rich Benedictine abbey. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Selle, 22 miles E. of Cahors, 45 N. of Albi, and 270 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 44. 40.

* **FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, which is seated among the mountains, near the river Zizelo, and is remarkable for its excellent vineyards, which produce curious wine. It is 18 miles N. of Tomar, and 25 S. S. E. of Coimbra. Lon. 10. 10. lat. 39. 48.

FIGUERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 10 miles W. of Rossea. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 42. 20.

* **FILLECK**, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novograd, whose fortifications are demolished. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, but retaken by the Christians; and the malecontents of Hungary got possession of it in 1682. It is seated on the river Ipsol, 20 miles from Agra. Lon. 37. 30. lat. 48. 24.

* **FILLENHAM**, a village in Lincolnshire, 7 miles N. of Lincoln, with one fair, on November 22, for pigs.

FINAL, a town of Italy, on the western coast of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. It was sold to the Genoeze by the Emperor Charles VI. in 1713; and is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 15 miles N. E. of Genoa, 22 S. W. of Genoa, and 5 S. by E. of Furino. Lon. 22. 22. lat. 44. 18.

* **FINALE**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of

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of Modena, which has several times been taken and retaken. It is seated on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles N. E. of Modena, and 12 S. E. of Mirandola. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 44. 50.

* **FINCHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on March 3, for horses and toys.

* **FINCHAMSTEAD**, a village in Berkshire, with one fair, on April 23, for cattle.

* **FINDEN**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Holy-Thursdlay, for pedlars ware.

FINISTERRE, the most western cape, not only of Galicia in Spain, but also of Europe. It was thought once to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the end of the world. Lon. 7. 20. lat. 43. 0.

FINLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the Gulph of Bothnia; on the E. by Russia; on the S. by the Gulph of Finland, and by Ingria; and on the N. by Bothnia and Lapland. There are a great many lakes and marshes, and yet it produces a great deal of corn, and pastures which feed numbers of cattle. The inhabitants differ from the Swedes both in their manners and language. It has the title of a great dutchy, and comprehends six parts, called Proper Finland, Cujavia-Tavastland, the Isle of Ayland, Nyland, Saveland, and Carelia. Abo is the capital town. The greatest part of this province was first conquered by, and then ceded to Russia. The Gulph of Finland is 225 miles in length.

* **FINMARK**, a part of Danish Lapland, is also part of the government of Wardhus, and is pretty populous.

* **FIONDA**, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia, seated on the Gulph of Satalia, with a bishop's see. It is not now so considerable as formerly. It is 25 miles S. W. of Satalia. Lon. 48. 52. lat. 56. 45.

FIORENTINO. See FERENTINO.

* **FIORRENZO ST.** a town of the Island of Corfica, and in the north part of it, near the gulph of the same name, with a good harbour. Lon. 27. 5. lat. 42. 35.

* **FIORENZUOLA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, seated on a beautiful plain, 20 miles N. W. of Parma. Lon. 27. 25. lat. 44. 56.

* **FIRANDO**, a small Kingdom of Japan,

where the English, Portuguese, and Dutch formerly carried on a considerable trade.

* **FIRMINGHAM**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 4, for lean cattle and toys.

* **FISMES**, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, remarkable for the councils that have been held there. It is seated on the river Vesle, 70 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 22. lat. 49. 20.

* **FISSIMA**, a famous town of Japan. It is seated 8 miles from Meaco, and 40 from Osacca. Lon. 152. 45. lat. 53. 35.

* **FISTELLA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Tedela, with a strong castle. The inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike. They carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 155 miles N. E. of Morocco, and 125 S. of Fez. Lon. 12. 40. lat. 32. 0.

* **FITACHI**, a kingdom of Japan, on the eastern coast of the island of Niphon, to the N. E. of Jedda, and to the S. of the territory of Oxu.

FIVE CHURCHES, a town of Lower Hungary, with a bishop's see. It is subject to the house of Austria. It is 76 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 56. 45. lat. 46. 20.

* **FIVELCO**, a district of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Groningen, lying on both sides the river Fivel. An inundation, that happened in 1686, destroyed above 400 people; and another, in December 1717, did vast damages.

* **FIUM**, a large town of Africa, and capital of a province of the same name, in Egypt. It is very populous, and the Cophti have there a bishop's see. Here are a great many ruins of magnificent ancient structures. They carry on a considerable trade in flax, linen-cloth, mats, raisins, and figs. This province contains the greatest number of canals and bridges that were built by the ancient Egyptians. It is seated on a canal which communicates with the Nile; and is 70 miles S.W. of Cairo. Lon. 40. 4. lat. 29. 0.

FIVME, or **ST. WERT**, a sea-port town of Fria, on the Gulph of Venice. It is seated in a valley near the sea, and is noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits. It is very populous; and near the arsenal and harbour it is pleasant. The cathedral and Jesuits church are

worth observation. It is 38 miles E. of Cabo-di-Istria, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 45. 45.

FLADA, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, between Sky and Lewis. It is about three miles in circumference, and is remarkable for its fishery.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a cape or promontory on the eastern coast of Yorkshire, 5 miles E. of Burlington. Lon. 55. lat. 54. 15.

FLANDERS, a province of the Netherlands, which may be divided into Dutch Flanders, Austrian Flanders, and French Flanders. It is bounded by the German Ocean and the United Provinces on the N. by the province of Brabant on the E. by Hainhalt and Artois on the S. and by another part of Artois and the German Ocean on the W. being about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a flat level country, which is very fertile in grain and pastures, and the air is good. They reckon it contains near 30 walled towns, besides those that are open, 1158 villages, 48 abbeys, and a great number of priories, colleges, and monasteries. The men are heavy, but laborious, and levers of good cheer; and the women are reckoned to be very handsome. They are Papists in all parts, except that which belongs to the Dutch. The produce is fine linen, lace, and tapestry.

* **FLAVIGNY**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Auxois, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated upon a mountain, 12 miles E. of Semur, 30 N. of Dijon, and 140 E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 12. lat. 47. 31.

FLIERE, a town of France, in Orleanois, and in Anjou, remarkable for a fine Jesuits college. It is seated on the river Loire, 34 miles E. of Angers, and 25 S. W. of Nantz. Lon. 17. 32. lat. 47. 22.

* **FLECKENSTEIN**, a castle or palace of France, in Lower Alsace, which is strong, and possessed by the most ancient and considerable family in the country. It is 35 miles W. of Landau, and 50 N. of Hagenau. Lon. 25. 36. lat. 49. 40.

FLENSBURG, a handsome town of Denmark, and capital of Sleiswick, with a strong citadel. It has a harbour in the Baltic Sea, and is 15 miles S. of Apenrade, and 15 N. W. of Sleiswick. Lon. 27. 12. lat. 54. 50.

FLUSSINGEN. See FLUSHING.

* **FLETCHING**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Monday before Whitsunday, for pedlars ware.

FLEURS, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur; remarkable for a battle fought here between the French and Dutch in 1690, when the Dutch horse ran away, but the foot made a fine retreat. It is 6 miles N. E. of Charleroy, and 15 W. of Namur. Lon. 22. 10. lat. 50. 25.

FLEURY, a town of France, in Burgundy, 30 miles N. of Chalons. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 47. 13.

FLIE, or **ULY-ISLAND**, an island on the coast of Holland, at the entrance of Zuider-Zee.

FLINT, the capital town of Flintshire, in N. Wales. It has no market, but has four fairs, viz. on February 15, June 24, August 10, and November 30, for cattle. It is commodiously seated on the river Dee, and is but a small place, though it sends one member to parliament. It was formerly noted for its castle, where Richard II. took shelter on his arrival from Ireland; but having quitted it, he was taken prisoner by the Duke of Lancaster. The castle now is in a ruinous condition; the offices are still held in the town. It is 12 miles S. W. of Chester, 5 N. E. of Holywell, and 201 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 23. lat. 53. 20.

* **FLINTSHIRE**, a county of N. Wales, 29 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; and is bounded on the N. by the sea, on the N. E. by an arm of the sea, on the S. by Denbighshire, and on the S. W. by the same county. It contains about 5400 houses, 32,400 inhabitants, 28 parishes, and 1 market town, which is St. Asaph, for the capital has no market. It is full of hills, intermixed with a few valleys, which are very fruitful; and the inhabitants are long-lived. The rivers are the Wheler, the Tagidog, the Severn, and the Dee. It sends 2 members to parliament; one for the town, and the other for the county.

FLIX, a town and castle of Spain, in Catalonia. It is strong both by art and nature, and is built upon a peninsula in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, and is to the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. It is covered with mountains on that side where it does not pass, and defended by a castle built upon an eminency, which commands the town, and

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FLORENCE, an ancient, large, strong, and
celebrated city of Italy, and capital of
Tuscany. It contains 70,000 inhabi-
tants, 3800 houses, 89 convents, 22
hospitals, 152 churches, 9 gates, 7
fountains, 17 large squares, and 160
statues; the most remarkable of which
is the Venus of Medeis, and is thought
to be the most beautiful and finely finish-
ed piece in the world. There are also
several libraries, particularly that of St.
Lawrence. The river Arno runs through
this city, and divides it into two unequal
parts, which communicate with each o-
ther by four large and handsome stone-
bridges that are built over this river. It
is defended by a strong citadel and two
forts, besides the walls, which are about
six miles in circumference. The streets
are paved with flag-stones, and people
may walk through every street under
piazas; but some of them are so nar-
row, that carriages cannot pass through
them; and there are also many paper-
windows. The Great Duke's palace is
a superb structure. It is an archbishop's
see, and there is an university; likewise,
in 1738, there was an academy founded,
to teach young gentlemen their exercises.
The gallery of the ancient palace is about
400 feet in length, and its cabinet is full
of curiosities. The present Great Duke
was elected Emperor of Germany in
1745. It is seated in a delightful plain,
surrounded with pleasant hills. It is 45
miles S. of Bologna, 60 S. by E. of
Modena, 85 S. E. of Parma, 90 S. E.
of Mantua, 115 S. by W. of Venice, and
125 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 28. 59. lat.
43. 46.

FLORENNES, a town of the Netherlands,
in the county of Namur, and subject to
the bishop of Liege. It is 5 miles N. E.
of Philipville, 12 S. of Namur, and 13
W. of Dinant. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 50.
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* **FLORENT LE VIEU**, ST. a town of
France, in Anjou, seated on the banks
of the river Loire, 20 miles from Ang-
ers, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

FLORENTINE, a town of France, in
Champagne, and in the Senois, which
gives title to a viscount. It is 15 miles
N. E. of Auxerre, 25 S. E. of Sens, and
80 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 20. lat.
47. 56.

* **FLORENTINO**, one of the three provinces

of Tuscany, in Italy. It is bounded on
the W. by the republic of Lucca, and
the territory of Modena; on the N. by
the Appennine mountains; and on the
E. by the duchy of Urbino. The
river Arno has its source in this pro-
vince, and runs through the middle of it
from E. to W. and the great number of
small streams it receives, renders the
country very fertile. Florence is the
capital city.

FLORES, one of the Azores, or Western-
Islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. It
is about 17 miles in circumference, and
abounds in wood and provisions of all
kinds. It is so called from the beautiful
flowers, which are here in great plenty.
Lon. 327. 0. lat. 39. 25.

FLORENDA, a large country of N. America,
which extends from the river Panuco, in
New Spain, all along the Gulph of Mexico
and the N. Sea to the 38th degree of la-
titude. It comprehends Louisiana, Spa-
nish Florida, Georgia, and a part of Car-
olina. Here are a great number of the
native Americans, who are of a red cop-
per colour, with long coarse black hair,
and without beards, and have no hair
on their bodies. They go almost naked,
beset their bodies with oil, and wor-
ship the sun. They bring their children
up to warlike exercises, hunting, and
swimming. Both men and women are
exceedingly active, and they can climb
up the highest trees with incredible agi-
lity. They have no European animals
but what are brought from the settle-
ments; nor are the birds, trees, or plants
like those with us. The only place the
Spaniards have in it is the sea-port town
of St. Augustine, with a fort at a little
distance from it. The English have at-
tempted to take it; but without suc-
cess.

* **FLOTZ**, a town of Turkey in Europe,
and in Walachia, seated on the river
Geniffa, near the place where it falls
into the Danube, and over-against the
town of Axiopoli.

FLOUR ST. a town of France, in Upper
Auvergne, with a bishop's see. It car-
ries on a considerable trade in corn and
mules; and is seated on a mountain, 45
miles S. of Clermont, 30 E. of Aurillac,
and 270 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 46. lat.
45. 1.

FLUSHING, an handsome, strong, and con-
siderable town of the United Provinces,
in Zealand, and in the Island of Wal-
cherin, with a very good harbour, and a

great foreign trade. It was put into the hands of **Q.** Elizabeth for a pledge of their fidelity, and as a security for the money she advanced. It is one of the three places which Charles V. advised Philip II. to preserve with care. It is 3 miles S. W. of Middleburg, 3 N. E. of Sluys, and 25 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 27. 7. lat. 51. 26.

* **FOCHIA NOVA**, a town of Natolia, in Asia, and in the province of Sarchan, seated on the Gulph of Sanderly, with a good harbour, and a castle. The Venetians defeated the Turkish fleet near this place in 1650.

* **FODDRIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanato. It is seated near the river Cerbero, 10 miles E. of Manfredonia.

* **FODVAR**, a town of Hungary, over-against Celceza, on the other side of the Danube. Lon. 36. 55. lat. 46. 45.

FOGARAS, a town and castle of Transylvania, seated on the river Alauta. It is 25 miles W. of Cronstat, and 30 N. E. of Hermanstat. Lon. 42. 18. lat. 46. 30.

* **FOGLIA**, a river of Italy which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the Gulph of Venice at Bisaro.

FOGO. See **FUGO.**

* **FOI SP.** a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agennois, seated on the river Dordogne. It is remarkable for having sustained several sieges during the civil wars of France. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 45. 53.

* **FOIA**, an ancient town of Natolia, in Asia, seated on the Gulph of Smyrna, 30 miles N. of the city of that name. It is still considerable for the goodness of its harbour, and the strong castle that defends it.

FOIX, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Ariege, at the foot of the Pyrennees, 8 miles S. of Pamiers, 40 S. of Tolouse, and 25 E. of St. Lizien. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 43. 2.

FOKIEN, a province of China, bounded by Chekiang on the N. by Canton on the S. and on the other parts by the sea, being opposite to the Island of Formosa. The climate is hot; but the air is pure and healthy. It is well-cultivated in every place, not excepting the mountains, which produce a great deal of rice,

from a method they have of conveying the water upon a sort of terraces which are placed one above another. It abounds with the same commodities as the other parts of China; and they trade in musk, precious stones, quick-silver, silk, linen-cloth, calicoes, steel, and all sorts of utensils. Every town has its peculiar dialect, which is very inconvenient for travellers that pass through it; but the inhabitants are much addicted to the sciences, and it produces a great number of learned men. Some make Fokien to be the capital of this province; but this is a mistake; for there is no such town of any note in it, if we may believe Duhalde.

FOLIGNI, not **FOLIGNO**, or **FULIGNO**, as some write it, a town of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, and district of Umbria, with a bishop's see, handsome churches, and fine palaces. It is a trading place, and remarkable for its sweet-meats, its paper-mills, its silk-manufactures, and its fairs. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near a fine fertile plain, 12 miles N. of Spoleto, and 67 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 18. lat. 42. 55.

FOLKSTONE, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 28, for pedlars ware. It was once a flourishing town of large extent, containing five parish-churches, which are now reduced to one small church, and three meeting-houses. It is a member of the port of Dover, and is governed by a mayor, and 12 jurats. It contains about 350 houses, mostly built with brick, and dispersed into three narrow paved streets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Near it is Sangate-castle. It is seated on the sea-coast, 8 miles S. W. of Dover, 17 S. E. of Canterbury, and 69 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 55. lat. 51. 2.

* **FONBERT**, a village in Suffolk, with a fair on September 11, for toys.

* **FONCHALL.** See **FENCHAL.**

FONDRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a lake of the same name. It is 42 miles N. W. of Capua, 50 N. W. of Naples, and 55 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 3. lat. 41. 22.

* **FONIA**, a kingdom of Africa, on the S. side of the river Gambia, whose inhabitants are a wild sort of people, called

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Floops. Their country is of a vast extent; but they have no king, or chief; and their towns are fortified with stakes drove all round them, and filled up with clay. They are a very courageous people, and keep the Mundingoes in awe, who are their enemies.

FONTAINBLEAU, a town in the Isle of France, and in the Gatenois, remarkable for its fine palace, which has been the place where the kings of France used to lodge when they went a hunting. It was first embellished by Francis I. and all the successive kings have added something thereto; insomuch that may now be called the finest pleasure-house in the world. It stands in the midst of a forest, consisting of 26424 arpents of land, each containing 100 square perches, and each perch 18 feet. It is 35 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 18. lat. 48. 22.

* FONTAINE L'ÉVEQUE, a town of the Netherlands, in French Hainhalt, near the river Sambre. It is 3 miles W. of Charleroy, 15 S. W. of Namur, and 10 E. of Mons. Lon. 21. 53. lat. 50. 23.

FONTARABIA, a sea-port town of Spain, in Biscay, and in the territory of Guipuscoa, with a strong castle. It is seated on a peninsula on the sea-shore, and on the river Bidassoa. It is small, but is well fortified both by nature and art. It has a good harbour, though it is dry at low water. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the declivity of a hill, and is surrounded on the land side by the high Pyrenean Mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that side. The young women have something particular in their dress; for they braid their hair, which falls upon their shoulders; and on their heads they have a small muslin veil, which flutters about their necks; round which they have necklaces of coral; and in their ears pendants of gold and pearl: their garment is a waistcoat with loose sleeves; and they are very alert and vigorous; but this must be understood of those who inhabit the villages near the town. It is 22 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 62 E. of Bilboa. Lon. 15. 52. lat. 43. 23.

FONTENAI-LE-COMTE, a handsome town of France, in Lower Poitou, remarkable for its trade and its fairs. It is seated on the river Verdee, near the sea, and is 10 miles N. W. of Mailezais, and 25

N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 15. 42. lat. 46. 30.

FONTENAY, a town or village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainhalt, and on the confines of Flanders, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Allies and the French in May 1745, in which the former were worsted. It is 3 miles S. W. of Tournay, and 18 N. W. of Mons. Lon. 20. 55. lat. 50. 35.

* FONTENAY, a village of France, in the dutchy of Burgundy, remarkable for a bloody battle fought here in 841, between the Germans and the French, in which were killed above 100,000 men; and the Germans were defeated. It is 20 miles S. E. of Auxerre, and 40 N. E. of Nevers. Lon. 21. 21. lat. 47. 23.

* FONTEVRAUT, a town of France, in Anjou, with a famous nunnery, the chief of the order. It is three miles from the river Loire, 8 from Saumar, 12 from Chinon, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 42. lat. 47. 11.

FORCALQUIER, a considerable town of France, in Provence, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles S. W. of Sisteron, and 30 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 23. 32. lat. 43. 58.

FORCHAIN, a strong town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a fine arsenal. It is seated on the river Rednitz, 15 miles S. of Bamberg, and 15 N. of Nuremberg. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 49. 44.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, whose market is deserted, but it has one fair, for pedlars ware and forage colts. It is 26 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 85 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 50. 52.

* FORDWICH, a member of the town and port of Sandwich, in Kent, situated on the river Stour, on the N. E. side of Canterbury, and governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It has one small church, built with stone and brick, and about 60 houses, most of which are brick. The streets are narrow, dirty, and not paved, and the inhabitants amount to about 200. It is noted for its excellent trouts, but has neither fair nor market, and lies 7 miles from Canterbury, and S W. of Sandwich.

* FOREST, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of Murray, 30 miles W. of Elgin. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 57. 40.

FOREST,

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FOREST BLACK. See **BLACK FOREST.**

* **FOREST-ROW,** a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on June 25; for pedlars-ware, and October 28 for cattle and pedlars ware.

FOREST-TOWNS, are four towns, so called, of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Swisserland, from Basle, or Basl, to Zurich, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are, Waldshut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfeld, and they are subject to the house of Austria.

FOREZ, a province of France, bounded on the W. by Auvergne, on the S. by Velay and the Vivarois, on the E. by Lyonnais and Beaugeois, and on the N. by the dutchy of Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered by the Loire, and several other streams, which render the soil fruitful. It has several mines of pit-coal and iron, for which reason they make large quantities of hard-ware. It is divided into the upper and lower, and Montbrison is the capital town.

* **FORFAR,** a shire of Scotland, which sends 3 members to parliament, 1 for the shire, and two for the burghs of Perth, &c.

FORFAR, a town of Scotland, in a shire of the same name, seated near a lake, from whence a river proceeds that runs into the Tay. It is 14 miles W. of Montrose. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 56. 25.

* **FORRES,** a town of France, in Upper Normandy, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is 62 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 49. 38.

FORLI, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, and capital of a territory of the same name, in Romagna, with a bishop's see. The publick structures are very handsome, and it is seated in a fertile, healthy, and pleasant country, 10 miles S. E. of Faenza, 20 S. W. of Ravenna, and 45 N. E. of Florence. Lon. 29. 36. lat. 44. 28.

* **FORMELLO,** a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a fine palace, belonging to the prince of Chegi.

FORMOSA, a large island in the sea of China, divided into two parts by a chain of mountains, which runs from E. to W. The eastern part is inhabited by the original natives, who are looked upon as savages by the Chinese, and the eastern part is under the dominion of the Chinese, who drove away the Dutch in 1661. It is an excellent country abound-

ing in all the necessaries of life, and the original inhabitants, who go naked, by pricking their skins make the figures of flowers, trees, and animals on their bodies. They are a good sort of people, and are enemies to theft and quarrels. They are very dextrous in shooting with arrows, and are light of course. Lon. from 139. 10. to 141. 28. lat. from 21. 30. to 25. 10.

* **FORT-DE-CATAROCOUY,** is in New-France, built by court Frontenac. It is seated on the river St. Lawrence, almost at the entrance of the lake Ontario. It was designed to keep the Iroquois in awe, who are fiends to the English. Lon. 202. 20. lat. 44. 20.

* **FORT-DE-CHAMBLEY,** a strong fort of N. America, in New France, seated over against a small lake, formed by the river Sorel. It is a little to the S. W. of Montreal, and the French look upon it as the best defence on that side of the country, against the English. Lon. 305. 40. lat. 45. 25.

* **FORT and PORT DAUPHIN,** one of the best harbours the French have in the W. Indies. It is in the island of St. Domingo.

* **FORT-DE-FUENTES,** a fort of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, seated on the mountain of Montecchio, at the confluence of the river Adda with the lake Como. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 46. 5.

FORT-LEWIS, a strong place of France, in Alsace, built by Lewis XIV. in an isle formed by the Rhine, 20 miles N. E. of Strasburg, and 267 E. of Paris. Lon. 25. 44. lat. 48. 48.

* **FORT-LEWIS,** a fort of America, in the island of Cayenne, built by the French in 1643.

FORTEVENTURA, an island of the Atlantick ocean, and one of the Canaries, being 65 miles in length, and of a very irregular breadth, for it consists of two peninsulas, joined by an isthmus 12 miles in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat and barley, as also beeves and goats. It belongs to the Spaniards, Lon. 4. 0. lat. from 28. 20. to 29. 0.

* **FORTNOVA, or FORNOVA,** a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 8 miles S. W. of Parma, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French, over the Italians, in 1495. Lon. 27. 38. lat. 44. 44.

* **FORZA-DE-AGRO,** a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-demonia, seated on a craggy rock,

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Fossano, a strong town of Italy, in Pied-
mont, with a strong castle, and a bi-
shop's see. It is seated on the river
Stura, 10 miles N. E. of Coni, 25 S. of
Turin, and 27 N. E. of Pignerol. Lon.
25. 23. lat. 4. 25.

Fossombrone, a town of Italy, in the
territory of the church, and in the dutchy
of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is
near the river Metro, 17 miles S. W. of
Pisano, and 12 S. E. of Urbino. Lon.
30. 28. lat. 43. 44.

* **Foss-di-novo**, a town of Italy, in
Tuscany, in the valley of Magia, subject
to their own princes.

Fotheringay, a village in Northamp-
tonshire, with one fair, on the third
Monday after July 5, for horses.

Fouk, an ancient and large town of Lower
Egypt, seated on the river Nile, in a de-
lightful country, 25 miles S. of Rosetta,
and 40 E. of Alexandria. Lon. 49. 0.
lat. 30. 40.

Fougeres, a considerable town of France,
in Bretagne, with an ancient castle, and
which carries on a considerable trade in
leather, seated on the river Cuesnon, 25
miles N. E. of Rennes, 22 S. E. of Av-
ranches, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon.
16. 22. lat. 48. 20.

* **Foules, Folies, or Pholies**, are a
people of Africa, in the countries lying
about the rivers Senegal and Gambia.
They are much like the Arabs, but not
so white, nor yet so black as the Ne-
groes. They are Mohometans, and un-
derstand Arabick. They live in hords,
or clans, build towns, and are not sub-
ject to the kings of the country which
they inhabit; if they are ill treated by
one nation, they will remove to ano-
ther. They have chiefs of their own,
under whom they live quietly. They
cultivate the ground, and have planta-
tions of tobacco and cotton about their
towns, and beyond these are corn-fields,
which are sown with Indian-corn, rice,
and two sorts of Guinea-corn. They
have also potatoes and yams, besides a
sort of pulse, between a kidney-bean and
a pea. They are an industrious and fru-
gal people, and are very hospitable to
those that visit them. They are very
quiet and mild, but yet so courageous,
that the negroes dare not attack them.
They breed great numbers of cattle, and
they kill as many lions, tigers, and other
wild beasts, as they can. They also

hunt elephants, for the sake of their
teeth, and they smoke-dry and eat their
flesh. They are dressed in white cotton
garments, and are always neat and clean,
especially the women, who keep their
houses very sweet. These are placed at
a distance from each other, for fear of
fires, and they are small round huts,
thatched on the top, and have no win-
dows nor light, but what comes through
the doors. Their towns are enclosed
with pales, and, at some distance from
thence, a thick hedge. The space be-
tween them is sown with the things
above mentioned.

Foulsham, a town of Norfolk, with a
market on Tuesdays, but no fairs, seated
on a common, and is a pretty large
town. It is 12 miles N. W. of Nor-
wich, and 102 N. E. of London. Lon.
18. 45. lat. 42. 48.

Fowey, or **Fov**, a town of Cornwall,
with a market on Saturdays, and two
fairs, on May 1, and September 10, for
horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few
hops. It is by some called **Fov**, and is
a borough town, which sends 2 mem-
bers to parliament. It is seated on an
ascent, is well fortified, and its haven
well secured with block-houses. It is
at present a good trading place, and its
market is well supplied with corn. It is
24 miles W. of Portsmouth, 32 S. W. of
Launceston, and 240 W. by S. of Lon-
don. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 50. 26.

Fov, Sr. a town of Agernois and Guienne,
in France, seated on the river Dordogne.
It was formerly fortified by the reform-
ed, but was taken from them in 1662.
It is 35 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon.
17. 35. lat. 44. 49.

Fraga, a strong town of Spain, in the
kingdom of Arragon, with a handsome
castle. It is strong by situation, among
the mountains, having the river Cinca
before it, whose high banks are difficult
of access, and at its back there is a hill,
which cannot easily be approached with
large cannon. The gardens produce
herbs and saffron, but the parts about it
are barren. Alphonso VII. king of Ar-
ragon, and the first of that name of Cas-
tile, was killed here by the Moors in
1134, when he besieged this town. It
is 30 miles S. of Balbastro, and 50 S.
E. of Saragossa. Lon. 17. 52. lat. 41.
28.

Framingham, a town of Suffolk, with
a market on Saturdays, and two fairs,
on Whit-monday, and September 29,
for

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for millenary-goods, cloths, and toys. It is seated near the head of a small rivulet, upon a clay hill; it is a large place, and is defended by a high wall, built by the Saxons, but it is walled and double-ditched only on one side, because there is a large meer on the other. It had 13 high towers, but is now much decayed, being turned into a large work-house. However, the out-part looks more like a castle, than the ruins of one. The chief ornament of this town is the church, in which there are several monuments, of the families of the dukes of Norfolk and Richmond, and the Earls of Surrey. In this town there are about 600 houses, which are, in general, mean ones, and the streets not being paved, are very dirty. It is 32 miles E. of Purry, and 86 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 52. 25.

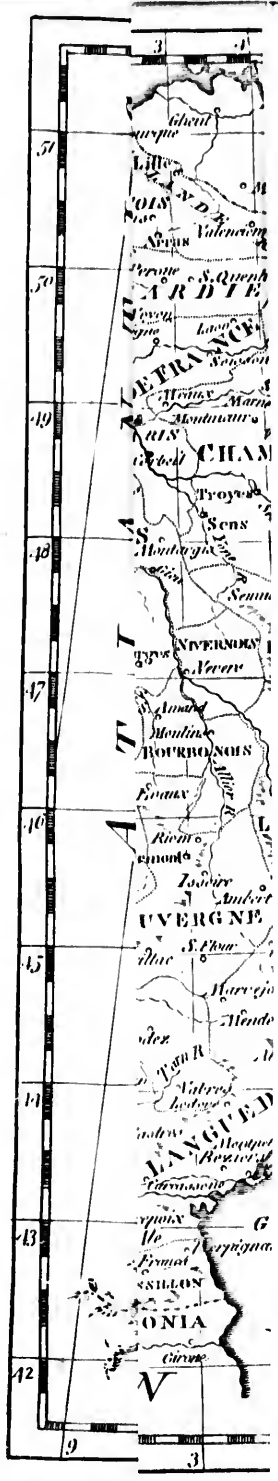
FRAMPTON, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 4 fairs, on March 4, March 7, August 1, and September 4, for all sorts of cattle. It is pleasantly seated on the river Frome, which abounds in trouts and other fish. It is but a small place, 12 miles N. of Weymouth, 62. S. of Bristol, and 117 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 53. lat. 50. 43.

FRAMPTON, a village in Gloucestershire, with one fair, on February 14, for small pedlars ware.

FRANCE, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and the Alps, on the S. by the Mediterranean-Sea and the Pyrennees, and on the W. by the ocean. It is about 600 miles in length, and 560 in breadth, and the air is pure, healthy, and temperate. It is so happily seated in the middle of the temperate zone, that some make it equal to Italy, with regard to the delightfulness of the landships, and the fertility of the soil; however, it is certainly much more healthful. The politeness of the inhabitants is well known, but most think them too ceremonious. The soil produces corn, wine, oil, and flax, in great abundance, and they have very large manufactures of linnen, woollen, silk, and lace. They have a foreign trade to Spain, Italy, Turkey, and to the E. and W. Indies, which is prodigiously increased of late, though the present war has given a great check to it. They themselves reckon that the number of the inhabitants is 20,000,000. This king-

dom contains 21 universities, 18 archbishopricks, 12 parliaments, 12 board of accounts, 12 courts of aids, 2 courts, and 30 mints for coining money, and 2 supreme councils, besides the grand council, and 31 governors. The king has the title of most christian, and is an absolute prince, to whom his subjects are extremely devoted, though he rules them never so severely. In general they are men of bright parts, and have so high an opinion of themselves, that they look upon other nations with contempt; however they are of a very restless disposition, and are engaged in war more than any other country in Europe, for which reason they are generally poor, though they might certainly be very rich, if they could let their neighbours live in quiet, without attempting continually to enlarge their dominions. They are such ill observers of treaties of peace, that French faith is now become a proverb; for they are bound by no ties, and never fail beginning a war when they think it is for their advantage. The king's revenue is large, his army very numerous, and he has 10,000 men always about his person. The principal provinces are, Alsace, Angoumois, Aijou, Armagnac, Artois, Aenis, Auvergne, Beaujolois, Beauce, Berry, Bigorre, Bourbonnois, Burgundy, the Franche Comte, Bresse, Breagne, Brie, Bugey, Cambiesis, Champagne, Dauphiny, Flanders, Forez, Gasconny, Guienne, Hainault, the Isle of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lionnois, Maine, Marche, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleansois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Quersey, Rouergue, Roussillon, Saintonge, Touraine, Vivarais, and Lorrain; all these provinces are divided into districts, which have their particular names. This kingdom is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the four principal are, the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne, or Gironde, which will all be taken notice of in their proper places. The parliaments have little or no share in the government, and their business now is, to pass the arrets or laws which the king is pleased to send them; however, they don't always pay a blind obedience to the king, for we have instances of their making a noble stand, and that but a few years since. In civil causes these parliaments are still the last resort, providing the court does not interpose. That of Paris is the most

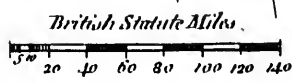
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considerable, where the king often comes in person to see his royal acts recorded. It consists of the dukes and peers of France, besides the ordinary members, who purchase their places; and they only take cognizance of causes belonging to the crown. The revenues of the crown arise from the taille or land-tax, and the aids which proceed from the customs and duties on all merchandize except salt, for the tax upon that commodity is called the Gabelles; besides these, there are other taxes, as the capitation or poll-tax, the tenths of all estates, offices, and employments; besides the fifteenth penny, from which neither the nobility or clergy are exempted. Add to these the tenths, and free-gifts of the clergy, who are allowed to tax themselves; and lastly, the crown-rents, fines and forfeitures, which bring in a considerable sum. All these are said to amount to 15,000,000 sterling a-year. But the king has other resources and ways of raising money, whenever necessity obliges him. The army, in time of peace, is said to consist of 200,000 men, and in time of war 400,000; among which are many Swiss, Germans, Scotch, Irish, Swedes, and Danes. There is no religion allowed in France but the Roman Catholic; ever since the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685, though they are not so devoted to the Pope as other nations of that communion, nor have they any inquisition among them.

* FRANCE, the Isle of, a province of France so called, because it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Maine, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It comprehends, besides Paris, the Beauvoisis, the Valois, the county of Senlis, the Vexin, the Hurepois, the Gâtinais, the Multien, the Goules, and the Mantois. Paris is the capital.

FRANCFORT on the MAINE, an ancient, large, strong, rich, imperial, handiatick, and handsome town of Germany, in Franconia. The chief structure is the town-house, which is very large and handsome, but built in the ancient taste; in this the golden bull is preserved, which is the original of the fundamental laws of the empire. The Emperor is generally elected and crowned here, unless the plague or war will not admit of the solemnities proper to the occasion. Most of the inhabitants are protestants, of the confession of Augsburg; but there are some Calvinists and French refugees,

besides papists, who have the cathedral church. There are also a great number of Jews, who live in a quarter by themselves, which is always shut up at night, to prevent disorders. This town is one of the most trading places in Europe, and there are two great fairs here held every year. It is seated in a very fertile plain, upon the river Main, which divides it in two, 15 miles N. E. of Mentz, 45 N. of Heidelberg, 32 N. E. of Worms, 75 S. E. of Cologne, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 49. 55.

FRANCFORT on the ODER, a rich and handsome town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for its three great fairs, and for its university, which is always provided with learned professors. It is 45 miles E. of Berlin, 30 N. E. of Wittemberg, and 80 S. of Stettin. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 52. 20.

FRANCHE COMTE, or the county of Burgundy, a considerable province of France, bounded on the N. by Lorraine, on the E. by Montbelliard and Switzerland, on the W. by Baligny, Burgundy, and Brasse, and on the S. by Bresse. It is about 125 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It is watered by the rivers Sone, Lougnon, Doux, Louvre, and Dain. It was conquered by France in 1674, and was ceded to it by the treaty of Nimwegen in 1678. Befanzon is the capital town.

FRANCHEMONT, a town of Germany in the bishoprick of Liege, 13 miles S. E. of Liege. Lon. 23. 23. lat. 50. 30.

FRANCOLINI, a place of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, which formerly had a strong fortress, but at present only a village. It is seated on one of the branches of the river Po. It was here that John Eugene of Savoy passed that river in 1706, in his memorable march to relieve Turin. It is 6 mile N. of Ferrara. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 44. 48.

FRANCONIA, a country or circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the E. by Swabia, on the S. by the Upper Palatinate, and on the W. by the Lower Palatinate; being about 88 miles from N. to S. and 95 from E. to W. The middle is very fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The ecclesiasticks are rich and powerful, and consequently the people must be poor.

and it is certain a great number of beggars come from thence. It is composed of a great many districts, of which the bishopricks of Bamberg, Witzberg, Aichst, and the Demaine of the Grand Teutonic Order, are the principal. The greatest part of the people are Protestants, but there are many Papists and Calvinists. There are also Jews, who have their synagogues. The Franks came from this province who conquered France, and gave their name to that kingdom.

FRANKER, or FRANKER, a handsome and strong town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, with a castle and an university. The publick buildings and the palaces are magnificent. It is 9 miles W. of Leuarden, and 15 N. of Slooten. Lon. 23. 8. lat. 53. 12.

• **FRANFIELD**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on June 24, for pedlars ware.

FRANKENDAL, a strong town of Germany, in the dominions of the Elector-palatine. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1623, by the Swedes in 1632, and was burnt by the French in 1688, who demolished the fortifications; but it has now recovered itself a little. It is seated near the Rhine, 12 miles N. W. of Heidelberg, 12 N. by W. of Spire, and 5 S. of Worms. Lon. 26. 4. lat. 49. 28.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and dutchy of Zuebruggen, 12 miles N. W. of Landau. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 49. 20.

FRASCATI, a handsome town of Italy, seated near the same spot as the Tusculum of M. T. Cicero, with a bishop's see. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces and delightful gardens. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Rome, and 10 S. W. of Palestrina. Lon. 30. 18. lat. 41. 43.

• **FRAUENFART**, a town of Silesia, on the frontiers of Poland, remarkable for a battle the Swedes gained here over the Saxons, in 1706. It is 70 miles N. W. of Breslaw, and 20 N. W. of Glogaw. Lon. 33. 25. lat. 51. 45.

• **FRAUENFELD**, a town of Swisserland, and capital of the Thorgow. Here is a church for the Papists, and another for the Protestants. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Murg. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 47. 40.

• **FREIBURG**, a large, rich, strong, and fine town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being

the burying-place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is a delightful place to live in, and is seated on the river Mulda, 57 miles S. E. of Leipzick, and 15 S. W. of Dresden. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 51. 2.

* **FREIBENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the dutchy and circle of Westphalia, 50 miles W. of Cassel. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 51. 10.

FREDERICA, a town of N. America, in Georgia, seated in the mouth of the river Altamaha, lately built and fortified by general Oglethorpe. The island it stands on is called St. Simons, and is about 13 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. Lon. 266. 0. lat. 31. 0.

FREDERICKSBURG, a castle and palace of the king of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand. It was taken and pillaged by the Swedes in 1659. It is 15 miles N. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 30. 8. lat. 55. 50.

FREDERICKSBURG, a fort and colony of Brandenburg, on the gold-coast of Guinea, in Africa, near Cape Three-points, and about 75 miles from Cape Coast. It is subject to Denmark. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 4. 30.

FREDERICKS-HALL, or FREDERICKSTADT, a strong town of Norway, in the prefecture of Agerhuys, where Charles XII. king of Sweden was killed by a musket-ball, in 1718, when he was besieging this town. It is seated on the coast of the Catagate, 25 miles S. E. of Anslow, and 35 S. E. of Agerhuys. Lon. 28. 20. lat. 59. 2.

FREDERICKS-ODE, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, taken by the Swedes in 1657, but now subject to Denmark. It is seated near the sea, 30 miles S. of Arhus, 20 N. E. of Colding, and 50 N. of Sleswick. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 55. 42.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, built in 1621. It is seated on the river Eyder, 8 miles N. E. of Toningen, and 17 S. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 26. 58. lat. 54. 32.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Norway, in the province of Agerhuys, seated on a bay of the sea, called Schaggerrack, near the frontiers of Sweden, 60 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 29. 1. lat. 59. 12.

FREIBENZEN, a handsome and considerable town of Germany, capital of a bishoprick of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria, and subject to the bishop. It is seated on a mountain near the river Iler, 20 miles N. of Unich, 20 S. E. of Land-

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FREJUS, an ancient town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It had formerly a harbour, which is now cheaked up. It is seated near the sea, on the river Argens, in a morass, that renders the air unhealthy, 40 miles N. E. of Toulon, and 30 S. W. of Nice. Lon. 24. 28. lat. 44. 25.

* **FRESHFORD**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on September 16, for cheese.

* **FRETtingham**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on the first Monday in April, for petty chapmen.

* **FREUDENSTADT**, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the Black Forest, built in 1600, to defend the passage in and out of this forest. It is 15 miles S. W. of Tubingen, and 22 S. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 26. 2. lat. 48. 25.

* **FREWES**, a village of Cornwall, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday and September 20, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* **FREYSTADT**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a strong castle. It has been almost burnt down by the Turks, and is seated on the river Wag, over against Leopoldstadt. Lon. 36. 30. lat. 48. 50.

FREYSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Teschin, 16 miles E. of Tro-paw. Lon. 35. 30. lat. 50. 0.

* **FRIAS**, a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a mountain near the river Ebro, 35 miles N. W. of Burgos. Lon. 14. 8. lat. 42. 50.

FRIEBERG, a large town of Germany, and capital of Brisgaw. It is remarkable for the tower-steeple of the great church, which, except that of Strasburg, is the finest in Germany, and for its university. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It has been several times taken and re-taken, particularly by the French in 1744, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Triser, 10 miles E. of Brisach, 22 N. E. of Basle, and 30 S. of Strasburg. Lon. 25. 32. lat. 48. 4.

FRIEBERG, a town of Swisserland, and capital of the canton of the same name. The publick buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome, and the inhabitants are Papists. It is governed in spirituals by the bishop of Laufane, who resides there, and in temporals by a

council, over which an Avoyer presides. Its situation is very extraordinary, for only the western side is near plain ground, and all the rest is built among rocks and hills. The streets are clean and large, and it is divided into four parts, the town, the city, the oland or meadow, and the hospital. In 1737 the powder-magazine, which contained 750 tons of gun-powder, was set on fire by lightning, which did considerable damage. It is seated on the river Save, 17 miles S. W. of Bern, 30 N. E. of Lawfan, 35 W. of Soleure, and 75 S. W. of Zurich. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 46. 50.

* **FRIEBURG**, the canton of, and one of the 13 republicks of Swisserland. It is surrounded on all sides by the canton of Bern, and the land is fruitful in corn, fruits, and pastures. It is said they can send 18,000 men into the field.

* **FRIEBURG**, the hermitage of, is a celebrated hermitage of Swisserland, three miles from Friburg. It is cut in a rock, and contains a church and steeple, a vestry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each side two pair of stairs, and a cellar. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high. But the most wonderful thing of all is the steeple, which is 70 feet high above the rock. The chimney of the kitchen is also very surprising, for the passage up it is 90 feet in height. It is almost inconceivable how one man, with his servant, could perform so difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it.

FRIESENTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see. It is near the river Tripalto, 20 miles S. E. of Benevento, and 35 N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 32. 48. lat. 40. 59.

* **FRIEBERG**, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, much more considerable formerly than it is at present, though it is an imperial town, and governed by its own magistrates. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles N. E. of Francfort, and 12 S. of Gießen. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 50. 14.

* **FRIEBERG**, the name of two small towns in Silesia, the one in the dutchy of Javer, and the other in the dutchy of Schweidnitz. This last is remarkable for a battle gained there by the king of Prussia over the Austrians in June 1745.

FRIEBERG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a castle, taken and plundered by the Swedes in 1632. It is 35 miles

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- miles N. W. of Munich, and S. N. E. of Ciburg. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 48. 25.
- FRIDBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 9 miles S. W. of Dresden, and subject to the elector of Saxony. Lon. 30. 10. lat. 50. 55.
- FRIDBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Thuringia, seated on the river Unstrue, 50 miles W. of Leipfick. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 51. 20.
- * **FRIDING**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Danube, 8 miles S. E. of Tubingen, and 30 N. of Constance. Lon. 26. 36. lat. 47. 50.
- FRIDLAND**, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silesia, 55 miles E. of Dresden, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 32. 40. lat. 52. 5.
- FRIDLENGEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Imperialists and French, wherein the former were beaten. It is 3 miles E. of the Rhine, and 4 N. of Basle. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 49. 43.
- FRIEDBURG**, a town of Germany, in the landgrave of Hesse, which is imperial, and governed by its own magistrats. It is 16 miles N. of Francfort, Lon. 26. 5. lat. 50. 20.
- FRIESACH**, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and in the archbishopsrick of Saltzburg, with a strong castle, built on a mountain. It is seated in a pleasant, fertile country, 40 miles from Saltzburg. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 47. 10.
- FRIESLAND**, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the N. by the sea, on the W. by the Zueder Zee, on the S. by the fame and the lordship of Overissel, which also, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. It is divided into 4 parts, Oftergow, Westergow, Sevenwalden, and the isles. Leewardin is the principal town.
- FRIESLAND, EAST.** See EMBDEN.
- * **FRING**, a village in Norfolk, a little to the W. of Burnham, with two fairs, on May 10 and September 30, for horses.
- FRIKWALT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margravate of Brandenburg, seated on the W. side of the river Oder, and subject to Prussia. It is 30 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lon. 32. 10. lat. 52. 42.
- FRO, CAFF**, a promontory of Brazil, in S. America, and in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 333. 0. lat. S. 23. 30.
- FRISSAR**, a bay of the Baltick Sea, at the

- mouth of the river Vistula, on the coast of Prussia, in Poland.
- FRITZLAR**, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 20 miles S. W. of Cassel, seated on a fruitful hill. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 51. 5.
- FRIULI**, a considerable province of Italy, bounded on the N. by Carinthia, on the S. by the Gulph of Venice, on the E. by the county of Goritz and the Gulph of Triest, and on the W. by the Marca or Marche of Trevisana, the Feltrino, and the Bellanese. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs partly to the Venetians, and partly to the house of Austria. Udino is the capital town.
- FROBISHER'S STRAITS**, lie a little to the northward of Cape Farewell and West Greenland, and were discovered by sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 330. 0. lat. 63. 0.
- FROBINGHAM**, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on July 10, and October 2, for toys and pedlars ware. It is 36 miles E. of York, and 172 N. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 53. 55.
- FRODSHAM**, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 2 fairs, on May 4, and August 21, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated near the great river Mersey, by Frodsam hills, the highest in the countrey. It consists of one long street, and at the W. end of it there is a castle. It is 11 miles N. E. of Chester, 28 W. S. W. of Manchester, and 162 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 53. 20.
- * **FROGATHEATH**, a village in Surry, with one fair, on July 16, for pedlars ware.
- FROME**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 4 fairs, on February 24, and July 22, for cattle and cheefe; on September 14 for cheefe, and on November 25 for cattle and cheefe. It is seated on the river Frome, over which there is a bridge, and is well inhabited, by clothiers. It is 12 miles S. of Bath, and 99 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 51. 20.
- * **FRONSAC**, a town of France, in Guienne, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 22 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 22. lat. 46. 0.
- FRONTEIRA**, a town of Portugal, in Alenteio, famous for a battle that the Portuguese gained here over the French in 1663. It is 10 miles N. E. of Estremes,

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20 S. W. of Portalagra, and 32 E. of Libon. Lon. 10. 52. lat. 38. 56.

FRONTIGNAC, or **FRONTIGNIAN**, a town of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for its excellent Muscadine wines, its jar-raisons, and its handsome town-houfe. This wine is called by the English Frontigniac. It is feated on the lake Maguleone, 15 miles N. E. of Agde, and 17 S. W. of Montpellier. Lon. 21. 24. lat. 43. 48.

FRONTENAC, a lake and fort of N. America. See **FORT DE CATAROCOY**, and **ONTARIO**.

FUIDENTALL, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the dutchy of Trepaw. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741 and 1744, to whom it is now subject.

FUEGO, or **FOGO**, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in the Atlantick Ocean. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be one single mountain, at sea, though on the sides there are deep valleys. There is a vulcano at the top of it, which burns continually, and may be seen a great way off at sea. It vomits a great deal of fire and smoke, and throws out huge pieces of rock to a vast height; and sometimes there are torrents of brimstone run down the sides. The Portugueze, who first inhabited it, brought negro-slaves with them, and a flock of cows, horses, and hogs; but the chief inhabitants now are blacks, of the Romish religion. It is 30 miles W. of Cape de Verd, and 100 W. of St. Jago. Lon. 353. 12. lat. 15. 20.

FUENTE DUEGNA, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, feated on the river Tajo, 35 miles S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 40. 12.

* **FUFSEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the bishop of Augsburg, with an ancient castle. It is feated on the river Lech, 40 miles S. E. of Augsburg. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 57. 45.

FULDE, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the Buchow, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is primate of the abbeys of the empire, perpetual chancellor of the Emperor, and sovereign of a small territory lying between Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is feated on the river Fulde, 55 miles S. of Cassel, 35 N. of Wirtzburg, 37 S. E. of Marpurg, and 58 N. E. of Francfort. Lon. 27. 28. lat. 50. 40.

* **FULHAM**, a village of Middlesex, 5 miles

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W. of London, feated on the river Thames, over which there is a handsome wooden bridge, that leads to Putney, in Surrey. It is a pleasant village, with a great many handsome houfes.

FULIGNO. See **FOLIGNI**.

FUNCHAL, a town of Madeira, in an island of the Atlantick Ocean, over against the coast of Morocco, with a bishop's see, a dangerous harbour, and several forts. It is large, strong, handsome, and populous, with fine churches. The principal trade consists in sweetmeats and wines. It belongs to the Portugueze, and is feated in a fertile valley, at the foot of a mountain, from whence several streams proceed. Lon. 3. 5. lat. 31. 30.

FUNDY-BAY, feated between New-England and Acadia, or New-Scotland, in which there is an excellent fishery.

FUNEN, or **FIONIA**, a considerable island in Denmark, feated on the Baltick-Sea, and separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Lesser-Belt, and from the island of Zealand by another, called the Great-Belt. It is fertile in wheat and barley, and abounds in cattle, horses, game of all sorts, and fish. Odensee is the capital town. Lon. from 27. 26. to 28. 40. lat. from 55. 6. to 55. 50.

FURNES, a strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, and in Flanders. The United provinces had a garrison here till 1744, when it was taken by the French; it is feated near the sea, on a canal which runs from Bruges to Dunkirk, 5 miles S. W. of Newport, 8 N. W. of Dixmude, and 12 E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 20. 20. lat. 51. 4.

FURSTENBURG, the county of a sovereign state of Germany, in Suabia, with a castle of the same name, feated on a mountain, near the river Danube. It is bounded by the dutchy of Wirtemberg, the county of Hohenberg, and other territories of the house of Austria, by the Brisgaw, the Black-Forest, the lake, and the bishoprick of Constance. Lon. of the castle, 26. 5. lat. 47. 50.

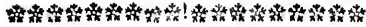
FURSTENFELD, a town of Germany, in Lower-Stiria, with a castle, on the river Aufnitz, 30 miles N. E. of Gratz, 30 N. W. of Lauiska, and 50 S. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 47. 35.

* **FURSTENWALD**, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, feated on the river Spree, 20 miles W. of Francfort on the Oder. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631. Lon. 52. 3. lat. 52. 25.

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• **FURT**, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, in the territory of Straubing; it is seated on the river Cam, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and was taken by the Swedes in 1641.



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GABARET, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of Gaberland. It is seated on the river Gelisse, 22 miles W. of Condom. Lon. 17. 36. lat. 43. 59.

GABIAN, a village of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Bessiers, famous for its mineral waters. Near it is a rock, out of which proceeds black petroleum, good in several distempers; likewise on a mountain, not far from the spring, there are found small red transparent stones, in the form of a cylinder, and pointed like a diamond.

GABIN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa, 15 miles S. E. of Plofco, and 40 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 38. 10. lat. 52. 18.

• **GAGO**, an inland country of Africa, in Negroiland, which carries on a great trade in slaves, for they make no scruple of selling their wives and children. It abounds in corn and flesh, but there is scarce any wine, trees, or fruits. There is a great quantity of European goods brought here by caravans from Barbary, and sold at a prodigious price; but salt is the dearest commodity that is brought. There are nothing but villages throughout the kingdom, whose inhabitants are clothed with skins in the rainy season, but at other times go stark naked. The largest village is called Gago, where the King resides, the houses of which are nothing but poor huts. It is 400 miles S. of Tombuto. Lon. 25. 6. lat. 15. 10.

GAIETA, an ancient, handsome, and strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a fort, a citadel, a harbour, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707, by storm, and by the Spaniards in 1734. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the sea, 50 miles N. W. of Capua, 37 N. W. of Naples, and 70 S. W. of Rome. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 41. 30.

GAILAC, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the Albigois, remarkable for its Benedictine abbey, and its

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trade in wines. It is seated on the river Tarn, 12 miles S. W. of Albi, and 15 N. W. of Lavour. Lon. 19. 30. lat. 43. 50.

* **GAILLON**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Evreux, remarkable for its magnificent palace, belonging to the archbishop of Rouen, and for its handsome chartreuse, which is about three quarters of a mile from it. It is delightfully seated a mile and a half from the river Seine, 5 from Andilly, and 22 from Rouen.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, on Easter-Tuesday and October 20, for cattle, sheep, and all sorts of shop-goods. It is seated on the river Trent, near the sea, and is a large well built town, with a pretty good trade. It is 17 miles N. W. of Lincoln, and 137 N. by W. of London. It has the title of an earldom. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 53. 26.

* **GALAEZ**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, seated near the Danube, between the mouths of the rivers Pruth and Seret.

* **GALASSO**, a small river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Otranto; it rises in the opening near Oria, and falls into the gulph of Tarento, near the city of that name.

GALATA, the principal suburb of Constantinople, a city of Turkey in Europe. It is seated opposite to the Seraglio, on the other side of the harbour. It is inhabited by Christians of all sorts, as well as Jews, who exercise their religion publicly, and where wine is sold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itself. The houses are much better built than those of Constantinople, and there are 5 Roman Catholick convents here.

GALATIA, anciently a province of Lesser Asia, now called Amasia, in Natolia.

GALFALLY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 23 miles S. E. of Limerick. Lon. 9. 15. lat. 52. 15.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by the ocean, on the S. by Portugal, and on the E. by Asturias and the kingdom of Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but, in other places, it is cold and moist. It is but thin of people, and the produce is wine, flax, and citrons; here are also good pastures, copper, and lead; the forests yield wood for building of ships. S. Jago di Compostella is the capital town.

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GALICIA, now called also **GUADALAJARA**, a country of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded on the E. by Old Mexico, on the N. by the New, and on the W. by the S. Sea. The air is temperate, and there is abundance of corn and pulse; here are also mines of silver and copper. The native Americans are fond of dancing to the highest degree, and paint their bodies, adorning themselves with feathers.

GALILEE, anciently a province of Judea, but now of Turkey in Asia. The bounds are not now certainly known, nor yet the places where many of the towns stood.

GALISTIO, a small town of Spain, in Estramadura, near the city of Coria. Here the duke of Berwick opposed the march of the confederate army to Placentia, in April 1706, who shamefully run away at the approach of the latter. It is 17 miles N. W. of Placentia. Lon. 29. 21. lat. 39. 42.

GALL, ST. a considerable town in Switzerland, and in the Upper Thurgow, with a rich and celebrated abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. This place has for some time been a republick, in alliance with the cantons. It is not very large, but is well built, neat, populous, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture; inasmuch that it is said that they annually make 40,000 pieces of linen, of 200 ells each, which renders it one of the richest towns in Switzerland. The inhabitants are protestants, for which reason there is often great contests between them and the abbey, about religious affairs. It is seated in a narrow, barren valley, between two mountains, and upon two small streams. 37 miles N. E. of Zurich, 5 W. of the lake Constance, 120 N. E. of Bern, and 62 N. E. of Lucern. Lon. 47. 40. lat. 47. 38.

* **GALLA**, a considerable fort in the island of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch, who drove the Portuguese thence in 1640. Some call it Punta-de-Gallo. Lon. 97. 0. lat. 6. 30.

GALLAPAGOS ISLANDS, the name of several islands in the South-Sea, lying on both sides the equator, discovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; for the Spaniards only call there for fresh water and provisions, when they sail from America to Asia. Here are a great number of birds and excellent tortoises,

* **GALLI**, a people of Africa, in Abyssinia, great enemies to the Abyssinians, from whom they have taken several provinces. They are a wild cruel people, and live chiefly on the flocks and herds, and by robbing. They are circumcised, have as many wives as they please, and are continually roving from one place to another.

GALLIPOLI, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Otranto, with a bishop's see, a fort, and a harbour. It is seated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and which is joined to the firm land by a bridge. It is 27 miles W. of Otranto, and 45 S. E. of Taranto. Lon. 35. 45. lat. 40. 20.

GALLIPOLI, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Romania, seated at the mouth of the sea of Marmora, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, besides a great number of Jews. The Bazar, or Bezestein, the place where merchandizes are sold, is a handsome structure, with domes covered with lead. It is an open place, and has no other defence than a forry square castle. The houses of the Greeks and Jews have doors, not above two feet and a half high, to prevent the Turks riding into their houses. It is 40 miles S. W. of Rodiste, and 100 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 44. 34. lat. 40. 30.

GALLO, an island of the S. Sea, near the sea-coast of Peru, in S. America, which was the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru; it is also the place where the Buccaneers used to come for wood and water, and to refit their vessels, when they were in these parts. Lon. 227. 35. lat. 2. 30.

GALLOWAY, or GALLOWAY, is a county of Scotland, about 170 miles in length, from E. to W. and 100 in breadth, from N. to S. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the sea; on the N. by Carrick and Kyle; and on the S. by Nithsdale. It contains several rivers, and a great number of lakes from half a mile to two miles in length.

* **GALWAY, or GALLOWAY**, a county of Ireland, which is 82 miles in length, and 42 in breadth; bounded by the counties of Clare, Tipperary, King's-County, Roscommon, and the sea. The river Shannon washes the frontiers of the E. and

and S. E. and forms a lake several miles in length. There is another great lake, called Corbes, or Carrib, which is near 20 miles long, and 5 broad. It contains 15,420 houses, and 136 parishes, 17 baronies, 13 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Galway, 2 for Athunry, and 2 for Tuani. The capital town is of the same name.

GALWAY, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and province of Connaught, of which it is the capital. It is surrounded with strong walls, with large strait streets, and the houses are generally well built with stone. It has a good trade into foreign parts, on account of its harbour, which is defended by a fort. It is seated on the bay of Galway on the Western Ocean, 30 miles W. of Athlone, 37 N. of Limerick, and 100 W. of Dublin. Lon. S. 23. lat. 53. 12.

* **GAMACHES**, a town of France, on the confines of Normandy and Picardy, with the title of a marquissate, and it has a handsome castle, and a collegiate church. It is seated on the river Bresle, and is partly in the diocese of Rouen, and partly in that of Amiens.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, in Negroland, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Some of the English factors affirm, that it is navigable for sloops above 600 miles. However, it is certain, that if vessels were sent up it soon after the rainy season, when the channel is full of water, they might go a great deal farther, and make new discoveries. The English have a large factory on James-Island, which lies 20 miles up the river, and almost in the middle of it, three miles from the nearest shore. This island is about a mile in circumference, and there is a fort built, mounted with cannon, with a small garrison to defend it. Besides this, there are small factories at several places, a great way up the river; and they trade with the natives for gold, elephants-teeth, bees-wax, and slaves. They had found out a way to purchase gum-senega; but since the taking of Senegal, the gum-trade is entirely in possession of the English, and it is greatly hoped care will be taken to preserve it. There are several countries and people about this river, which will be mentioned in their proper places. It overflows annually like the Nile, at the same time, and for the same reasons, namely, the

heavy and constant rains that fall at the same time of the year up the country.

* **GANARA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, though some call it Guangara. Besides this, there are nothing but small villages, tho' the country is very populous. It lies very far to the E. and almost borders upon Abyssinia; and travellers affirm, that there is a good deal of gold in the South parts. The roads are unpassable for camels; and therefore their commodities are carried on men's shoulders.

* **GANDERSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Brunfwick-Wolfembutte, with a celebrated nunnery. It is 17 miles S. W. of Goslar. Lon. 27. 46. lat. 51. 48.

GANDIA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a dutchy, and a small university. It is seated near the sea, 55 miles N. of Alicante, and 32 S. E. of Valencia. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 39. 6.

* **GANDICOT**, a strong town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Carnate, with a famous pagod, or heathen temple, where in there are several idols of gold and silver.

GANGEA, or **GANDJA**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Georgia, capital of a province of the same name. It is one of the best towns of Persia, and is seated on a pleasant plain, about 80 miles in length. The great number of rivers that meet there, and which the inhabitants make use of to water their gardens, take up a good part of the town, and render the soil about it exceeding fertile. The houses are built among a great number of groves and thickets of lovely trees, and the Bazars, or market-places, are as magnificent as any in the East. There is a particular quarter assigned for every sort of commodity. It is always crowded by a great number of foreigners, who come there to trade. It is 115 miles N. E. of Erivan, and 105 S. by E. of Teflis. Lon. 65. 10. Lon. 41. 32.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of Asia, in India. It has its source in the mountains, which border on little Tibet, in 96 degrees of longitude, and 35 45 of latitude. It crosses several kingdoms, running from N. to S. and falls into the bay of Bengal, by several mouths.

The waters are lowest in April and May, and highest before the end of September. It overflows yearly like the Nile; and renders the kingdom of Bengal as fruitful as that of the Delta in Egypt. The people in these parts have the water of this river in high veneration; and it is visited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of India. The English have several settlements on this river, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. The greatest happiness that many of the Indians wish for is to dye in this river.

GANI, or **COOLUR**, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Gokonda, in which is a rich diamond mine. It is 100 miles E. of Bagnagar, and is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 69. 35. lat. 36. 0.

GADGA, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the eastern extremity of Negroland. It is bounded on the E. by Nubia; on the N. by Tagua; on the W. by Gagara; and on the S. by Bourmo. It is about 500 miles in length, and as many in breadth. The inhabitants are little better than brutes, especially those that dwell in the mountains; and they always go naked. The houses are nothing but pitiful huts; but they have plenty of cattle. Between this kingdom and the river Nile there is a desert, which reaches as far N. as the frontiers of Egypt. Religion they have little or none, nor yet any towns.

GAP, an ancient town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Gapennois, with a bishop's see. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1692, who burnt a great part of it, and rendered it less considerable than it was before. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 27 miles N. of Sisteron, 20 W. of Embrun, and 50 S. by E. of Grenoble. Lon. 23. 44. lat. 44. 35.

GARACK, a considerable isle of Asia, in the gulph of Persia, remarkable for the fine pearls which have been fished up on its coasts. Lon. 67. 15. lat. 28. 45.

GARAUF, a promontory of France, in Provence, not far from Antibes, which runs pretty far into the sea, and forms the bay of Cannes.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Venetie. It is seated at the end of a great lake of the same name, which is 30 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is 17 miles N. W. of Verona. Lon. 28. 16. lat. 45. 35.

GARDE, an ancient bridge of France, in

Lower Languedoc, built by the Romans. It is over the river Gardon; 12 miles from Nismes, and 5 from Uzès. It is built with free-stone, of a surprizing magnitude, and has three rows of arches one above another. The lower row has 35 arches, and is 500 paces in length.

GARDELEHEN, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer. It is seated on the river Belse, 22 miles N. by W. of Magdeburg, and 55 N. E. of Brunsvick. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 52. 42.

GAREB, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Suz, remarkable for its sugar mills.

GARET, a province of the kingdom of Fez, in Barbary. It is a mountainous country, but has good iron mines, and is well peopled, except towards the S. which is desert, and without water. The principal town is Mellila.

GARGANO, or **ST. ANGELO**, a promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Capitanata. There is one of the eldest and most celebrated convents built thereon in this kingdom, except that on Mount Cassino.

GAPGRAVE, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, not far from Ripley, with one fair in December 11, for horned cattle and toys.

GARNERS-STREET, a village in Suffex, with one fair on August 5, for pedlars ware.

GARONNE, a large river of France, which has its source in Catalonia, and in the Pyrenean mountains. It washes part of Gascony, Upper Languedoc, and all Guienne; but having received the Dordogne, it assumes the name of Gironde, under which it falls into the sea of Gascony. It passes by St. Bertrand, Rieux, Toulouse, Verdun, Agen, Bourdeaux, and several less considerable places.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and in the province of Ulster, 10 miles S. of Bally Shannon. Lon. 9. 15. lat. 54. 16.

GARSTRANG, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursdays; and three fairs, on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle; on July 21, and December 3, for horned cattle, wool, and cloth. It is seated on the river Wyre, and is a good thoroughfare to Lancaster, from which it is 10 miles N. and 22 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 27. lat. 53. 30.

* **GARTZ**,

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- * **GARTH**, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the confines of the Marche of Brandenburg, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 34. 45. lat. 53. 13.
- GASCONY**, a large province of France, and part of the general government of Guienne. It is bounded on the N. by Guienne; on the W. by Languedoc and the county of Foix; on the S. by the Pyrenees, which separate it from Spain; and on the W. by the sea of Gascony. It comprehends Landes, Chalosse, Turfan, Marfan, the territory of Albret, the Basques, Bearn, Bigorre, Comminges, Armagnac, Conserans, Condomois, and part of Bazadois, and of Bourdalois. The Gascons are said to have quick parts; but they are given to boast of their valour, which has occasioned the name of Gasconade to be given to all bragging stories. The Gascons, who inhabit the districts near the Pyrenees, are originally of Spain.
- * **GASPESIA**, a province of N. America; bounded on the N. by the mountains of Notre Dame; on the N. and E. by the gulph of St. Lawrence; on the S. by Nova Scotia; and on the W. by Canada. It is inhabited by savages, who are well-made, robust, active, and nimble. They live constantly in the fields, and rove from one place to another in search of game, for they live by hunting and fishing. They daub their faces with black and red, and some of them pierce the gristle between their nostrils, and hang beads therein. They worship the sun, and are much addicted to drunkenness; but they are not so covetous as the rest of the native Americans.
- GASSENHOVEN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 4 miles E. of Tirlemont, and 15 E. of Louvaine. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 50. 55.
- * **GASTINOIS**, a province of France, about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It abounds in pastures, forests, and excellent fasson.
- GATY**, a long chain of mountains in Asia, in the peninsula, on this side the Ganges, which it divides throughout its length into two unequal parts. But the most remarkable thing is, that on the side of the coast of Malabar the winter begins about the end of June, with a S. W. wind; and at the same time on the other side upon Coromandel coast, they enjoy a pleasant spring, and the finest season in the year.
- * **GAYTOR**, a town of Surrey, which was

- formerly very large, but is now reduced to a village, and has neither market nor fair. However, it sends two members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. of London. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 51. 18.
- GAVARDO**, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, seated on the river Weife, about 7 miles W. of the lake Di Garda, and subject to Venice. The Imperialists retired to this place after their defeat at Garfinado, in April 1705. Lon. 29. 20. lat. 45. 28.
- * **GAUDENS**, a very populous town of France, and capital of the Neboufan. It is seated on the river Garonne, 5 miles N. E. of St. Bertrand. Lon. 18. 36. lat. 43. 8.
- GAVEREN**, or **WAVFREN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders. It is seated on the eastern bank of the river Scheld, 8 miles S. E. of Ghent, and 5 N. E. of Oudenard. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 51. 0.
- * **GAVI**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, standing on the river Lemo, towards the confines of Monterrat. It is very strongly seated; but the fortifications are not kept in repair. It is 15 miles N. of Genoa, and 12 E. S. E. of Alesandrino. Lon. 26. 32. lat. 44. 37.
- GAUL**, a country of Europe, which was formerly very famous. It is bounded by Germany and Italy on the E. the German Ocean and the British Channel on the N. the Western Ocean on the W. and the Mediterranean on the S. It was separated from Italy by the Alps, and from Spain by the Pyrenees. It was not a particular monarchy, but was possessed by a great number of people, independent of each other.
- GAUR**, a territory in the province of Chorassan, in Persia, and on the confines of India.
- GAURES**, or **GUEBRES**, a people of Asia, in Persia, and in the E. Indies, who are the remains of the ancient Perses, or Persians, who are noted for their worshipping of fire and the sun; for they say God is light. They pretend to have a fire which has never been extinguished for 4000 years. They make tilling the land an act of religion, and look upon it as the most agreeable to God. They affirm Zoroaster to be the founder of their worship; and they believe two principles, the one good and the other bad. They are a mild innocent sort of people; and have been very patient under persecutions. They live under the conduct and direction of their elders and priests; and look upon Alexander the Great and Ma-

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homet as two wicked men. They marry none but of their own religion; and are allowed but one wife, unless the first proves barren: however, they don't trouble their heads how near a-kin their wives are. The employment of their priests is to take care of the sacred fire, which they say was first lighted by their great prophet Zoroaster, whose return they daily expect. They never bury their dead, but expose them in the open air, in places surrounded with high walls, to be devoured by birds of prey.

* **GAYWOOD**, a village in Norfolk, a mile E. of King's Lynn, with one fair, kept in the village itself, on June 11, for horses; and another, held at the custom-house quay of Lynn, on October 6, for cheese.

* **GAZA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Palestine, about 3 miles from the sea, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is at present very small; but we may judge by the ruins that it was formerly a considerable place. There is a castle near it, where a bashaw resides. It is 50 miles S. W. of Jerusalem. Lon. 52. 50. lat. 31. 28.

* **GEARON**, or **JARON**, a small town of Asia, in Persia, and in Paristan, between Shiras and Bandar-Congo; in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. Lon. 72. 32. lat. 28. 25.

GEET, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rising in the S. E. part of Brabant, runs N. near the confines of Liege, and passes by Lande and Leaw, falls into the Demer a little below Halen.

* **GEKENRACH**, a small, free, and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Mordensaw, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Kinzia, 15 miles S. E. of Straßburg, and 25 N. of Eriburg. Lon. 25. 41. lat. 41. 25.

* **GRILLDORFF**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, seated near the river Kocher, with a castle that belongs to the Lords of Limpurg.

* **GEISENGEN**, a handsome imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, 17 miles N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 37. lat. 48. 58.

GEIDERLAND. See **GUELDERLAND**.

GEIDRES. See **GUELDRES**.

GEIHAUSEN, a small imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, under the protection of the elector palatine, with a castle. It is governed by its own magistrates, and is seated on the river Kint-

zig, 25 miles E. of Hanau, and 20 N. of Aschaffenburg. Lon. 26. 48. lat. 50. 20.

* **GEMAAGEDID**, a strong town of Africa; near the kingdom of Morocco, seated on a high mountain, with a chief of its own, and a great number of inhabitants.

GEMBOLOURS, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with a handsome ancient abbey. Don John of Austria gained a battle over the Dutch in 1578. It is seated on the river Orne, in the diocese of Namur, 17 miles S. of Louvain, 10 miles N. W. of Namur, and 22 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 50 to 32.

* **GEMINIANS ST.** a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Florentino, seated on a mountain, wherein there is a mine of vitriol. It contains a great many magnificent houses.

GEMMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles W. of Hailbron, and 30 E. of Phillippsburg. Lon. 28. 38. lat. 49. 41.

* **GEMUYN**, a handsome town of Germany, in Upper Austria, considerable for its salt-works. It is seated on the river Draun, to the N. of a lake of the same name. Lon. 31. 4. lat. 47. 45.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wirtzburg. It was taken by the duke of Sax-Weimar, in 1643. It is seated on the river Main. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 50. 3.

GEMUND, an imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. It has a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are sent to distant countries. It is seated on the river Reims, 27 miles E. of Stutgard, and 20 N. by E. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 48. 40.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Juliers, seated on the river Roer, 25 miles E. of Cologne. Lon. 25. 53. lat. 50. 34.

* **GENAP**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Dyle, 15 miles S. E. of Brussels, and 10 N. W. of Gemblours. Lon. 22. 4. lat. 40. 36.

* **GENEHOA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland. It is by some called Gheneoa; but the natives themselves call it Genni; and the Europeans Ghinea. It is bounded by Gualata on the N. by Tombuto on the E. by the river Senegal on the S. and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean. Between Gualata and this country there is a desert, 50 miles broad;

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and the river Senegal, on the side of which it lies, was by ancient authors called the Niger. It is about 500 miles in length, and extends to above 150 miles on the above river. It is very fruitful in rice, fish, and cattle; and they drive a trade with the Barbary merchants, who come in large caravans from that country. There is neither town nor castle; but has one large village, inhabited by their principal people. Their houses are built like bells, pointed at the top with walls of clay, and roofs of reeds. When the river overflows in July, August, and September, the merchants of Tombou bring their wares hither in canoes. This is thought to be the country from whence the coast of Guinea derives its name; and of late it has undergone several revolutions. The principal village is said to be 120 miles below Tombou.

GENÈE, or GENÈRE, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, with a castle. It was taken by the Dutch in 1631, and by the French in 1672. It is now subject to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Neers, near the Maese, 2 miles S. W. of Cleves, 12 S. E. of Nimwegen, and 25 N. of Venlow. Lon. 23. 25. Lat. 51. 41.

GENÈVA, an ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republick of the same name, near the confines of France and Switzerland. It is a very ancient, and was well known in the time of the Romans. Julius Cæsar made use of it as a bulwark against the Helvetians. It is well built, rich, and strongly fortified. Here are always a great number of Ambassadors, who are travelling from France to Italy, or from Italy to France. It is divided by the river Rhone into two unequal parts, and which also forms an isle, full of fine houses, and here is an ancient structure, called the tower of Cæsar. The largest part is built on a hill, which descends by a gentle declivity, and lies to the S. of the river; the other part communicates with the island by two large wooden bridges. St. Peter's church is a new structure, built in the Gothic taste, and has three towers, the least of which is covered with tin plates. The arsenal is well furnished, and there is a strong garrison. The college, where there is a magnificent library, is well worth observation. In general it is a very agreeable place, and there is nothing omitted so render it delightful. The principal

riches of the inhabitants proceed from their manufactures, of which they have a great number; but the most considerable are, watches, cloths, and gold and silver lace. The revenues of the republick arise from the duty on merchandizes which are carried out of the city, and from a prodigious quantity of corn which the magistrats buy, and sell to the inhabitants. The sovereignty of this republick is lodged in the assembly of the citizens and burgher, but there are several bodies of the magistracy, who have each their proper province, and whose heads are chosen by the people. The great council consists of 200 persons, from among whom there are 25 counsellors chosen, of which 4 are Souders, who are heads of the republick, and chosen every year. They are jealous of their liberties, and are in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Zurich, and Soleure. It was formerly a free imperial city, and a bishop's see, but the bishop was expelled when they embraced Calvinism, in 1535. They will not allow playing at cards, or drinking at publick houses; but they allow their militia, play at bowls, and use other exercises on a Sunday. It is 70 miles N. E. of Lyons, 65 S. of Befanzon, 40 N. E. of Chambery, and 135 N. by W. of Turin. Lon. 23. 50. Lat. 46. 13.

GENÈVA, the Lake of. See **LEMAN**.

* **GENÈVESSE**, a district between France, Savoy, and Switzerland, which is extremely fertile, pleasant, and populous. Geneva is the capital town.

GENÈNEACK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 10 miles S. E. of Straßburg, and 20 N. of Kriburg. Lon. 25. 20. Lat. 48. 37.

* **GENÈVOUX LE ROYAL**, ST. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Chalons, remarkable for its excellent vines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Grone, 20 miles N. W. of Macon, and 17 S. W. of Chalons. Lon. 22. 8. Lat. 46. 20.

GENÈVE, a town of Savoy, seated on the river Gouier, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It is 12 miles W. of Chambery. Lon. 21. 6. Lat. 45. 27.

GENÈVA, a town of Italy, and capital of a republick of the same name. It is very ancient and large, being about 6 miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and is full of magnificent structures, such as churches and palaces, and particularly those of the Doge and of Do-

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ria, whence it has the name of Genoa the proud. It is very populous, and one of the most trading places in Italy. They reckon there is 70,000 inhabitants, of which 25,000 families are employ'd in making velvets, silks, and the like. It is an archbishop's see, has an academy, a great harbour, and lofty walls, fortified in such places where they are most likely to be attacked. There is a large aqueduct, which supplies a great number of fountains with water, in all parts of the city. The houses are well built, and are 5 or 6 stories high; and here are 17 churches, 17 convents, and 2 large hospitals. The government is aristocratic, because none but the nobility can have any share in it; these are of two sorts, the old and the new, from whence there are 80 persons chosen, who make the great council, in which their sovereignty resides. Besides these, there is a senate, composed of the Doge and 12 senators, who have the common administration of affairs. The Doge continues in his office but two years. The harbour is very considerable, and to preserve it they have built a mole of 260 paces in length, and 15 in breadth; they have raised it 15 feet above the level of the water, that it may the better shelter the ships, and break the force of the waves. Upon this mole there is a tower, with 260 steps to go up to the top, where in the night-time they place a great number of lanterns. The harbour may be shut up with a chain, which will hinder the going out or coming in of the vessels. It was bombard'd by the French in 1684, and submitted to the Hungarians in 1716, but a citizen being abused by an Austrian officer, the inhabitants rose and massacred part of the soldiers, and drove away the rest. It was besieged afterwards by the Austrians; but the French coming to the assistance of the town, they were obliged to raise the siege, in July 1747. The ordinary revenue of this republick is 200,000 L. a year, and there is a bank, which is partly supported by publick duties. They generally keep two or three years provision of corn, wine, and oil, in their magazines, which they sell to the people in scarce times. It is 70 miles S. of Milan, 62 S. E. of Turin, 65 S. W. of Paris, 112 N. W. of Florence, and 225 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 26. 32. lat. 44. 25.

GENOA, the territory of the republick of

comprehends the coast of Genoa, the island of Corsica, and the island of Capriva, on the coast of Tuscany; but it was formerly more considerable than it is at present. The coast of Genoa extends along the Mediterranean Sea, which is to the S. between Tuscany and the duchy of Massa; to the E. the county of Nice, the principality of Monaco, and the Appennine mountains to the W. and the duchies of Milan, Parma, and Monterrat to the N. It is about 130 miles in length, but not much above 20 miles in breadth. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are very mountainous, and barren in several places, having neither trees nor grats upon them.

GEORGE, ST. DEL MINA, a fort of Africa, on the gold-coast of Guinea, and the principal settlement the Dutch have in those parts. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1630, by the Dutch, who have kept it ever since. The fort or castle is the best upon the coast of Guinea, and is built square, with very high walls, having four good batteries. Here is room for a garrison of above 400 men, with convenient lodgings for officers. Under the castle is the town, called by the natives Oddena, which is very long, and pretty broad. The houses are built with stone, which is very extraordinary, for in all other places they are composed only of clay and wood. It was once very populous, but the inhabitants were destroyed by the small pox, so that it is greatly reduced, and they are become very poor. It is about 10 miles W. of Cape-coast-castle. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 5. 20.

GEORGE, ST. a fort and town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Cormandel, belonging to the English; it is otherwise called Madras, and by the natives Chulipattam. It fronts the sea, and has a salt-water river on its backside, which hinders the fresh water springs from coming near the town, so that they have no good water within a mile of them. In the rainy season it is incommoded by inundations, and from April to September it is so scorching hot, that if the sea-breezes did not cool the air, there would be no living there. There are two towns, one of which is called the white town, which is walled round, and has several bastions and batteries to defend it: it

is 400 paces long, and 150 broad, and is divided into regular streets. Here are two churches, one for the Protestants, and the other for the Papists; as also a good hospital, a town-hall, and a prison for debtors. They are a corporation, and have a mayor and aldermen, with other proper officers. The black town is inhabited by Gentows, Mahometans, and Portuguese and Armenian Christians, and each religion have their temples and churches. This, as well as the white town, is ruled by the English governor, and his council. The diamond mines are but a week's journey from this place, which renders them pretty plentiful, but there are no large ones since that great diamond was procured by governor Pitt. This colony produces very little of its own growth or manufacture for foreign markets, and the trade is in the hands of the Armenians and Gentows. The chief things the English deal in, besides diamonds, are, calicoes, chintz, muslins, and the like. This colony may consist of 80,000 inhabitants, in the towns and villages, and there are generally 4 or 500 Europeans: their rice is brought by sea from Gangam and Oriza, their wheat from Surat and Bengal, and their fire-wood from the islands of Diu, insomuch that an enemy, with a superior force at sea, may easily distress them. The houses of the white town are built with brick, and have lofty rooms, and flat roofs; but the black town consists chiefly of thatched cottages. The military power is lodged in the governor and council, who are also the last resort in civil causes. The company have two chaplains, who officiate by turns, and have each 100 l. a-year, besides the advantages of trade. They never attempt to make proselytes, but leave that to the popish missionaries. The salaries of the company's writers are very small, but, if they have any fortune of their own, they make it up by trade, which must generally be the case, for they commonly grow rich. It was taken by the French in 1746, who rendered it back after the peace. It is 63 miles N. of Pondicherry. Lon. 98. S. lat. 13. 13.

- **GEORGE'S, ST.** a small island in the territory of Venice, lying to the S. of that capital. In it there is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy, and is embellished with a great number of fine pictures.

GEORGE'S, ST. the largest of the Bermuda or Summer-Islands, lying 500 miles E. of the continent of N. America. Lon. 312. 35. lat. 32. 30.

GEORGIA, or GURGISTAN, a province of Asia, partly belonging to Persia, and partly to the Turks. It is bounded on the N. by Circassia, on the S. by Turkomania and Erivan, on the E. by Shirvan and the Tartars of Dagestan, and by the Black Sea on the W. There are but few towns, but the bread, wine, pomegranates, cattle, and all the necessaries of life are cheap and excellent. The inhabitants are very fair, and the women are accounted the most beautiful in the world, and yet they cannot help painting. In general it is a mountainous country, for which reason some parts of it were never conquered, and yet the soil is very fruitful. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, but their doctrines greatly differ from those which are taught by other sects. Their disposition is pretty mild, but they are extremely ignorant and addicted to sensual pleasures. But they have one barbarous custom, which is that of selling their female children to the Turks and Persians, to fill their seraglios, nor do the boys escape being sold for other purposes. They have a patriarch and several bishops, but the Persian viceroy is a Mahometan. The river Kur crosses the whole country, and is navigable for boats, which is not very common in the rivers of Persia. Tefis is the capital town.

GEORGIA, an English plantation in N. America, bounded on the N. by Carolina, from which it is separated by the river Savannah; on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by St. John's river, which divides it from Spanish Florida on the S. and W. on the E. is Louisiana, which is claimed by the French, but the title to it is now in dispute. There is a range of islands along the coast, which defend it from the fury of the ocean, and these, as well as the continent, being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleasant. There are sand-banks upwards of 70 miles from the coast, whereon the water shoals gradually till within 6 miles of the land, and then the banks are so shallow, that there is no passage except in the channels which lie between the bars. However, the Spaniards found a way through them, and would have taken St. Simon's island

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ANew MAP
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GERMANY
Divided into
CIRCLES
Drawn from the best
Authorities

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- in 1742, if they had not been prevented by general Oglethorpe. The river Savannah is navigable for 600 miles with canoes, and 300 with boats, and in the mouth of it there is a commodious and secure harbour, and to the S. there is another, called Tcky-Sound, where a large fleet may lie at anchor in 14 fathom water, secure from the winds. The tides on this coast generally flow 7 feet. There are several towns already built, of which Savannah, Ebenezer, and Frederica are the chief. There are also several forts, one of which was taken by the Spaniards in 1642, but they fled at the approach of general Oglethorpe. It is a good barrier against the French and Spaniards; but it would have been better fortified if there had not been a misunderstanding between the above general and the government of Carolina.
- **GEPPING**, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Wills, 25 miles E. of Strugard, 12 S. W. of Germund, and 25 N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 48. 24.
 - **GERA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, with a handsome college. It is seated on the river Elster. Lon. 31. 10. lat. 51. 10.
 - GERAW**, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, 12 miles N. W. of Darmstadt. Lon. 25. 51. lat. 49. 56.
 - **GERAW**, a small district of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, so called from the town Gera, which is 9 miles N. W. of Darmstadt, the capital. It is subject to the prince of Hesse Darmstadt. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 49. 50.
 - **GERBEROY**, a town of France, in Beauvoisis, with a handsome chapter-house. It was taken by the English in 1437, and retaken in 1449. It is 10 miles from Beauvais, and 50 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 49. 35.
 - **GERRES**, or **GERBI**, or **ZERBI**, an island of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the coast of Barbary, in the Mediterranean Sea. It bears no corn but barley; but there are large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which when dried, are raisins, of which their principal trade consists. It depends on the bashaw of Tripoli. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 34. 10.
 - **GERREVILLERS**, a town of Lorraine, 5 miles from Lunneville, with the title of a marquise, and a handsome castle; the

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- church of the Carmelites is very handsome, and it is seated on the river Agne.
- GERGENTI**, a town of Italy, in Sicily, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated in the valley of Mazara, near the river St. Blaise, 60 miles E. by S. of Mazara, and 50 S. of Palermo. Lon. 31. 21. lat. 47. 23.
- * **GERMAIN DE BOURGEUIL**, a town of France, in Anjou, with a rich Benedictine abbey, and a castle. It is seated on a small river, near a fore of the same name. Lon. 17. 52. lat. 47. 20.
 - GERMAIN EN LAYE**, ST. a handsome town in the isle of France, with a magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, and especially Lewis XIV. It is one of the most beautiful seats in France, as well on account of the apartments and gardens, as of the fine forest that is near it. Here James II. usually resided after he fled to France. It is seated on the river Seine, 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 48. 52.
 - GERMAIN**, ST. a town of Cornwall, with a small market on Fridays, and 2 fairs, on May 28, and August 1, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops. It was once the largest town in the county, but is at present a small place, though it sends 2 members to parliament. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had a cathedral, and what is left of it is used as the parish-church, and near it is the priory, yet standing. It is 10 miles W. of Plymouth, 24 S. of Lancelston, and 231 W. by S. of London. It stands near the sea, and formerly had a good fishery.
 - * **GERMAIN** [**LAVAL**, ST. a town of France, in Forez, seated in a territory fertile in excellent wines. It is 225 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 32. lat. 45. 50.
 - * **GERMANO**, ST. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro. It is seated at the foot of mount Cassano, and belongs to an abbey, seated at the top of that mount. Lon. 31. 28. lat. 41. 33.
 - GERMANY**, a large country, lying in the middle of Europe, bounded on the E. by Hungary and Poland, on the N. by the Baltick Sea and Denmark, on the W. by the Netherlands France and Swisserland, and on the S. by the Alps, Italy, and Swisserland; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, but more inclinable to cold than heat, especially

ially by the sea-side. The soil is very proper for corn and pastures, and, in some places, especially along the Rhine, it produces large quantities of wine, known by the name of Rhenish, but as to the particular productions, they will be taken notice of where the circles are described. As to the disposition of the people in general, they are robust, brave, good soldiers, true, laborious, inured to labour, dextrous in manufactures, and fruitful in inventions. The nobility in Germany is the purest in Europe, and they will sooner choose the daughter of a nobleman, without a fortune, than that of the richest citizen. One reason of this is, that there is no obtaining rich benefices, such as canonicates, abbeyes, bishopricks, and archbishopricks, without a full proof of their nobility, as these are almost to many independant sovereignties. Germany is the most singular country in the world, for it contains a great many princes, as well secular as ecclesiastick, who are absolute in their own dominions, and independant of each other. Here are a great number of free towns, or cities, which are for many little republicks, governed by their own laws, and only united by a head, who is elective, and has the title of emperor, who, properly speaking, has but little authority, except in the dominions belonging to him before he was chosen. Upon this account they generally choose one who has territories of his own, and who is able to keep up his dignity. For this reason the emperors have been so often chosen out of the house of Austria. The election of the emperor formerly was made by the German princes, as well ecclesiastick as secular, but, by the famous constitution of the golden bull, the electors were restrained to seven; that is, three ecclesiasticks, which are, the archbishops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz, and four seculars, namely, the king of Bohemia, the count palatine of the Rhine, the duke of Saxony, and the marguis of Brandenburg. But in 1623 they were obliged, by the treaty of Munster, to constitute an eighth elector, in favour of the son of Frederick V. count palatine of the Rhine, who had been deprived of his dominions and titles in 1622, and put to the ban of the empire because he had been proclaimed king of Bohemia, and his title conferred on the duke of Bavaria. Lastly, in 1690, the

emperor Leopold created another elector in favour of Ernest of Brunswick, duke of Hanover, whose son George became king of England in 1714. Each elector bears the title of one of the principal offices of the empire; the elector of Mentz is high chancellor of Germany, and director of the archives of the empire; that of Treves, or Triers, has the title of chanceller of the Gauls, and that of Cologne, that of Italy; the duke of Bavaria is grand master of Bavaria, and carries the golden apple; the elector of Saxony is grand squire, and bears the sword; that of Brandenburg is grand chamberlain, and carries the sceptre; the Palatine is grand treasurer, &c. When the empire is vacant, or the emperor absent, and there is no king of the Romans, the electors Palatine and of Saxony are viceroys, or regents of the empire, though the duke of Bavaria disputes the right of the former. When the emperor would be certain of a successor, he endeavours to prevail with the electors to choose a king of the Romans, and then he will become emperor after the other's death. The emperor assumes the title of always august, of Caesar, and of sacred majesty. Although he is chief of the empire, he does not govern alone, but the supreme authority resides in the general assemblies, called Diets, which he only has a right of appointing, and to which he sends commissioners to preside in his room. These assemblies are composed of three bodies, or colleges; the first of which is that of the electors, the second that of the imperial towns, and the third that of the imperial towns. The electors and princes send their deputies, as well as the imperial towns. When that of the Electors and that of the princes disagree, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their consent when they are of the same opinion. These assemblies have the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their deliberations have not the force of a law till the Emperor gives his consent; who also gives the investiture of fiefs, and disposes of these which have devolved to the empire for want of successions, or confiscations. The electors and other sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and they can levy taxes, raise troops, make

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and dissolve alliances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They have power over life and death, and determine all civil causes definitively, unless in some particular cases, in which they may make an appeal. These appeals are to two courts, called the Imperial chamber, and the Aulic Council. The three principal religions are, the Roman Catholic, the Lutherans, and the Calvinists; the first prevails in the dominions of the Emperor, in the ecclesiastical electorates, and in that of Bavaria; the second chiefly obtains in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, and in a great part of Westphalia, Franconia, Suabia, the Upper Rhine, and in most of the imperial towns; the third is profest in the dominions of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and of some other princes. Vienna is looked upon as the capital city, and the emperors since Charles V. have resided there, till the death of Charles VI. in 1740, and now the present emperor resides there again. The principal rivers of Germany are, the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, and the Oder. Germany is divided into nine circles, which are as so many large provinces, each of which comprehends several other states, of which the princes, the prelates, and the counts, with the deputies of the imperial towns, meet together about their common affairs. Every circle has one or two directors, and a colonel; the directors have a power of convocating the assembly of the states of their circle, and the colonel commands the army. Each circle is obliged to furnish a certain number of horse and foot, or a certain sum of money, call Roman Months, when the necessity of publick affairs requires it, according to a tax imposed by the register of the states of the empire. The nine circles are, these of Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and the Upper and Lower Saxony. The imperial towns are now only 52, but were formerly 84. There are also Hanſiatick towns, which have some allowance on account of trade; and there was formerly some in France, Spain, and Italy, but now they are confined to Germany, and are but 5 or 6 in number; but we must except Dantzick, which is in Poland. Besides the religions above mentioned, there are some Independants, Anabaptists, Quakers, and Christians of every other denomination,

besides a multitude of Jews in all their great towns. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtick.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and subject to the Elector-palatine. It is seated near the Rhine, 5 miles W. of Philippsburg, and 3 S. E. of Landau. Lon. 26. 2. lat. 49. 10.

GERTRUDENBERG, an ancient, handsome, and very strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and one of the principal bulwarks of the Dutch. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1573, and re-taken in 1589, but prince Maurice became master of it again in 1593, after a siege of three months. It is seated on the river Dungen, which falls into a lake called Bies-bos, 10 miles N. of Breda, 12 S. E. of Dordrecht, and 9 S. W. of Gorcum. Lon. 22. 24. lat. 52. 44.

GERUMENHA, an ancient and fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on a hill near the western bank of the river Guadiana. It has a strong castle, with 17 towers, and in 1662 maintained a siege for a month, before it was taken by the Spaniards. It is 18 miles below Badajox. Lon. 9. 57. lat. 38. 39.

* **GESEKE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; it is seated on the river Weyck, 8 miles from Lippe, and 10 from Paderborn.

GESTRICIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Helſingia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia, on the S. by Upland, and on the W. by Dalcarlia. It produces just as much corn as will maintain the inhabitants. Gevali is the capital town.

* **GESULA**, a province of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in barley and sheep, and there are several mines of iron and copper; most part of the inhabitants are brasiers and smiths, and there is a fair kept every year, which lasts for two months, when a vast number of foreign merchants come to buy their wares, and, as they say, are maintained at the expence of the province.

GEVALI, OF GAFLI, a town of Sweden, and capital of Gestricia. It is near the gulph of Bothnia, 45 miles N. W. of Upsal, 35 E. of Copperberg, and 65 N. by W. of Stockholm. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 60. 32.

GEVAUDAN, a territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the N. by Auvergne, on the W. by Rouergue, on the S. by the Cevennes, and on the E. by Vivarais and Velay. It is a mountainous, barren country, and Mende is the capital town.

GEVER, or **GOAR**, **ST.** a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Rhinefelden, subject to the prince of Hesse-Rhinefeld. It is seated on the Rhine, 15 miles S. of Coblenz. Lon. 24. 51. lat. 50. 15.

GEX, a town of France, and capital of a Seignory of the same name. It is seated at the foot of mount St. Claude, between mount Jura, the river Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Swisserland; 10 miles N. W. of Geneva. Lon. 23. 44. lat. 46. 20.

* **GEZIRA**, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck, and seated on an island formed by the river Tigris, 70 miles N. W. of Mosul, and is governed by a bey. Lon. 59. 45. lat. 36. 30.

GHEENT, a large and handsome town or city, of the Netherlands, and capital of Ault. Flanders, with a strong castle and a bishop's see. It contains within the walls 36,000 houses, 7 parish-churches, and 55 monasteries and nunneries. There are several silk and woollen manufactures here, which are in a flourishing condition, and they have a great trade in corn. The fortifications have nothing extraordinary, but the citadel is very important, which is defended by strong rampart, bastions, and deep ditches. The town is cut by several canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals there are 300 bridges. On the highest tower-steeple there is a ring of bells, the greatest of which, called Rowland, weighs 110 quintals, each of which is 100 pounds. It was taken twice during the last war, and the French became masters of it by an artifice in 1708, but the duke of Marlborough retook it in December 1709. There is a handsome large canal, which goes from Ghent to Bruges, and from thence to Ostend, which is called the new passage, and on which there are several forts. The civil government is lodged in the burgomaster and schiepins, which are like our mayor and aldermen. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Schelde, Lis, Lieve, and Moere, 22 miles S. W. of Antwerp, 27 W. of Mechlin, 26 N. W. of Brussels, and 20 S. E. of Middleburg in Flanders. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 51. 24.

GILAN, a considerable province of Asia, in Persia, lying on the side of the Caspian Sea, and to the S. W. of it. It is supposed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably situated, having the sea on one side, and high mountains on the other, and there is no entering it but through narrow passes, which may easily be defended. The sides of the mountains are covered with many forts of fruit-trees, and in the highest parts of them there are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers; which last the Persians have a secret of taming, and hunt with them, as we do with dogs. It is one of the most fruitful provinces of all Persia, and produces abundance of silk, oil, wine, rice, and tobacco, besides excellent fruits. The inhabitants are brave, and of a better complexion than the other Indians, and the women are accounted extremely handsome. Resht is the capital town.

GILLIAN, **ST.** a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, seated on the river Haina, 5 miles W. of Mons. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 50. 30.

* **GIBRALION**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the river Odiel, with a handsome castle, and the title of a marquisate.

GIBRALTAR, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, and supposed to be one of Hercules's pillars, and which he looked upon to be the end of the world. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is to say, Mount-Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is very well fortified; it can only be approached by a very narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable, but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by sir George Rook. The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the same year, and 4 or 500 of them crept up the rock which covers the town, in the night-time, but were drove down headlong the next morning. In 1727 the Spaniards besieged it again, and they attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were at length obliged to raise the siege.

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Those that have courage enough to climb to the top of the rock, will find a plain on the top, from whence they may have a prospect of the sea on each side the strait, and the kingdoms of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, besides Seville, and Granada in Spain. The garrison here are cooped up in a very narrow compass, and have no provisions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait here is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and there is always a strong current runs through it from the ocean to the Mediterranean. It was ceded to England by the treaties of Utrecht and Seville. It is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, 45 S. E. of Cadiz, and 80 S. of Seville. Lon. 12. 20. lat. 36. 0.

GIBEL, or **MOUNT GIBEL**. See **ETNA**.

GIEN, a town of France, in Gassinois Orléanois, seated on the river Loire, 82 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 18. lat. 47. 4.

* **GIENGEN**, a free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Brentz, between Ulm and Norlingen. Lon. 28. 2. lat. 48. 38.

* **GIENZOR**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tripoli, from the chief city of which it is 10 miles.

GIERACE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the sea, 32 miles N. E. of Reggio, 27 S. E. of Nicotera. Lon. 34. 18. lat. 38. 15.

GIESSIN, a strong town of Germany, in the Landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with a strong castle and a university. It belongs to the house of Darmstadt, and is seated on the river Lohn, 10 miles S. W. of Marburg, and 37 N. of Francfort. Lon. 26. 26. lat. 50. 50.

GIGLIO, a small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, with a castle. It makes part of the state of Sienna, and is 15 miles W. of Porto Hercole. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 42. 24.

* **GIGNAC**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpellier. It is seated near the river Eraud. Lon. 21. 15. lat. 43. 45.

* **GIBON**, a river of Asia, which by ancient writers was mistaken for the river Oxus, and is univerally affirmed to fall into the Caspian Sea. This indeed is true of the real river Oxus, which runs between the Caspian Sea and the lake Aral; but as for the river Gibon, it could have no such course, for there are now only two rivers that come from the

eastward, one called the Sir, or Sihun, and the other the Amo, both which fall into the lake Aral, which see.

GILAN. See **GILAN**.

* **GILLES**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with two large priories of Malta; and with a chapter, whose head has the title of abbot. It is 12 miles W. of Arles, and 27 N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 22. 8. lat. 43. 40.

GILLENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Neckar, 12 miles S. of Hailbron. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 49. 0.

* **GILERRHILL**, a place in Hampshire, near Winton, with one fair, on September 12, for cheese, leather, and horses.

* **GILLINGHAM**, a village in Dorsetshire, 6 miles N. W. of Shaftsbury, with 2 fairs, on Trinity-Monday, and September 1, for bullocks, horses, and sheep.

GILOLO, a large island of Asia, with a town of the same name, in the archipelago of the Moluccas. The Philippine Islands lye on the N. the ocean on the E. the islands of Scram, Amboyna, and Banda on the S. and the Moluccas, and the islands of Celebes, on the W. It does not produce any fine spices, tho' it lies near the spice islands; but it has a great deal of rice, and the inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is seated under the line. Lon. 145.

* **GIMONT**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in Lomagne, with an abbey. It is seated on the river Gimone. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 43. 40.

GINGEN, an imperial, free town of Germany, in Suabia, 19 miles N. of Ulm. It was near this place that the duke of Marlborough joined prince Lewis of Baden, after his famous march from the Netherlands in 1714. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 48. 41.

* **GINGIRO**, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia, towards the coast of Zanguebar, and the kingdom of Melinda.

GINGI, a town of Asia, in the peninsula, on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Cormandel. It is a large town, and well peopled, and is strong both by art and nature, being seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which there is a castle. The Great Mogul in 1600, besieged it for 3 years, but to no purpose. It is 35 miles W. of Pondicherry. Lon. 97. 30. Lat. 11. 58.

- * **GIODDAH**, or **GEDDA**, a large sea-port town, on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, in Arabia. It is looked upon as the port of Mecca, and carries on a great trade. Lon. 58. o. lat. 22. o.
- GIOVANNI CAPE**, a fortress of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 10 miles W. of Piacentia. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 45. o.
- GIGVANAZZO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari. It is seated on a mountain near the sea, 10 miles N. W. of Bari, and 12 E. of Trani. Lon. 34. 25. lat. 41. 43.
- * **GIREFT**, a large town of Asia, in Kerman, whose trade consists in wheat and dates. Lon. 75. 30. lat. 27. 30.
- GIRGE**, a considerable town of Africa, and capital of Upper Egypt. The Turks here several mosques here; and it is the see of a Copti bishop. There are Popish missionaries here, who maintain themselves by the practise of physick. Its principal trade consists of wheat, lentils, beans, linen and woollen cloth. Lon. 49. 50. lat. 25. 5.
- GIPONNA**, an ancient, strong, and considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It was taken by the French in 1694 and 1711. It is seated on a hill on the side of the river Cinhal, which falls into the Ter 17 miles from the sea, 12 N. W. of Palamos, and 25 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 20. 32. lat. 41. 56.
- * **GIRONS**, a town of France, in Conserans, seated on the river Salat, 3 miles S. of St. Lizier. Several fairs are kept here, where they sell great numbers of cattle and mules. Lon. 18. 45. lat. 42. 58.
- GISWORN**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and 8 fairs, on Easter-Monday; Monday fortnight after Easter; Monday month after Easter; and the Saturday following, for horned cattle; on Monday five weeks after Easter; and on September 18 and 29, for horned cattle and pedlars ware. It is 60 miles W. of York, and 189 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 53. 55.
- GISBOROUGH**, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and 6 fairs, on the third Monday and Tuesday after April 11, for linen cloth and horned cattle; on Tuesday in Whitsun week for horned cattle and linen; on August 25, for men and cattle; on August 27, September 19 and 20, and the last Monday after November 11, for
- horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a flat, 4 miles from the mouth of the river Tees; and is of note for being the first place where allum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is 22 miles N. W. by W. of Whitby, 35 S. E. by E. of Durham, and 214 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 54. 35.
- GISORS**, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Ept, in a soil which is very fertile in excellent wheat, 28 miles S. E. of Roan. Lon. 19. 18. lat. 49. 15.
- * **GISSING**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair in July 25, for toys and cattle.
- GIVET**, a handsome town of the Netherlands, and in the bishoprick of Liege, divided in two by the river Maese. It was fortified by Marshal Vauban, and is 23 miles S. W. of Namur, and 20 N. E. of Rocroi. Lon. 22. 22. lat. 50. 5.
- * **GIVIRA**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and in the county Anghiera, seated on a lake of the same name, 8 miles from Anghiera.
- GIZIA**, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transilvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken by the Imperials in 1695. It is seated on the river Kerebblin, 30 miles N. W. of Arad, and 30 S. W. of Great Waradin. Lon. 39. 36. lat. 46. 25.
- * **GIULA NOVA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Abruzzo. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, and has the title of a duchy.
- * **GIULIANA**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, seated on a craggy rock, between Palermo and Xacca, 30 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter.
- GIUSTANDEL**, a large and strong town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated near the Lake Ochrida, 70 miles S. E. of Durazo, and 150 N. W. of Larissa. Lon. 38. 25. lat. 41. 10.
- GLAMORGANSHIRE**, a county of S. Wales, 27 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Brecknockshire; on the S. by the Severn sea; on the E. by Monmouthshire; and on the W. by Carmarthenshire. It contains about 9640 houses, 57840 inhabitants, 108 parishes, and 9 market towns. It had 25 castles, and three monasteries; but they are now mostly demolished. It sends two members to parliament, one for

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for the county, and one for Cardiff. The air is very sharp on the mountains, which are covered with snow; but very mild and temperate near the sea. The N. part is full of steep, high, barren mountains; but the S. is more plain, rich, and fertile, and feeds abundance of cattle and sheep; hence they supply Bristol with many firkins of good butter; and it has likewise several coal-pits. The chief town is Cardiff.

GLANDIVES was a formerly a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see; but the inundations of the river Var have destroyed it, and there is nothing left but the bishop's house. It is 25 miles N. W. of Nice, and 47 S. E. of Embrun. Lon. 24. 38. lat. 43. 59.

* **GLANDFORD-BRIDGES**, a town of Lincolnshire with a good market on Thursdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Ancam, and is a pretty good town. It is 24 miles N. of Lincoln, and 153 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 53. 43.

GLARUS, the canton of, one of the 13 republicks in Switzerland. It is bounded on the E. by the Grisons; on the S. by the same and the canton Uri, and that of Switz; and on the N. by the river Limath. It is a mountainous country; and their chief trade is in cheese. The government is democratick, and the senate is composed of 62 persons; over which the landaman and pre-consul preside, who are never of the same religion; for the inhabitants are partly Papists and partly Protestants. The capital town is of the same name.

• **GLARUS**, a large and handsome town of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of the same name. Here the general assemblies are held, and every person above 16 years old is obliged to assist at it with a sword by his side. The inhabitants are Papists and Protestants, and live very peaceably together, for they have both divine service in the same church one after another. It is seated on the river Lante, 25 miles E. of Switz, 17 N. W. of Coire, and 32 S. E. of Zurich. Lon. 26. 48. lat. 47. 6.

GLASGOW, a large town or city of Scotland, in the shire of Clydesdale, with an university, and a magnificent bridge. It is a populous place, and there is a large harbour in the river Clyde, on which it stands, a little below it; and it is called New Glasgow, or the New Town, where the largest vessels may enter: for this

reason the inhabitants carry on a large trade to foreign parts. The form of this town is almost square, and is divided into 4 almost equal parts, by 4 large streets, which cross each other in the middle. Near this is the town house, constructed of free stone, with a high tower, and melodious chimies. It was formerly an archbishoprick; and the cathedral church, which is the highest part of the town, is an old handsome Gothic structure. It is properly two churches, one above another, adorned with stately pillars, and a very high steeple. Glasgow is extremely well seated in a fertile soil, and the houses in general are very well built. The college is separated from the town by a very high wall, and consists of divers courts, each of which is surrounded with buildings. It is 10 miles S. W. of Dumbarton, and 35 W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 55. 50.

GLASTONBURY, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and a fair on September 8, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated near the Tor, and is of chief note for a famous abbey; some magnificent ruins of which are still remaining, but they are every day diminished for the sake of the stones: however, the curious structure, called the abbot's kitchen is still pretty entire, and is of a very unusual contrivance. It is pretended that the bodies of Joseph of Arimathea, of king Arthur, and of king Edward the Confessor, were buried here. The place is at present pretty large and well-built, containing two parish churches. Near adjoining, on a high steep hill, is placed a tower, which commands a great prospect round about, and serves as a landmark to seamen. It is 6 miles S. W. of Wells, 25 S. W. of Bristol, 54 N. E. of Exeter, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 49. lat. 15. 15. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of king Henry VIII. for not acknowledging his supremacy.

GLATZ, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Neisse, and has pretty good fortifications, with a strong castle built upon a mountain. When the Prussians became masters of it, the Austrians had a strong garrison in it, which were taken prisoners. The county was ceded to the king of Prussia by the queen of Hungary in 1742, and is about 45 miles in length.

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GLUKSTADT, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle, and subject to Denmark. It is seated on the river Elbe, near its mouth, 30 miles N. W. of Hamburg, and 55 N. of Bremen. Lon. 26. 50. lat. 52. 53.

GNESSA, a large and strong town of Great Poland, of which it is capital, and in the palatinate of Calish, with an archbishop's see, whose archbishop is primate of Poland, and viceroy during the vacancy of the throne. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and was formerly more considerable than it is at present. It is 100 miles N. by E. of Breslaw, 120 S. by E. of Dantzick, and 125 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 35. 55. lat. 52. 28.

GNIFF, or **GNIW**, a town of Polish Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the river Viitula, with a citadel. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, in 1626. The Swedes likewise took it in 1655, but did not keep it long.

GOA, a large and strong town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the Malabar coast. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1509, and is the chief town of all the settlements which the Europeans have in India. It stands in an island about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and the city is built on the North side of it, having the conveniency of a fine salt-water river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burthen, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of handsome structures, such as churches, castles, and gentlemen's houses. The air within the town is unwholesome, for which reason it is not so well inhabited now as it formerly was. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and stands at a small distance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a spacious street, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great number of handsome churches, convents, and cloisters, with a stately large hospital, all well endowed, and kept in good repair. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and, in the shops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries of less note. Every church has a set of bells, some of which are continually ringing. Their

religion is the Roman Catholick; and they have a severe inquisition. There are a great many Indian converts; but they generally retain some of their old customs, particularly they cannot be brought to eat beef. However, there are many Gentoes in the city who are tolerated, because they are more industrious than the Christians, and better artists. The clergy are very numerous, and illiterate; and the churches are finely embellished, and have great numbers of images. Their houses are large, and make a fine shew; but within they are poorly furnished. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fish, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. However, they are very much addicted to women, and are generally weak, lean, and feeble. Our author, Capt. Hamilton, stood on a hill near the city, and counted above 80 churches, convents, and monasteries; and he was told, that there were about 50,000 priests and monks. The body of St. Francis Xavier is buried in St. Paul's church, and as they pretend performs a great many miracles. It is remarkable, that none of the churches, except one, have glass-windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Goa itself has few manufactures or productions, their best trade being in arrack, which they distil from toddy, which is the sap of the cocoa nut tree. The river's mouth is defended by several forts and batteries, well planted with large cannon, on both sides; and there are several other forts in different places. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Cochlin. Lon. 91. 35. lat. 15. 31.

GONCFIS, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, 18 miles S. E. of Philipsburg. Lon. 28. 31. lat. 49. 21.

* **GOUVELINS**, a house of Paris, in the suburb of St. Marceau, so called from Giles Gobelin, an excellent dyer, who found out the secret of dying scarlet, in the reign of Francis I. This is the place where they make the finest tapestry in Europe.

GOCU, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, and in the circle of Westphalia. It was taken by the Dutch, in 1614; but it is now subject to the King of Prussia. It is seated on the river Neers, 6 miles S. E. of Cleve or Cleves. Lon. 23. 37. lat. 51. 40.

* **GOCIANO**,

GOCIANO, a town of the island of Sardinia, in the province of Lugho-Doria. It is seated on the river Thurso, 25 miles E. of Alger; it has a castle, and is the capital of the county of the same name.

• **GODAH**, a considerable town of Asia, in Indostan. It is a very pleasant place; but it is not so flourishing as it was formerly. It is 50 miles from Bram-pore.

GODALMING, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on February 15, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hops; and on July 10, for horses, cattle, sheep, and store-pigs. It is seated on the river Wye, where it divides into several streams and waters the adjacent parts. It is 4 miles S. W. of Guilford, and 34 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 22.

• **GODMANCHESTER**, a town of Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It was incorporated by King James I. and is seated in a rich and fertile soil, which yields great plenty of corn. It is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers, who are said to have extraordinary teams of horses, and some say better than in any other part of England. It has no market; nor yet but one fair, which is on Easter-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle.

GODOLPHIN, a hill in Cornwall, famous for its tin-mines; it lies E. of Mountsbay, and has the title of an earldom.

GOES, a town of Portugal, in Beira, that has between 14 and 1500 inhabitants. It is 26 miles from the city of Beira.

GOES, or **TER-GOES**, a strong and considerable town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the Island of South-Beveland. It communicates with the sea by a canal; and is 10 miles E. of Middleburg, 12 W. of Bergen-op-zoom, and 30 N. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 51. 33.

GOGMAGOG-HILLS, are hills so called, three miles from Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments and other works cast up here; whence some suppose it was a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes. They are covered with fine dry carpet turf; for which reason, they are resorted to by the Cantabrigians in the winter. The country-people, near these hills, tell strange stories about them.

• **GOLAME**, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyssinia, lying at the South extremity of the

lake Dambis. It is almost surrounded on all sides by the Nile, and is become famous since the discovery of the sources of that river.

GOITO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, which was taken by the Germans in 1701, and by the Prince of Hesse in 1706. It is seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 10 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 45. 16.

GOLCONDA, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by that of Orissa; on the W. by that of Balagate; on the S. by Bijnagar; and on the E. by the Gulph of Bengal. It abounds in corn, rice, and cattle; but that which renders it most remarkable, are the diamond-mines, they being the most considerable in the world: they are usually purchased of the black merchants, who buy parcels of ground to search for these precious stones in. They sometimes fail in meeting with any, and in others they find immense riches. They have also mines of salt, fine iron for sword-blades, and curious callices and chintzes. It is subject to the Great Mogul; and has a town of the same name, seated at the foot of a mountain, being one of the largest in the East-Indies. It is about 6 miles in circumference, and was formerly the residence of the kings, till it was conquered by the Great Mogul. It is now much frequented by the European merchants. Lon. 96. 45. lat. 16. 30.

GOLDBERG, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W. of Breslaw, in possession of Prussia. Lon. 34. 45. lat. 51. 3.

GOLD COAST OF GUINEY, a country of Africa, lying along the sea-shore, and where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It reaches from the Gold river 12 miles W. of Assine, and ends at the village of Ponni, 7 or 8 miles E. of Acraw. It includes several districts, in which there is two or three towns or villages, lying on the sea-shore; though, within land, it is said they have large towns, which however no European has yet seen. Seven of these districts are dignified with the titles of kingdoms, though they do not contain but a small tract of land; for the whole Gold Coast is not above 120 miles in length. The Negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold, and many of them

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GOLSAW, a Pomerania. It is seated river Oder 22 S. of Co 44.

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are employed in fishing, and cultivating their rice, which grows in incredible quantities: this they exchange with others for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm-oil. All the inhabitants go almost naked; and those that are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle. [For farther particulars, we refer to the names of the places and sorts themselves; for here the English, French, and Dutch have settlements.]

GOLDEN-ISLAND lies at the mouth of the river or gulph of Darien in the province of Terra Firma, in S. America. Here the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698; but finding it a barren spot, they changed their minds, and took possession of the opposite shore. This place is so strong by nature, that the Spaniards could not have dispossessed them, had not the English contributed thereto. Lon. 196. 8. lat. 9. 0.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland, with a handsome castle. It is seated on the river Wela, 60 miles W. of Mittau, and is subject to the King of Poland. Lon. 40. 6. lat. 56. 48.

* **GOLDSITHNAY**, a village in Cornwall, with one fair, on August 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

GOLSAW, a town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, subject to the King of Prussia. It is seated on the river Ilna, near the river Oder, 20 miles N. E. of Stetin, and 22 S. of Commin. Lon. 32. 54. lat. 53. 44.

GOLETTA, an island of Africa, lying at the entrance of the Bay of Tunis. It was taken by the Emperor Charles V. when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and was kept by the Christians several years. It is 25 miles N. of Tunis, and 375 E. of Algiers. Lon. 28. 25. lat. 37. 10.

GOMBROON, is a considerable sea-port town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Farsistan. It is called by the natives Bandar Abassi, and is seated on a bay, about 12 miles northward of the east end of the island of Kismish, falsely called Quessimo in our maps. It is 9 miles from the famous island of Ormus, where the Portuguese had a settlement. The best houses are built with bricks dried in the sun, and stand close to each other, being flat on the top, with a square turret, having holes on each side for the free passage of the air. Upon

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these roofs, those that stay in the town sleep every night in the summer season. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. The streets are very narrow and irregular; and the better sort of people are clad in the Persian mode; but the poorer sort, both men and women, go quite naked, except a clout to cover what decency requires them to hide. The English and Dutch have factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. The soil is barren, and there are high rocks near it, and yet provisions brought from other countries are plenty enough. The weather is so exceeding hot in June, July, and August, that this place is extremely unhealthy; and therefore the English factory retire to Assen during those months. It is frequented by people of several nations, as well Europeans as others; and the Banyans are so numerous, that they bribe the governor not to permit any cows to be killed in the town. The profit arising to the East-India company from the factory here is not so considerable as it was formerly. Lon. 75. 0. lat. 27. 0.

GOMERA, an island in the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Canaries, lying between Ferro and Tcheriff. It has one good town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish fleets often take in refreshments. They have corn and fruits sufficient to support the inhabitants; and one sugar-work, with great plenty of wine and fruits. It is subject to Spain, who conquered it in 1445. Lon. 0. 25. lat. 28. 0.

* **GONDAR**, a town of Africa, in Abyssinia, where the emperor of that country resides. It is about 10 miles in circumference; but the houses consist only of one story, and most of them resemble a funnel with the narrow end upwards. They have no shops; for they carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise to sale. They are laid upon mats; and gold and rock-salt, are the only money made use of. Each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches, and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. The priests have a great power with the people, and sometimes they abuse it grossly. The Mahometans, and the European Christians are held equally in

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horrence, on account of the intrigues carried on by the Jesuits and Missionaries a considerable time ago; inasmuch, that all those who now attempt to enter the city, are sure of being sacrificed. Some have pretended, that this city is nothing else but a camp, in which they were mistaken; for we have our information from an eye witness. The rainy season in these parts begins in April, and does not cease till the end of September; whence the Nile, and other rivers that have their source in Abyssinia, overflow their banks every year. The inhabitants are tall and comely, and their complexion is a dun, or olive colour. The habit of the better sort is made of silks and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedness. It is 180 miles S. E. of Sennar, and near 1000 S. of Grand Cairo. Lon. 56. 0. lat. 13. 10.

* **GONDRECOURT**, a town of France, in the dutchy of Bar. It is seated on the river Orney, which abounds with excellent trouts, 20 miles S. of St. Milul. Lon. 23. 12. lat. 48. 30.

* **GONDREVILLE**, a town of Lorraine, seated on the river Moselle. It had formerly a famous palace, and has now a castle, and a magnificent hospital well endowed; and its chapel, in particular, is very fine. It stands very pleasantly on the top of a hill, 3 miles from Toul, and 8 from Nanci. Lon. 23. 38. lat. 48. 40.

* **GONSEE**, a town of the Isle of France, 10 miles from Paris. It is remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a-week to Paris. Lon. 20. 7. lat. 48. 59.

* **GONGA**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania. It is seated near the sea of Marmora, 37 miles N. E. of Gallipoli. Lon. 55. 6. lat. 40. 55.

* **GOODNESSSTONE**, a village in Kent, with a fair, on September 14, for cattle.

GOR, a town of Asia, in India, and capital of a small kingdom of the same name, which is part of the Great Mogul's dominions. It is near Grand Tibet, and 360 miles N. E. of Dely. Lon. 106. 0. lat. 31. 15.

GORUM, a town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is seated on the rivers Linthe and Maese, 12 miles E. of Dordrecht, 17 N. E. of Breda, and 32 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 40. lat. 51. 49.

GORDON-CASTLE, a fine palace of Scotland, near Fochabers, in Bamffshire. It stands on the river Spey, and is the seat of the Duke of Gordon.

GOREE, a small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, lately subject to the French. It is barren, but is of great importance on account of its good trade. It was taken by the English in May 1759. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 14. 30.

GOREE, a capital town of the island of the same name, in Holland, 8 miles S. of Briel. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 51. 55.

GORGONA, a small island of Italy, in the sea of Tuscany, and near that of Corsica, about 8 miles in circumference. It is remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies that are taken near it. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 43. 22.

GORGONA, a small island of the S. Sea, 12 miles W. of the coast of Peru, in America. It is indifferent high land, and very woody, and some of the trees are very tall and large, and proper for masts. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and has several springs and rivulets of excellent water. It would be a very proper place for adventures to lie concealed in, if the constant rains did not rot the rigging of the ships. There are a great number of monkeys, guiney-pigs, lions, lizards, and sloths, which are remarkable for their ugliness and slowness of their motions, though by their shape they seem to be of the monkey kind. Lon. 298. 0. lat. 3. 30.

GORITIA, or **GORITZ**, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and dutchy of Carniola, with a castle. It is seated on the river Lizonzo, 20 miles N. E. of Aquila, and 70 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 31. 18. lat. 46. 12.

GORITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia, subject to the Elector of Saxony. It is a handsome strong place, and is seated on the river Neisse, 50 miles E. of Dresden, and 70 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 32. 50. lat. 51. 10.

* **GORSYNON**, a village of Glamorgan-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Monday before November 30, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

* **GORZE**, a town of France, in the territory of Metlin, in Lorraine, seated on a hill, 3 miles from the river Moselle. It has a very rich abbey, and is 8 miles S. W. of Metz.

GOSLAR, a large and ancient town of Lower Saxony, and in the territory of Brunfwick; it is free and imperial, and

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it was here that gun-powder was first
invented, by a monk as is generally sup-
posed. It is a large place, but the build-
ings are in the ancient taste. It was set
on fire in 1728, when 280 houses, and
St. Stephen's fine church, were reduced
to ashes. It is seated on a mountain,
near the river Gose, and near it are rich
mines of iron and lead. The inhabitants
are famous for brewing excellent beer.
It is 22 miles S. E. of Hildenheim, 17
S. E. of Haberstadt, and 25 S. of Brun-
wick. Lon. 21. 12. lat. 51. 55.

• **GOSPORT**, a town in Hampshire, parted
from Portsmouth by a narrow arm of the
sea, and in some sense it may be reckon-
ed part of it; it has no market, but has
two fairs, on May 4, and October 10,
for toys.

GOSTYNEK, or **GOSTAVIN**, a town of
Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 42
miles N. of Rava. Lon. 37. 45. lat.
52. 25.

GOTHA, a town of Germany, in the circle
of Upper Saxony, and capital of a
dutchy of the same name. Its present
duke is brother to the prince's dowager
of Wales, who keeps an elegant court
there. It is 15 miles W. of Erford, and
15 S. E. of Mullaufen. Lon. 28. 35.
lat. 52. 25.

• **GOTHARD**, one of the highest mount-
ains of Switzerland, and from the top,
where there is an hospital for Monks,
there is one of the finest prospects in the
world. It is 8 mile. from Alford.

GOTHIA, or **GOTHLAND**, a considerable
part of Sweden, in Scandinavia, encom-
passed on three sides by the Baltic Sea.
It is divided into three parts, Ostrogo-
thia, or E. Gothland, Westgothia, or
W. Gothland, and Smaland, or S. Goth-
land; to which some add Hallan, Ble-
king, and Schonen.

GOTLAND, a considerable island of the
Baltick Sea, on the eastern coast of Swe-
den, on which it depends. Wisbyen is
the only town in it. Lon. 37. 0. lat.
57. 0.

• **GOTHAS**, an ancient people, who have
made a great noise in Europe, whose
name some geographers think came from
Gutes, a part of Sweden, now Goth-
land; but the most general opinion is,
that they were Getes, a people of Eu-
ropean Sarmatia, who inhabited a coun-
try on the northern borders of the Black
Sea, as far as the river Nieper, and af-
terwards extended themselves to the
mouths of the Danube. After this they

crossed Bulgaria and Romania, ravaged
Macedonia, Greece, Dalmatia, and Ita-
ly, and pillaged Rome. They went and
settled in Languedoc under the name of
Visigoths, and afterwards in Spain, where
they erected a kingdom, which continu-
ed for about 300 years, till it was over-
turned by the Moors. The Ostrogoths
likewise founded a kingdom in Italy,
which continued only 53 years, for it
was destroyed by Narfes, in 552.

GOTTENBURG, a rich and strong town of
Sweden, in W. Gothland, with a good
harbour, at the mouth of the river Got-
helba, which is the best situated for fo-
reign trade of any in Sweden, as it lies
without the Sound. It is 10 miles S. of
Bahus, 105 N. W. of Copenhagen, and
188 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 29. 25.
lat. 57. 44.

GOTTINGEN, a considerable town of Ger-
many, in Lower Saxony, and in the
dutchy of Brunswick, formerly free and
imperial, but now subject to the elector
of Hanover, and where his present ma-
jesty, king George, has lately founded an
university. It is seated on the river
Leine, 25 miles N. E. of Cassel, and 30
S. E. of Goslar. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 51.
32.

GOTTORP, a town of Denmark, in the
dutchy of Sleswick, and capital of the
dutchy of Holstein Gottorp, where the
duke has a very fine palace. Lon. 27;
35. lat. 54. 40.

• **GOTTSBERG**, a town of Germany, in
Silesia, and in the dutchy of Schweid-
nitz, remarkable for its silver mines.

GOUDA, or **TERGOW**, a considerable town
of the United Provinces, in S. Holland,
remarkable for its stately church. It is
seated on the river Issel, 8 miles N. E.
from Rotterdam, and 12 from Leyden.
Lon. 22. 12. lat. 52. 2.

GOUNBURST, a town in Kent, with a
market on Wednesdays, and one fair,
on August 26, for cattle. It is 12 miles
S. W. from Maidstone, and 49 E. by
S. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 51.
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GOVERNULO, a town of Italy, in the
dutchy of Mantua. It was taken by the
Imperialists in 1702, and by the French
in 1703. It is seated on the river Min-
cio, near the Po, 12 miles S. E. of
Mantua, and 12 N. W. of Mirandola.
Lon. 28. 30. lat. 37. 10.

• **GOURA**, or **GURA**, a town of Poland,
in the palatinate of Mazovia, belonging
to the bishop of Potnania, who has fil-

- led it full of Monks. Lon. 59. 25. lat. 52. 1.
- * **GOURDON**, a town of France, in Quercy, near the confines of Perigord, 15 miles N. of Cahors. Lon. 19. 6. lat. 45. 53.
 - * **GOURNEY**, a town of France, in Normandy, remarkable for its market of fine butter. It is seated on the river Ept, 52 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. S. lat. 49. 25.
 - * **GOWER, ST. or ST. GOAR**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territories of the house of Hesse-Rhienfels. By the treaty of Utrecht the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel was put in possession of this town and castle. It is seated on the river Rhine, 15 miles S. E. of Coblentz, 17 N. W. of Mentz, and 47 N. E. of Treves. Lon. 25. 19. lat. 50. 2.
 - * **GOZZI, or GOZES**, a small island of the Mediterranean sea, to the S. of the W. part of the isle of Candy, 12 miles from fort Selino.
 - * **GOZZO**, an island of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, 5 miles N. W. of the island of Malta, and belongs to the knights of Malta, who have put it in a good state of defence.
 - GRABOW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, 20 miles S. of Sweren. Lon. 29. 11. lat. 53. 32.
 - GRADISKA**, a strong town of Hungary, in Slavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is seated on the river Save, 20 miles S. W. of Pofega. Lon. 35. 30. lat. 45. 58.
 - * **GRADISKA**, a strong town of Italy, in the county of Geritz, seated on the river Lifonzo, on the frontiers of Friuli. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 15 miles S. E. of Udino. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 46. 6.
 - GRADO**, a strong town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Friuli, and territory of Venice, 10 miles S. of Aquilea, and 55 E. by N. of Venice. Lon. 31. 10. lat. 45. 52.
 - GRAFTON**, a village of Northamptonshire, in the road between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor-house and a park, given by king Charles II. to the duke of Grafton, from whence the title is derived.
 - * **GRAISVAUDAN**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, which is well peopled, and Grenoble is the capital. It is also called the territory of Grenoble.

- GRAMMONT**, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the river Dender, 16 miles N. E. of Tournay, and 17 S. E. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 31. lat. 50. 46.
- * **GRAMMONT**, a town of France, in the marche of Limoufine, remarkable for its abbey, which is the chief of the order. It is 15 miles N. E. of Limoge. Lon. 19. S. lat. 45. 56.
 - GRAMPOUND**, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on January 18, March 25, and June 11, for horses, cattle, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Valle, and is but a mean place, of about 100 houses, though it sends 2 members to parliament. The inhabitants have a considerable manufacture of gloves. It is 46 miles S. W. of Lanceson, and 244 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 10. lat. 50. 20.
 - GRAN**, a handsome, large, and strong town of Lower Hungary, with an archbishop's see. It has been several times taken and retaken, but last of all the Imperialists drove away the Turks from it, in 1683. It is seated on the river Danube, 20 miles S. E. of Comoren, 25 N. W. of Buda, and 87 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 36. 35. lat. 48. 0.
 - GRANADA**, a considerable province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the N. and W. by Andalusia; on the E. by the kingdom of Murcia; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, and yet the soil is good; but it has not been well cultivated since the Moors were driven away. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, grapes, and mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms. The forests produces gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks, whose acorns are sweeter than any nut. This province was taken from the Moors in 1492, and Granada is the capital town.
 - * **GRANADA**, is a large, handsome, and delightful town of Spain, capital of the Kingdom of Granada, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is built on 4 hills, and is divided into 4 parts; in one of which is the large church, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, with

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are very magnificent. It is seated not
far from the river Oro, near the place
where it falls into the Xenil, 125 miles
S. W. of Murcia, 62 N. E. of Malaga,
112 E. of Seville, and 225 S. of Madrid.
Lon. 14. 46. lat. 36. 56.

GRANADA, an island of America, and the
most southerly of the Caribbees, being
25 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It
is very fertile, and has belonged to the
French since 1650.

GRANADA, a town of America, in the
province of Nicaragua, and in the audi-
ence of Guatimala, seated on the lake
Nicaragua, 70 miles from the S. Sea.
It was taken twice by the French buccan-
ers and pillaged. The inhabitants
carry on a great trade by means of the
lake, which communicates with the N.
Sea. Lon. 292. 15. lat. 11. S.

GRANADA, NEW, a province of S. Ame-
rica, in Terra Firma, about 75 miles in
length, and as much in breadth. It is
bounded on the N. by Carthagenia and
St. Martha; on the E. by Venezuela;
on the S. by Popayan; and on the W.
by Darien. It contains mines of gold,
copper, iron, hories, mules, good pas-
tures, corn, and fruits. It belongs to
the Spaniards, and Santa-Fu-de-Bagota
is the capital town.

GRANADILLOS, the name of some islands
of the Caribbees, in America, having
St. Vincent to the N, and Granada to
the S. They are so inconsiderable that
they are quite neglected.

GRANDE. See RIO GRANDE.

GRAND-RE, a town of France, in Cham-
paign, and in the diocese of Rheims,
seated on the river Ayre, among mead-
ows, 30 miles E. of Rheims. Lon. 22.
25. lat. 46. 18.

* GRANIC, or GRANTICUS, a small river
of Natolia, in Asia, which has its source
in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient
Troy. It falls into the sea of Marmora,
to the E. of Lampaco. It was near this
river that Alexander the Great obtained
the first victory over the Persians, in
which it is said they lost 100,000 men.

* GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, in
the country of Vaud, and capital of a
balliwick of the same name, with a cast-
le. There was a battle gained here by
the Swifs over the duke of Burgundy in
1476. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 44. 48.

GRANT, the ancient name of the river
Cam, which runs by the university of
Cambridge.

GRANT, the name of a Clan in the north-
highlands of Scotland.

GRANTHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, with
a market on Saturdays, and 5 fairs; on
the fifth Monday in Lent, for horned
cattle, horses, and sheep; on Holy
Thursday, for sheep and horses; on July
10, October 26, and December 17, for
horned cattle and horses. It is seated on
a bottom on the river Whicham, and
is a noted place, with a good free
school, and a handsome church, famous
for its high spire, which seems to lean
on one side. It is a corporation,
sends 2 members to parliament, and has
the title of an earldom. It is 21 miles
N. by W. of Stamford, 14 S. by E. of
Newark, and 104 N. by W. from Lon-
don. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 52. 50.

GRANVILLE, a sea-port town of France,
in Lower Normandy, and is partly seated
on a rock, and partly on a plain. It
gives title to an English earl, and is 15
miles S. by E. of Coutances, and 185
W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 3. lat. 48. 53.

* GRASSE, a town of France, in Pro-
vence, with a bishop's see. It is seated
on an eminence, 15 miles W. of Nice,
12 N. W. of Antibes, and 70 N. E. of
Aix. Lon. 27. 36. lat. 43. 39.

* GRASSY, a town of France, in Langue-
doc, and in the diocese of Carcassone,
seated on the river Oubieu, at the foot
of the mountains of Coubiere, near a
Benedictine abbey.

* GRASSINGTON, a village in Yorkshre,
with 4 fairs; on March 4, for horned
cattle; April 24, and June 29, for
sheep; and September 26, for horned
cattle.

GRATZ, a handsome strong town of Ger-
many, and capital of Stiria, with a cast-
le, seated on a rock, and a university.
The Jesuits have a college; and there
are a great number of handsome palaces
and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on
a very lofty hill, and communicates with
the river, by means of a very deep well.
The emprefs dowager was obliged to re-
tire hither during the war of 1741 and
1742. It is seated on the river Muer,
45 miles N. W. of Waraden, and 85
S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 0. lat.
47. 4.

GRADENTZ, a town of Poland, in the
palatinate of Culm, with a handsome
castle. It is seated on the river Weusel.

or Vistula, 35 miles N. of Thorn, 60 S. of Dantzick, and 82 N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 37. 2. lat. 53. 20.

GRAVE, a very strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. It is seated on the river Maese, beyond which there is a fort, 8 miles S. of Nimeguen, and 65 N. E. of Brussels. Lon. 23. 16. lat. 51. 46.

GRAVELINES, a very strong sea-port town of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, with a castle and a harbour. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is seated in a marshy country, on the river Aa, near the sea, 12 miles E. of Calais, 15 S. W. of Dunkirk, and 75 W. of Ghent. Lon. 19. 48. lat. 50. 59.

GRAVENEE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Silesia, and capital of a county of the same name, 50 miles W. of Uhm. Lon. 26. 50. lat. 48. 22.

GRAVESEND, a town of Kent, with 2 markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on April 23, and November 25, for horses and all other goods, cloths, and toys. It is seated on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great resort, because it is the common landing place for sea men and strangers in their passages to London, there being tilt boats ready to carry them every tide. It is well stocked with houses of entertainment; and here is a blockhouse over-against Tilbury fort. A great part of it was burnt down with the church in 1727, which has been since rebuilt as one of the 50 new churches, and the houses are much handsomer than before. It is commonly called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common council, a town clerk, &c. This parish, with that of Milton, consists of about 700 houses, mostly small, and built with bricks; the streets are also narrow, but paved with flints. The chief employment of the labouring people is spinning of Leap, to make nets for fishing and ropes. It is also famous for gardening, the best apparatus being produced here of any in the kingdom.

GRAVINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is 25 miles E. of Cirienza, and 32 S. W. of Bari. Lon. 31. 10. lat. 40. 54.

* **GRAY**, a town of France, in the French

Comte, and capital of the bailiwick of Amont. It is a trading place, and was very strong before the fortifications were demolished. It is seated on the river Saone, 20 miles N. of Dole, 30 N. W. of Besançon, and 25 N. E. of Digon. Lon. 23. 16. lat. 47. 30.

* **GRAYS**, a town of Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and 1 fair, on May 23, for cattle and hardware. It is but a poor place, and is seated on the side of the Thames, 19 miles E. of London, Lon. 17. 51. lat. 51. 28.

GREECE, a country of Turky, called by them at present Romelia. It is bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, Serbia, and Dalmatia; on the W. by the gulph of Venice; on the S. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Archipelago, the sea of Manara, the Black Sea, the Straits of the Dardanel, and of Constantinople. It comprehends 6 parts, namely, Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the island of Candia, and the isles of the Archipelago. It enjoys a temperate air, is healthy and has a fruitful soil. It was greatly celebrated by ancient historians, and produced a great number of famous men, who performed very great actions as soldiers, as well as others, who were eminent for their parts and learning. Particularly Alexander the Great and Homer, who were natives of this country. But it now groans under the tyranny of the Turks, and is but the shadow of what it was formerly, it being over-run with ignorance and barbarism, almost all the fine towns being quite destroyed. It is inhabited both by Mahometans and Christians.

* **GREAT CHART**, a village in Kent, with 1 fair on March 25, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

* **GREAT THURLOW**, a village in Suffolk, with 1 fair on October 10, for sheep and toys.

* **GREEN**, a village in Suffex, 8 miles S. W. of Horsham, with 2 fairs, on August 12, for horned and cattle and sheep; on Monday before July 5, for sheep and horned cattle.

* **GREEN-STREET**, a village in Kent, with 1 fair on May 3, for cattle.

GREENLAND, a huge country in the N. between the Straits of Davis, Forbisher, and Iceland. How far it may extend N. is uncertain; and those few inhabitants that are in it are savages, and much like the Eskimaux. It is a cold miserable country, and has very few animals

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imals except deers, white bears, foxes, and a few wild fowls. Here the English, Dutch, and other nations go every year to catch whales for the sake of their ribs and oil. It was so called because those that discovered it first found the shores covered with green moss. There has been attempts made to settle in it; but the men always perished with the severity of the cold. A few sailors having been left here accidentally, all underwent the same fate. Some divide it into E. and W. Greenland, making the first belong to Europe, and the other to America; but this is a foolish distinction, because we are not sure that it joins to the continents of either. In the maps it is generally distinguished by the Dutch name of Groenland. Some would have them to be two places, but very improperly; for the best maps have no such distinction. However, there are some who would have Spitzbergen to be Greenland.

GREENOCK, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, being near the mouth of the river Clyde, and is the principal station of the herring fishery on that side the island. It is 26 miles W. of Glasgow. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 55. 54.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, 5 miles E. of London, noted for its magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, its delightful park, and its astronomical observatory. The hospital is thought to be the finest structure of this kind in the world; and its noble hall is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill. It was formerly noted for its palace, where Queen Elizabeth was born; but that was pulled down, and what is so called now serves for apartments for the governor of the hospital, and the ranger of the Park. The King's yatchs generally lye at this place.

GRIGNAN, a handsome, large, populous, and ancient town of France, in Dauphiny, with a bishop's see. It contains a great number of handsome structures, particularly the churches and convents. The cathedral church is a fine ancient building in the Gothic taste; and St. Andrew's church is adorned with a curious spire steeple, and a tomb of excellent workmanship. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It is seated on the river Here, over which there are two bridges to pass into that part called Perche, which is

only one large street on the side of the river. It is 27 miles S. of Chamberry, 20 S. E. of Vienne, and 105 W. by N. of Turin. Lon. 23. 24. lat. 45. 12.

* **GRESSFORD**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, 2 miles N. of Wrexham, with 3 fairs, on the second Monday in April, the last Monday in August, and the first Monday in December, for cattle.

* **GRIFFENHAGEN**, a town in Germany, in Prussian Pomerania, and in the dutchy of Stettin, seated on the river Oder. Lon. 38. 45. lat. 53. 17.

* **GRIGNAN**, a town of France, in Provence, on the confines of Dauphiny. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 44. 25.

* **GRIMAUD**, a town of France, in Provence, near the Mediterranean Sea, and the gulph of Grimaud. Lon. 24. 16. lat. 43. 50.

GRIMBERGEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Brussels, seated on a rivulet about a mile from the canal which goes from Brussels to Antwerp, with an abbey, a castle, and the title of a principality. It is 5 miles N. of Brussels. Lon. 21. 50. lat. 50. 55.

* **GRIMM**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and in Misnia, seated on the river Muldaw, over which there is a bridge. It is 10 miles S. E. of Leipzick, and is defended by a citadel. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 51. 15.

* **GRIMMEN**, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, and in the dutchy of Bardt, 5 miles S. of Stralsund. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 54. 18.

* **GRIMNITZ**, a palace and hunting house of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded here in 1529, between the houses of Brandenburg and Pomerania.

GRIMPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves or Triers, with a bishop's see, 17 miles S. E. of Triers. Lon. 24. 14. lat. 49. 40.

* **GRIMSBY**, a sea-port town of Lincolnshire, with 2 markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on June 17, for sheep; and on September 15, for horses. It is a large place, which had formerly a castle, and 2 parish churches, with a commodious harbour, which is now almost choked up. It has now only 1 church, which is a large handsome structure like a cathedral. It consists of several streets, whose houses are well built.

- built. It is a corporation, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 35 miles N. E. by E. of Lincoln, and 158 N. of London. Lon. 37. 39. lat. 53. 34.
- **GRINGLEY**, a village in Nottinghamshire, 4 miles W. of Gainsborough, with 1 fair on December 12, for cattle and merchandize, and particularly for a great number of boots and shoes.
 - GRINSTEAD EAST**. See **EAST GRINSTEAD**.
 - **GRINTON**, a village in the N. riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles W. of Richmond, with 2 fairs, on Good-Friday, and December 21, for cloth, pewter, brass, tin, and millinery goods.
 - GRIPSWALD**, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in Pomerania, formerly imperial, but now subject to the Swedes, with a good harbour, and a university. It is seated near the sea, 15 miles S. E. of Stralsund, and 55 N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 31. 28. lat. 54. 12.
 - GRISONS**, a people of Italy, inhabiting the mountains of the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three parts, called the Leagues, and the whole country is about 87 miles in length, is very populous, and the government is democrattick. Each community has its own laws, and is a kind of sovereignty. The publick affairs are determined by diets, which meet once a-year. With regard to religion they are partly Papists and partly Protestants. They are gay, bold, brave, haughty, and jealous of their liberty. They still possess the Valteline, and the counties of Borneo and Chievenna. It is said they can send 55,000 men into the field, who are the militia of the country. It is bounded on the S. by the dutchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetians; by Tirol on the E. and partly on the N. and by Switzerland partly on the N. and on the W.
 - **GRODEC**, the name of four towns in Poland, the first of which is in Red Russia, the second in the palatinate of Podolia, the third on the left bank of the Neister, and the fourth in the palatinate of Kioff.
 - GRODNO**, a considerable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Troki, remarkable for a royal palace, the diet that is held here every three years, and a strong citadel. It is seated partly in a plain, on the river Niemen, and partly on a mountain, 75 miles S. W. of Troki, 50 W. of Navogrudck, and 125 N.

- E. of Warsaw. Lon. 42. 45. lat. 53. 18.
- GROENDALE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated at the head of the river Iſche, 6 miles S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 50. 45.
- GROENLAND**. See **GREENLAND**.
- GROLL**, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, and county of Zutphen. The French took it in 1672, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Slink, 15 miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 24. 5. lat. 52. 7.
- **GRONINGEN**, a rich, populous, handsome, and strong town of the Netherlands, capital of a lordship of the same name, which is one of the United Provinces, with a citadel and a famous university. It is seated on the rivers Hunes and Va, 10 miles from the sea, 27 E. of Lewarden, 55 N. by E. of Deventer, and 85 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 53. 13.
- GRONINGEN**, one of the seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by E. Friesland, on the W. by W. Friesland, on the N. by the German ocean, and on the S. by Overysel and the county of Benthern. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its district is one, and the Ommeclands form the other. These two bodies assembled by their deputies, with the states of the province, make the sovereignty. Its government is not unlike that of ancient Rome. The excellency of this country consists in pastures, which feed a great number of large hoists, fit for the coach.
- **GROOMBRIDGE**, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on May 17 and September 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.
- **GROSSA**, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara. It is about 50 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.
- GROSSETTO**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a strong castle and a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, 10 miles S. W. of Sienna. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 42. 50.
- GROTSKAW**, a strong town of Germany, capital of a province of the same name, in Silesia. It is very pleasantly seated in a fertile plain, 10 miles S. W. of Bieren, 25 S. E. of Breslaw, and 30 N. E. of Glatz. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 50. 42.
- GRUTSKAW**, a town of Turkey in Europe,

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 the Germans and Turks in 1739, in
 which the Germans were obliged to re-
 treat. Lon. 38. 35. lat. 45. 0.
GRUYNE, *See* **CORUNYA**.
GRUBENHAGEN, a town and castle of
 Germany, in Lower Saxony, and the
 chief place of a principality of the same
 name, belonging to the house of Hano-
 ver. In the mountains near it there are
 mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead.
 These mountains are covered with trees,
 which are some remains of the Hircanian
 forest. It is 42 miles S. W. of Brun-
 swick, and 33 S. of Hanover. Lon. 27.
 36. lat. 51. 54.
 • **GRUCKENBURG**, a town of Germany, in
 Lower Carinthia, seated on the river
 Save, with a handsome castle. Lon. 33.
 20. lat. 46. 7.
 • **GRUNBERG**, a town of German, in Si-
 lesia, and in the palatinate of Glegaw.
 Lon. 37. 40. lat. 52. 3.
 • **GRUNDE**, a town of Germany, in Lower
 Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick,
 seated among the mountains of Hartz.
 Lon. 31. 15. lat. 52. 10.
 • **GRUNINGEN**, a town of German, in
 the circle of Lower Saxony, and princi-
 pality of Halberstadt, seated on the ri-
 ver Felke. Lon. 29. 16. lat. 52. 4.
 • **GRUNINGEN**, a town of Switzerland,
 in the canton of Zurich, very pleasantly
 seated, with a castle, where the bath
 lodges. Lon. 26. 33. lat. 47. 10.
 • **GRUNFELD**, a town of Germany, in
 Franconia, seated on a river that falls
 into the Tauber. It belongs to the
 landgrate of Luchtenburg.
 • **GRUNSTADT**, a town of Germany, in
 the palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a
 fertile country. Lon. 25. 46. lat. 49.
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 • **GRUYERES**, a town of Switzerland, in
 the canton of Friburg, with a handsome
 castle, where the bath resides. It is
 famous for cheeses, wherein all its riches
 consist, and is 15 miles S. W. of Fri-
 burg. Lon. 24. 58. lat. 46. 35.
 • **GUACOCINGO**, a town of N. America,
 in New Spain, 30 miles S. E. of Mexi-
 co. Lon. 277. 10. lat. 19. 40.
GUADALAJARA, or **GUADALAXARA**, a
 town of Spain, in New Castile, and dis-
 trict of Alcala, seated on the river He-
 nares, 15 miles from Alcala, and 30 N.
 E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 40.
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GUADALAJARA, a considerable town of

N. America, and capital of a rich and
 fertile piece of the same name, with
 a bishop's see. It is 217 miles W. of
 Mexico. Lon. 271. 46. lat. 20. 20.
 • **GUADALAVIAR**, a river of Spain, which
 rises on the confines of Arragon and
 New Castile, and running by Turisvel in
 Arragon, crosses the kingdom of Valen-
 cia, passes by the town of the same
 name, and soon after falls into the Me-
 diterranean Sea, a little below Valencia.
GUADALCOPE, a handsome town in Spain,
 in Estramadura, with a celebrated con-
 vent, whose structure is magnificent,
 and is immensely rich. It is seated on
 a rivulet of the same name. Lon. 13.
 45. lat. 39. 15.
GUADALOUPE, an island of America, and
 one of the Caribbees, between the
 islands of St. Domingo, Marigault, De-
 fiada, and Montserrat, and is in the
 form of a half-moon. The middle of it
 is in about 16. 50. of latitude, and it is
 divided into two parts by a narrow strait,
 called *Beche's Bay* or the Salt River, and
 at this place the land on each side is not
 above four miles broad, and by this
 strait the sea on the N. W. communi-
 cates with that on the S. E. The N.
 W. part is 60 miles in length, 24 in
 breadth, and 148 in circumference.
 This is divided into Basse-terre and Ca-
 besterre, which last signifies the head of
 the land, and is so called because it lies
 open to the trade-wind, whereas Bas-
 feterre is under the wind. The eastern
 part is named Grande Terre, but for
 what reason is hard to say, for it does
 not contain more land than the former,
 though the shape is much more irregular.
 The French first sent colonies to
 this island in 1632, and since that time
 they have been continually improving
 and fortifying it, and yet it was taken
 by the English in 1759, who found it
 extremely pleasant and fertile. It is ge-
 nerally said to be the best of all the Car-
 ribbee islands, the soil being exceeding
 good, and every where well watered
 near the sea, by rivulets which fall from
 the mountains, especially in Cabesterre.
 If the true cinnamon-tree is found here,
 as some believe, it will still render this
 acquisition more valuable: they call it
 here ballard-cinnamon. The bark is
 brown, chapped, and thick; and it has
 the true smell of cinnamon, mixed with
 that of cloves. The taste is very strong
 and acute, seeming to be a compound
 of pepper, cloves, and cinnamon: but
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it must be observed, that the person who tasted it did not know that what we call cinnamon is the second bark. The most remarkable curiosity in Guadalupe is the burning mountain, called by the French la Soufriere; it is seated in the N. part of Caballero; and the highest part, or Pike, which is elevated above the rest of the mountains, is 2400 feet high, and 160 in circumference. It consists of a heap of large white calcined stones, and on the top there is a mouth of about 36 yards in diameter; the edges are covered with large stones, mixed with ashes and pieces of sulphur, and there proceeds from it, from time to time, clouds of black, thick, sulphureous smoke, mixed with sparks of fire. Besides this, there are other places which continually emit smoke with sparks of fire, which do not prevent the air from being very cold. The negroes often go in quest of the sulphur, which they purify and sell. The vegetables, fruits, and trees are much the same as in the other islands, excepting the cinnamon-tree, and that which yields balsam of Capivi. Some affirm there are no serpents here.

GUADALQUIVER, one of the most famous rivers of Spain, which rises in Andalusia, near the confines of Granada, and running quite through Andalusia, by the towns of Baiza, Andaxar, Cordova, Seville, and St. Lucar, it falls soon after into the gulph of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its great trade in chiebes. It is seated on the river Guadaram, 25 miles N. W. of Madrid, and 15 S. of Segovia. Lon. 15. 33. lat. 41. 45.

• **GUADFI**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Mekran, with a pretty good harbour. Lon. 80. 30. lat. 25. 0.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, having its source in New Castile, and passing cross the high mountains it falls down to the lakes called Ojos of Guadiana, from whence it runs to Calatrava, Medellin, Merida, and Badajoz in Estramadura of Spain, and, after having run for some time in Alentejo of Portugal, it passes on to separate the kingdom of Algarve from Andalusia, and falls into the bay or gulph of Cadiz, between Castro Marim and Agramonte.

GUADILIBARRA, a large river of Africa, which rises in Biledulgerid, from whence it runs to Borgio and Descato in the di-

strict of Zeh; then it enters the kingdom of Tunis, passes by Malti, and divides into two branches, one of which falls into the sea at Porto Farina, under the name of Magrada, and the other having visited Beja, falls into the sea near Barga, under the name of Guadalquivir.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a bishop's see. It was taken from the Moers in 1253, who afterwards retook it, but the Spaniards got possession of it again in 1489. It is seated in a fertile country, 30 miles N. E. of Granada, and 15 S. W. of Baza. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 37. 5.

• **GUAGIDA**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, where the mules are said to be the finest in all Africa. It is seated on a pleasant plain, on the river Arefgol, 55 miles from Tremesen.

• **GUAIATA**, a kingdom of Africa, in N. Roland, bounded on the N. by Dervecies, on the S. by the river Senegal, on the E. by a chain of mountains, and on the W. by the river of St. Anthony and by the Ludages. The inhabitants are Negroes, and are said to receive strangers with great hospitality; and the country seems to be the same now known by the name of the Grand Jollois. They have much the same inclinations as the people that live in the deserts, and are fond of mares-milk and horse-flesh. What religion they have is Mahometanism.

• **GUALDO**, a town of Italy, in the ecclesiastical state, and in the marche of Ancona, towards the confines of the dutchy of Spoleto, and that of Urbino. It is 8 miles N. W. of Nocera, and in 1751 was almost destroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 30. 28. lat. 43. 6.

GALEOR, a large and strong town of Africa, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort. It is 50 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 87. 0. lat. 25. 45.

GUAM, the first and chiefest of the Ladrone Islands, in the S. Sea, being about 100 miles in circumference. It depends upon the Spaniards, who have a garrison here, but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and are reputed to be very skilful in building of boats. The island abounds with excellent fruits, and the air is wholesome, notwithstanding which the natives are subject to a kind of leprosy. Lon. 157. 10. lat. 13. 25.

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GUAMAUA, a considerable town of S. America, capital of a province of the same name in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its sweetmeats, for its manufactures, and for mines of gold, silver, loadstones, and more particularly quicksilver. It is 200 miles E. of Lima. Lon. 306 40. lat. S. 13. 0.

GUANABANI, or **ST. SALVADORE**, now called Cat-island, is one of the Bahama Islands, which was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, the same day that the ship's crew designed to have murdered him, when they despaired of success. Lon. 302. 30. lat. from 24. 10. to 24. 40.

GUANACO, a rich and pleasant town of S. America, and capital of an audience of the same name, in the audience of Lima. It abounds in all the necessaries of life, and has a great number of natives tributary thereto. It is 112 miles N. E. of Lima. Lon. 304. 40. lat. S. 0. 55.

* **GUANZAVELICA**, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the Audience of Lima. It is rich, and abounds in mines of quicksilver. It is 159 miles from Pitco. Lon. 304. 30. lat. S. 12. 40.

GUARDAFEEU, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Abyssinia, at the eastern extremity of the kingdom of Adel, and at the entrance of the Strait of Bab-el-mandeb. Lon. 312. 0. lat. 11. 40.

GUARDIA, or **GUARDA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a bishop's see. It contains about 2300 inhabitants, is fortified both by art and nature, and has a stately cathedral. It is 60 miles S. E. of Lamego, and 138 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 11. 18. lat. 40. 20.

GUARDIA-ALFEREZ, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Contado di Mohise, with a bishop's see. It is 7 miles N. W. of Larino. Lon. 32. 28. lat. 51. 50.

* **GUARGALA**, or **GUERGUELA**, a town of Africa, and capital of a small kingdom of the same name, in Biledulgerid, to the S. of Mount Atlas. They live upon dates, camels flesh, and ostriches. It is 420 miles S. by E. of Algiers. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 28. 0.

GUARMA, a sea-port town of Peru, in S. America, 120 miles N. W. of Lima. Lon. 299. 35. lat. 10. 0.

GUASTALLA, a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, with the title of a duchy, remarkable for a batt. be-

tween the French and Imperialists in 1734. It was ceded to the Duke of Parma in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is seated near the river Po, 15 miles N. of Reggio, and 20 S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 8. lat. 44. 55.

* **GUASTO**, or **VASTO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, between the mouths of the rivers Trigno and Afincella, in the Gulph of Venice, 15 miles S. E. of Lanciano. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 42. 30.

* **GUATIMALA**, the Audience of, in N. America, and in New Spain, is above 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. It abounds in chocolate, which they make use of instead of money. It has 12 provinces under it; and the natives Americans, under the dominions of Spain, profess Christianity; but it is mixed with a great many of their own superstitions. There is a great chain of high mountains, which run across it from E. to W. and it is subject to earthquakes and storms. It is however very fertile, and produces great quantities of chocolate, cochineal, and cotton.

* **GUATIMALA**, a province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the Audience of the same name. It is bounded on the W. by Soconusco; on the N. by Verapaz and Honduras; on the E. by Nicaragua, and on the S. by the S. Sea. St. Jago de Guatimala is the capital of the whole audience.

GUATIMALA, a large and rich town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see, and an university. It carries on a great trade, especially in chocolate. Lon. 286. 5. lat. 14. 0.

* **GUATIMALA**, the Volcano of, is a mountain, which throws out fire and smoke. St. Jago de Guatimala was almost ruined by it in 1541. It has since been rebuilt at a good distance from this dreadful mountain.

* **GUAXACA**, a province of N. America, in New Spain, which is very fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal, and cassia. It is bounded by the Gulph of Mexico on the N. and by the S. Sea on the S. It contains mines of gold, silver, and chrysol. Guaxaca is the capital town.

GUAXACA, a town of N. America, in the Audience of Mexico, and capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is without walls, and does not contain above 2000 inhabitants;

tants; but it is rich, and they make very fine sweet-meats and chocolate. It has several rich convents, both for men and women. Lon. 277. 35. Lat. 17. 45.

GUAYCO, a district of the province of La Plata, in S. America, having Brazil on the E. and Paraguay on the W.

GUEN, an handsome town of Germany, in Lowe Lusatia, seated on the river Neisse, and belongs to the house of Saxony-Merseburg. It is 23 miles S. of Frankfort upon the Oder, and 65 N. E. of Dresden. Lon. 32. 34. Lat. 51. 55.

* **GUERU,** a kingdom of Africa, in Negro-land. It lies almost 300 miles eastward of Gago; and between them is a vast desert, without water. Guber is surrounded with high mountains; and the villages, which are many, are inhabited by people who are employed in taking care of their cattle and sheep. There are also abundance of artificers, and linen-weavers, who send their commodities to Timbuto. The whole country is overflowed every year by the inundation of the Niger, and at that time the inhabitants sow their rice. There is one town, which contains almost 100 families; among whom are many merchants.

* **GUERIO,** or **EGGUBIO,** a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is 35 miles S. of Urbino, 17 N. E. of Perugia, and 77 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 16. Lat. 43. 18.

GUELDERLAND, a territory of the Netherlands, with the title of a duchy. It includes the upper quarter of Gueldres, and is the first of the United Provinces. It comprehends the three counties of Nimeguen, Lophen, and Arnheim. The upper quarter of Gueldres comprehends the quarter of Ruremond, which is possessed by three sovereigns. Gueldres belongs to the King of Prussia; Ruremond and its dependencies to the house of Austria; and Venloe and Stephenwaert belong to the States-General.

GUELDRES, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of the same name. It was ceded to the King of Prussia by the peace of Utrecht, and is seated among the marshes, 10 miles N. E. of Venloe. Lon. 23. 56. Lat. 51. 30.

GUENGA, a great river of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It rises in the mountains of Balagate, and

running N. E. falls into the west branch of the river Ganges in Bengal.

* **GUERAND,** a town of France, in Brittany, and in the county of Nantz. It carries on a considerable trade in white-salt, and is about 3 miles from the sea, 40 W. by N. of Nantz, and 250 W. of Paris. Lon. 15. 13. Lat. 47. 20.

* **GUERCHES,** a town of France, in Touraine, with a castle. It is seated on the river Creuse, 10 miles S. E. of Haze. Lon. 15. 28. Lat. 46. 48.

GUERET, a town of France, in the Upper Marche, and in the province of Limousin, seated on the river Gartampe. It is 35 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 170 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 32. Lat. 46. 10.

GURSEY, or **GARSEY,** an island on the coast of Normandy, in the English Channel, and subject to Great Britain. It is naturally strong, being surrounded with high rocks, and is well situated for trade in time of peace; likewise, in time of war, it lies well to annoy the French with their privateers. It is about 10 miles in length, as much in breadth, and contains 10 parishes. The first English conquest, it having been a part of Normandy, and is still governed by Norman law.

* **GURSTENBERG,** a village in Silesia, with one inn, on May 25, for cattle and pellars ware.

* **GUSIARTE,** a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuzcoa, with a castle and a good harbour. Lon. 15. 12. Lat. 43. 26.

* **GUETA,** an ancient town of Spain, in New Castile, and in the Sierra. It is 15 miles N. W. of Cuenza, and 70 E. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 36. Lat. 40. 20.

GUIANA, a large country of S. America, between the rivers of Oroonoko and of the Amazons, and to the E. of Peru. The inward parts of the country are inhabited by the Aiges, who have different languages and customs; and some of them make their houses on trees, probably to be secure from the inundations of the rivers. The French possess a great part of the coast, which is called Equinoctial France, and the Dutch another. Here is a perpetual spring, and it produces large quantities of sugar canes. One part is inhabited by Caribbees, who were formerly reported to be man-eaters; but this is found to be false. The English and French, that are settled here, trade

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trade in cotton, silk, sugar, tobacco, Brazil wood, aloes, animal balsam, oranges, and citrous made into sweetmeats, or otherwise. It is divided into two large countries, called Guayana, and Proper Guiana. The former lies chiefly upon the sea-coast. It is between the Equator and 8 degrees of S. Latitude.

GUAYACIN, a town, bay, and harbour of S. America, in Peru, and capital of an A. Province of the same name, with two forts. It stands facing a low island close by the river, partly on the side, and partly at the foot of a hill, which descends gently towards the river. One of the forts stands on low ground, and the other on the hill; and the town makes a very fine prospect, it being beautified with several churches, and other good buildings. It is divided into two parts by a river, which are called the Old and the New, that are joined to other two bays, for transportation, half a mile in length. The situation is in fertile low ground, and is well watered, so that, without the bridge, there would be passage from one to the other. It is built of stone, and has but one regular street, along the river-side. Before the church of St. Jago there is a very handsome parade, but the church itself is going to decay. There are two other churches, well adorned with altars, carved works, and pictures. In the merchants store houses there is plenty of meat, brandy, wine, sugar, clove, nutmeg, cochineal, and iron; at least, this was the case of the town when it was taken by Captain Rogers in 1729. It is 110 miles E. of Puna, and 140 N. E. of Payta. Lon. 30. 40. lat. S. 2. 0.

GUAYMA, a sea-port town of S. America, and on the Caracas coast. The English attempted to take it twice; that is, in 1730, and in 1743; but they were repulsed both times. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 10. 55.

GUENNE, the largest province of France, bounded on the N. by Sainnois, Angoumois, and Limousin; on the E. by Languedoc, Auvergne, and Languedoc; on the S. by the Pyrenees, Lower Navarre, and Béarn; and on the W. by the Ocean. It is about 225 miles in length, and 270 in breadth. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper comprehends Quercy, Rouergue, Armagnac, the territory of Comminges, and the

county of Blaisac. The Lower contains Ponselais, Perigord, Agenois, Condomois, Bazadais, the Lander, Proper Gascony, and the district of Labour. The principal rivers are, the Garonne, the Adour, the Tarn, the Aveyron, and the Lot. Bourdeaux is the capital town.

GUERREBO, a town in Surrey, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz. on May 2, and November 22, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is pleasantly seated on the river Wey, and on the declivity of a hill, and is a large place, containing three parish churches, and sometimes the assizes for the county are held here. It is a great thoroughfare, and has several good inns. It had a large flock of cattle, of which some of the walls are yet standing. It is a mayortown, sends two members to parliament, and has the advantage of sending goods to London by barges. It is 17 miles S. W. of Kingston, 43 N. E. of Portsmouth, and 30 S. W. of London. Lon. 10. 55. lat. 51. 16.

GUERTRAIN ST. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, and in the province of Mons, which it defends by its ditches. It has been several times taken and retaken; but last of all by the French in 1746. It is seated in marshy land on the river Haine, and is 5 miles from Mons. Lon. 21. 29. lat. 50. 24.

GUILESTREFF, a town and castle in the Alps, formerly belonging to Dauphiny, in France. It was taken by Prince Eugene in 1692. It is 9 miles N. E. of Embrun, and 14 S. W. of Briançon. Lon. 23. 55. lat. 44. 45.

GUIMARAENS, an ancient, handsome, strong, and considerable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero and Minho, and in the Comarcas. It has formerly been the residence of some of their kings, and is divided into the Old and New. The publick buildings are magnificent. It is 10 miles S. E. of Braga, 27 N. by E. of Porto, 40 N. E. of Lamego, and 165 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 46. lat. 41. 25.

GUINEY, a large country of Africa, of which little is known except the coasts, for which reason it is called, The Coast of Guiney. It is divided into the Lower and Upper. This last comprehends the Malaguetta Coast, the Tooth-Coast, the Gold-Coast, Whidaw, Great Ardra, and Benin. The lower part is commonly called

called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the Negroes live a considerable time. The water is so bad, that it is common for worms to breed between the skin and the flesh, of above an ell long, and of a white silver colour. Most imagine, that this disorder is peculiar to the country; but bad waters do the same in other parts of the world, particularly to the E. of the Caspian Sea, in Asia. The inhabitants in general go almost naked, and there seems to be very little religion or honesty among them. The men take as many wives as they please; and the women are as incontinent as in any part of the world. The commodities purchased there are, gum-geneva, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain-Coast; elephants-teeth, upon the Tooth-Coast, the greatest plenty of gold, upon the Gold-Coast; and all, in general, furnish slaves, more or less: and indeed, some of all these commodities are to be had in all parts of it. The English, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coast; and purchase slaves, and the other commodities, for the benefit of their employers. The inhabitants of the coast generally buy, steal, or take captive, men and women from the inland parts, to sell for slaves; yet in many places, they make no scruple of killing one another: and even the kings themselves, if their wives displease them, will sell them to the Europeans. There are abundance of little states, whose heads, or chiefs, the sailors have dignified with the name of Kings: however, there are very few that deserve that title. When they are at war with each other, as they often are, the people that are taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves: and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other, when they have power so to do. Though they come on board the ships naked, they seldom fail of stealing something or other, tho' never so well watched, they are such dextrous thieves. Some make Guirey to extend from Cape Blanco, in 20 degrees of N. latitude, to Angola in 10 degrees of S. while others include Guirey within the bounds of the coast above mentioned; but this is a distinction of very little consequence. The French pretend, that some sailors from Die, first discovered this country in 1562; but this seems to be a fable: however, it is certain that the Portuguese found it out in the be-

ginning of the 15th century, and began to trade here.

• **GUIREY NEW** is a country to the S. of Asia, very imperfectly discovered hitherto; nor is it certain, whether it be an island or a continent. Those that have visited the coast affirm, that there is a great probability of carrying on a good trade with the natives, who are all black. But none have thought it worth their while to make any such attempt hitherto.

• **GUINGAMP**, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the duchy of Penthièvre, 258 miles W. of Paris. Lon. 14. 39. lat. 48. 54.

• **GUIPESCOA**, a small province in the N. part of Spain, bounded on the E. by Bafques; on the N. by the ocean; on the W. by Biscay; and on the S. by Navarre. It abounds in most things, except wheat. Tolosa is the capital town.

GUISE, a small town of France, in Picardy, and in Thierache, with a very strong castle, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Ouse, 15 miles N. E. of St. Quintin, 25 S. E. of Cambrai, and 95 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 17. lat. 49. 54.

• **GUINDLINGS**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with a handsome castle. It is seated on the river Danube, 15 miles from Ulm, and 8 N. of Burgaw. Lon. 28. 6. lat. 48. 36.

• **GUINDLISHIM**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Gracchow, seated on the river Neckar, with a castle on an eminence.

GUINLET, one of the channels through which flaps enter the mouth of the river Thames.

GUINZBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the margravate of Burgaw. It is seated on the E. side of the Danube, 20 miles N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 48. 35.

• **GUINZENHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, 5 miles from Weissemburg. It is seated on the river Altmühl, near a forest, and belongs to the Margrave of Anspach.

GURIEL, a province of Asia, in Mingrelia, bounded on the E. by Mount Caucasus; on the N. by Imeretta; on the W. by the Black Sea; and on the S. by Turkey. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, but are very ignorant, and pay little or no regard to its precepts; for they are great

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great thieves, treacherous, cruel, drunk-
ards, and thameless. They marry their
nearest relations, without any scruple;
and if the husband eat-kes a gallant with
his wife, the latter is quit by giving the
former a pig, which they all three eat very
lovingly together. Their principal trade
consists in slaves; and they often sell one
another to the Turks, especially the fe-
males, who are very handsome.

GERR, a town of Germany, in Carinthia,
with a bishop's see. It is seated on the
river Gurk, 25 miles N. of Clagenfurt,
and 55 S. E. of Salzburg. Lon. 31. 50.
lat. 47. 10.

GESTROW, a considerable town of Ger-
many, in Lower Saxony, and in the
dutchy of Mecklinburg, with a magnifi-
cent castle, or palace, where the Dukes
reside. Their religion is according to
the confession of Augsburg. It is 12
miles S. W. of Rostock, 27 E. of Wis-
mar, and 35 N. E. of Schwerin. Lon.
30. 18. lat. 53. 57.

GUTSKOW, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of
a county of the same name, belonging
to Sweden. It is seated on the river
Peene, 10 miles S. W. of Wolgatz, and
50 E. by N. of Gultrow. Lon. 31. 32.
lat. 54. 4.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary, seated on
the E. side of the Danube, opposite to
the island of Schut, 25 miles E. of Pres-
burg. Lon. 35. 35. lat. 48. 10.

GUZURAT, a province of Asia, in Indo-
stan, and in the dominions of the Great
Mogul. It is made an island by the
river Indus, or Sindy; and the inhabi-
tants are still Gentoes, or Pagans, driv-
ing their old trade of thieving, or pirat-
ing; for they plunder all that come with-
in their power, both by sea and land.
The Great Mogul would certainly restrain
them, if their country was passible for
an army; but there are many low grounds,
marshes, and lakes, which there is no
passing over but by boats. However,
there is some trade in cotton, coin, and
coarse cloth, and in the shells of a fish,
in the shape of a perriwinckle, and of the
circumference of a man's arm. These
being sawed into rings, the women use
them for ornaments, and wear them on
their arms. The next sea-port town is
called Baet, whose inhabitants are no-
thing but a nest of pirates and robbers.
Mangeroul admits of trade for coarse
callicoes, wheat, butter, pulse, pepper,
Sugar, and betel-nuts. It is inhabited by

Banyans, who never eat any flesh; and
the wild-deer and antelopes are so com-
mon, that they come into the houses.
Dieu, the next harbour, has been taken
notice of in its proper place.

• **GUMMARS**, a village of Denbighshire,
in N. Wales, with one fair, on May 6,
for cattle.

GYRHORN, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Lower Saxony, and in the
dutchy of Lunenburg. It is seated on
the rivers Aller and Isa, 25 miles N.
of Brunfwick, 22 S. of Zell, and 45
N. E. of Hanover. Lon. 28. 21. lat.
52. 36.

GYULA, a town of Hungary, which was
formerly fortified; but, being taken by
the Turks in 1566, the fortifications were
demolished.



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H AAG, or **HAC**, a town of Germany,
in the dutchy of Bavaria, seated
upon a hill, on the W. side of the river
Inn, and is capital of a county. It is
32 miles N. E. of Munich. Lon. 29.
58. lat. 48. 16.

• **HABAR**, an ancient town of Asia, in
Persia, lying on the road from Sultania
to Com in Hac-Agemil. Lon. 67. 0.
lat. 36. 12.

HABAT, a province of Asia, in Barbary,
and in the kingdom of Fez. It is sur-
rounded by the Mediterranean, the
Straits of Gibraltar, and the Atlantick
Ocean. The principal towns are Arzilla,
Tetuan, and Ceuta, which last is in pos-
session of the Spaniards.

HABSBERG, or **HAPSBERG**, an ancient
castle of Switserland, in the canton of
Bern. It is the place where the ancient
counts of Hapsburg resided, and is seated
near the lake of Lucern, and to the E.
of the town of that name. Lon. 25.
45. lat. 47. 22.

HACNA, a sea-port town of S. America,
in Terra Firma, seated at the mouth of
a river of the same name. It produces
the fruits proper to those parts, a great
deal of salt, some gold, and precious
stones; and here the Spanish galleons
touch at their arrival in S. America,
from whence exprestes are sent to all
the settlements to give them notice of
it. Lon. 305. 35. lat. 11. 30.

• **HACZAC**, a small territory of Transil-
vania,

vania, on the confines of Walachia, with the title of a county.

HADAMAK, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in Westphalia, with a handsome castle; a branch of the house of Nassau usually resides here, and is situated near the river Elfs, 22 miles N. W. of Menez, and 15 E. of Coblentz. Lon. 45. 41. lat. 50. 21.

HADDINGTON, a parliament town of Scotland, in L. Lothian, which sends one member to parliament. It is surrounded with the seats of the nobility and gentry; and there are the ruins of a magnificent church. It is 18 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 55. 50.

• **HADDELAND**, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen. It has nothing remarkable except the bailiwick of Ribbenbutel, which lies along the river Elbe, and belongs to the Hanburghers.

• **HADRAMAUT**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. It was taken by assault in 1514, by the Portuguese, who carried away a great many beautiful slaves.

HADSBURG, a sea port town of Denmark, in the duchy of Skjwick, with a strong citadel, built upon a small island. It is seated on a bay of the Baltic Sea, and has a well frequented harbour. It is 22 miles E. of Ripen, and 55 N. of Skjwick. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 55. 2.

HADRAMAUT, a town and province of Asia, in Happy Arabia, 115 miles W. of Caravan. Lon. 67. 3. lat. 14. 40.

HADLEY, a town in Surrey, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Wednesday, for tins, and October 15, for butter, cheese, and so. It is seated on a bottom on the river Brentan, and is a pretty large town; and has a very handsome church, and a chapel or else, with one Presbyterian meeting. It has about 600 houses, a few of which are good brick ones, and the rest but indifferent. The streets are pretty broad, but not paved. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the New-England manufacture; and this town had once a considerable woollen manufactory, which is now decayed. It is 20 miles S. E. of Bury, and 64 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 51. 7.

• **HADSTOCK**, a village in Essex, with one fair on July 23, for horse.

HAELSINGLAND, a subdivision of Northland, in Sweden, famous for the valour of its inhabitants, who took several towns, and gave them their own names.

• **HAEMONIA**, the ancient name for the N. part of Thracia, which extended to Mount Haemus, now called Cebus, Bazar, and Marza, as far as the Euxine or Black Sea.

HAIMUS, the highest mountain of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, which is now called Collagnazzar.

HAILEM. See **HARLEM**.

• **HAILOUT**, a town of Flanders, 5 miles from Ghent, and 5 from Arr. Lon. 20. 12. lat. 50. 43.

• **HAIJAR**, a town of Asia, in Arabia, and in the province of Haggas, 87 miles N. of Medina. Lon. 57. 50. lat. 25. 40.

HAJIAS, a province of Asia, in Arabia, bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, on the N. by Arabia Petrea, and on the E. by Thebais.

HAGUE, or **GRAVEN HAGUE**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which geographers pretend is but a village, and yet it may compare with the largest towns or cities in Europe, with regard to its extent, the number and beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade, especially in books. The greatest part of the houses have the appearance of palaces, and there are at least 4000 gardens. It is seated 4 miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the Downs, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling, near the sea-side. The ancient counts of Holland resided here, and tho' it be 500 years ago, the wood-work of the palace is yet found. The stadtholder, or governor of the country, generally resides here; and it is the place where the states of the United Provinces assemble, and here the foreign ministers are admitted to audience. As the streets are very broad and long, it is a pleasant sight to behold to many coaches and equipages belonging to the foreign and nobles, in Landseme liveries, driving along them. Here also the supreme court of justice are held, which, together with the particularities above-mentioned, render it so populous, and so much frequented by foreigners, that it is a great wonder that they have but two churches to perform divine service in. It is 5 miles N. W. of Delft, 8 S. W. of Leyden, 10 N. W. of Rotterdam, and 50 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 52. 4.

• **HA-**

• **HAGUE**: French, **Hague**, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Holland, and in the county of Zeeland, on the river Scheldt, 12 miles N. of Rotterdam, and 12 S. of Delft. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 52. 4.

HAIK, a province of Persia, in the empire of Persia.

HAILEM, a town of Flanders, in the province of Flanders, and in the county of Zeeland, on the river Scheldt, 12 miles N. of Rotterdam, and 12 S. of Delft. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 52. 4.

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• **HAGUENAU**, a town belonging to the French, in Germany, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, and was formerly imperial. It was several times taken and retaken in the late wars, and is seated on the river Moser, which divides it into two parts, near a forest of the same name, 12 miles N. of Straßburg, 12 W. of Baden, 25 S. W. of Landau, and 255 E. of Paris. Lon. 25. 28. lat. 48. 49.

HAIN, a market town of Scotland, in the shire of Peebles, seated on the river Tiviot.

HAILBRON, a handsome, strong, and free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Württemberg. In the war time there are often magazines here; and the inhabitants, who are Protestants, derive a great advantage from the baths that are near it, and from whence the town has its name, as it signifies the fountain of health. It is advantageously seated on the Neckar, over which there is a stone bridge, in a pleasant fruitful country, productive of wine, 25 miles N. E. of Stuggard, 30 S. E. of Heidenburg, 30 E. of Philipsburg, and 70 N. E. of Straßburg. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 49. 10.

• **HAIMBURG**, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated on the river Danube, 10 miles W. of Presburg, and 25 E. of Vienna. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 48. 10.

• **HAIN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the circle of Misnia, with a manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the river Rhedar, 10 miles N. E. of Meissen, and 72 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 31. 18. lat. 51. 20.

HAINAN, a considerable island of Asia, belonging to China, which lies to the N. of the gulph of Cochin China, and to the S. of the province of Canton, from which it is 12 miles distant. It is about 400 miles in circumference, and the soil of the northern part is level; but the southern and eastern are very mountainous, among which some of the valleys produce two crops of rice every year. The inhabitants are mostly a wild sort of people, and great cowards, for 50 Chinese will put 1000 of them to flight. In general they are a short and deformed people, and the colour of their skins is reddish. They are only clothed from the waist downward, and they are addicted to painting their faces like other savages. There are mines of gold and lapis-lazuli, which last is carried to

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Canton, to paint the porcelain with. It produces the same fruits as China, besides sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals, there is a great black ape, with features resembling those of the human face; but they are very scarce. The common sort of apes are grey, and very ugly. Some of the inhabitants of the sea coast have submitted to the Chinese.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the W. by Flanders and Artois, on the S. by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E. by part of the territory of Liege and the county of Namur. It is divided into Austrian Hainault, whose capital is Mons; and French Hainault, whose capital is Valenciennes. It is a cold country, and subject to rains, on account of its being near the forest of Ardenne.

HAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle and arch-duchy of Austria, seated on the Danube, 35 miles E. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 47. lat. 48. 20.

HAINP, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which runs through the province of Hainault, from E. to W. passing by Mons, St. Ghilian, and falling into the Scheldt at Conde.

HALARAC, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name. It is very large, and defended by a strong citadel. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Jumna and Ganges, 120 miles W. by N. of Patna, and 180 E. by S. of Agra. Lon. 100. 35. lat. 25. 35.

HALBERSTADT, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality of the same name. It was formerly capital of the bishoprick of Halberstadt, now secularized. The cathedral is a superb structure, with a fine peal of bells; and there are two regular abbeys within the town, and one without, which last belongs to Roman Catholick monks. There are also two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated here, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is now subject to the king of Prussia, and is agreeably seated on the river Havel, 32 miles S. E. of Brunswick, 27 S. W. of Magdeburg, and 30 N. W. of Mansfeld. Lon. 22. 2. lat. 52. 6.

* **HALBERSTADT**, the principality of, is a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, surrounded towards the E. by

the principality of Anhalt and the duchy of Magdeburg, and towards the W. by the duchy of Brunfwick and the bishoprick of Hildesheim. Halberstadt is the capital town.

- * HALCHESTON, a village in Suffolk, with one fair on November 12, for boots, shoes, upholsterers, and joiners work.
- * HALDENFELD, a free and independant barony of Switserland, with a handsome citadel.
- HALEN, a small town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Glet, 25 miles W. of Maestricht. Lon. 22. 40. lat. 57. 5.
- * HALLE-OWEN, a town in Shropshire, but included in Worcesterhire, and is 6 miles E. of Stourbridge. There is no market; but it has two fairs, on Easter-Monday, for pleasure; and on June 22, for horses, cattle, and sheep.
- HALESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and October 18, for cattle, both which last three weeks. It is seated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blith, and is a well frequented thriving place, and has a trade in linen-yarn and sail-cloth. It has one large church, and about 600 pretty good houses; but the streets are neither wide nor paved. About the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is 28 miles N. N. E. of Ipswich, and 700 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 52. 30.
- HALIFAX, a town of Nova-Scotia, in North-America, begun to be built by the English planters in 1749. It is delightfully seated on Chubucho harbour, in a healthful country, but somewhat subject to fogs, and the winter is very severe. Lon. 51. 3. lat. 44. 45.
- * HALIFAX, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair on June 24, for horses; as also with the title of an earldom. It is seated on a branch of the river Calder, in a barren soil, and on the steep descent of a hill. It is a very large parish, and contains 11 chapels of ease, and upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in woollen manufactures. The town itself is handsome, with houses built of stone, and good streets, and is 40 miles W. S. W. of York, and 169 N. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 53. 45.
- * HALITZ, a town of Poland, and capi-

tal of a territory of the same name, in Red Russia, with a castle. It is seated on the river Neitser, 50 miles S. of Lemburg; and 75 N. W. of Kaminiack. Lon. 43. 35. lat. 49. 20.

- HALLAND, a county of Sweden, in the island of Schonen, lying along the sea coast, at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, and opposite to jutland. It is 60 miles along the coast, but is not above 12 in breadth. Halmarick is the capital town.
- HALLATON, a town of Leicesterhire, with a market on Thursday, and three fairs, on Holy Thursday, May 23, and June 15, for horses, horned cattle, pewter, brass, and cloths. It is seated on a rich soil, 12 miles S. E. of Leicester, and 80 N. by E. of London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 52. 35.
- HALLS, a little disinanted town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault. The church of Notre Dame contains an image of the Virgin Mary, which is held in great veneration. It was very rich, but was pillaged by the French in 1691. It is seated on the river Senne, 3 miles S. W. of Brussel, and 25 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 21. 57. lat. 50. 44.
- HALLT, a handsome and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a famous university and salt works. It belongs to the King of Prussia, and is seated in a pleasant plain on the river Sale, 25 miles N. W. of Leipfick, 50 S. W. of Wittenberg, and 40 S. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 30. 3. lat. 51. 30.
- HALLT, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suesbia, famous for its salt pits. It is seated on the river Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 27 miles E. of Hailben, and 57 N. E. of Sturgard. Lon. 27. 27. lat. 49. 6.
- HALLT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and county of Tiro, 6 miles N. E. of Inpruck. Lon. 28. 3. lat. 47. 15.
- HALLTIS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishoprick of Saltzburg. It is seated on the river Siltza, among the mountains, where there are mines of salt, which are the chief riches of the town and country. It is 10 miles S. of Saltzburg. Lon. 30. 50. lat. 47. 33.
- HALLT, a town of the Netherlands, and province of Brabant, 10 miles S. E. of Tirlemont. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 50. 40.
- HALLTAST. See HALLTAST.

HALLSTADT, a town of Prussia, in the circle of Westphalia, 27 S. N. E. of Leipsic. It is the staple by which the experience of town conflicts are in general situated streets not people and a good man imances, free school tique bride

* HALTERR, Westphalia, Munster. 120 miles S. E. lat. 51.

HALLWHITLAND, which has two fairs for 22, for sheep, linen cloth, and wool town, entertains miles W. of Effe, and Lon. 15. 35.

* HALVA, a town of Persia, 8 miles from 33. 30.

* HALY, a town of Persia, a fine many, in W. county of M. Prussia. It is 22 miles S. of Cologne.

HALLY, a town on the river 10 miles N. Paris, it has three towers, who

* HALY, a villa with one fountain.

HALLADAN.

HAINSFORD, a town in Essex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 6, and October 20, for cattle, two days each. It is seated on the river Coln, which runs through the middle of it, and the market is good for corn and provisions. It is 15 miles N. of Chelmsford, 27 S. of St. Edmundsbury, and 47 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 51. 55. It has a pretty large old church, the steeple of which was burnt down by lightning, but erected again at the expense of Robert Hoke, Esq; The town consists of about 600 houses, which are in general pretty good ones: they are situated on a rising ground, and the streets not paved. The number of the people amounts to about 4000. There is a good manufactory of fays, bays, calimancoes, &c. In this place is a good free school for 40 boys, and a very antique bridewell.

• **HALLERTEN**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Munster. It is seated on the river Lippe, 20 miles S. W. of Munster. Lon. 24. 22. lat. 51. 42.

HALLWITZELLE, a town of N. Lamberland, whose market is distul: but it has two fairs, on May 14, and November 22, for horned cattle, a few horses, sheep, linen cloth, particularly Scotch cloth, and woollen of the. It is a pretty good town, well built, and affords good entertainment for travellers. It is 37 miles W. of Newcastle, 23 E. of Carlisle, and 231 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 55. 00.

• **HALVA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the river Oclau, 8 miles from Fez. Lon. 15. 40. lat. 33. 50.

• **HALY**, a town of Asia, in Happy Arabia. Lon. 60. 00. lat. 19. 20.

HAM, a small but strong town of Germany, in Westphalia, and capital of the county of Marck, subject to the king of Prussia. It is seated on the river Lippe, 22 miles S. of Munster, and 35 N. E. of Cologne. Lon. 25. 28. lat. 51. 42.

HAM, a town of France, in Picardy, seated on the river Somme, among marshes, 10 miles N. from Noyon, and 48 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 24. lat. 49. 45. It has three parishes, and there is a round tower, whose walls are 36 feet thick.

• **HAM**, a village in Surrey, near Richmond, with one fair, on May 29, for pedlars wares.

HAMADAN. See AMALAN.

• **HAMAH**, a town of Asia, in Syria, seated among the hills. Some geographers take it for Apamea, which is a great mistake; for this is now called Afamayah, and is a day's journey from hence. It has all along been a considerable place, and has a castle standing on a hill. The town is very large; and as it is seated on the ascent of a hill, the houses being built one above another, make a very agreeable appearance. Many of the best houses are half ruined; but those that are still standing, with the mosques, are built of black and white stoner, as well as the castle. The river Assi, formerly called Orontes, runs close by the side, and tills the ditches about it, which are cut very deep into the solid rock. The bazars, or market places, are pretty good; and they have a trade for linen of their own manufacture. It is 85 miles N. by E. of Damascus, and 78 S. by W. of Aleppo. Lon. 54. 50. lat. 35. 15.

• **HAMAMET**, a town of Africa, in Barbary. It is seated on a gulph of the same name, 45 miles from Tunis. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 36. 35.

• **HAMAR**, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggethuys, 60 miles N. E. of Aulso. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 60. 30.

• **HAMBLEDON**, a village in Hampshire, 7 miles S. W. of Petersfield, with three fairs, on February 15, and October 25, for horses; and on the first Tuesday in May, for toys.

HAMBURG, one of the largest towns in Germany, there being no less than 5020 persons that are born and die here every year. The ancient town itself is pretty large; to which they have added the new town, almost as big as the former. Most of the houses are new, built after the manner of the Dutch, and are richly furnished within. The principal streets of the ancient town have long and broad canals, which are filled twice every 24 hours by the tides. These are not only useful for trade, but serve to keep the houses and the streets clean. It is seated on the river Elbe, which is of vast advantage to the inhabitants; and on the side of Holstein is the Alster, which, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin that cannot be equalled in Germany; and there are small boats continually rowing on it for pleasure. Their corn all comes by water; and thousands of horned cattle are brought from Jutland and Denmark.

Holstein abounds in calves, sheep, and butter; and Mecklenburg supplies them with hogs, game, and wood; and they have garden-stuff and fruit brought from all parts in cart. The canals are always covered with boats full of sea-fish of all sorts, according as they are in season, all the year round. Hamburg is well fortified all round about, and there is always a sufficient garrison to defend it, with a fine train of artillery. On the ramparts there are handsome walks, on which they take the air in fine weather. The burghers mount guard themselves, and are divided into several companies. The streets are well lighted every night, and there is a guard, which patroles all over the city. This is a pleasant place for foreigners; because, besides the cheapness of provisions, they are sure to meet with people of their own nation; and there are operas, plays, assemblies, balls, concerts, masquerades, walks, and other parties of pleasure for their diversion. The senate of this town is composed of 4 burgo-masters, of whom one only is a tradesman; 4 syndics; 24 senators, of whom 11 are men of letters, and the rest tradesmen; 4 secretaries, one of which is a prothonotary, and another belongs to the archives; in sum, that the whole senate consists of 76 persons. The whole town is divided into five parishes; and out of each are formed several colleges, or companies, who take care of public affairs, unless there is any thing too high for their determination, and then it is judged by a sort of general assembly. Our room will not allow us to take particular notice of their breweries, their public cellars, their timber-yard; their good regulations to shopfires, their pest-house, their churches, and their several pious foundations. It is a place of great trade; which they carry on with Portugal, Spain, France, Tuscany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy, and Russia. They also send vessels every year to Greenland to catch walrus, and there are not less than 200 ships at anchor belonging to foreign nations, as you may see before the city; and there is a large handsome exchange, where the merchants meet. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and none but the English have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altena, which is a large town near the harbour of Hamburg; except

the Jews, who have no synagogues. Besides the 5 principal churches, there have 11 smaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals. The cathedral of Notre-Dame is a very fine structure; and has a chapter, consisting of 12 canons, who are all Protestants. It is advantageously seated on the N. bank of the Elbe, 45 miles N. W. of Luncenburg, 37 S. W. of Lubeck, 60 S. of Sleswick, and 53 N. E. of Bremen. Lon. 27. 28. lat. 53. 43.

* **HAMELBERG**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the territory of the Abbey of Fulda. It is seated on the river Saab, 25 miles S. E. of Fulda. Lon. 27. 56. lat. 50. 10.

HAMELIN, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Calenburg, at the extremity of the duchy of Brunswick, of which it is the key. It is agreeably seated at the confluence of the rivers Hamel and Weser, 22 miles S. W. of Hanover, 40 E. of Paderborn, and 45 S. W. of Brunswick. Lon. 27. 10. 52. 13.

* **HAMIEZ-METAGARA**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is remarkable for its gardens.

HAMILTON, a town of Scotland, in Clydesdale, with the title of a duchy. It is a very pretty neat town, and the Duke of Hamilton has a very magnificent palace and a large park close by it. It is seated on the river Clyde, 11 miles S. E. of Glasgow. Lon. 13. 45. lat. 55. 40.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middlesex, 4 miles W. of London, and a little to the N. of the Thames; it is pretty large, and full of handsome houses.

* **HAMMERSTEIN**, a fortress of Germany, upon the Rhine, over against Coblenz, and belonging to the elector of Treves, or Tiers. Lon. 25. 28. lat. 50. 30.

HAMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Liege, near the confines of Brabant. It is 30 miles N. W. of Maastricht, and 17 W. of Roermond. Lon. 23. 16. lat. 51. 17.

HAMPSHIRE, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; and it is bounded on the N. by Berkshire; on the E. by Sussex and Surry; on the W. by Dorsetshire; and on the S. by the British Channel. It contains 26,850 houses, 162,350 inhabitants, 253 parishes, and 20 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Stour, the Test, and the

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the itching. The air is wholesome, and the soil various; and here is the famous New Forest, for the making of which King William the Conqueror demolished 36 churches. It has 9 walks, as many keepers, a bow-bearer, and a lord-warden. The commodities are corn, wool, wood, iron, sea-fish, and particularly lobsters and oysters. Here are also some woollen-manufactures; but it is most noted for its excellent honey, and the best bacon in the Kingdom. It sends 20 members to parliament; that is, 18 for the towns, and 2 for the county; and Southampton is the capital town.

HAMPSHIRE NEW, a province of N. America, in New-England; bounded on the N. by New-Scotland; on the E. by the ocean; on the S. by Massachusetts-Bay; and on the W. by New-York. It is ruled by a governor and a council appointed by the King, and a house of representatives. As it is a very proper country for producing naval stores, a great part of it has been appropriated for furnishing masts and yards for the royal navy.

* **HAMPTON**, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; viz. on Trinity-Munday, and October 29, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the Cotswold-Hills, and it had formerly a nunnery belonging to it. It is 12 miles S. of Gloucester, and 90 W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 51. 58.

HAMPTON, a sea-port town of N. America, in New-Hampshire. It is seated 40 miles N. of Boston. Lon. 307. 35. lat. 32. 46.

HAMPTON-COURT, a town of Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, which was built by cardinal Wolsey, and who gave it to Henry VIII. The buildings, garden, and park, to which King William made many additions, are about four miles in circumference, and are watered on three sides by the Thames, over which there is a bridge to Kingston. It is seated on the N. side of the Thames, 22 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 17. 18. lat. 51. 25.

HANSTEAD, a pleasant village of Middlesex, 5 miles N. of London. As the air is exceeding good, it is well furnished with fire seats built in an elegant manner, and is much resorted to in the summer time by all sorts of people; as for the medicinal waters, formerly in request, they are now much neglected.

* **HAMSTREET**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on May 14, for hories, cattle, and pedlars ware.

HANAU, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Weteravia, capital of a county of the same name. It belongs to its own prince, and had a handsome castle or palace. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is pretty well fortified. They admit Jews to live among them. It is seated near the river Maine, 10 miles E. of Francfort, 12 N. W. of Aschaffenburg, and 15 N. E. of Darmstadt. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 49. 58.

HANAU, the county of, is bounded on the E. by the county of Rhynneck, and by the abbey of Fuld; on the W. by the counties of Weiffenburg and Solms; and on the N. and S. by the territories of Mentz and Francfort. It 45 miles in length, but its breadth is very small. Its soil is very fruitful; and Hanau is the capital town.

* **HANFORD**, a village in Suffelk, with two fairs; on May 18, for lean cattle, and on May 22, for lean cattle and lambs.

HANOVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of the King of Great-Britain's German dominions. The elector resided here before he ascended the throne of Great-Britain, in a palace which makes no great show outwardly, but within is richly furnished. The regency of this country is administered in the same manner as if the sovereign was present. It is a large well-built town, and is pretty well fortified. The established religion is the Lutheran; but the Roman Catholics are tolerated, and have a handsome church. It has suffered greatly by the French, who got possession of it and the neighbouring counties in 1757; but they were soon after driven from thence. Hanover is noted for a particular sort of beer, which is reckoned excellent by the people of those parts. It is agreeably seated in a sandy plain, where there are very fine meadows, on the river Leyne, which divides it in two. It is 15 miles E. of Newstadt, and 15 W. of Brunswick. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 22. 5.

* **HANOVER**, the territory of, comprehended at first nothing but the county of Lawenrood; but now it contains the dutchy of Zell, Sax Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, the principality of Verden, Grubenhagen,

enhagen, and Oberwald. George I. king of Great-Britain, was the first that gained possession of all these states, which mostly lie between the rivers Weser and Elbe, and extend 200 miles in length from S. W. but the breadth is different, being in some places 150 miles, in others, but 50. The produce of them is timber, cattle, hogs, rum, beer, and bacon, besides a little silver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimstone, quick-silver, and coppers. However, the trade is not very great in any of these articles.

HANSE-TOWNS, are a society of sea-port towns, united together for their common interest, and for the protection of their trade; they are so called, from the German word, Hanse. There were a great number of these at first; but about the year 1500 they began to be weakened, and now there are none that have the Hanseatic government, except Bremen and Lubbeck.

* **HANDEL**, a village in Pucklinghamshire, with one fair, on Holy-Thursdays, for cattle.

* **HANUYE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 20 miles S. E. of Louvain. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 51. 27.

* **HANSAI**, a sea-port town of Estonia, in Estonia, it belongs to the Russian empire, and is seated on the Baluck Sea, 40 miles S. W. of Revel, over against the island of Dago. Lon. 41. 10. lat. 57. 10.

HANBURG. See **HAMBURG**.

* **HARBERT**, a town of Anu, in Diarbeck, near Amid, with an Armenian archbishop's see, but is subject to the Turks.

HARBOROUGH, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on November 19, for horses, cows, sheep, hogs, pewter, brass, hair, and cloaths. It is seated on the river Welland, which separates it from Northamptonshire, and has a good free school. It is 18 miles N. of Northampton, 14 S. of Leicester, and 85 W. by N. of London. Lon. 19. 55. lat. 52. 26.

HARBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lauenburg, and in the electorate of Hanover, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Elbe, over against Hamburg, 37 miles N. W. of Lauenburg. Lon. 27. 16. lat. 53. 34.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Bayeux, with the title of a duchy.

HARDERWICK, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the quarter of Harnhem, with an university. It is seated on the Zuider-zee, 20 miles N. W. of Harnheim, 30 N. W. of Nimguen, and 32 N. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 25. 12. lat. 52. 52.

HARFLEUR, a sea-port town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux. Its fortifications have been long demolished, and its harbour choked up. The English took it by assault in 1415. It is near the river Seine, and on that of Lizarda, 15 miles S. W. of Lecampa, and 40 N. W. of Rouen. Lon. 17. 52. lat. 49. 30.

HARIBURCK, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Leu, 3 miles N. E. of Courtray, and 17 S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 20. 1. lat. 51. 52.

HARLETON, a town of Maltonshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on Thursday after Trinity, June 30, August 21, and December 11, for cattle. It is seated on a rock, on the sea shore, and is but a poor place, though it is the mint-town, and sends a member to parliament. It had formerly a strong, handsome castle, which was a garrison for King Charles I. in the civil wars, for which reason it was afterwards demolished by the parliament. It is 20 miles W. by S. of Bath, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 54. 47.

HARLEM, a considerable town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which boasts of the invention of printing, and pretend that Lawrence Coster was the person who first practised it; but he did no more than engrave letters in wood. It is seated near the sea, in a drier soil than the other towns in Holland, 10 miles W. of Amsterdam, and 15 N. E. of Leyden. Lon. 22. 52. lat. 53. 22.

HARLESTON, a town of Norfolk, with a large market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 5, and September 9, which lasts 14 days, for horses, cattle, sheep, and petty chapmen. It is seated on the river Wavenay, over which there is a bridge. It is 16 miles S. of Norwich, and 64 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 52. 35.

* **HARLING**, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 4, for cattle and toys, and on October 24, for sheep and toys. It is seated

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ed on a rivulet, and the market is chiefly for linen-cloth. It is a pretty, neat, genteel town, but has no church, and only a small chapel in the middle of the place, and a presbyterian meeting-house. It has about 600 pretty good houses, and one wide street, and manufactures a little hempen-cloth. It is 24 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 33 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 52. 40.

HARLINGEN, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, of which, next to Lewarden, it is the largest, most populous, and rich; it is governed by a senate of 3 burgo-masters, and has a harbour which renders it a trading place. It is 18 miles W. of Lewarden, and 18 N. of Stavenn. Lon. 23. 0. lat. 53. 12.

* **HARO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Helro, and the chief place of a county. Lon. 15. 12. lat. 42. 32.

HARLOW, a town in Essex, whose market is now disused, but it has three fairs, on Whit-Monday, September 6, and November 28, for horses and cattle. It is 17 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 29 N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 41. lat. 51. 45.

* **HARLEY**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 24, for horses.

* **HARROGATE**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, remarkable for its mineral spring, of a vitriolic, sulphureous nature.

* **HARRIA**, or **HARELINLAND**, a province of Livonia, lying to the N. W. of the gulph of Finland. Revel is the only town.

* **HARRIS**, one of the western isles of Scotland, and the outermost of them all.

* **HARRIOTSHAM**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for horses.

* **HARROLD**, a village in Bedfordshire, 3 miles W. by N. of Bedford, with 3 fairs, on Tuesday before May 12, Tuesday before July 5, and Tuesday before October 10, for cattle.

* **HARTFIELD**, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on Tuesday after Whit-week, for cattle and pedlar ware.

HARTFORD, a town in Hertfordshire, of which it is capital, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Easter, May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is seated on the river Lea, and has been much more considerable than it is at present, for it

is much decayed since the great road was turned through Ware. However, it is still the place where the assizes are held, and has the title of a marquissate. sends 2 members to parliament, is 2 miles W. of Ware, and 21 N. of London. Lon. 37. 30. lat. 51. 43.

HARTFORD, a town of N. America, in New-England, and in the province of Connecticut, seated on the river Connecticut, 50 miles W. of Boston. Lon. 70. 30. lat. 42. 0.

HARTFORDSHIRE, an English county, 31 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Essex, on the W. by Buckinghamshire, on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and on the S. by Middlesex. It contains 16,570 houses, 125 parishes, and 5 market-towns, whereof only two send members to parliament, namely Thetford, and St. Alban's. It abounds in corn, river-fish, sheep, and fat cattle, and the air is good all over the county. The principal rivers are, the Lea, the Coln, and the Hunton. Hartford is the capital town.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Wednesday, and September 25, for cattle. It is seated near the Severn sea, near a cape or promontory called Hartland-point, 28 miles W. of Barnistaple, and 197 W. by S. of London. Lon. 11. 50. lat. 51. 9.

HARTLEPOOL, a sea-port town of the county of Durham, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on May 14, August 21, October 9, and November 27, for toys, and plenty of fish. It is commodiously seated on the sea-shore, and partly surrounded with rocks and hills. It is a pretty large but poor place, and the market is come to nothing. It is 16 miles S. E. of Durham, and 236 N. by W. of London. Lon. 10. 40. lat. 44. 20.

* **HARTLEY-ROW**, a village in Wiltshire, 10 miles N. E. of Baingsloke, and in the road from London to Salisbury, with two fairs, on Shrove-Tuesday and June 29, for pedlar ware.

* **HARTZENROD**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Harnhalt, seated on the river Selk, 17 miles S. of Halberstadt.

HARWICH, a sea-port town of Essex, with a market on Tuesdays and Fridays, and 2 fairs, on May 1, and October 13, for toys. It is strong both by nature and art,

art, and is surrounded on three parts by the sea and the river Stour; it is not very large, but is well inhabited and frequented, and here the packet-boats are stationed that go to Holland. It is a borough-town, sends 2 members to parliament, and has a commodious harbour. It is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 common council. There is here only a chapel of ease, the mother church, which is small and in bad condition, being at Dove-court, at two miles distance. The town consists of between 8 and 900 houses, which are in general good and lofty, and the streets pretty wide, and well paved. The number of the people amounts to about 4000. The harbour is the finest in England, for in it 400 ships may ride in safety; and opposite the town is a good battery of cannon. Here is also a good dock-yard, in which many ships of war are built. It is 21 miles E. by N. of Colchester, and 73 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 52. 3.

* **HASBAT**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in all the necessaries of life, and carries on a great trade.

* **HASELFELDE**, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the county of Blankenburg, belonging to the house of Brunwick.

HASLEM, an island of Denmark, in the Catagate Sea, lying at the entrance of the Baltic Sea, to the N. of the island of Zealand. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 56. 15.

HASLEMERE, a town of Surry, with a market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, on May 1 and September 25, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the edge of the county, next Hampshire, and sends 2 members to parliament. This borough is governed by a constable. It has one church, and about 100 low brick houses, in two paved streets. The number of the people amount to about 400. It is 12 miles S. W. of Guilford, and 41 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 4. lat. 51. 4.

* **HASLI**, a small territory of Switzerland, in the county of Bern.

* **HASSELT**, a handsome town in the United Provinces, in Overysiel, seated on the river Wecht, 5 miles from Zwol, and 10 from Schwednit. Lon. 23. 4. lat. 23. 46.

HASSELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the territory of Leige, seated on the river Inner, 14

miles N. W. of Maastricht. Lon. 22. 24. lat. 50. 55.

HASLINGES, a town of Suffex, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, July 26, and October 27, for pedlar's wares. It is one of the Cinque-ports, and is noted for being the place where William the Conqueror landed. It is seated between a high cleft towards the sea, and a high hill towards the land-side, and is a large town, with two streets, which are paved with flints. It has only one church, which is of stone, and about 500 houses, built with brick and stone. There is no manufactory carried on here, and the chief employment of the people, who amount to about 2500, is fishing. It had once a strong castle, now in ruins, and its harbour is maintained by a small river. It is 24 miles E. of Leves, and 62 S. E. of London. Lon. 12. 11. lat. 50. 50.

HASLINGDEN, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 3 fairs, on May 2, July 1, and October 10, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is 16 miles N. by W. of Manchester, and 173 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 22. lat. 53. 43.

HATHERLY, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on May 21, June 21, September 4, and November 8, for cattle. It is a small place, containing about 150 houses, and has one good inn. It is 24 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 164 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 52. 46.

HATFIELD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on April 23, and October 18, for toys; and here the earl of Salisbury has a handsome palace, called Hatfield house. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 23. lat. 51. 42.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 5, for lambs. It is seated on a branch of the river Lea, near a forest of the same name, 12 miles N. W. of Chelmsford, and 28 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 48. lat. 51. 58.

HATTEM, a town of the United Provinces, in the dutchy of Guelderland, seated on the river Uffel, 5 miles S. of Zwol. It was taken by the French in 1772, who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 53. 30.

* **HATTENGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the

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county of Mark, seated on the river Roer. Lon. 44. 52. lat. 51. 17.

HAI EAN, a town and seat of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigied. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1685, and is seated on a mountain, 27 miles N. E. of Buda, and 15 S. W. of Agyia. Lon. 37. 23. lat. 47. 52.

* **HATZFELD**, a town of Germany, and principal of a county of the same name in Wetteravia, and in the circle of the Upper Rhine. Lon. 26. 38. lat. 50. 43.

HAVANNA, a sea-port town of America, in the island of Cuba, and on the N. W. part of it, opposite to Florida. It is famous for its harbour, which is so large that it may hold 1000 vessels, and yet the mouth is so narrow, that only one ship can enter at a time. This is the place where all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. It is near 2 miles in circumference, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, consisting of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Negroes. The entrance into the harbour is well defended by forts and platforms of great guns, and the bishop of St. Jago resides here, as well as most men of fashion and fortune belonging to the island. It belongs to the Spaniards, who always have a good garrison here. Lon. 27. 3 lat. 23. 0.

HAVANT, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on June 22 and October 17 for toys; but the market is now come to nothing. It is 7 miles N. E. of Portsmouth, and 63 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 50. 50.

HAVEL, a river of Brandenburg, which proceeds from a lake in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, and running through the middle marche, and through Brandenburg and other towns, runs N. and falls into the Elbe.

HAVEI BERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the electorate of Brandenburg, with a bishop's see, fecuiarized in favour of the house of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Havel, 22 miles N. E. of Srendal, and 37 N. W. of Brandenburg. Lon. 30. 18. lat. 53. 4.

HAVERFORD WEST, a town of S. Wales, in Pembrokehire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and 6 fairs, on May 12, June 12, July 18, September 4, September 24, and October 17. for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is

a town and county of itself, and is commodiously seated on the side of a hill, and on a creek of Milford-haven- over which there is a stone-bridge. It is a large, handsome place, with several good houses, and contains three parish-churches; it has a considerable trade, having several vessels belonging to it, and sends one member to parliament. The offices and county-goal are kept here, and it had once a wall and battle, now demolished. It is a mayer-town, and near it there are several gentlemen's seats. It is 17 miles S. by E. of S. David's, and 29 W. by N. of London. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 51. 50.

HAVERRILL, a town of Suffolk, with a poor market on Saturdays, and a good fair on May 12, which lasts two days, for cattle, &c. It has a pretty large church, one Presbyterian and one Quaker's meeting, with about 300 poor clay-houses, and one wide street, not paved. It has a considerable manufactory of checks, cottons, and fuffians, and is 49 miles N. E. of London, and 28 N. of Chelmsford. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 52. 10.

* **HAVROU-MAZAMET**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, in the diocese of Lavaur.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a large, handsome, rich, and strong sea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux. It has an excellent harbour, a strong citadel, and a good arsenal. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and is seated at the mouth of the river Seine, in a marshy soil, 45 miles W. of Roan, 20 S. W. of Fecamp, and 112 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 46. lat. 49. 29.

* **HAUTE-RIVE**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, seated on the river Ariège, 10 miles S. of Toulouse. Lon. 19. 10. lat. 43. 25.

HACTVILLIERS, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the diocese of Rheims, where there is a famous, rich abbey. It is seated on the river Marne, 20 miles from Rheims, and it is said the best Champagne wine is produced here.

* **HAWARDEN**, or **HARWARDEN**, a village of N. Wales, in Flintshire, 5 miles S. W. of Chester, with three fairs, on May 8, October 1, and December 24, for cattle.

HAYESHEAD, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thurday, for horned cattle and

pollars ware; and on Sept. 21 for pollars ware. It is feated in a hilly country, and has a free grammar-school. It is 14 miles N. N. W. of Lancaster, and 26 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 53. 20.

- **HAWKENTON**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on August 10, for cattle and pollars ware.
- **HAWKER**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with two fairs, on July 12 for pollars ware, and October 14 for horned cattle and pollars ware.
- **HAWK**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a fair on Whit Monday, for horned cattle and sheep.
- **HAWZA**, a village in Leicestershire, with one fair, on July 5, for merchants goods.

HAY, a town of Breckshire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on May 17, August 12, and October 10, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. It is feated between the rivers Wyll and Pabis, and is a pretty good town. It is 15 miles N. E. of Breckshire, and 13 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 39. lat. 51. 7.

- **HAYN**, a town of France, in Touraine, remarkable for the birth of Descartes. It is feated on the river Creufe, 5 miles from Coutece, 25 from Tours, and 133 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 12. 28. lat. 47. 2.

HAYWARDS, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is 12 miles E. of Lawes, and 11 E. of London. Lon. 17. 22. lat. 51. 48.

HAY, a province of Arima, on the coast of Barbary, and in the north western part of the Kingdom of Morocco. It produces no grain but barley, and being full of such mountains, which feed a great number of wild animals. There is a great part of it barren. The inhabitants are Moors, and are very ignorant of their way, who are very barbarous, and much addicted to robbing. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S. by the provinces of S. Africa, on the E. by Morocco, and on the N. by the ocean.

HAY, one of the islands in the county of Cork, and province of Connaught, 10 miles N. of Glenties. 28 S. from Londonderry.

HAZARD, a village in...

HAY, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Castile, and province of Ciudad Real, 10 miles N. of Ciudad Real, and 10 S. of Madrid. It has a fair on St. James day, and a hundred fairs, who are called...

HAWKENTON, certain islands, lying to the W. of Scotland, and commonly called the western isles; the principal of which are Sky, Mull, Ise, and Airan. The inhabitants are rude and unpolished, having but little communication with the continent of Scotland.

- **HACKNEY**, a village in Hampshire, with one fair on Good Friday, for pollars ware.

HADAROGA, a town of Sweden, in Vermland, or Wedmunda, feated on the river Balcken, 30 miles W. of Gevel, and 55 N. W. of Upsal. Lon. 53. 50. lat. 60. 11.

- **HADAMER**, a small territory of Germany, in Upper Suxbia. It is very populous, and belongs to divers sovereigns.

HADAMER, a considerable and populous town of Germany, capital of the Lower Palatinate, with a celebrated university. It is noted for its greatness, which holds 700 horse-holds, generally kept full of good Rhenish wine. The island is a pleasant rich country, and was a famous seat of learning; but it has undergone for many calamities, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It was first reduced to a heap of ruins in 1622, by the Spaniards; and the rich library was transported, partly to Vienna, and partly to the Vatican at Rome. After this it enjoyed the benefits of peace, till the Protestant ecclesiastical house became extinct, and a bloody war ensued, in which not only the castle was seized, but the tombs and bodies of the elders were shamefully violated and pillaged. This happened in 1693; and the people of the Palatinate were obliged to leave their dwellings, and to go for refuge into foreign countries. To add to these misfortunes, the elector resided at Mannheim, and carried most of the people of distinction along with him; so that it is uncertain whether Heidelberg will ever recover itself or not, though they have begun to rebuild some of the edifications. The great town was broken to pieces in 1693, by the French, and at great expence in 1729 was repaired. It stands on the river Neckar, over which there is a handsome bridge, 15 miles S. E. of Spire, 17 S. E. of Mainz, 42 N. of Frankfurt, and 37 S. E. of Mentz. Lon. 26. 23. lat. 49. 25.

HADAMER, a town of Germany, in Suxbia, and in the territory of Brentschall, with a handsome palace, or castle, belonging to the house of Wirtemberg.

43 miles from 48. 37.

- **HEDDA**, a Castilia, feated ver Vallula, just to Polan Lon. 37. 0.
- **HEIDEGEN**, Germany, Wageria, feated against the 28. 50. lat.
- **HEIDELBERG**, a town of the Palatinate, by the river Rhine, a large town to the King of De it in 1713, 25. 50. lat.
- **HEIDELBERG**, the province of Brandenburg, 22. lat. 51.
- **HEIDELBERG**, and capital of belonging to it is feated at Gled and Hensch. Lon.
- **HEIDELBERG**, a town of the Palatinate, with a place called Alle. Lon.
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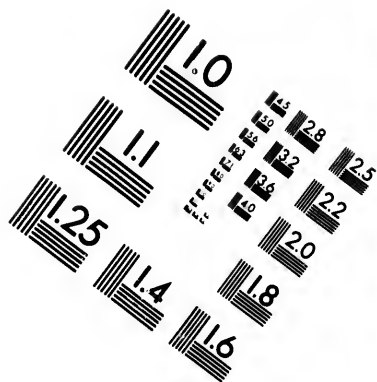
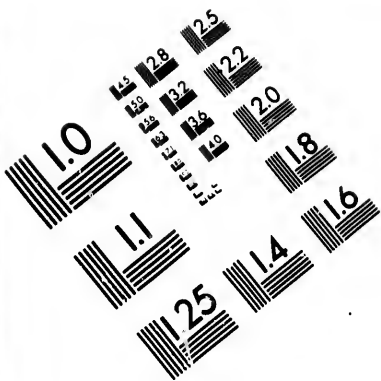
HEIDELBERG, a town of the Palatinate, with one fair on St. James day, and 100 fairs.

- 43 miles from Ulm. Lon. 27. 54. lat. 48. 37.
- **HEDIA**, a town of Royal Prussia, in Calubia, seated at the mouth of the river Vistula, on the Baltick Sea, and subject to Poland, 12 miles N. of Dantzick. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 54. 55.
- **HEIDEGEN-HAVI**, a sea port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Wageria, seated on the Baltick Sea, over-against the island of Termeren. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 57. 30.
- **HEIDELAND**, an island of the German Sea, between the mouth of the river Elber, and that of the Elb. It belongs to the duke of Holstein; and the king of Denmark endeavoured to take it in 1713, but without effect. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 54. 28.
- **HEIDENHEIL**, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, between Brandeburg and Brandenburg. Lon. 38. 22. lat. 54. 47.
- **HEIDENSTADT**, a town of Germany, and capital of the territory of Eichelstet, belonging to the elector of Mentz. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Guedel and Leire, 20 miles N. W. of Esfunch. Lon. 7. 22. lat. 51. 30.
- **HEIDZBERG**, a town of Polish Prussia, within a place, where the bishop of Warmia resides. It is seated on the river Alle. Lon. 59. 10. lat. 54. 6.
- **HEIDZBERG**, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair on May 31. for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware.
- **HEIDZBERG**, a town of Asia, in Persia. Lon. 91. 20. lat. 31. 15.
- **HEIDZSA**, Sr. an island of the Atlantick ocean, which consists of one steep high rock, and looks like a castle in the middle of the sea; and there is no landing place except one, which is defended by a platform of 40 guns; beyond which is a fort, where the governor resides; and near it is a town of 40 or 50 houses, to which the inhabitants bring fresh provisions when any ships arrive. It is about 20 miles in circumference; and the soil wherewith the rock is covered produces all sort of vegetables and fruits except corn, which will not come to perfection, because it is eaten up by the rats. They are about 200 families, descended from the English, it being seized by the E. India company, after being taken it from the Dutch; and it was designed by them to be a place of anchorage for the E. India ships, as they go to or do not from the E. Indies.

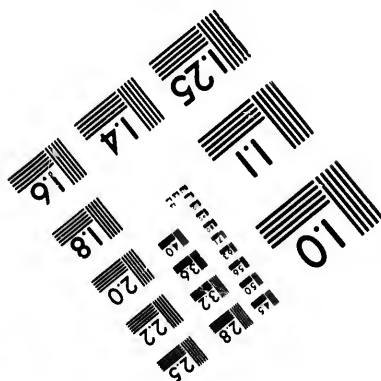
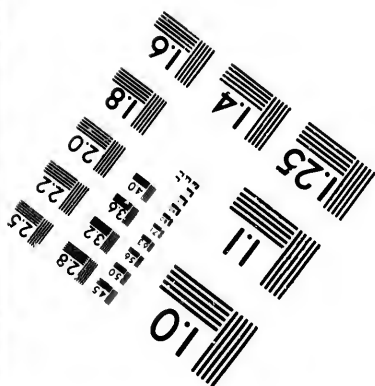
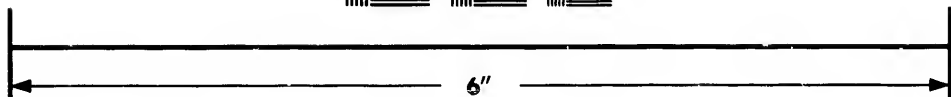
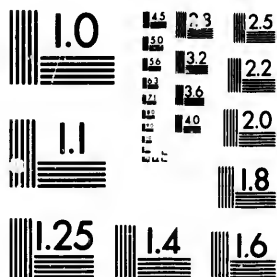
- It is 1200 miles W. of the coast of Africa, and 1300 E. of the coast of S. America. Lon. 11. 0. lat. S. 16. 0.
- **HEIDZSBURG**. See DARDENELLES.
- **HEIDZSBURG**, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, in the quarter of Peel Land, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Aa, 17 miles E. of Eekloe, 15 S. W. of Grave, and 70 E. of Brussel. Lon. 25. 12. lat. 51. 31.
- **HELMLEY-BLACKMOR**, or **HELMSTOCK**, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Rye, and which has a brook running through it. The houses are pretty well built with stone, and covered with slate. It had formerly a castle, and has now a market on Saturdays, with four fairs, on May 10, July 16, October 2, and November 6, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth. It is 25 miles N. of York, and 22 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 27. lat. 54. 17.
- **HELMSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunsvick with an university. It is 20 miles N. E. of Brunsvick, and 20 E. of Welenbuttle. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 52. 20.
- **HELMSTADT**, a strong maritime town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Halland. It is seated near the Baltick Sea, 27 miles N. W. of Landsen, and 52 E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 38. 30. lat. 50. 44.
- **HELMSTON**. See BRIGHT HELMSTON.
- **HELMSTON**, or **ELMSBERG**, a sea-port town of cattle of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Selmen, seated on the opposite side of the Sound, 2 miles E. of Elmöre, 22 N. W. of Landsen, and 37 S. of Helmsbuttle. Lon. 50. 35. lat. 56. 2.
- **HELMSTON**, a town of England, in Nidland, with a commodious harbour. It is 20 miles S. W. of Borgo, and 50 E. of Abou. Lon. 43. 20. lat. 60. 22.
- **HELMSTON**, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Jempterland and Medelpada, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia, and on the S. and W. by Dalarnea and Audricia. It is full of mountains and forests, and the employment of the inhabitants is hunting and fishing.
- **HELMSTON**. See ELSTON.
- **HELMSTON**, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Mondays, and seven fairs, on Saturday before Midlent-Sunday, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Whit-Monday, July 20, September 9, November



5



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provost is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It is seated on the river Jaxt, 17 miles S. E. of Hall, and 25 S. W. of Anspach. Lon. 28. 53. lat. 49. 2.

ELY, a town or city of Cambridgeshire, with a bishop's see, and a market on Saturdays. The fairs are, on Ascension day, for horses; on Thursday in the week that St. Luke's day falls in, that is, October 18, for horses, cheese, and hops. It is seated on an island of the same name, in a fenny country, on the banks of the river Ouse, which renders it very unhealthy. The bishop here has the same power as in a county-palatine, for he appoints a judge, holds the assizes, gaol-delivery, and quarter-sessions of the peace, for the liberty; and yet it is but an indifferent place, though the cathedral is a stately structure, which has a lantern of curious architecture; and has also one church. The city consists of only about 600 good houses, and has but one good street, well paved, the rest being not paved, and very dirty. The assizes are held here every twelve months. The river is navigable from Lynn, and the town carries on a pretty good trade; it is 17 miles N. of Cambridge, 30 S. of King's-Lynn, and 69 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 52. 24.

* **ELY**, a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on July 22, for cattle.

EMBDEN, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, called also E. Friedland, with a very good harbour. It is divided into three parts, the Old-town, the Falkien, and the two suburbs. The things worth notice are, the town-house, the library, and the cathedral church. The most part of the inhabitants are protestants, or Calvinists, and there are some Lutherans, papists, and Jews. It was formerly under the protection of the United Provinces, but they sold their right to the king of Prussia in 1744, to whom it is now subject. It is seated on the river Ems, near the sea, 25 miles N. E. of Groningen, and 45 N. W. of Oldenburg. Lon. 24. 38. lat. 53. 20.

EMBOLY, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Stromona, 40 miles N. E. of Salonichi, and 5 W. of Contestia. Lon. 42. 38. lat. 40. 52.

EMERUN, or **AMBRUN**, a considerable town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Embronnais, with an archbishop's see, whose cathedral is a handsome structure. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is seated near the river Durance, upon a craggy rock, 17 miles E. of Gap, 35 N. E. of Digne, and 55 S. W. of Grenoble. Lon. 24. 9. lat. 44. 34.

* **EMESSA**, an ancient town of Asia, in Syria, and in the government of the Bashaw of Damascus. There are still several magnificent ruins, that shew it was formerly a magnificent city.

EMMERICH, a large, rich, and handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Cleves. It carries on a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated near the Rhine, 8 miles E. of Cleves, and 20 S. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 23. 56. lat. 51. 49.

* **EMMEEGREEN**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on Tuesday before Holy-Thursday, for all sorts of cattle.

EMPOLI, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arno, 17 miles S. W. of Florence, and 27 E. of Pisa. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 43. 42.

EMS, a river of Germany, which has its source in the county of Lippe, in Westphalia. It runs first westward, through the county of Ribberg, and then turning N. passes through the county of Tecklenberg, and continuing its course N. through the county of Embsen, discharges itself into the Dolart-bay, at the town of Embden.

ENCHUYSSEN, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which was formerly much more considerable than at present, because its harbour is filling up every day. It is seated on the Zuiderzee, 8 miles N. E. of Horn, and 25 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 55. lat. 52. 49.

* **ENCOPEN**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, seated on Meller-Lake, 40 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 34. 5. lat. 59. 50.

* **ENDING**, a town of Germany, in Sussia, and in Brisgaw; it was formerly free and imperial, but now belongs to the house of Austria. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Brisach.

ENFIELD, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on November 29, for horses, cows, and cheese. It stands in Enfield-Chafe, and

is 12 m. lat. 51.

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towns which in their nerally cept in the fear shire, a the feat times r

is 12 miles N. of London. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 51. 40.

* **ENGADINE**, a country of the Grisons, in Germany. It is a valley, and lies on the side of the river Inn, from the source of that river as far as Tyrol. It has no considerable town, though it is divided into the higher and lower.

ENGERS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles N. of Coblentz. Lon. 14. 51. lat. 50. 35.

ENGELIN, a rich town of the Netherlands, in the county of Fainhaud, famous for a battle fought near it in 1692. between the French and English, when the former were victorious; this is commonly called the battle of Steinkirk. It is 15 miles S. W. of Brussels, and 15 N. of Mons. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 50. 40.

ENGLA, or **ENGINA**, an island of Turkey, in Europe, lying on a gulf of the same name, between Acaya and the Morza, and is about 21 miles S. of Athens, 30 E. of Corinth, and is about 30 in circumference. It is a fruitful country, and abounds with partridges to such a degree, that the people are summoned annually to destroy their eyes, in order to preserve their corn. There is a town upon it, of the same name, which consists of about 600 houses. Lon. 41. 44. lat. 37. 45.

ENGLAND, a considerable country of Europe, and the principal part of the Island of Great Britain, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except, where Scotland lies, to the N. It is 400 measured miles in length, from Berwick upon Tweed to Chichester; and 370 in breadth, from Dover in Kent to Senan in Cornwall. But in other places it varies greatly, particularly in the breadth; for it grows narrower (but not gradually) from the southern coast to the town of Berwick: therefore it would be worth while, for a more particular account of it, to consult a good map. It is happily situated with regard to trade, there being many good towns and harbours on the sea-coast, which are particularly taken notice of in their proper places. The air is generally very good and wholesome, except in the hundreds of Essex and Kent, the fens in Lincolnshire and Cambridgehire, and some other low marshes near the sea. The winters indeed are sometimes rainy and foggy, and the weather

is subject to great variations, which, however, does not much impair the health of the inhabitants who are accustomed thereto, for they generally live as long as in any other countries, and we have frequent instances of people who have lived to a very great age; particularly Henry Jenkins, a Yorkshire man, who was 168 years old when he died; and Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, who was 152, and might have lived longer, if he had not been sent for up to court as a curiosity. The frequent rains, tho' they may sometimes damage the hay and corn, have yet their peculiar advantages; for upon that account they have generally good pastures throughout the year. There are thunder, storms, hurricanes, and earthquakes, as in other countries; but they are, in general, less violent, and do less damage. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, and the Ouse; besides a great number of others, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. England is a level and open country; for, what hills there are, of any note, are chiefly towards the north: for this reason, it is extremely proper for the diversion of hunting. There are some remarkable forests; as Windfor Forest, the Forest of Dean, and the New Forest; which last was made by William the Conqueror, who demolished several towns and villages, and thirty-six parish-churches, in order to make it. The soil is different in different parts, but in general very fruitful. There are indeed many heaths, downs, and barren places, which, however, generally produce grass enough to feed flocks of sheep: besides, it is thought, that the care and diligence of good husbandmen might turn many of them to great advantage. It produces all sorts of fruits, trees, and herbs which are proper to the climate: it must be acknowledged there are no vines that are so fit to produce good wine, as in warmer countries; but then there are variety enough which yield good grapes that are made use of as other fruits. However, there are great quantities of cyder, perry, mead, and several kinds of made wines; but the principal drink of the generality, is beer, or ale. The English wool is famous all over the world, as well as the manufactures made therefrom; particularly broad-cloth, which is not to be equalled in any other country. There might also

be excellent linen-manufactures, if it was worth while; but as they are come to a great perfection in all kinds of linen in Scotland and Ireland, where they can be made cheaper, we are now chiefly supplied from thence: what linen we have made amongst us, is generally the coarser sort, known by the name of Dowlas. Here are all sorts of materials for building; and there are excellent stone-quarries in several parts. The firing is pit-coal, wood, and turf, which last is used where coals are dear; but in most counties there is plenty of pit-coal. It is generally said that there might be found coal-mines on Black-Heath; but they are not permitted to be opened, because the ships which bring coals from Newcastle to London, are a nursery for seamen. No country in the world is better provided with horses of all sorts, and for every use; and particularly with regard to race-horses, they are seldom equalled by those of other countries. There are dogs of every kind, except wolf-dogs, which, since the wolves were destroyed in England, have been generally neglected; however, the race of these animals is still maintained in Ireland. But there is one sort that is not to be equalled in any part of the world, which is the bull dog: for these will not only attack the fiercest bull, but any kind of wild beast; nor can any thing, when they have once fastened upon the animal, oblige them to let go their hold. But, what is more strange, when any of them is transported beyond sea, they lose their courage; and the same is said of English cocks. With regard to minerals, there are mines of iron, tin, lead, copper, and in some places silver, besides others of less note. As for the curiosities, they will be mentioned in their proper places, when the counties in particular are treated of. As for the manners, customs, and abilities of the inhabitants, nothing need be said, because they fall under every one's own observations; nor yet of the government, religion, and laws, of which very few can be ignorant. Lat. from 49 50. to 51. 45.

ENGLAND NEW, a country of N. America, settled by the English. It comprehends four parts, viz. Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and Providence plantation. It is bounded by Canada on the N. W. by Nova-Scotia, or Acadia, on the N. E. by the ocean on the E. and S. and by New-

York on the W. being 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. As it lies between 41 and 46 degree of latitude, one would imagine the air should be temperate at all times of the year; and yet we find the winters are far more severe, and last longer, than in Old England; the ground being covered with snow, and the frost continuing for several months. This renders the summers more short, but then they are much hotter than with us. However, we do not find but the climate is as healthy as most of our American plantations; and we have reason to believe, that they all will be without exception in this respect, when the woods are in some measure cleared away, and the countries become more open, that the air may have a more free circulation. The parts above-mentioned have all distinct charters, and have generally different governors. That of Massachusetts colony is appointed by the crown, as well as all the officers of the admiralty; and all the judges, justices, and sheriffs, are nominated by the governor and council. The governor has a negative in the choice of any member of the council; nor is any act of government valid, without the governor's consent in writing: besides, all laws of the general assembly are sent to England to receive the approbation of the council. The colonies of Connecticut and Rhode-Island are distinct governments, and independent of each other; but their constitution is much the same. They have power to elect their own governor, deputy-governor, council, and assembly; to appoint officers, both civil and military; and to make their own laws. The colony of New Hampshire depends immediately on the crown, and the King appoints their governor, lieutenant-governor, and council, magistrates, and officers; but the freemen elect their representatives, or lower house. However, the laws of all these are liable to be altered and repealed by the parliament of Great Britain. We shall say nothing of the productions of this country, as they have nothing different from the colonies round about them. And as for the uncommon animals, they must be more scarce than in other parts of America, because New England is in a manner surrounded by the other plantations, and as they take no care of the breed of any creatures but what have been brought from Europe. The land rear

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- near the sea is generally low; but farther up the country there are a few hills, and the N. E. part is rocky and mountainous. When the wind is at N. W. it must needs blow over a vast tract of land covered with snow and ice, which is the principal reason that the winter is so very severe in these parts. Nothing need to be said of the manners or disposition of the inhabitants, as they all originally came from England. With regard to their religion, they are of the independent persuasion; and they at first persecuted every other sect that differed from them; nor would they suffer any of them to have any posts or places under the government. However, at present, there is a greater harmony among Christians of all persuasions.
- * **ENO**, or **ENOS**, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in Romania, near a gulph of the same name, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is 125 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 43. 50. lat. 40. 46.
- ENS**, a town of Germany, in Upper Austria, seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles S. E. of Linz, and 90 W. of Vienna. Lon. 32. 22. lat. 48. 12.
- * **ENS**, a river of Germany that rises near St. Weit, in the archbishopric of Salzburg; it crosses one part of Stiria, washes Steir and Ens in Austria; soon after which it falls into the Danube.
- ENSISHEIM**, a town of France, in Upper Alsace, of which it pretends to be the capital. It is seated on the river Ill, 10 miles S. W. of Brisach, and 45 S. by W. of Strasburg. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 47. 52.
- ENSKIRKEN**, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the dutchy of Juliers. It is 10 miles N. W. of Juliers, and 15 S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 23. 56. lat. 50. 58.
- ENTRE-DUERO-F-MINHO**, a province of the kingdom of Portugal, about 45 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Braga is the capital town.
- ENTRE-TAYO**, and **GUADIANO**. See **ALLENTEJO**.
- ENTREVAUX**, a town of France, in Provence, seated on the river Var. Lon. 24. 46. lat. 44. 1.
- * **EPERIES**, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Saros, remarkable for its fairs and mines of salt. It is seated on the river Tatzza, 20 miles N. of Cassovia, 90 S. by W. of Sando-

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- merz, and 125 E. by N. of Presburg. Lon. 38. 36. lat. 48. 50.
- EPHESUS**, an ancient and celebrated town of Turkey in Asia, and in Natolia, and in that part of it which was anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajafaloue; and there is no city in the world that has so many remains of its ancient splendour. There is nothing to be seen about it but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, chapters, and pieces of statues, heaped upon one another. The fortress, which is upon an eminence, seems to be a work of the Greek Emperors. The eastern gate has three Basso-Relievos, taken from some ancient monuments; and that in the middle was constructed by the Romans. The most remarkable structure of all, was, The Temple of Diana, which the ancient Christians had turned into a church; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is no easy matter to find out the ground-plot: however, there are some ruins of the walls, and of five or six marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It was counted one of the seven wonders of the world. It is seated near a gulph of the same name, and has still a good harbour, 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 48. 8. lat. 37. 58.
- EPHROS**, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, on the E. by Thessalia, on the S. by Achaia, and on the W. by the sea. It has the name of New Epirus, to distinguish it from the ancient country of that name. It is divided into two parts, Chimera, or Canina, which lies to the N. and Cirta, which is to the S. St. Janina is the capital town. It is all in the hands of the Turks, except Parga, which belongs to the Venetians.
- EPPING**, a town of Essex, with two markets, on Thursdays for cattle, and on Fridays for provisions; and two fairs, viz. on Whit-Tuesday, and October 13, for horses, cows, and sheep, which are kept in Epping-street, a hamlet about a mile and a half from the church. It is the principal place upon Epping-Forest; and is 17 miles N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 51. 40.
- EPPINCEN**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It is seated on the river Elfsas, 17 miles N. E. of Philipsburg, and 15 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 27. 34. lat. 39. 12.
- EPROM**, a town in Surry, much frequen-

ed on account of the waters; and in the evening it is well supplied with provisions every day; but it has only one fair, on July 22, for toys. It lies in a pleasant situation, and is full of houses of entertainment, for those that resort to the wells; and on the neighbouring Downs there are horse-races every year. The waters have a purging quality. It is 9 miles N. E. by N. of Dorking, and 15 S. W. by S. of London. Lon. 17. 15. Lat. 51. 25.

* **ERWORTH**, a village in Lincolnshire, 8 miles S. S. W. of Bury, with one fair, on September 9, for cattle, hemp, and flax.

ERZBURG, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with an university. It was formerly imperial, but is now subject to the Elector of Mentz. It is a large place, containing 300 streets; but it is thinly peopled. It is defended by two strong forts, and is surrounded with ditches full of water. A fire happened here in 1756, which burnt down 100 houses, and several churches. It is seated on the river Gere, 30 miles S. E. of Mulhausen, 20 S. E. of Wimar, and 50 N. by E. of Coburg. Lon. 28. 50. Lat. 51. 4. Its territory comprehends 75 villages, and the inhabitants are at so small a distance from 26 towns that they can go to each and return the same day. With regard to religion, the principal magistrate is sometimes a Protestant, and sometimes a Papist; but the greater part of the burghers are Protestants. There are three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the Papists, another to the university, and a third to the Protestant ministers. They have a bell of a prodigious size, which is 15 cils in circumference, and 5 in height.

ERIE-LAKE, in N. America, lies between 41 and 42 degrees of latitude. It communicates with the Lake Ontario, by the Strait of Niagara, in which there is a water-fall or cataract, but not the greatest in the world, as some pretend.

* **ERISSO**, a town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Macedonia, it is a bishop's see, and is seated at the bottom of the gulph of Monte Sanchi, but at present is inconceivable and very thin of people.

ERIVAN, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Persian Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is a large place, and is defended by a fortress, wherein is the emperor's palace, and by a castle, some distance from the town. The coun-

try about it produces excellent wine, and it is seated on the river Zuergh, near a great lake of its own name. The Meidan is a great open square, 400 paces over, wherein are very fine trees. The baths and caravanaries have likewise their beauties, but the churches of the Christians are small, and half under ground. The lake is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference, being well stocked with carps and trouts. There is a bridge over the river, which has apartments under it, where the governor comes sometimes for diversion. It is 105 miles N. W. of Astabat, and 200 E. of Erzerum. Lon. 63. 15. Lat. 40. 20.

ERRELENS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, with a castle. It is 10 miles N. of Juliers, and is seated on the river Rour. Lon. 24. 8. Lat. 51. 6.

* **ERLANG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marquise of Culmbach. It is seated on the river Reznitz, 12 miles N. W. of Nuremberg, and 20 S. of Bamberg. There are a great number of French refugees here, for whom houses are built, called Nuremberg, and there is a new church lately built for their use. Lon. 23. 42. Lat. 46. 58.

* **ERINGTON**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on February 3, for horned cattle.

* **ERRACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 miles S. E. of Frankfort. Lon. 26. 25. Lat. 49. 42.

ERZEN, a castle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a town, capital of the county of the same name. It is 8 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 42. Lat. 48. 23.

ERZURUM, a sea-port town of the Red-Sea, on the coast of Abex, in Africa, and subject to Turkey. It is 320 miles S. W. of Mecca. Lon. 56. 55. Lat. 17. 0.

ERZERUM, a large and strong town of Turkey, in Asia, with Armenian and Greek bishops sees, and a keelerbez. It stands in a peninsula, formed by the sources of the river Euphrates, called Fir by the Turks. It is a pretty large place, 5 days journey from the Black-Sea, and 10 from the frontiers of Persia, built in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, which is fruitful in all sorts of corn. Wood is very scarce, for which reason their fuel is only cow-

dung, walls, & Turka, and are no receive no churches. Greeks, ployed as they and day obliged drive a nuts, and a which chandiz liceos, a cessively poisons 40. 0.

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ding. It is surrounded with double walls, defended by square towers. The Turks who are here, are all fanfaries, and are about 12,000 in number; they are most of them tradesmen, and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, and the Greeks but one. The Greeks are mostly braziers, and are employed in making copper vessels; and, as they are always making a noise night and day with their hammers, they are obliged to live in the suburbs. They drive a great trade here in furs and galleons. This town is a thorough-fare, and a selling place for the caravans which pass to the Indies. Their merchandizes are Persian silks, cottons, calicoes, and drugs. The wine here is excessively bad, insomuch that it almost poisons new comers. Lon. 57. 50. lat. 40. 0.

ESCAUT. See SCHELD.

ESCHELIES, a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, 5 miles from the great Chartreuse, remarkable for its great marble sepulchre, 16 miles S. W. of Chamberry, and 20 N. of Grenoble. It is on the confines of Dauphiny, in France, and is seated on the river Guirele-Viv, near a broad caufeway, at the end of which there is part of a rock cut through, which was formerly impassible. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 45. 20.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Germany, in the Intgravate of Hesse-Cassel, and subject to the Landgrave. It is seated on the river Warra, 22 miles S. E. of Hesse-Cassel. Lon. 27. 25. lat. 17. 51.

ESCLAVONIA. See SCIAVONIA.

ESCORIAL, a famous village of Spain, in New-Castile, where Philip II. built a famous monastery in 1563, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quintin; it is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. It consists of a royal palace, a church, cloisters, a college, a library, the shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large allies, an extensive park, and great gardens, adorned with a vast number of fountains. It is built in a dry, barren country, surrounded with rugged mountains, and where nothing grows, but what is cultivated with extraordinary care. It is built with grey stones, which were found in the neighbourhood, and is the principal reason of its being erected on so disagreeable a spot. They worked at this structure 22 years, and it cost

6,000,000 of crowns; some say the expence was 20,000,000. but then they must mean French livres. It is a long square of 250 feet, and 4 stories high; they reckon 802 pillars, 11,000 square windows, and 14000 gates. The most remarkable part is the vaulted chapel, wherein is a magnificent sepulchre, called the Pantheon, because it is built in imitation of that church at Rome; it is the burying-place of all the kings and queens of Spain, and is thought by some to be the most curious piece of architecture in the world. The fathers, which belong to the monastery, are 200 in number, and have an income of 40,000 ducats a-year, which is sufficient to maintain them in great plenty. The church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and is situate on the river Guadara, 15 miles N. W. of Madrid, and 25 S. of Segovia. Lon. 14. 0. lat. 40. 55.

ESSEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the county of Embsen, seated on the Rhine, 25 miles N. of the town of that name. Lon. 24. 25. lat. 54. 0.

* **ESFARAIN**, a town of Asia, in the province of Ghorazan, famous for the great number of writers that it has produced. It is 50 miles E. of Atrabad. Lon. 73. 48. lat. 56. 48.

* **ESHER**, a village in Surry, 5 miles S. W. of Kingston, with one fair, on August 4, for horses.

ESK, a river, which is part of the boundary between England and Scotland, and, running from N. E. to S. W. falls into the Solway-firth, giving name to a district of Scotland, called Eskdale.

ESKIMAUX, a country of N. America, otherwise called New-Britain, and Terra-de-Labrador. It is inhabited by a savage wild sort of people, who have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place; for they sometimes come as far S. as Newfoundland, and sometimes are met with on the coasts of the Straits and bays that the English have been in when they went in search of the N. W. passage. They are of a different race from the other native Americans, for, whereas they have no beards, these have them so thick and large, that it is difficult to discover any features of their faces; they have small eyes, large dirty teeth, and black rugged hair; they are of so bad a disposition, that they always endeavour

ESPEIRES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Scheldt, 20 miles N. of Tournay, and 11 S. W. of Oudenard. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 50. 44.

* **ESPERIE**, a town of Hungary, near which are the famous salt-mines. It is 15 miles N. of Cashaw, and 40 N. of Tockay. Lon. 38. 25. lat. 48. 50.

* **ESPERNAY**, an ancient and handsome town of France, in Champaign, with an Augustine abbey. It is agreeably seated on the river Maine, in a fertile country, which produces excellent wine, 17 miles N. W. of Chalons, 15 S. of Rheims, and 75 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 21. 46. lat. 49. 2.

* **ESPERNON**, a town of France, in Beauce, seated on the river Gueule, 5 miles from Chartres. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 48. 35.

ESPINAL, a considerable town of Lorraine, near the mountains of Vosge, with an abbey of canonesses, who are all noble. It is remarkable for the paper-works that are near it. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Moselle, 35 miles S. E. of Nancy. Lon. 24. 14. lat. 48. 22.

* **ESPINOSA**, the name of two small islands of Spain, the one in Biscay, and the other in Old Castile. Lon. of the last, 13. 46. lat. 47. 2.

ESSEK, a considerable trading town in Hungary, in Slavonia, in the county of Walpon, with a strong castle, and a magnificent bridge, 5 miles in length, over the marshes, or 8865 geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth. It is a difficult pass, and there have been several battles fought here, between the Turks and Christians. There are towers built on the bridge, a quarter of a mile distant from each other, and it is handsomely raised on each side. There are trees in all the trees of the town, which was taken from the Turks by the Imperialists in 1687, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Drave, 60 miles W. by N. of Belgrade, 112 S. of Buda, and 175 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 36. 30. lat. 45. 56.

ESSEN, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, it was formerly free and imperial, but is now subject to the abbots of Essen. It is 10 miles N. E. of Duitburg, and 15 N. of Dorsten. Lon. 24. 42. lat. 51. 25.

* **ESSEQUEBIA**, a rich and considerable

country of S. America, and in Guiana; its borders are inhabited by savages, who are great drunkards, and both men and women go stark naked.

ESSEX, an English county, 44 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, bounded on the S. by the river Thames, on the W. by Hertfordshire and Middlesex, on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, and on the E. by the sea. It contains 34,800 houses, 208,800 inhabitants, 415 parishes, and 27 market-towns; the productions are corn, fish, fowls, cloth, stuffs, hops, oysters, and saffron, which last is the best in the world. The rivers, besides the Thames, are, the Stour, the Lee, the Coln, the Chelmer, the Crouch, and the Roden. The air in the inland parts is healthy, but in the marshes, near the sea, it produces agues, particularly in the hundreds. It sends 8 members to parliament, that is, 6 for Colchester, Harwich, and Malden, and 2 for the county. The county-town is Chelmsford; but Colchester is the largest, and most famous.

* **ESTAIN**, an ancient town of France, in the duchy of Bar, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun. Lon. 23. 18. lat. 49. 15.

ESTAMPES, a considerable town of France, in Beauce, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Juine, which contains plenty of craw-fish, and is a fertile country, 15 miles E. of Chartres, 35 N. by E. of Orleans, and 32 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 45. lat. 48. 25.

ESTABLES, a town of France, in Picardie, and in Boulonnois, not so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated at the mouth of the river Canches, 10 miles S. of Boulogne, and 122 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 18. lat. 50. 31.

* **ESTAPE**, a strong town of America, in New-Spain, inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans. It is seated at the mouth of the river Tlaluc. Lon. 273. 40. lat. 17. 50.

* **ESTARKE**, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, and in Farsitan, seated in a country abounding in wine and dates, in which they carry on a great trade; it is 30 miles from Schiras.

* **ESTRAVAYER**, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle. It is seated on the eastern banks of the lake of Neufchatel. Lon. 24. 30. lat. 46. 46.

ESTE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Paduano, 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza, and 15 S. W. of Padua.

- Padua.** Lon. 29. 15. lat. 45. 15.
- ESTERIA,** a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Ebro, 112 miles W. of Pamplona, and 25 N. of Calahorra. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 42. 15.
- ESTERA,** a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle, standing on a mountain. It is 15 miles S. of Leiga, and 62 N. by W. of Malaga. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 37. 10.
- ESTONIA,** a province of the Russian empire, lying to the East of the Baltic-Sea. It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Finland, on the E. by Ingria, and on the S. by Livonia, with the title of a duchy. It was ceded to Russia by the treaty of Neuchâst.
- ESTRAMADURA,** a province of Spain, about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Leon and Old-Castile, on the E. by New-Castile, on the S. by Andalusia, and on the W. by Portugal. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits, but the air is bad for strangers, on account of the excessive heat. It now makes part of New-Castile.
- ESTRAMADURA,** a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the river Tago, bounded on the N. by the province of Beira, on the E. and S. by Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantick Ocean. It abounds in wine, excellent oil, honey and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China-oranges. Lisbon is the capital town, and of all Portugal.
- ESTREMOZ,** a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, which is divided into two parts, the high town, and the low: the high town is commanded by a citadel, built on the top of a hill, which is strongly fortified, and surrounded with a large ditch. All the houses are white, and the principal are adorned with fine marble pillars. There is also a tower of the same marble, so finely polished, that it glitters greatly when the sun shines upon it. The lower town is the newest, and in it there is a large square, in the middle of which is a basin. They make a sort of earthen ware here, greatly esteemed in many places for its beauty, and fine smell. The Portuguese gained a complete victory over don John of Austria near this place, in 1665. It is seated on the river Tera, which falls in-

- to the Tago, 15 miles W. of Padajoz, and 75 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 46. lat. 38. 44.
- ETHIOPIA,** a province of Africa, in Bilibidget, and is first by the Beriberics.
- ETZINGEN,** a town of Germany in the territory of B. of Carcl, 25 miles S. E. of Chail. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 51. 18.
- ETRUSSIA,** a country of Africa, which contains the principal part of it, and which is divided into the upper and lower, and contains a great number of slaves and negroes, which now are better known than they were formerly, and therefore there is no occasion to continue an old distinction. Each country will be described in its proper place, at least as long as they are yet discovered.
- EUROZ,** S. a considerable town of France, in Forez, remarkable for its manufactures in iron and steel, for the tempering of which the water of the brook Fuzenz, on which it is seated, is extremely good. It is 22 miles S. E. of Fuers, 30 S. W. of Lyons, and 275 E. by E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 45. 22.
- EUTINGEN,** an ancient town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden-Deutschach. It is 3 miles S. of Dourlach, and is seated on the confluence of the rivers Wirim and Entz. Lon. 27. 6. lat. 48. 55.
- EVANA-MOUNT,** the name of a volcano, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is one of the most celebrated mountains in Europe, and the highest in Sicily, seated in the Val-di-Demona, 10 miles W. of Catania. It is well cultivated all round the foot, and is covered with vines on the S. side; but on the N. there is nothing but large forests. As for the top, it is always covered with snow, and yet it never ceases to smoke, and often sends forth flames. Theinders, which are thrown out in small quantities, serve for manure to the adjacent lands, but a large torrent does a great deal of mischief. There are new openings made, from time to time, with such a great noise, that the inhabitants are put into terrible frights. The greatest eruptions known of late, happened in the years 1556, 1558, 1566, 1570, 1692, and 1693; which last was very terrible, and was attended with an earthquake which overturned the town of Catania, in a moment, and buried 12000 persons in its ruins. This mountain is 65 miles in circumference at the foot.

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Evreux, a sea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a strong castle, and a handsome square. The principal trade is in furs and lace. It is seated in a valley on the river Eure, 17 miles N. E. of Lucapè, 12 S. W. of Abbeville, and 20 N. of Neu-Chatel. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 50. 5.

Evreux, a town of France, in the Bourbonnais, on the confines of Marche, 20 miles from Mount-Loufen. Lon. 23. 10. lat. 46. 15.

EVESHAM, or **EVESHOLM**, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on February 7, the first Monday after Easter, Whit-Monday, and September 21, for cattle and horses. It is seated on a hill which rises with a gradual ascent from the river Avon which almost surrounds it, and over which it has a stone-bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and it is the best town in the county, except Worcester; for it contains three parish-churches, sends two members to parliament, and either had or has a considerable manufacture of Beekams. The market is considerable for corn, cattle, and provisions. It gives name to an adjacent vale, remarkable for producing plenty of fine corn. It is 12 miles S. E. of Worcester, and 95 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 52. 10.

EVINGING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, seated on the S. side of the Danube, 17 miles W. of Linz. Lon. 31. 27. lat. 48. 20.

EVERSHAM, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Fridays, and a fair on May 15, for bullocks and toys. It is but a small place, and is 9 miles N. W. of Dorchester, and 22 S. W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 00. lat. 50. 46.

* **EVERLEY**, a village in Hampshire, 8 miles N. of Emsbury, with two fairs, on May 16, and October 18, for cattle and toys.

EUGUBO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is 35 miles S. of Urbino, 17 N. W. of Perugia, and 27 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 60. lat. 33. 18.

EVIAN, a town of Savoy, in the Chablais, seated on the S. side of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 10 S. W. of Lausanne. Lon. 24. 15. lat. 46. 23.

* **EVOLI**, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither

Principato, with the title of a principality. It is 12 miles E. of Salerno. Lon. 27. 56. lat. 38. 40.

* **EVORA**, or **EVORUM**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It is 17 miles from Eborac, and 8 from Ekremos; and is remarkable for a battle gained here by the Portuguese over the Castilians.

EVORA, a considerable town of Portugal, and capital of Alentejo, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It is seated almost in the heart of the province in a country, though a little unequal, yet very pleasant, surrounded on all sides with mountains, which are planted with large tracts of divers sorts, as well fruit-trees as others. It may contain about 5,000 burghers capable of bearing arms, and 15,000 inhabitants, and is very well fortified. It is 40 miles E. by S. of Lisbon, 170 N. W. of Seville, and 50 S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 10. 25. lat. 38. 27.

EVORUMIA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Fardus Calabria. It is seated on a bay of the sea, 50 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 34. 7. lat. 39. 0.

EVFRATVS, one of the most celebrated rivers in the world. It is the principal of Turkey in Asia, and has its rise about a day's journey from Erzerum; and there is in the course about 2 days journey from the same place. They lye to the eastward, on high mountains covered with snow about the year round. The plain of Erzerum is inclosed between two fine streams, that, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After their junction, which is three days journey from Erzerum, it begins to be capable of carrying boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not free thereon. At first, it runs S. S. W. then S. till it approaches near it to Aleppo; then it turns S. E. till it reaches Rakka. It afterwards turns more to the S. till it comes to Meshed; and then it passes S. E. again by Anna, Hit, Caba, El, and Feluria; and, not far from the sea, visits the spot where Old Babylon stood. It then fetches a compass like a bow, till it runs E. and unites with the Tygris; and still retaining its old name, runs down to Bassrah, and from thence into the Gulph of Persia, about 50 miles below it. It first divides Armenia from Natolia; then Syria from Diarbeck; after

ter which it runs through the Irac Arabi till it meets with the Tygris: besides, it is the N. eastern boundary of the great Desert of Arabia.

- **EURE,** a river of France, which has its source in Perche, and in the forest of Logny. It falls into the Seine, a little above Cent-de-Arche, and is navigable for boats.

EUREUX, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, with a bishop's see. The cathedral is a handsome structure; and the trade consists in corn, linen, and woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Iton, 25 miles S. of Rouen, and 55 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 13. 49. Lat. 49. 1.

EURIPIUS. See NEGROPONT.

- **EUROPE,** called by the people of Asia Frankistan, is one of the three general parts of our continent, and one of the four of the habitable world. It is bounded on the N. by the frozen or icy sea, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the Western and Northern Ocean, and on the E. by Asia. It lies between 8 and 60 degrees of longitude, and between 35 and 72 degrees of latitude, though it does not fill up all that space. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the river Obi, it is near 3600 miles in length; and, from Cape Matapan in the Morea, to the N. Cape in Lapland, it is about 2200 miles in breadth. It is much less than either Asia or Africa; but then it surpasses them in many things; and it is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Muscovy; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, that are to be met with in the other parts of the continent. It does not abound in gold and silver mines, much less in precious stones; nor does it produce sugar and spices; nor yet does it nourish jackals, hyenas, lynxes, leopards, tigers, lions, rhinoceroses, elephants, dromedaries, camels, or crocodiles; but it produces corn, wine, fruits, sheep, oxen, horses, and all other necessaries of life. Besides, it is much more populous, and better cultivated than either Asia or Africa. It is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are more strong, more elegant and commodious, generally speaking, than in the two former. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the most part, much better made than the Africans, and even the Asiatics. With re-

gard to arts and sciences, there is no manner of comparison; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. They are more civilized, prudent, sociable, and generous; and consequently are neither savage nor cruel, unless spurred on by the mistaken principles of religion. Whereas in Asia and Africa, there are people who make robbery a profession, and live by pillaging merchants and others. With respect to the division of Europe, it contains, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great-Britain and Ireland, Muscovy, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and Turkey in Europe, besides several small islands, in the Mediterranean and else-where. There are three Emperors; namely, of Germany, Muscovy, and Turkey, which last is commonly called the Grand Seigneur. The Pope is an ecclesiastical prince, and yet has several territories under his dominion. The Kings are those of Great-Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Sardinia, Hungary, and of the Two Sicilies. Besides, there is an Archduke of Austria, and a Great Duke of Tuscany. There are four considerable republics; namely, Venice, the states of Holland, the Swiss Cantons, and the republic of Genoa. There are four less, viz. of Geneva, Lucca, San Marino, and Ragusa. The languages are, the Latin, of which the Italian, French, and Spanish, are dialects; the Teutonic, from which proceed those of Germany, Flanders, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and England; the Slavonian, which reigns (though in disguise) in Poland, Muscovy, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland. Besides these, there are the Greek, and several others. The principal rivers are, the Danube and the Rhine, in Germany; the Wolga and Dwina, in the Russian empire; the Loire, in France; and the Severn and Thames, in England. The chief lakes are those of Constance, in Germany; of Geneva and Garda, in Italy; the Wener, in Sweden; and of Ladoga and Onega, in Russia. The chief mountains are, the Pyrenean, in Spain; the Alps, in Italy; the Dofrin hills, in Sweden; the Crapach hills, in Hungary; and some of the mountains in Wales.

The

A New & Accurate
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EUROPE,
from the Sieur Robert's
ATLAS,
with Improvements.



J. Gibson Sculp.

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The religions of Europe are the Jewish, and the Christian; divided into the Greek, Romish, and Protestant churches; as also the Mahometan.

EUSTACE, or **EUSTATIA**, one of the least Caribbee Islands, in America, which is properly nothing but a mountain that rises in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow. It is strong by situation, and has a good fort. It lies to the N. W. of St. Christopher's, and to the S. E. of Sabat, and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 317. 40. lat. 16. 40.

* **EUSUGAGUEN**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. The inhabitants are the most brutal of all Barbary, and their trade consists in wax and honey.

* **EUTIM**, a town of Germany, in Holstein, with a castle, where the bishops of Lubeck have their residence. It is three miles from Lubeck, and seven from Keil.

EUXINE SEA. See **BLACK SEA**.

* **EWELL**, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 29, for horses, bullock, sheep, and toys. It is but a small place, and the market is inconsiderable. It is 10 miles N. E. by N. of Darking, and 14 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 51. 25.

* **EWURST**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on July 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.

EXETER, a town, or city, of Devonshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and four fairs, viz. on Ash-Wednesday, Whit-Monday, August 1, and December 6, for horses, horned cattle, and commodities of all sorts. It is commodiously seated on the top of an easy ascent on the eastern bank of the river Ex, from whence it took its name, and over which there is a handsome stone-bridge. It is a mile and a half in circumference about the walls and ditches; and, with its suburbs, contains 15 parish-churches, and four chapels of ease, besides the cathedral, it being a bishop's see. It suffered greatly in the civil wars; and its river is choaked up with sand, so that at present they are obliged to load and unload their goods at Topsham, about three miles distant. It has the title of an earldom, and is

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still in a flourishing condition, and has a good trade. Here are several streets well-paved, and a large manufactory of ferges, druggets, long-tills, shaggs, and sagathys. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 23 aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It is 78 miles S. W. of Bristol, 57 N. N. E. of Dartmouth, 49 S. E. of Barnstable, 44 N. E. of Plymouth, 88 W. S. W. of Salisbury, and 173 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 50. 44.

EXIGA. See **EGYA**.

EXILLES, a strong fortress on the frontiers of Piedmont, in Italy, and in the Brianzonnois. It was taken by the Duke of Savoy in 1708, and was confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important passage, which leads from Brianzon to Suza. It is 3 miles S. W. of Suza, 25 N. W. of Pignerol, and 37 N. E. of Embrun. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 45. 5.

EYE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for cattle and toys. It has a watery situation, is a pretty large place, and has a handsome church, with the ruins of a castle, and of an ancient Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bone-lace. It sends two members to parliament; and is 22 miles N. of Ipswich, and 92 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 38. lat. 52. 27.

* **EYMINGE**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for pedlars ware.

EYNDHOVEN, a small handsome town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, seated on the river Dommel, 13 miles S. E. of Bois-le-duc, and 30 S. E. of Breda. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 51. 28.

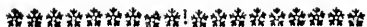
EYRAC. See **IRAC**.

EYSENACH. See **EISENACH**.

* **EZAGUEN**, a rich and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat. It is seated in a country fertile in excellent wine, 57 miles from Fez.

* **EZERO**, a town of Theffaly, in Greece, which was formerly a bishop's see. It is seated on a small lake of the same name, between the Gulph of Armiro and town of Larissa.

* **EZZAB**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, which produces excellent sashon,



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* **FABRIANO**, a handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marca or Marche of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 30 miles N. E. of Foligni, and 33 W. of Macerata. Lon. 30. 38. lat. 43. 18.

FAENZA, or **FAYENCE**, an ancient town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in Romagna, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its fine earthen-ware, which was here invented. It is seated on the river Amona, 20 miles S. W. of Ravenna, 10 N. W. of Forli, and 4 S. E. of Imoli. Lon. 29. 28. lat. 43. 18.

* **FAHLUN**, or **COPPERBERG**, a large town of Sweden, and principal of Dalicaria. The streets are as strait as a line; and there are two squares, of which one is large and regular. To the left of this is a large church, with a very high steeple. It is covered with copper, and the gates are of bronze. It is famous for its mines of copper, out of which large quantities are got every year. It is 30 miles W. of Gevali, and 20 E. of Hedemora. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 60. 30.

* **FAIRBACH**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in South-Wales, with one fair, on November 22, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

FAIRFIELD, a town of New-England, in the territory of Connecticut, seated near the sea-coast, 100 miles S. W. of Boston. Lon. 305. 35. lat. 41. 0.

FAIRFORD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 14, and November 12, for sheep and cattle. The church was built for the sake of the glass, which was taken in a ship as it was going to Rome. It has 28 large windows, curiously painted with scripture-histories, in extreme beautiful colours, and designed by the famous Albert Durel. They are the finest in England. It is 22 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 78 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 49. lat. 51. 42.

FAISANS, or **PRESANTS**, an isle formed by the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain. It is famous for the treaties concluded here between France and Spain, it having been looked

upon as a neutral place. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 43. 25.

FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, for Scots cattle, which begins a little after Michaelmas, and lasts 14 days. It is situated on a hill, and has one church, a Quakers-meeting, and about 300 houses, with pretty good streets well-paved. The people amount to about 1000. It is 18 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 110 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 52. 50.

FALAISE, an handsome town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a castle, and where there is one of the finest towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of William the Conqueror, according to the opinion of most; tho' some say Arlotte, his mother, was born here. It carries on a good trade in serges, linen-cloth, and lace. It is seated on the river Anté, 20 miles S. E. of Caen, 40 N. W. of Seez, and 115 W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 48. 40.

FALCZIN, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia, where a battle was fought, and a peace made, between the Turks and the Russians in 1711. Lon. 44. 35. lat. 35. 0.

FALKENBERG, a maritime town of Sweden, in Haland, seated on the Baltick Sea. It is 15 miles N. W. of Helmsstadt. Lon. 29. 55. lat. 56. 56.

FALKENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the New Marche of Brandenburg, with a castle, and subject to the King of Prussia. It is seated on the river Traje, 83 miles S. of Colburg, and 70 E. of Stetin. Lon. 33. 33. lat. 53. 20.

* **FALKENSTEIN**, a county of Germany, contiguous to that of Bitche, lying on the confines of Lower Alsace. It belongs to the dutchy of Lorrain.

* **FALKINGHAM**, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and seven fairs; viz. on Ash-Wednesday and Palm-Monday, for horses and sheep; on May 12, for horses, sheep, and tradesmen's goods; on June 16, for horses and horned cattle; on July 3, for hemp, hard-ware, and besoms; on November 10, and November 22, for horses, horned cattle, and tradesmen's goods. It is 18 miles W. by S. of Boston, 25 S. of Lincoln, and 104 N. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 52. 58.

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FALKIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Sterling. In the month of October a great fair is held here, called Falkirk-Tiud, for Highland cattle; and it is noted for being the place where the rebels defeated the king's forces, on January 17, 1746. It is 8 miles S. of Sterling. Lon. 13. 47. lat. 56. 0.

FALKLAND, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, in which is a palace built by some of the Kings of Scotland. It is an handsome town, and is seated at the entrance into a fertile country. It is 23 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 56. 20.

FALMOUTH, a sea-port town of Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 27, and October 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is now large to what it was formerly; for, about 180 years ago, there were not more than two or three houses; but it is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen, and a town-clerk, and gives title to a viscount. It is a place of good trade, and is resorted to by ships; and the inhabitants also have ships of their own. The harbour is so large, that 100 sail may safely ride at anchor at a time; and these of the greatest burthen may come up to the key. The entrance into it is well defended by Pendennis-castle and 2 forts. The town has one church, and about 300 houses; it chiefly consists of one paved street, which is pretty broad, and about three quarters of a mile in length. It is 10 miles S. of Truro, and 282 W. by N. of London. Lon. 12. 5. lat. 50. 15.

FALSTER, a little island of Denmark, lying near the entrance of the Baltick Sea, between the islands of Zealand, Laland, and Mona. Nykoping is the capital town. Lon. 29. 44. lat. 54. 50.

FAMAGUSTA, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in the island of Cyprus, with a Greek bishop's see. It had a good harbour, defended by two forts which are over against each other; but it is now almost choaked up, and consequently has lost its trade. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians, after six months siege, and they fled the Venetian governor alive, besides murdering the inhabitants in cold blood, tho' they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles N. E. of Nicosia. Lon. 52. 40. lat. 35. 0.

* **FAMENE**, or **FAMENE**, a small territory

of the Netherlands, whose limits are forgot.

FAMINE PORT, a fortress, seated on the N. E. coast of the Straights of Magellan, in S. America. Here the Spanish garrison perished for want; since which time it has been neglected. Lon. 297. 0. lat. 54. 0.

FANANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, seated 25 miles S. of Modena. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 44. 15.

FANO, an ancient and handsome town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. Here is an ancient triumphal arch, handsome churches, and fine palaces. It is seated on the Gulph of Venice, 8 miles S. of Pisaro, and 20 E. of Urbino. Lon. 30. 40. lat. 43. 53.

* **FANTIN**, a small kingdom of Africa on the Gold Coast of Guiney, where the English and Dutch have forts. The chief man, whom the sailors call a king, is named the **BRAFFO** in the language of the negroes. The native inhabitants are a very troublesome people, both to the English and the Dutch. It is a populous district, and is very rich in gold, slaves, and all sorts of necessaries, but more especially corn, which they sell to the ships. The inland inhabitants, besides trading, are employed in tilling the ground, and drawing palm-wine, which is much better and stronger than that in other parts of the coast. The principal town, or village, has the same name.

FARE OF MESSINA is the streight between Italy and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow, every six hours, with a great deal of rapidity, though it is but seven miles over.

FARFHAM, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 29, for toys. It is 12 miles E. of Southampton, and 65 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 50. 53.

* **FARELLONS**, an island of Africa, in Negroeland, 15 miles in length, where there is plenty of fruits and elephants. Lon. 5. 0. lat. 6. 48.

FAREWELL CAPE, the most southerly promontory of Greenland, lying at the entrance of Davis's Streight. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 60. 0.

* **FARGEAU**, an ancient town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, and principal of the district of Puisaye, with a strong castle, and the title of a duchy. It is 10 miles S. E. of Briare. 25 S. E. of

Auxerre, and 90 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 4. lat. 47. 40.

* **FARLEY**, a village in Staffordshire, six miles N. of Uttoxeter, with two fairs, on March 21, for cattle, and October 10, for all sorts of cattle.

* **FARNHAM**, a village in Dorsetshire, 10 miles S. E. of Shaftsbury, with one fair, on August 21, for cheese.

FARNHAM, a town in Surrey, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs; viz. on Holy-Thursdays, and June 24, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; and on November 2, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the river Wye, and is a pretty good town, with a castle seated on an eminence, where the bishops of Winchester usually have resided; but is now much decayed. The houses are handsome, and the streets well-paved; and the market is large for wheat, oats, and barley. It is 12 miles W. of Guilford, 38 E. N. E. of Southampton, and 41 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 10. 45. lat. 51. 16.

* **FARO**, a cape or promontory of the valley of Demona, in Sicily, at the entrance of the strait between Italy and Sicily. It is so called, for having had a Faro, or Light-house, built upon it.

FARO, a town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, with a harbour, on the coast of the Gulph of Cadix, and with a bishop's see. Alphonso, King of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1249. It is 20 miles S. W. of Tavira, 35 E. of Lagos, and 100 S. W. of Evora. Lon. 9. 58. lat. 36. 44.

FARRINGTON, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs; viz. on February 2, and Whit-Tuesday, for horses and fat cattle; and on October 18, for horses, fat cattle, and abundance of hoes. It is seated pretty high, not far from the river Thames, 18 miles W. of Oxford, 50 E. of Bristol, 54 E. of Gloucester, and 68 W. by N. of London. Lon. 10. 0. lat. 51. 48.

FARS, or **FARSISTAN**, a province of Asia, in Persia, bounded on the E. by Kerman, on the N. by Irac-Agem, on the W. by Khuseitan, and on the S. by the Gulph of Buffarah. This is one of the most fertile provinces of the kingdom, and is famous for its excellent wines, commonly called the Wines of Shyras, the capital of this province. Here are the Ruins of Persepolis, which perhaps are the most magnificent in the world. Lon. from 68. 36. to 74. 30. lat. from 27. 0. to 31. 20.

* **FARTACK**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, and in a kingdom of which it is the capital. Lon. 69. 0. lat. 16. 0.

* **FAVAGNANA**, a small island of Italy, about 15 miles in compass. It is seated on the western side of Sicily, with a fort called Fort St. Catherine. Lon. 30. 20. lat. 38. 0.

FAUCHEMONT, or **VALKENBURG**, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the dutchly of Limburg, taken by the French in 1672. It is seated on the river Gueul, 5 miles E. of Maastricht, and 22 W. of Juliers. Lon. 23. 58. lat. 50. 52.

* **FAUSSIGNY**, a town of Savoy, in the Alps, with the title of a barony. Claufay is the capital town.

FAYAL, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Azores, or Western Isles. It is about 15 miles in length, and belongs to the Portuguese. It abounds in cattle, wood, and fish. Lon. 350. 0. lat. 38. 30.

* **FAYENCE**, a town of France, in Provence, near the river Bignon. It is 15 miles from Grasse, and 15 from Frejus. Lon. 24. 22. lat. 43. 44.

FE ST. See **SANTA-FE**.

FE ST. DE BAGOTA. See **SANTA-FE-DE-BAGOTA**.

* **FERRINGHAM**, a village in Worcestershire, seven miles S. E. of Bromesgrove, with two fairs, on March 26, and September 30, for cattle.

FELDBERG, an handsome town of Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, in the Tyrol. It is a trading town, and has a great many privileges. It is seated on the river Ill, near the Rhine. It is 15 miles E. of Appenzell, 15 N. E. of Coire, and 40 S. E. of Constance. Lon. 27. 24. lat. 47. 14.

* **FELIN**, a town of Livonia, and in Estonia, belonging to Sweden. It is seated on the river Felin, 45 miles E. of Pernau, and 62 S. of Revel. Lon. 43. 40. lat. 58. 22.

* **FELIEU DE QUIXOLO**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a harbour, and a castle. It lies on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

FELTRI, a town of Italy, in the Marca, or Marche of Trevisano, and capital of a district of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Afona, 40 miles N. of Padua, 17 W. of Belluno, and 40 N. W. of Venice. Lon. 29. 26. lat. 46. 3.

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FEMEREN, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic-Sea, 3 miles from the coast of Holstein, and subject to the duke of that name. It is fertile in corn and pastures. Lon. from 28. 50. to 29. 20. lat. from 54. 30. to 54. 42.

* **FENESTRANGE**, a town of Lorraine, and capital of a district of the same name, seated on the river Sarre, 17 miles from Marfal, and 17 S. of Deux-ponts. Lon. 24. 46. lat. 28. 52.

FENESTRELLI, a town and fort of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the valley of the Vaudois. It is a strong place, and was taken by the duke of Savoy from the French in 1708, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht. It is 15 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 48. 58.

* **FENNY STRATFORD**, a thoroughfare town in Buckinghamshire, 2 furlongs in length, and full of inns; it has no market, but has 4 fairs, on April 19, July 18, October 10, and November 28, all for cattle. It is 20 miles N. W. of Dunstable, and 45 N. W. of London.

* **FENOULDES**, a small territory of France, in Lower Languedoc, and diocese of Alce.

FERABATH, a handsome and agreeable town of Asia, in Persia, among the mountains which bound the Caspian-Sea to the S. and 12 miles from it. Shah-Abbas often passed his winters here, and it is 140 miles N. E. of Gilan. Lon. 70. 2. lat. 36. 54. There is a town called Farabad, a mile and an half from Ispahan, which was taken by the Afghans in the late troubles. It is seated on the banks of the river Zenderond, on the side of which it extends almost 3 miles. It was built by Shah-Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the former town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

FERDEN, or **VERDEN**, a considerable town of Germany, in Westphalia; and capital of a province of the same name, subject to the Elector of Hanover, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1712, who had taken it from the Swedes. It is seated on the river Aller, near the Weser, 25 miles S. E. of Bremen, 50 S. by W. of Hamberg, 50 N. by W. of Hanover, and 55 S. W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 26. 58. lat. 53. 3.

FERE, a town of France, in Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and school of matrosses. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the rivers Serre and Oise, 20 miles N. of Soissons, 45

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S. E. of Amiens, and 75 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 2. lat. 49. 40.

FERE CHAMPAGNOIS, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles N. of Troys. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 48. 40.

FERENTINO, or **FIORENTO**, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, 8 miles S. E. of Agnagni, and 37 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 52. lat. 41. 43.

FERMANACH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, on the E. by another part of Tyrone and Monaghan, on the S. by Cavan and Leitrim, and on the W. by another part of Leitrim and the Ocean. It contains 5478 Houses, 19 parishes, 8 baronies, and 1 borough, and sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for Iniskilling. Iniskilling is the capital town.

FERMO, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, with an archbishop's see. It is seated near the gulph of Venice, 17 miles S. E. of Macerata, 22 N. E. of Ascoli, 32 S. E. of Ancona, and 100 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 28. lat. 43. 8.

FERNANDES, **JUAN**, a little uninhabited island of the S. Sea, reckoned to be in S. America, and province of Chili. It seems to sailors to be a very mountainous place at a distance, and extremely rugged and irregular, but, when they come near it, they are agreeably deceived, for it is covered with woods, every where interspersed with the finest valleys, clothed with a most beautiful verdure, and watered with numerous streams and cascades, there being no valley of any extent but what is watered with a hill. It is visited by all the English ships that pass through the S. Sea, and is of excellent use for recovering the sailors who are sick of the fever, for the refreshments it produces soon restore them to their health and vigour. It is the only commodious place in those seas where the British cruisers can refresh and recover their men, after their passage round cape Horn, where they may remain some time without alarming the Spanish coast. This island lies in lat. S. 42. 49. and is 330 miles from the continent of Chili. Its greatest length is between 12 and 15 miles, and its greatest breadth not quite 6. The only

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safe anchoring is on the N. side of this island, in Cumberland-bay. The soil on the northern part is very loose, and shallow, so that trees soon perish for want of root. They are most of them of the aromatic kind, and there are none fit for timber except the myrtles. Here are also pimento and cabbage trees, and a great number of plants, of various kinds, which are unknown in these parts, except water-creffes, purslain, and wild sorrel, besides a vast number of turnips, and Sicilian raddishes, formerly sown here. Here were a great number of goats, but the Spaniards have diminished them by putting large dogs on shore, who have destroyed all those they could come at. There are a great number of seals about the island, and another amphibious creature, called a Sea-hog; they bear some resemblance to a seal, though much larger, for they are from 12 to 20 feet in length, and from 8 to 15 in circumference. Their skins are covered with short hair, of a light dun colour, but their tails and fins, which serve them for feet on shore, are almost black. The sailors feed upon both of these, calling the one veal, and the other beef. Besides, there are very large cod, cavalies, gropers, large breams, maids, silver-fish, congers of a peculiar kind, and, above all, a black fish which is very delicious, called by some a chimney-sweeper, and in shape somewhat resembles a carp. Admiral Anson landed here in 1741, and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, lived here 4 years and 4 months alone, till he was taken in by an English ship which passed that way.

* **FERRANDINA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with the title of a duchy. It is near the river Basianto, 25 miles S. W. of Matera, and 25 S. W. of Sirenza. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 40. 40.

FERRARA, a large, handsome, and famous town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, in the territory of the church, with a bishop's see. It has a magnificent square, superb churches, and a strong citadel, but is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is seated near the river Po, 25 miles N. E. of Bologna, 37 N. W. of Ravenna, and 70 N. by E. of Florence. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 44. 54.

* **FERRARA**, the duchy of, or the **FERRARESE**, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the

N. by the Polefino di Rovigo, on the W. by the duchy of Mantua, on the S. by the Bolognese and Propher Romagna, and on the E. by the Gulph of Venice. It had its own dukes till 1597, when Pope Clement VIII. re-united it to the apostolick chamber. Since that time it lies almost all uncultivated, though it was a very good country, and one of the finest in Italy. The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes, and the inhabitants are too thin to drain them. Ferrara is the capital town.

* **FERRÈTE** or **PRITTH**, a town of France, in Sungau, and the chief place of a district of the same name, with a castle under the town. It has been subject to the French ever since 1648, and is seated in a very fertile country, 10 miles S. W. of Batle, or Basil, and 25 E. of Montbelliard. Lon. 25. 0. lat. 47. 40.

FERRO, an island of Africa, and the most western of the Canaries, 6 miles to the W. of Palma, and is but small, being only 38 miles in circumference. It has no fresh water, and it is pretended that there is a tree in the middle of the island, constantly surrounded with a fog, and by that means there is water drops from the leaves, and runs into stone cistern; this is now locked upon as a fiction, for those that went purposely in search of it could never find it. This island produces some corn and sugar-canes, plenty of fruits and plants, and abounds with cattle, which furnish the inhabitants with milk and cheese. There is a volcano upon it, from whence earthquakes sometimes proceed. The French geographers make this their first meridian, to which we have conformed, because the best maps are graduated from thence. Lat. 27. 40.

FERROL, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a famous harbour, not only one of the best in Spain, but even of all Europe; for here the vessels lie safe from all winds, and here the Spanish squadrons frequently secure themselves in time of war, and the privateers carry in their prizes. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantick Ocean, 20 miles N. E. of the Groyne, and 50 N. of Compostella. Lon. 10. 55. lat. 43. 30.

* **FÈRTE** **AUCOUT**, a town of France, in Brie Champinoise, seated on the river Marne, between Chatteau Thierry and Meaux. Lon. 20. 38. lat. 48. 56.

* **FÈRTE** **ALAIS**, a town of the isle of France, in the Gatinois, 25 miles S. of Paris,

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Paris, and 8 N. E. of Etampes. Lon. 20. 2. lat. 48. 30.

* FERTE-BERNARD, a town of France, in the Maine, seated on the river Huifne, 15 miles from Mans. Lon. 18. 14. lat. 48. 10.

* FERTE-MILON, a town of the isle of France, with an ancient castle, 37 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 42. lat. 49. 10.

FERTE-SUR-AUBE, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles S. E. of Troyes. Lon. 22. 16. lat. 48. 4.

FESCAN, a considerable town of France, in Normandy, in the district of Caux, with a rich and celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated near the sea-shore of the English-channel, and has a harbour by which it carries on a considerable trade. It is 30 miles S. W. of Dieppe, and 110 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 2. lat. 49. 46.

FETIPORE, a town of Asia, in India, and in the province of Agra, where the Great Mogul has a palace. It is 25 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 96. 15. lat. 27. 0.

* FEZU, a small kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, about 10 miles in length, and as much in breadth. This country was formerly so powerful and populous, that their neighbours were in dread of it, but is now almost ruined, the inhabitants not being sufficient to till the ground, though it is a very pleasant and fertile country. It abounds in corn, cattle, palm-wine, and oil, and is full of strait paths, bordered with shady trees. The Dutch have a fort here.

FEVERSHAM, a town of Kent, with two fairs, on February 25 and August 12, for linnen, woollen-drapery, and toys. It is seated on a creek of the river Medway, and is well frequented by small vessels; it is large, well built, and inhabited by tradesmen and inn-keepers. It is opposite to the isle of Sheepy, and a member of the town and port of Dover. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 jurats, and 2 peace-officers. It has one large church built with stone, newly repaired, and contains about 1100 houses, built with brick. The streets are wide and paved, and the town contains about 6000 inhabitants. It has a large corn-market every Thursday, but no particular manufacture is carried on here. It is 9 miles W. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 13. lat. 51. 20.

* FEUILLETIN, a town of France, in La

Marche, or the confines of Bourbonnois, and in the election of Gueret.

FEURS, an ancient town of France, and capital of Forez, seated on the river Loire, 25 miles S. E. of Rouane, and 25 S. W. of Lyons. Lon. 21. 54. lat. 45. 44.

FEZEM, a village of the bishoprick of Liege, in the circle of Westphalia, in Germany, noted for a battle fought between the Germans and French in 1746. It is 4 miles W. of Urset, and 5 N. of Liege. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 50. 50.

* FEZ, a considerable kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, between the kingdoms of Algiers, which is to the E. and Morocco to the S. it being in other parts surrounded by the sea. It is about 125 miles in length, and much the same in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W. and S. where mount Atlas lies. However it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, sugar, honey, flax, cotton, pitch, and corn, in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, heeves, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary, besides lions and other wild beasts. It is watered by several rivers and streams, and the principal town is Fez.

FEZ, the capital town of Fez and Morocco, in Africa. It is ancient, strong, and one of the largest and most handsome cities in all Africa, composed, as it were, of three towns, called Beleyde, Old-Fez, and New-Fez. Old-Fez is the most considerable, and contains above 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are very magnificent, and there are 700 mosques, great and small, 50 of which are very considerable, adorned with marble pillars, and other ornaments. The houses are built of brick or stone, and adorned with Mosaic work; those of brick are adorned with glazing and colours, like Dutch tiles, and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt; there is a court to every house, in which are square marble basins; the roofs are flat, and they sleep thereon in the summer-time. Here are two colleges for students, finely built, with marble and paintings; one of these has a hundred rooms, and the sides are adorned with marble-pillars of various colours, whose capitals are built, and the roof glitters, with gold, azure, and purple. Here are many hospitals, some of which look like colleges.

colleges, and there are above 100 public baths, many of which are stately structures. All the trades live in a part of the city by themselves, and the Bazar or exchange, full of all sorts of rich merchandizes, is itself as large as a small town. The gardens are exceeding beautiful, and full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and shrubs, insomuch that the city, in general, is a sort of terrestrial paradise. The inhabitants are clothed like other Turks, and the Ladies dress is very expensive in the winter, but, in the summer, they wear nothing but a shift. It is the center of the trade of this empire, and from hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying with them ready made garments, abundance of Cordovan-leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich-feathers, for which they bring in return silks, muslins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Negroland, particularly to Tombuto, and the river Niger; one of which consists of 20,000 men. They travel over such dry, barren deserts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are salt, cowreys, wrought silk, British cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Here are a great number of Jews, who have handsome synagogues, but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawney complexion, and there are a great number of blacks. It is 200 miles S. of Gibraltar, 250. E. of Morocco, and 100 N. by E. of Sallee. Lon. 13. 50. lat. 33. 40.

* **FIANO**, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the river Tiber, 15 miles N. of Rome.

* **FIANONA**, a town belonging to the republick of Venice, in the peninsula of Istria, 17 miles N. of Pola, it is seated on the gulph of Carnero, at the mouth of the river Arsa.

FIASCOE, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its fine Muscadine wines, and is seated on a mountain near the lake Bolsena, 12 miles N. E. of Viterbo, and 12 S. of Orvieto. Lon. 29. 40. lat. 42. 44.

* **FIGARI**, a town of Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea, seated on the S. coast of the island, 22 miles W. of Bonifacio, and at the mouth of a small river of the same name.

* **FIGHERUOLO**, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrares, seated on the river Po, on the borders of Mantua, 12 miles above Ferrara. There is a canal

that runs from the above river to Tartaro. Lon. 29. 12. lat. 44. 53.

FIGA. See **WHIDAW**.

* **FIERANZUOLO**, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 10 miles S. E. of Placentia. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 44. 50.

FIGZOLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Florentino, with a bishop's see, and a handsome palace. It is 5. miles N. E. of Florence. Lon. 28. 59. lat. 43. 43.

FIGE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the frith of Tay and Strathern, on the E. by the German-Sea, on the S. by the frith of Forth, and on the W. by Monteith and Sterling. The land is as good, and as well peopled as any part of Scotland, and the two principal rivers are, the Leven, and the Eden. It sends 4 members to parliament, 1 for the shire, 2 for the burghs of Anstruther, &c. and 1 for the burgh of Dyfert, &c.

FIGEAC, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Quercy, with a rich Benedictine abbey. The fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Selle, 22 miles E. of Cahors, 45 N. of Albi, and 270 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 44. 40.

* **FIGUEIRO-DOS-VINHOS**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, which is seated among the mountains, near the river Zizere, and is remarkable for its excellent vineyards, which produce curious wine. It is 18 miles N. of Tomar, and 25 S. S. E. of Coimbra. Lon. 10. 10. lat. 39. 48.

FIGUERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 10 miles W. of Rosca. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 42. 20.

* **FILLECK**, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novograd, whose fortifications are demolished. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, but retaken by the Christians; and the malecontents of Hungary got possession of it in 1682. It is seated on the river Ipol, 20 miles from Agria. Lon. 37. 30. lat. 48. 24.

* **FILLINGHAM**, a village in Lincolnshire, 7 miles N. of Lincoln, with one fair, on November 22, for pigs.

FINAL, a town of Italy, on the western coast of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two fons, and a castle. It was sold to the Genoeze by the Emperor Charles VI. in 1713; and is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 15 miles S. E. of Genoa, 32 S. W. of Genoa, and 53 S. by E. of Turin. Lon. 27. 12. lat. 44. 18.

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of Modena, which has several times been taken and retaken. It is seated on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles N. E. of Modena, and 12 S. E. of Mirandola. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 44. 50.

* **FINCHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on March 3, for horses and toys.

* **FINCHAMSTEAD**, a village in Berkshire, with one fair, on April 23, for cattle.

* **FINDEN**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Holy-Thurday, for pedlars ware.

FINISTERRE, the most western cape, not only of Galicia in Spain, but also of Europe. It was thought once to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the end of the world. Lon. 7. 20. lat. 43. 0.

FINLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the Gulph of Bothnia; on the E. by Russia; on the S. by the Gulph of Finland, and by Ingria; and on the N. by Bothnia and Lapland. There are a great many lakes and marshes, and yet it produces a great deal of corn, and pastures which feed numbers of cattle. The inhabitants differ from the Swedes both in their manners and language. It has the title of a great duchy, and comprehends six parts, called Proper Finland, Cujavia-Tavaistland, the Isle of Ayland, Nyland, Saveland, and Carelia. Abo is the capital town. The greatest part of this province was first conquered by, and then ceded to Russia. The Gulph of Finland is 225 miles in length.

* **FINMARK**, a part of Danish Lapland, is also part of the government of Wardhus, and is pretty populous.

* **FIONDA**, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia, seated on the Gulph of Satalia, with a bishop's see. It is not now so considerable as formerly. It is 25 miles S. W. of Satalia. Lon. 48. 32. lat. 36. 45.

FIORENTINO. See **FERENTINO**.

* **FIORENZO ST.** a town of the Island of Corfica, and in the north part of it, near the gulph of the same name, with a good harbour. Lon. 27. 5. lat. 42. 35.

* **FIORENZUOLA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, seated on a beautiful plain, 20 miles N. W. of Parma. Lon. 27. 25. lat. 44. 56.

* **FIRANDO**, a small Kingdom of Japan,

where the English, Portuguese, and Dutch formerly carried on a considerable trade.

* **FIRMINGHAM**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 4, for lean cattle and toys.

* **FISMES**, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, remarkable for the councils that have been held there. It is seated on the river Vesle, 70 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 22. lat. 49. 20.

* **FISSIMA**, a famous town of Japan. It is seated 8 miles from Meaco, and 40 from Ofacca. Lon. 152. 45. lat. 33. 35.

* **FISTELLA**, a town of Africa, in the Kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Tedela, with a strong castle. The inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike. They carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 155 miles N. E. of Morocco, and 125 S. of Fez. Lon. 12. 40. lat. 32. 0.

* **FITACHI**, a kingdom of Japan, on the eastern coast of the Island of Niphon, to the N. E. of Jodda, and to the S. of the territory of Oxe.

FIVE CHURCHES, a town of Lower Hungary, with a bishop's see. It is subject to the house of Austria. It is 76 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 36. 45. lat. 46. 20.

* **FIVELGO**, a district of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Groningen, lying on both sides the river Fivel. An inundation, that happened in 1686, destroyed above 400 people; and another, in December 1717, did vast damages.

* **FUIM**, a large town of Africa, and capital of a province of the same name, in Egypt. It is very populous, and the Cophti have there a bishop's see. Here are a great many ruins of magnificent ancient structures. They carry on a considerable trade in flax, linen-cloth, mats, raisins, and figs. This province contains the greatest number of canals and bridges that were built by the ancient Egyptians. It is seated on a canal which communicates with the Nile; and is 70 miles S. W. of Cairo. Lon. 49. 4. lat. 29. 0.

FURME, or **ST. WEIT**, a sea-port town of Istria, on the Gulph of Venice. It is seated in a valley near the sea, and is noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits. It is very populous; and near the arsenal and harbour it is pleasant. The cathedral and Jesuits church are

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worth observation. It is 30 miles E. of Cabo-di-Istria, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 45. 45.

FLADA, one of the Western Isles of Scotland, between Sky and Lewis. It is about three miles in circumference, and is remarkable for its fishery.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a cape or promontory on the eastern coast of Yorkshire, 5 miles E. of Burlington. Lon. 55. lat. 54. 15.

FLANDERS, a province of the Netherlands, which may be divided into Dutch Flanders, Austrian Flanders, and French Flanders. It is bounded by the German Ocean and the United Provinces on the N. by the province of Brabant on the E. by Hainhalt and Artois on the S. and by another part of Artois and the German Ocean on the W. being about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a flat level country, which is very fertile in grain and pastures, and the air is good. They reckon it contains near 30 walled towns, besides those that are open, 1158 villages, 48 abbeys, and a great number of priories, colleges, and monasteries. The men are heavy, but laborious, and lovers of good cheer; and the women are reckoned to be very handsome. They are Papists in all parts, except that which belongs to the Dutch. The produce is fine linen, lace, and tapestry.

* **FLAVIGNY**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Auxois, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated upon a mountain, 12 miles E. of Semur, 30 N. of Dijon, and 140 E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 12. lat. 47. 31.

FLEURY, a town of France, in Orleansois, and in Anjou, remarkable for a fine Jesuits college. It is seated on the river Loire, 35 miles E. of Angers, and 25 S. W. of Nantz. Lon. 17. 52. lat. 47. 22.

* **FLECKENSTEIN**, a castle or palace of France, in Lower Alsace, which is strong, and possessed by the most ancient and considerable family in the country. It is 35 miles W. of Landau, and 50 N. of Haguenuau. Lon. 25. 36. lat. 49. 40.

FLENSBURG, a handsome town of Denmark, and capital of Sleswick, with a strong citadel. It has a harbour in the Baltic Sea, and is 15 miles S. of Apenrade, and 15 N. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 27. 12. lat. 54. 50.

FLEISSINGEN. See FLUSHING,

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* **FLETCHING**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Monday before Whitsunday, for pedlars ware.

FLEURS, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur; remarkable for a battle fought here between the French and Dutch in 1690, when the Dutch horse ran away, but the foot made a fine retreat. It is 6 miles N. E. of Charleroy, and 15 W. of Namur. Lon. 22. 10. lat. 50. 25.

FLEURY, a town of France, in Burgundy, 30 miles N. of Chalons. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 47. 13.

FLIE, or **ULY-ISLAND**, an island on the coast of Holland, at the entrance of Zuider-Zee.

FLINT, the capital town of Flintshire, in N. Wales. It has no market, but has four fairs, viz. on February 15, June 24, August 10, and November 30, for cattle. It is commodiously seated on the river Dee, and is but a small place, though it sends one member to parliament. It was formerly noted for its castle, where Richard II. took shelter on his arrival from Ireland; but having quitted it, he was taken prisoner by the Duke of Lancaster. The castle now is in a ruinous condition; the assizes are still held in the town. It is 12 miles S. W. of Chester, 5 N. E. of Holywell, and 201 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 23. lat. 53. 20.

* **FLINTSHIRE**, a county of N. Wales, 29 miles in length, and 13 in breadth; and is bounded on the N. by the sea, on the N. E. by an arm of the sea, on the S. by Denbighshire, and on the S. W. by the same county. It contains about 5400 houses, 32,400 inhabitants, 28 parishes, and 1 market town, which is St. Asaph, for the capital has no market. It is full of hills, intermixed with a few valleys, which are very fruitful; and the inhabitants are long-lived. The rivers are the Wheler, the Tagidog, the Severn, and the Dee. It sends 2 members to parliament; one for the town, and the other for the county.

FLIX, a town and castle of Spain, in Catalonia. It is strong both by art and nature, and is built upon a peninsula in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, and is to the town instead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. It is covered with mountains on that side where it does not pass, and defended by a castle built upon an eminence, which commands the town, and near

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near it is a water-fall. It is 25 miles N. of Tortosa, and 20 S. of Lerida. Lon. 18. S. lat. 41. 12.

FLORENCE, an ancient, large, strong, and celebrated city of Italy, and capital of Tuscany. It contains 70,000 inhabitants, 3800 houses, 89 convents, 22 hospitals, 152 churches, 9 gates, 7 fountains, 17 large squares, and 160 statues; the most remarkable of which is the Venus of Medici, and is thought to be the most beautiful and finely finished piece in the world. There are also several libraries, particularly that of St. Lawrence. The river Arno runs through this city, and divides it into two unequal parts, which communicate with each other by four large and handsome stone-bridges that are built over this river. It is defended by a strong citadel and two forts, besides the walls, which are about six miles in circumference. The streets are paved with flag-stones, and people may walk through every street under piazzas; but some of them are so narrow, that carriages cannot pass through them; and there are also many paper-windows. The Great Duke's palace is a superb structure. It is an archbishop's see, and there is an university; likewise, in 1738, there was an academy founded, to teach young gentlemen their exercises. The gallery of the ancient palace is about 400 feet in length, and its cabinet is full of curiosities. The present Great Duke was elected Emperor of Germany in 1745. It is seated in a delightful plain, surrounded with pleasant hills. It is 45 miles S. of Bologna, 60 S. by E. of Modena, 85 S. E. of Parma, 90 S. E. of Mantua, 115 S. by W. of Venice, and 125 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 28. 59. lat. 43. 46.

FLORENFES, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, and subject to the bishop of Liege. It is 5 miles N. E. of Philipville, 12 S. of Namur, and 13 W. of Dinant. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 50. 20.

* **FLORENT LE VIEU**, ST. a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the banks of the river Loire, 20 miles from Angers, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

FLORENTINE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Senonais, which gives title to a viscount. It is 15 miles N. E. of Auxerre, 25 S. E. of Sens, and 80 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 47. 56.

* **FLORENTINO**, one of the three provinces

of Tuscany, in Italy. It is bounded on the W. by the republick of Lucca, and the territory of Modena; on the N. by the Appennine mountains; and on the E. by the duchy of Urbino. The river Arno has its source in this province, and runs through the middle of it from E. to W. and the great number of small streams it receives, renders the country very fertile. Florence is the capital city.

FLORES, one of the Azores, or Western-Islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 17 miles in circumference, and abounds in wood and provisions of all sorts. It is so called from the beautiful flowers, which are here in great plenty. Lon. 327. 0. lat. 39. 25.

FLORENDA, a large country of N. America, which extends from the river Panuco, in New Spain, all along the Gulph of Mexico and the N. Sea to the 28th degree of latitude. It comprehends Louisiana, Spanish Florida, Georgia, and a part of Carolina. Here are a great number of the native Americans, who are of a red copper colour, with long coarse black hair, and without beards, and have no hair on their bodies. They go almost naked, besmear their bodies with oil, and worship the sun. They bring their children up to warlike exercises, hunting, and swimming. Both men and women are exceedingly active, and they can climb up the highest trees with incredible agility. They have no European animals but what are brought from the settlements; nor are the birds, trees, or plants like those with us. The only place the Spaniards have in it is the sea-port town of St. Augustine, with a fort at a little distance from it. The English have attempted to take it; but without success.

* **FLOTZ**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia, seated on the river Genissa, near the place where it falls into the Danube, and over-against the town of Axiopoli.

FLOUR ST. a town of France, in Upper Auvergne, with a bishop's see. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and mules; and is seated on a mountain, 45 miles S. of Clermont, 30 E. of Aurillac, and 270 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 46. lat. 45. 1.

FLUSHING, an handsome, strong, and considerable town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the Island of Walcherin, with a very good harbour, and a

great foreign trade. It was put into the hands of *Q.* Elizabeth for a pledge of their fidelity, and as a security for the money here advanced. It is one of the three places which Charles V. advised Philip II. to preserve with care. It is 3 miles S. W. of Middleburg, 3 N. E. of Sluys, and 25 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 7. lat. 51. 26.

* **FOCHIA NOVA**, a town of Natolia, in Asia, and in the province of Sarchan, seated on the Gulph of Sanderly, with a good harbour, and a castle. The Venetians defeated the Turkish fleet near this place in 1650.

* **FODDRIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanato. It is seated near the river Cerbero, 10 miles E. of Manfredonia.

* **FODWAR**, a town of Hungary, over-against Celocza, on the other side of the Danube. Lon. 36. 55. lat. 46. 45.

FOGARAS, a town and castle of Transilvania, seated on the river Alauta. It is 25 miles W. of Cronstat, and 30 N. E. of Hermanstat. Lon. 42. 18. lat. 45. 30.

* **FOGLIA**, a river of Italy which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the Gulph of Venice at Pisaro.

FOGO. See **FULGO.**

* **FOI ST.** a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agennois, seated on the river Dordogne. It is remarkable for having sustained several sieges during the civil wars of France. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 45. 53.

* **FOIA**, an ancient town of Natolia, in Asia, seated on the Gulph of Smyrna, 30 miles N. of the city of that name. It is still considerable for the goodness of its harbour, and the strong castle that defends it.

FOIX, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Ariege, at the foot of the Pyrennees, 8 miles S. of Pamiers, 40 S. of Tolouse, and 25 E. of St. Lizien. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 43. 2.

FORIEN, a province of China, bounded by Chekiang on the N. by Canton on the S. and on the other parts by the sea, being opposite to the Island of Formosa. The climate is hot; but the air is pure and healthy. It is well-cultivated in every place, not excepting the mountains, which produce a great deal of rice,

from a method they have of conveying the water upon a sort of terraces which are placed one above another. It abounds with the same commodities as the other parts of China; and they trade in musk, precious stones, quick-silver, silk, lincloth, calicoes, steel, and all sorts of utensils. Every town has its peculiar dialect, which is very inconvenient for travellers that pass through it; but the inhabitants are much addicted to the sciences, and it produces a great number of learned men. Some make Fokien to be the capital of this province; but this is a mistake; for there is no such town of any note in it, if we may believe Duhald.

FOLIGNI, not **FOLIGNO**, or **FULIGNO**, as some write it, a town of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, and district of Umbria, with a bishop's see, handsome churches, and fine palaces. It is a trading place, and remarkable for its sweetmeats, its paper-mills, its silk-manufactures, and its fairs. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near a fine fertile plain, 12 miles N. of Spoleto, and 67 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 18. lat. 42. 55.

FOLKSTON, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on June 28, for pedlars ware. It was once a flourishing town of large extent, containing five parish-churches, which are now reduced to one small church, and three meeting-houses. It is a member of the port of Dover, and is governed by a mayor, and 12 jurats. It contains about 350 houses, mostly built with brick, and disposed into three narrow paved streets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Near it is Sangate-castle. It is seated on the sea-coast, 2 miles S. W. of Dover, 17 S. E. of Canterbury, and 69 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 55. lat. 51. 2.

* **FENSEERT**, a village in Suffolk, with a fair on September 11, for toys.

* **FONCHALL. See **FENCHAL.****

FONDI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a lake of the same name. It is 42 miles N. W. of Capua, 50 N. W. of Naples, and 55 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 3. lat. 41. 22.

* **FONIA**, a kingdom of Africa, on the S. side of the river Gambia, whose inhabitants are a wild sort of people, called

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Floops. Their country is of a vast extent; but they have no king, or chief; and their towns are fortified with stakes drove all round them, and filled up with clay. They are a very courageous people, and keep the Mundingoes in awe, who are their enemies.

FONTAINBLEAU, a town in the Isle of France, and in the Gatenois, remarkable for its fine palace, which has been the place where the kings of France used to lodge when they went a hunting. It was first embellished by Francis I. and all the successive kings have added something thereto; infomuch that may now be called the finest pleasure-house in the world. It stands in the midst of a forest, consisting of 26424 arpents of land, each containing 100 square perches, and each perch 18 feet. It is 35 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 18. lat. 48. 22.

* FONTAINE L'EVEQUE, a town of the Netherlands, in French Hainhalt, near the river Sambre. It is 3 miles W. of Charleroy, 15 S. W. of Namur, and 10 E. of Mons. Lon. 21. 53. lat. 50. 25.

FONTARABIA, a sea-port town of Spain, in Biscay, and in the territory of Guipuzcoa, with a strong castle. It is seated on a peninsula on the sea-shore, and on the river Bidafoa. It is small, but is well fortified both by nature and art. It has a good harbour, though it is dry at low water. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the declivity of a hill, and is surrounded on the land side by the high Pyrenean Mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that side. The young women have something particular in their dress; for they braid their hair, which falls upon their shoulders; and on their heads they have a small muslin veil, which flutters about their necks; round which they have necklaces of coral; and in their ears pendants of gold and pearl; their garment is a waistcoat with loose sleeves; and they are very alert and vigorous; but this must be understood of those who inhabit the villages near the town. It is 22 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 62 E. of Bilbao. Lon. 15. 52. lat. 43. 23.

FONTENAI-LE-COMTE, a handsome town of France, in Lower Poitou, remarkable for its trade and its fairs. It is seated on the river Verdee, near the sea, and is 10 miles N. W. of Maillezais, and 25

N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 15. 42. lat. 46. 30.

FONTENOV, a town or village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainhalt, and on the confines of Flanders, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Allies and the French in May 1745, in which the former were worsted. It is 3 miles S. W. of Tournay, and 18 N. W. of Mons. Lon. 20. 55. lat. 50. 35.

* FONTENOV, a village of France, in the dutchy of Burgundy, remarkable for a bloody battle fought here in 841, between the Germans and the French, in which were killed above 700,000 men; and the Germans were defeated. It is 20 miles S. E. of Auxerre, and 40 N. E. of Nevers. Lon. 21. 21. lat. 47. 23.

* FONTEVRAUT, a town of France, in Anjou, with a famous nunnery, the chief of the order. It is three miles from the river Loire, 8 from Saumar, 12 from Chinon, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 42. lat. 47. 11.

FORCALQUIER, a considerable town of France, in Provence, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles S. W. of Sisteron, and 30 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 23. 32. lat. 43. 58.

FORCHAIN, a strong town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishopric of Bamberg, with a fine arsenal. It is seated on the river Rednitz, 15 miles S. of Bamberg, and 15 N. of Nuremberg. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 49. 44.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire, whose market is deserted, but it has one fair, for pedlars ware and forage colts. It is 26 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 85 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 50. 52.

* FORDWICH, a member of the town and port of Sandwich, in Kent, situated on the river Stour, on the N. E. side of Canterbury, and governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It has one small church, built with stone and brick, and about 60 houses, most of which are brick. The streets are narrow, dirty, and not paved, and the inhabitants amount to about 200. It is noted for its excellent trouts, but has neither fair nor market, and lies 3 miles from Canterbury, and 8 W. of Sandwich.

* FOREST, a parliament town of Scotland, in the shire of Murray, 30 miles W. of Elgin. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 57. 40.

FOREST,

FOREST BLACK. See **BLACK FOREST.**

* **FOREST-ROW**, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on June 25, for pedlars-ware, and October 28 for cattle and pedlars waie.

FOREST-TOWNS, are four towns, so called, of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Swifferland, from Basse, or Basil, to Zurich, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are, Waldshut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfeld, and they are subject to the house of Austria.

FOREZ, a province of France, bounded on the W. by Auvergne, on the S. by Velay and the Vivarois, on the E. by Lyonnois and Beaugeois, and on the N. by the dutchy of Burgundy and the Bourbonnois. It is watered by the Loire, and several other streams, which render the soil fruitful. It has several mines of pit-coal and iron, for which reason they make large quantities of hard-ware. It is divided into the upper and lower, and Montbrison is the capital town.

* **FORFAR**, a shire of Scotland, which sends 3 members to parliament, 1 for the shire, and two for the burghs of Perth, &c.

FORFAR, a town of Scotland, in a shire of the same name, seated near a lake, from whence a river proceeds that runs into the Tay. It is 14 miles W. of Montrose. Lon. 15. 2. lat. 56. 25.

* **FORGES**, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is 62 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 49. 38.

FORLI, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, and capital of a territory of the same name, in Romagna, with a bishop's see. The publick structures are very handsome, and it is seated in a fertile, healthy, and pleasant country, 10 miles S. E. of Faenza, 20 S. W. of Ravenna, and 45 N. E. of Florence. Lon. 29. 36. lat. 44. 28.

● **FORMELLO**, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a fine palace, belonging to the prince of Chegi.

FORMOSA, a large island in the sea of China, divided into two parts by a chain of mountains, which runs from E. to W. The eastern part is inhabited by the original natives, who are looked upon as savages by the Chinese, and the eastern part is under the dominion of the Chinese, who drove away the Dutch in 1661. It is an excellent country abound-

ing in all the necessaries of life, and the original inhabitants, who go naked, by pricking their skins make the figures of flowers, trees, and animals on their bodies. They are a good sort of people, and are enemies to theft and quarrels. They are very dextrous in shooting with arrows, and are light of course. Lon. from 139. 10. to 141. 28. lat. from 21. 30. to 25. 10.

* **FORT-DE-CATAROCOUY**, is in New-France, built by count Frontenac. It is seated on the river St. Lawrence, almost at the entrance of the lake Ontario. It was designed to keep the Iroquois in awe, who are friends to the English. Lon. 202. 20. lat. 44. 20.

* **FORT-DE-CHAMBLEY**, a strong fort of N. America, in New France, seated over against a small lake, formed by the river Sorel. It is a little to the S. W. of Montreal, and the French look upon it as the best defence on that side of the country, against the English. Lon. 395. 40. lat. 45. 25.

* **FORT and PORT DAUPHIN**, one of the best harbours the French have in the W. Indies. It is in the island of St. Domingo.

* **FORT-DE-FUENTES**, a fort of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, seated on the mountain of Montechio, at the confluence of the river Adda with the lake Como. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 46. 5.

FORT-LEWIS, a strong place of France, in Alsace, built by Lewis XIV. in an isle formed by the Rhine, 20 miles N. E. of Strafsburg, and 267 E. of Paris. Lon. 25. 44. lat. 48. 48.

* **FORT-LEWIS**, a fort of America, in the island of Cayenne, built by the French in 1643.

FORTEVENTURA, an island of the Atlantick ocean, and one of the Canaries, being 65 miles in length, and of a very irregular breadth, for it consists of two peninsulas, joined by an isthmus 12 miles in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat and barley, as also heeves and goats. It belongs to the Spaniards, Lon. 4. 0. lat. from 28. 20. to 29. 0.

* **FORTNOVA**, or **FORNOVA**, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Parma, 8 miles S. W. of Parma, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French, over the Italians, in 1495. Lon. 27. 38. lat. 44. 44.

* **FORZA-DE-AGRO**, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-demonia, seated on a craggy rock,

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FOSSANG, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a strong castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Stura, 10 miles N. E. of Coni, 25 S. of Turin, and 27 . E. of Pignerol. Lon. 25. 23. lat. 45. 25.

FOSSEMBRONE, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is near the river Metro, 17 miles S. W. of Pifaro, and 12 S. E. of Urbino. Lon. 30. 28. lat. 43. 44.

* **FOSSE-DI-NOVO**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, in the valley of Magra, subject to their own princes.

FOTHERINGAY, a village in Northamptonshire, with one fair, on the third Monday after July 5, for horses.

FOYE, an ancient and large town of Lower Egypt, seated on the river Nile, in a delightful country, 25 miles S. of Rosetta, and 40 E. of Alexandria. Lon. 49. 0. lat. 30. 40.

FOUGERES, a considerable town of France, in Bretagne, with an ancient castle, and which carries on a considerable trade in leather, seated on the river Cuesnon, 25 miles N. E. of Rennes, 22 S. E. of Avranches, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 22. lat. 48. 20.

* **FOULIES, FOLIES, or PHOLIES**, are a people of Africa, in the countries lying about the rivers Senegal and Gambia. They are much like the Arabs, but not so white, nor yet so black as the Negroes. They are Mohometans, and understand Arabick. They live in hords, or clans, build towns, and are not subject to the kings of the country which they inhabit; if they are ill treated by one nation, they will remove to another. They have chiefs of their own, under whom they live quietly. They cultivate the ground, and have plantations of tobacco and cotton about their towns, and beyond these are corn-fields, which are sown with Indian-corn, rice, and two sorts of Guinea-corn. They have also potatoes and yams, besides a sort of pulse, between a kidney-bean and a pea. They are an industrious and frugal people, and are very hospitable to those that visit them. They are very quiet and mild, but yet so courageous, that the negroes dare not attack them. They breed great numbers of cattle, and they kill as many lions, tigers, and other wild beasts, as they can. They also

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hunt elephants, for the sake of their teeth, and they smoke-dry and eat their flesh. They are dressed in white cotton garments, and are always neat and clean, especially the women, who keep their houses very sweet. These are placed at a distance from each other, for fear of fires, and they are small round huts, thatched on the top, and have no windows nor light, but what comes through the doors. Their towns are enclosed with pales, and, at some distance from thence, a thick hedge. The space between them is sown with the things above mentioned.

FOULSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs, seated on a common, and is a pretty large town. It is 12 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 102 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 45. lat. 42. 48.

FOWEY, or **FOY**, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and September 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is by some called **Foy**, and is a borough town, which sends 2 members to parliament. It is seated on an ascent, is well fortified, and its haven well secured with block-houses. It is at present a good trading place, and its market is well supplied with corn. It is 24 miles W. of Portsmouth, 32 S. W. of Launceston, and 240 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 50. 26.

FOY, S. F. a town of Agernois and Guienne, in France, seated on the river Dordogne. It was formerly fortified by the reformed, but was taken from them in 1662. It is 35 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 44. 49.

FRAGA, a strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a handsome castle. It is strong by situation, among the mountains, having the river Cinca before it, whose high banks are difficult of access, and at its back there is a hill, which cannot easily be approached with large cannon. The gardens produce herbs and saffron, but the parts about it are barren. Alphonso VII. king of Arragon, and the first of that name of Castile, was killed here by the Moors in 1134, when he besieged this town. It is 30 miles S. of Balbastro, and 50 S. E. of Saragossa. Lon. 17. 58. lat. 41. 23.

FRAMTINGHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Whit-monday, and September 29, for

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for millenary-goods, cloths, and toys. It is seated near the head of a small riuulet, upon a clay hill; it is a large place, and is defended by a high wall, built by the Saxons, but it is walled and double-ditched only on one side, because there is a large meer on the other. It had 13 high towers, but is now much decayed, being turned into a large work-house. However, the out-part looks more like a castle, than the ruins of one. The chief ornament of this town is the church, in which there are several monuments, of the families of the dukes of Norfolk and Richmond, and the Earls of Surrey. In this town there are about 600 houses, which are, in general, mean ones, and the streets not being paved, are very dirty. It is 32 miles E. of Bury, and 86 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 52. 25.

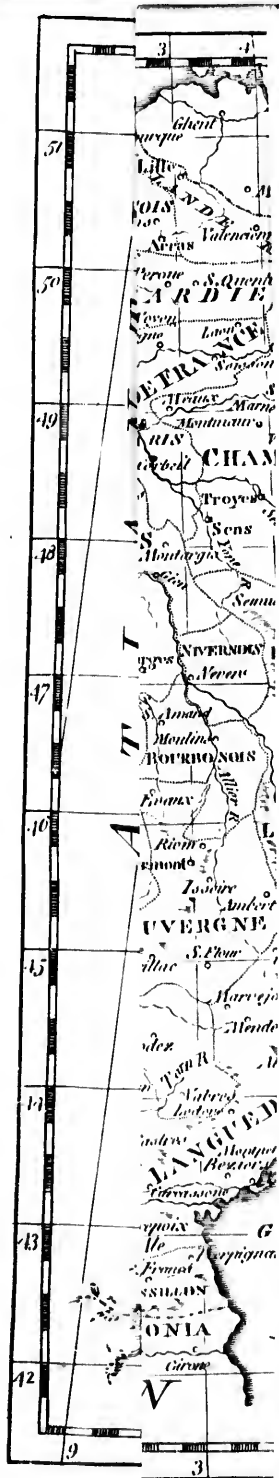
FRAMPTON, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 4 fairs, on March 4, March 7, August 13, and September 4, for all sorts of cattle. It is pleasantly seated on the river Frome, which abounds in trouts and other fish. It is but a small place, 12 miles N. of Weymouth, 62. S. of Bristol, and 117 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 53. lat. 50. 43.

FRAMPTON, a village in Gloucestershire, with one fair, on February 14, for small pedlars ware.

FRANCE, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and the Alps, on the S. by the Mediterranean-Sea and the Pyrennees, and on the W. by the ocean. It is about 600 miles in length, and 562 in breadth, and the air is pure, healthy, and temperate. It is so happily seated in the middle of the temperate zone, that some make it equal to Italy, with regard to the delightfulness of the landscapes, and the fertility of the soil; however, it is certainly much more healthful. The politeness of the inhabitants is well known, but most think them too ceremonious. The soil produces corn, wine, oil, and flax, in great abundance, and they have very large manufactures of linnen, woollen, silk, and lace. They have a foreign trade to Spain, Italy, Turkey, and to the E. and W. Indies, which is prodigiously increased of late, though the present war has given a great check to it. They themselves reckon that the number of the inhabitants is 203,000,000. This king-

dom contains 21 universities, 18 archbishopricks, 12 parliaments, 12 board of accounts, 12 courts of aids, 2 courts, and 30 mints for coining money, and 2 supreme councils, besides the grand council, and 31 governors. The king has the title of most christian, and is an absolute prince, to whom his subjects are extremely devoted, though he rules them never so severely. In general they are men of bright parts, and have so high an opinion of themselves, that they look upon other nations with contempt; however they are of a very restless disposition, and are engaged in war more than any other country in Europe, for which reason they are generally poor, though they might certainly be very rich, if they could let their neighbours live in quiet, without attempting continually to enlarge their dominions. They are such ill observers of treaties of peace, that French faith is now become a proverb; for they are bound by no ties, and never fail beginning a war when they think it is for their advantage. The king's revenue is large, his army very numerous, and he has 10,000 men always about his person. The principal provinces are, Alsace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Beaujolois, Beauce, Berry, Bigorre, Bourbonnois, Burgundy, the Franche Comte, Bresse, Bretagne, Brie, Bugey, Cambresis, Champagne, Dauphiny, Flanders, Forez, Gasconny, Guienne, Hainault, the Isle of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lionnois, Maine, Marche, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orlannois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Quercy, Rouergue, Roussillon, Saintonge, Touraine, Vivarais, and Lorraine; all these provinces are divided into districts, which have their particular names. This kingdom is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the four principal are, the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne, or Gironde, which will all be taken notice of in their proper places. The parliaments have little or no share in the government, and their business now is, to pass the arrears or laws which the king is pleased to send them; however, they don't always pay a blind obedience to the king, for we have instances of their making a noble stand, and that but a few years since. In civil causes these parliaments are still the last resort, providing the court does not interpose. That of Paris is the most

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considerable, where the king often comes in person to see his royal acts recorded. It consists of the dukes and peers of France, besides the ordinary members, who purchase their places; and they only take cognizance of causes belonging to the crown. The revenues of the crown arise from the taille or land-tax, and the aids which proceed from the customs and duties on all merchandize except salt, for the tax upon that commodity is called the Gabelles; besides these, there are other taxes, as the capitation or poll-tax, the tenths of all estates, offices, and employments; besides the fifteenth penny, from which neither the nobility or clergy are exempted. Add to these the tenths, and free-gifts of the clergy, who are allowed to tax themselves; and lastly, the crown-rents, fines and forfeitures, which bring in a considerable sum. All these are said to amount to 15,000,000 sterling a-year. But the king has other resources and ways of raising money, whenever necessity obliges him. The army, in time of peace, is said to consist of 200,000 men, and in time of war 400,000; among which are many Swifs, Germans, Scotch, Irish, Swedes, and Danes. There is no religion allowed in France but the Roman Catholic; ever since the revocation of the edict of Nantz, in 1685, though they are not so devoted to the Pope as other nations of that communion, nor have they any inquisition among them.

* FRANCE, the Isle of, a province of France so called, because it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It comprehends, besides Paris, the Beauvoisis, the Valois, the county of Senlis, the Vexin, the Hurepois, the Goumois, the Multien, the Goele, and the Mantois. Paris is the capital.

FRANCFORT on the MAINE, an ancient, large, strong, rich, imperial, hanſatick, and handsome town of Germany, in Franconia. The chief structure is the town-house, which is very large and handsome, but built in the ancient taste; in this the golden bull is preserved, which is the original of the fundamental laws of the empire. The Emperor is generally elected and crowned here, unless the plague or war will not admit of the solemnities proper to the occasion. Most of the inhabitants are protestants, of the confession of Augſburg; but there are some Calvinists and French refugees,

besides papists, who have the cathedral church. There are also a great number of Jews, who live in a quarter by themselves, which is always shut up at night, to prevent disorders. This town is one of the most trading places in Europe, and there are two great fairs here held every year. It is seated in a very fertile plain, upon the river Main, which divides it in two, 15 miles N. E. of Mentz, 45 N. of Heidelberg, 32 N. E. of Worms, 75 S. E. of Cologne, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 49. 55.

FRANCFORT on the ODER, a rich and handsome town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now subject to the king of Prussia. It is remarkable for its three great fairs, and for its university, which is always provided with learned professors. It is 45 miles S. E. of Berlin, 30 N. E. of Wittenberg, and 80 N. of Steutin. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 52. 20.

FRANCHE COMTE, or the county of Burgundy, a considerable province of France, bounded on the N. by Lorraine, on the E. by Montbelliard and Switzerland, on the W. by Bassigny, Burgundy, and Braſſe, and on the S. by Bresse. It is about 125 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It is watered by the rivers Sone, Lounon, Doux, Louvre, and Dain. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. Befanzon is the capital town.

FRANCHEMONT, a town of Germany in the bishoprick of Liege, 13 miles S. E. of Liege. Lon. 23. 23. lat. 50. 30.

FRANCOINT, a place of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, which formerly had a strong fortress, but at present only a village. It is seated on one of the branches of the river Po. It was here that prince Eugene of Savoy passed that river in 1705, in his memorable march to relieve Turin. It is 6 miles N. of Ferrara. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 44. 48.

FRANCONIA, a country or circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the S. by Swabia, on the E. by the Upper Palatinate, and on the W. by the Lower Palatinate; being about 88 miles from N. to S. and 92 from E. to W. The middle is very fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The ecclesiasticks are rich and powerful, and consequently the people must be poor,

and it is certain a great number of beggars come from thence. It is composed of a great many districts, of which the bishopricks of Bamberg, Würzburg, Aichstat, and the Domaine of the Grand Teutonic Order, are the principal. The greatest part of the people are Protestants, but there are many Papists and Calvinists. There are also Jews, who have their synagogues. The Franks came from this province who conquered France, and gave their name to that kingdom.

FRANKER, or FRANKER, a handsome and strong town of the United Provinces, in W. Friedland, with a castle and an university. The publick buildings and the palaces are magnificent. It is 9 miles W. of Leuarden, and 15 N. of Slooten. Lon. 23. S. lat. 53. 12.

* **FRANFIELD**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on June 24, for pedlars ware.

FRANKENDAL, a strong town of Germany, in the dominions of the Elector-palatine. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1623, by the Swedes in 1632, and was burnt by the French in 1683, who demolished the fortifications; but it has now recovered itself a little. It is seated near the Rhine, 12 miles N. W. of Heidelberg, 12 N. by W. of Spire, and 5 S. of Worms. Lon. 26. 4. lat. 49. 28.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and dutchy of Zuehruggen, 12 miles N. W. of Landau. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 49. 20.

FRASCATI, a handsome town of Italy, seated near the same spot as the Tusculum of M. T. Cicero, with a bishop's see. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces and delightful gardens. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Rome, and 10 S. W. of Palestrina. Lon. 30. 18. lat. 41. 48.

* **FRANKFURT**, a town of Silesia, on the frontiers of Poland, remarkable for a battle the Swedes gained here over the Saxons, in 1706. It is 70 miles N. W. of Breslaw, and 20 N. W. of Clogaw. Lon. 53. 25. lat. 51. 45.

* **FRANKFELD**, a town of Swisserland, and capital of the Thorgow. Here is a church for the Papists, and another for the Protestants. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Murg. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 47. 40.

* **FRANKENBERG**, a large, rich, strong, and fine town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being

the burying-place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is a delightful place to live in, and is seated on the river Mulda, 37 miles S. E. of Leipzick, and 15 S. W. of Dresden. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 51. 2.

* **FREDENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the dutchy and circle of Westphalia, 50 miles W. of Cassel. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 51. 10.

FREDERICA, a town of N. America, in Georgia, seated in the mouth of the river Alatamaha, lately built and fortified by general Ogletherpe. The island it stands on is called St. Simons, and is about 13 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. Lon. 296. 0. lat. 31. 0.

FREDERICKSBURG, a castle and palace of the king of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand. It was taken and pillaged by the Swedes in 1659. It is 15 miles N. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 30. 8. lat. 55. 50.

FREDERICKSBURG, a fort and colony of Brandenburg, on the gold-coast of Guinea, in Africa, near Cape Three-points, and about 75 miles from Cape Coast. It is subject to Denmark. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 4. 30.

FREDERICKS-HALL, or FREDERICKSTADT, a strong town of Norway, in the prefecture of Agerhuys, where Charles XII. king of Sweden was killed by a musket-ball, in 1718, when he was besieging this town. It is seated on the coast of the Catagate, 25 miles S. E. of Anslow, and 35 S. E. of Agerhuys. Lon. 28. 20. lat. 59. 2.

FREDERICKS-ODE, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, taken by the Swedes in 1657, but now subject to Denmark. It is seated near the sea, 30 miles S. of Arhus, 20 N. E. of Colding, and 50 N. of Sleswick. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 55. 42.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, built in 1621. It is seated on the river Eyder, 8 miles N. E. of Toningen, and 17 S. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 26. 58. lat. 54. 32.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Norway, in the province of Agerhuys, seated on a bay of the sea, called Schaggerack, near the frontiers of Sweden, 60 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 29. 1. lat. 59. 12.

FREISENGEN, a handsome and considerable town of Germany, capital of a bishoprick of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria, and subject to the bishop. It is seated on a mountain near the river Isar, 20 miles N. of Unich, 20 S. E. of Land-

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FREJUS, an ancient town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It had formerly a harbour, which is now chequed up. It is seated near the sea, on the river Argens, in a morass, that renders the air unhealthy, 40 miles N. E. of Toulon, and 30 S. W. of Nice. Lon. 24. 28. lat. 44. 25.

* **FRESHFORD**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on September 16, for cheese.

* **FRETtingham**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on the first Monday in April, for petty chapmen.

* **FREUDENSTADT**, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the Black Forest, built in 1600, to defend the passage in and out of this forest. It is 15 miles S. W. of Tübingen, and 22 S. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 26. 2. lat. 48. 25.

* **FREWES**, a village of Cornwall, with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday and September 29, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* **FREYSTADT**, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a strong castle. It has been almost burnt down by the Turks, and is seated on the river Wag, over against Leopoldstadt. Lon. 36. 30. lat. 48. 50.

FREYSTADT, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Teschin, 16 miles E. of Troppau. Lon. 35. 30. lat. 50. 0.

* **FRIAS**, a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a mountain near the river Ebro, 35 miles N. W. of Burgos. Lon. 14. 8. lat. 42. 50.

FRIEBURG, a large town of Germany, and capital of Brisgaw. It is remarkable for the tower-teeple of the great church, which, except that of Strasburg, is the finest in Germany, and for its university. The inhabitants are famous for polishing chrysal and precious stones. It has been several times taken and re-taken, particularly by the French in 1744, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Triser, 10 miles E. of Brisach, 22 N. E. of Basle, and 30 S. of Strasburg. Lon. 25. 32. lat. 48. 4.

FRIEBURG, a town of Swisserland, and capital of the canton of the same name. The publick buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome, and the inhabitants are Papists. It is governed in spirituals by the bishop of Laufane, who resides there, and in temporals by a

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council, over which an Avoyer presides. Its situation is very extraordinary, for only the western side is near plain ground, and all the rest is built among rocks and hills. The streets are clean and large, and it is divided into four parts, the town, the city, the osland or meadow, and the hospital. In 1737 the powder-magazine, which contained 750 tons of gun-powder, was set on fire by lightning, which did considerable damage. It is seated on the river Save, 17 miles S. W. of Bern, 30 N. E. of Lawfan, 35 W. of Soleure, and 75 S. W. of Zurich. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 46. 50.

* **FRIBURG**, the canton of, and one of the 13 republicks of Swisserland. It is surrounded on all sides by the canton of Bern, and the land is fruitful in corn, fruits, and pastures. It is said they can send 18,000 men into the field.

* **FRIBURG**, the hermitage of, is a celebrated hermitage of Swisserland, three miles from Friburg. It is cut in a rock, and contains a church and steeple, a vestry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each side two pair of stairs, and a cellar. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 22 high. But the most wonderful thing of all is the steeple, which is 70 feet high above the rock. The chimney of the kitchen is also very surprising, for the passage up it is 90 feet in height. It is almost inconceivable how one man, with his servant, could perform so difficult a work, though they were 25 years about it.

FRICENTI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see. It is near the river Tripalto, 20 miles S. E. of Benevento, and 35 N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 32. 48. lat. 40. 59.

* **FRIEBERG**, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, much more considerable formerly than it is at present, though it is an imperial town, and governed by its own magistrates. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles N. E. of Francfort, and 12 S. of Gießen. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 50. 14.

* **FRIEBERG**, the name of two small towns in Silesia, the one in the duchy of Javer, and the other in the duchy of Schweidnitz. This last is remarkable for a battle gained there by the king of Prussia over the Austrians in June 1745.

FRIEBERG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a castle, taken and plundered by the Swedes in 1632. It is 35

- miles N. W. of Munich, and 5 N. E. of Oiburg. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 48. 25.
- FRIDBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 9 miles S. W. of Dresden, and subject to the elector of Saxony. Lon. 30. 10. lat. 50. 55.
- FRIDBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Thuringia, seated on the river Unstrue, 30 miles W. of Leipfick. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 51. 20.
- * **FRIDING**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Danube, 8 miles S. E. of Tübingen, and 30 N. of Constance. Lon. 26. 36. lat. 47. 50.
- FRIDLAND**, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silefia, 55 miles E. of Dresden, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 32. 40. lat. 52. 5.
- FRIDLENGEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Imperialists and French, wherein the former were beaten. It is 3 miles E. of the Rhine, and 4 N. of Basse. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 49. 43.
- FRIEBURG**, a town of Germany, in the landgrave of Hesse, which is imperial, and governed by its own magistrates. It is 16 miles N. of Francfort, Lon. 26. 5. lat. 50. 20.
- FRIESACH**, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, with a strong castle, built on a mountain. It is seated in a pleasant, fertile country, 40 miles from Saltzburg. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 47. 10.
- FRIESLAND**, one of the United Provinces, bounded on the N. by the sea, on the W. by the Zueder Zee, on the S. by the fame and the lordship of Overissel, which also, with Groningen, bounds it on the E. It is divided into 4 parts, Ostergow, Westergow, Sevenwalden, and the isles. Leewardin is the principal town.
- FRIESLAND, EAST.** See EMBDEN.
- * **FRING**, a village in Norfolk, a little to the W. of Burnham, with two fairs, on May 10 and September 30, for horses.
- FRINWALT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margravate of Brandenburg, seated on the W. side of the river Oder, and subject to Prussia. It is 30 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lon. 32. 10. lat. 52. 42.
- FRIO, CAPE**, a promontory of Brazil, in S. America, and in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 333. 0. lat. S. 23. 30.
- FRISEAR**, a bay of the Baltick Sea, at the

- mouth of the river Vistula, on the coast of Prussia, in Poland.
- FRITZLAR**, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, 20 miles S. W. of Cassel, seated on a fruitful hill. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 51. 5.
- FRUILLI**, a considerable province of Italy, bounded on the N. by Carinthia, on the S. by the Gulph of Venice, on the E. by the county of Goritz and the Gulph of Trittl, and on the W. by the Marca or Marche of Trevisana, the Feltrino, and the Bellanese. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs partly to the Venetians, and partly to the house of Austria. Udino is the capital town.
- FROBISHER'S STRAITS**, lie a little to the northward of Cape Farewell and West Greenland, and were discovered by sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 330. 0. lat. 63. 0.
- FROBINGHAM**, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on July 10, and October 2, for toys and pedlars ware. It is 36 miles E. of York, and 172 N. of London. Lon. 17. 29. lat. 53. 55.
- FROSHAM**, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 2 fairs, on May 4, and August 21, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated near the great river Mersey, by Frodsham hills, the highest in the county. It consists of one long street, and at the W. end of it there is a castle. It is 11 miles N. E. of Chester, 28 W. S. W. of Manchester, and 162 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 53. 20.
- * **FROGATHEATH**, a village in Surry, with one fair, on July 16, for pedlars ware.
- FROME**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 4 fairs, on February 24, and July 22, for cattle and cheefe; on September 14 for cheefe, and on November 25 for cattle and cheefe. It is seated on the river Frome, over which there is a bridge, and is well inhabited, by clothiers. It is 12 miles S. of Bath, and 99 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 51. 20.
- * **FRONSAC**, a town of France, in Guienne, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 22 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 22. lat. 46. 0.
- FRONTEIRA**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, famous for a battle that the Portuguese gained here over the French in 1663. It is 10 miles N. E. of Estremes,

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- 20 S. W. of Portalagra, and 32 E. of Lubon. Lon. 10. 52. lat. 38. 56.
- FRONTIGNIAC**, or **FRONTIGNIAN**, a town of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for its excellent Muscadine wines, its jar-raisons, and its handsome town-house. This wine is called by the English Frontigniac. It is seated on the lake Magulone, 15 miles N. E. of Agde, and 17 S. W. of Montpellier. Lon. 21. 24. lat. 43. 48.
- FRONTENAC**, a lake and fort of N. America. See **FORT DE CATAROCOUY**, and **ONTARIO**.
- FUDENTALL**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the dutchy of Trepcaw. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741 and 1744, to whom it is now subject.
- FURGO**, or **FUGO**, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in the Atlantick Ocean. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be one single mountain, at sea, though on the sides there are deep valleys. There is a vulcano at the top of it, which burns continually, and may be seen a great way off at sea. It vomits a great deal of fire and smoke, and throws out huge pieces of rock to a vast height; and sometimes there are torrents of brimstone run down the sides. The Portugueze, who first inhabited it, brought negro-slaves with them, and a stock of cows, horses, and hogs; but the chief inhabitants now are blacks, of the Romish religion. It is 30 miles W. of Cape de Verd, and 100 W. of St. Jago. Lon. 353. 12. lat. 15. 20.
- FUERTE DUEGNA**, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, seated on the river Tajo, 35 miles S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 40. 12.
- * **FURSEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the bishop of Augsburg, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Lech, 40 miles S. E. of Augsburg. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 57. 45.
- FULDE**, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the Buchow, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is primate of the abbey of the empire, perpetual chancellor of the Emperor, and sovereign of a small territory lying between Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia. It is seated on the river Fulde, 55 miles S. of Cassel, 35 N. of Wirtzburg, 37 S. E. of Maipurg, and 58 N. E. of Francfort. Lon. 27. 28. lat. 50. 40.
- * **FULHAM**, a village of Middlesex, 5 miles

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- W. of London, seated on the river Thames, over which there is a handsome wooden bridge, that leads to Putney, in Surrey. It is a pleasant village, with a great many handsome houses.
- FULIGNO**. See **FOLIGNI**.
- FUNCHAL**, a town of Madeira, in an island of the Atlantick Ocean, over against the coast of Morôcco, with a bishop's see, a dangerous harbour, and several forts. It is large, strong, handsome, and populous, with fine churches. The principal trade consists in sweetmeats and wines. It belongs to the Portugueze, and is seated in a fertile valley, at the foot of a mountain, from whence several streams proceed. Lon. 3. 5. lat. 31. 30.
- FUNDY-BAY**, seated between New-England and Acadia, or New-Scotland, in which there is an excellent fishery.
- FUNEN**, or **FIONIA**, a considerable island in Denmark, seated on the Baltick-Sea, and separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Lesser-Belt, and from the island of Zealand by another, called the Great-Belt. It is fertile in wheat and barley, and abounds in cattle, horses, game of all sorts, and fish. Odenfee is the capital town. Lon. from 27. 26. to 28. 40. lat. from 55. 6. to 55. 50.
- FURNE**, a strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, and in Flanders. The United provinces had a garrison here till 1744, when it was taken by the French; it is seated near the sea, on a canal which runs from Bruges to Dunkirk, 5 miles S. W. of Newport, 8 N. W. of Dixmude, and 12 E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 20. 20. lat. 51. 4.
- FURSTENBURG**, the county of a sovereign state of Germany, in Suabia, with a castle of the same name, seated on a mountain, near the river Danube. It is bounded by the dutchy of Wirtemberg, the county of Hohenberg, and other territories of the house of Austria, by the Briggaw, the Black-Forst, the lake, and the bishoprick of Constance. Lon. of the castle, 26. 5. lat. 47. 50.
- FURSTENFIELD**, a town of Germany, in Lower-Stiria, with a castle, on the river Aufnitz, 30 miles N. E. of Gratz, 30 N. W. of Laniska, and 50 S. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 47. 35.
- * **FURSTENWALD**, a town of Germany, in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Spree, 20 miles W. of Francfort on the Oder. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 52. 25.

- **FURT**, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, in the territory of Straubing; it is seated on the river Cam, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and was taken by the Swedes in 1641.



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GABARET a town of France, in Gascony, a capit. of Gaberlan. It is seated on the river Gellife, 22 miles W. of Condom. Lon. 17. 36. lat. 43. 59.

GABIAN, a village of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Bessiers, famous for its mineral waters. Near it is a rock, out of which proceeds black petroleum, good in several distempers; likewise on a mountain, not far from the spring, there are found small red transparent stones, in the form of a cylinder, and pointed like a diamond.

GABIN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 15 miles S. E. of Plocco, and 40 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 38. 10. lat. 52. 18.

* **GAGO**, an inland country of Africa, in Negroland, which carries on a great trade in slaves, for they make no scruple of selling their wives and children. It abounds in corn and flesh, but there is scarce any wine, trees, or fruits. There is a great quantity of European goods brought here by caravans from Barbary, and sold at a prodigious price; but salt is the dearest commodity that is brought. There are nothing but villages throughout the kingdom, whose inhabitants are clothed with skins in the rainy season, but at other times go stark naked. The largest village is called Gago, where the king resides, the houses of which are nothing but poor huts. It is 400 miles S. of Tembuto. Lon. 25. 6. lat. 15. 10.

GAIETA, an ancient, handsome, and strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a fort, a citadel, a harbour, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Austrians in 1707, by storm, and by the Spaniards in 1734. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the sea, 30 miles N. W. of Capua, 37 N. W. of Naples, and 70 S. W. of Rome. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 41. 30.

GAILAC, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the Albigois, remarkable for its Benedictine abbey, and its

trade in wines. It is seated on the river Tarn, 12 miles S. W. of Albi, and 15 N. W. of Lavaur. Lon. 19. 30. lat. 43. 50.

* **GAILLON**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Evreux, remarkable for its magnificent palace, belonging to the archbishop of Rouen, and for its handsome chartreuse, which is about three quarters of a mile from it. It is delightfully seated a mile and a half from the river Seine, 5 from Andilly, and 22 from Rouen.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, on Easter-Tuesday and October 20, for cattle, sheep, and all sorts of shop-goods. It is seated on the river Trent, near the sea, and is a large well built town, with a pretty good trade. It is 17 miles N. W. of Lincoln, and 137 N. by W. of London. It has the title of an earldom. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 53. 26.

* **GALACZ**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Bulgaria, seated near the Danube, between the mouths of the rivers Pruth and Seret.

* **GALASO**, a small river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Otranto: it rises in the opening near Oria, and falls into the gulph of Tarento, near the city of that name.

GALATA, the principal suburb of Constantinople, a city of Turkey in Europe. It is seated opposite to the Seraglio, on the other side of the harbour. It is inhabited by Christians of all sorts, as well as Jews, who exercise their religion publicly, and where wine is sold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itself. The houses are much better built than those of Constantinople, and there are 5 Roman Catholick convents here.

GALATIA, anciently a province of Lesser Asia, now called Amasia, in Natolia.

GALFALLY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munster, 23 miles S. E. of Limerick. Lon. 9. 15. lat. 52. 15.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by the ocean, on the S. by Portugal, and on the E. by Asturias and the kingdom of Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but, in other places, it is cold and moist. It is but thin of people, and the produce is wine, flax, and citrons; here are also good pastures, copper, and lead; the forests yield wood for building of ships. S. Jago di Compostella is the capital town.

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GALICIA, now called also **GUADALAJARA**, a country of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded on the E. by Old Mexico, on the N. by the New, and on the W. by the S. Sea. The air is temperate, and there is abundance of corn and pulse; here are also mines of silver and copper. The native Americans are fond of dancing to the highest degree, and paint their bodies, adorning themselves with feathers.

GALILEE, anciently a province of Judea, but now of Turkey in Asia. The bounds are not now certainly known, nor yet the places where many of the towns stood.

GALISTIO, a small town of Spain, in Estramadura, near the city of Coria. Here the duke of Berwick opposed the march of the confederate army to Placentia, in April 1706, who shamefully run away at the approach of the latter. It is 17 miles N. W. of Placentia. Lon. 29. 21. lat. 39. 42.

GALL, ST. a considerable town in Switzerland, and in the Upper Thurgow, with a rich and celebrated abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire. This place has for some time been a republick, in alliance with the cantons. It is not very large, but is well built, neat, populous, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture; inasmuch that it is said that they annually make 40,000 pieces of linen, of 200 ells each, which renders it one of the richest towns in Switzerland. The inhabitants are protestants, for which reason there is often great contests between them and the abbey, about religious affairs. It is seated in a narrow, barren valley, between two mountains, and upon two small streams, 37 miles N. E. of Zurich, 5 W. of the lake Constance, 120 N. E. of Bern, and 62 N. E. of Lucern. Lon. 47. 40. lat. 47. 38.

* **GALLA**, a considerable fort in the island of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch, who drove the Portuguese thence in 1640. Some call it Punta-de-Gallo. Lon. 97. 0. lat. 6. 30.

GALLAPAGOS ISLANDS, the name of several islands in the South-Sea, lying on both sides the equator, discovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; for the Spaniards only call there for fresh water and provisions, when they sail from America to Asia. Here are a great number of birds and excellent tortoises,

* **GALLI**, a people of Africa, in Abyssinia, great enemies to the Abyssinians, from whom they have taken several provinces. They are a wild cruel people, and live chiefly on the flocks and herds, and by robbing. They are circumcised, have as many wives as they please, and are continually roving from one place to another.

GALLIPOLI, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Otranto, with a bishop's see, a fort, and a harbour. It is seated on a rock, surrounded by the sea, and which is joined to the firm land by a bridge. It is 27 miles W. of Otranto, and 45 S. E. of Taranto. Lon. 35. 45. lat. 40. 20.

GALLIPOLI, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Romania, seated at the mouth of the sea of Marmora, with a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It contains about 10,000 Turks, 3500 Greeks, besides a great number of Jews. The Bazar, or Bezestein, the place where merchandizes are sold, is a handsome structure, with domes covered with lead. It is an open place, and has no other defence than a sorry square castle. The houses of the Greeks and Jews have doors, not above two feet and a half high, to prevent the Turks riding into their houses. It is 40 miles S. W. of Rodiste, and 100 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 44. 34. lat. 40. 30.

GALLO, an island of the S. Sea, near the sea-coast of Peru, in S. America, which was the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru; it is also the place where the Buccaneers used to come for wood and water, and to rest their vessels, when they were in these parts. Lon. 227. 35. lat. 2. 30.

GALLOWAY, or **GALLOWAY**, is a county of Scotland, about 170 miles in length, from E. to W. and 100 in breadth, from N. to S. It is bounded on the S. and W. by the sea; on the N. by Carrick and Kyle; and on the S. by Nithsdale. It contains several rivers, and a great number of lakes from half a mile to two miles in length.

* **GALWAY**, or **GALLOWAY**, a county of Ireland, which is 82 miles in length, and 42 in breadth; bounded by the counties of Clare, Tipperary, King's-County, Roscommon, and the sea. The river Shannon washes the frontiers of the E. and

and S. E. and forms a lake several miles in length. There is another great lake, called Corbes, or Carrib, which is near 20 miles long, and 5 broad. It contains 15,420 houses, and 136 parishes, 17 baronies, 13 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Galway, 2 for Athlunry, and 2 for Tuam. The capital town is of the same name.

GALWAY, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and province of Connaught, of which it is the capital. It is surrounded with strong walls, with large strait streets, and the houses are generally well built with stone. It has a good trade into foreign parts, on account of its harbour, which is defended by a fort. It is seated on the bay of Galway on the Western Ocean, 30 miles W. of Athlone, 37 N. of Limerick, and 100 W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 23. lat. 53. 12.

* **GANIACHES**, a town of France, on the confines of Normandy and Picardy, with the title of a marquissate, and it has a handsome castle, and a collegiate church. It is seated on the river Bresle, and is partly in the diocese of Rouen, and partly in that of Amiens.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, in Negroland, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Some of the English factors affirm, that it is navigable for sloops above 600 miles. However, it is certain, that if vessels were sent up it soon after the rainy season, when the channel is full of water, they might go a great deal farther, and make new discoveries. The English have a large factory on James-Island, which lies 20 miles up the river, and almost in the middle of it, three miles from the nearest shore. This island is about a mile in circumference, and there is a fort built, mounted with cannon, with a small garrison to defend it. Besides this, there are small factories at several places, a great way up the river; and they trade with the natives for gold, elephants-teeth, bees-wax, and slaves. They had found out a way to purchase gum-senega; but since the taking of Senegal, the gum-trade is entirely in possession of the English, and it is greatly hoped care will be taken to preserve it. There are several countries and people about this river, which will be mentioned in their proper places. It overflows annually, like the Nile, at the same time, and for the same reasons, namely, the

heavy and constant rains that fall at the same time of the year up the country.

* **GANARA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, though some call it Guangara. Besides this, there are nothing but small villages, tho' the country is very populous. It lies very far to the E. and almost borders upon Abyssinia; and travellers affirm, that there is a good deal of gold in the South parts. The roads are unpassable for camels; and therefore their commodities are carried on men's shoulders.

* **GANDERSHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele, with a celebrated nunnery. It is 17 miles S. W. of Goslar. Lon. 27. 46. lat. 51. 48.

GANDIA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a duchy, and a small university. It is seated near the sea, 55 miles N. of Alicant, and 32 S. E. of Valencia. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 39. 6.

* **GANDICOT**, a strong town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Carnate, with a famous pagod, or heathen temple, wherein there are several idols of gold and silver.

GANGEA, or **GANDJA**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Georgia, capital of a province of the same name. It is one of the best towns of Persia, and is seated on a pleasant plain, about 80 miles in length. The great number of rivers that meet there, and which the inhabitants make use of to water their gardens, take up a good part of the town, and render the soil about it exceeding fertile. The houses are built among a great number of groves and thickets of lovely trees, and the Bazars, or market-places, are as magnificent as any in the East. There is a particular quarter assigned for every sort of commodity. It is always crowded by a great number of foreigners, who come there to trade. It is 115 miles N. E. of Erivan, and 105 S. by E. of Teflis. Lon. 65. 10. Lon. 41. 32.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of Asia, in India. It has its source in the mountains, which border on little Tibet, in 96 degrees of longitude, and 35 45 of latitude. It crosses several kingdoms, running from N. to S. and falls into the bay of Bengal, by several mouths.

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The waters are lowest in April and May, and highest before the end of September. It overflows yearly like the Nile; and renders the kingdom of Bengal as fruitful as that of the Delta in Egypt. The people in these parts have the water of this river in high veneration; and it is visited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of India. The English have several settlements on this river, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. The greatest happiness that many of the Indians wish for is to dye in this river.

GANI, or **COULOR**, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Golconda, in which is a rich diamond mine. It is 100 miles E. of Bagnagar, and is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 60. 35. lat. 36. 0.

* **GAAGA**, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the eastern extremity of Negroland. It is bounded on the E. by Nubia; on the N. by Tagua; on the W. by Ganguara; and on the S. by Bournio. It is about 500 miles in length, and as many in breadth. The inhabitants are little better than brutes, especially those that dwell in the mountains; and they always go naked. The houses are nothing but pitiful huts; but they have plenty of cattle. Between this kingdom and the river Nile there is a desert, which reaches as far N. as the frontiers of Egypt. Religion they have little or none, nor yet any towns.

GAP, an ancient town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Gapenzois, with a bishop's see. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1692, who burnt a great part of it, and rendered it less considerable than it was before. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 27 miles N. of Sisteron, 20 W. of Embrun, and 50 S. by E. of Grenoble. Lon. 23. 44. lat. 44. 35.

* **GARACK**, a considerable isle of Asia, in the gulf of Persia, remarkable for the fine pearls which have been fished up on its coasts. Lon. 67. 15. lat. 28. 45.

GARAU, a promontory of France, in Provence, not far from Antibes, which runs pretty far into the sea, and forms the bay on Cannes.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veronete. It is seated at the end of a great lake of the same name, which is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is 17 miles N. W. of Verona. Lon. 28. 16. lat. 45. 35.

* **GARDE**, an ancient bridge of France, in

Lower Languedoc, built by the Romans. It is over the river Gardon; 12 miles from Nifines, and 5 from Uzès. It is built with free-stone, of a surprizing magnitude, and has three rows of arches one above another. The lower row has 35 arches, and is 500 paces in length.

GARDELEBEN, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer. It is seated on the river Belse, 22 miles N. by W. of Magdeburg, and 55 N. E. of Bruntwick. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 52. 42.

* **GAREE**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Suz, remarkable for its sugar mills.

* **GARET**, a province of the kingdom of Fez, in Barbary. It is a mountainous country, but has good iron mines, and is well peopled, except towards the S. which is desert, and without water. The principal town is Mellila.

GARGANO, or **ST. ANGELO**, a promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Capitanata. There is one of the oldest and most celebrated convents built thereon in this kingdom, except that on Mount Cassino.

* **GARGRAVE**, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, not far from Ripley, with one fair in December 11, for horned cattle and toys.

* **GARNERS-STREET**, a village in Suffex, with one fair on August 5, for pedlars ware.

GARONNE, a large river of France, which has its source in Catalonia, and in the Pyrenean mountains. It washes part of Gascony, Upper Languedoc, and all Guienne; but having received the Dordogne, it assumes the name of Gironde, under which it falls into the sea of Gascony. It passes by St. Bertrand, Rieux, Toulouse, Verdun, Agen, Bourdeaux, and several less considerable places.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and in the province of Ulster, 10 miles S. of Bally Shannon. Lon. 9. 15. lat. 54. 16.

GARSTRANG, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursdays; and three fairs, on Hely Thursday, for horned cattle; on July 21, and December 3, for horned cattle, wool, and cloth. It is seated on the river Wyre, and is a good thoroughfare to Lancaster, from which it is 10 miles N. and 22 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 53. 50.

* **GARTZ**,

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* **GARTS**, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the confines of the Marche of Brandenburg, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 34. 45. lat. 53. 13.

GASCONY, a large province of France, and part of the general government of Guienne. It is bounded on the N. by Guienne; on the W. by Languedoc and the county of Foix; on the S. by the Pyrenees, which separate it from Spain; and on the W. by the sea of Gascony. It comprehends Landes, Chalosse, Turfan, Marfan, the territory of Albret, the Basques, Bearn, Bigorre, Comminges, Armagnac, Conserans, Condomois, and part of Bazadois, and of Bourdalois. The Gascons are said to have quick parts; but they are given to boast of their valour, which has occasioned the name of Gasconade to be given to all bragging stories. The Gascons, who inhabit the districts near the Pyrenees, are originally of Spain.

* **GASPESIA**, a province of N. America; bounded on the N. by the mountains of Notre Dame; on the N. and E. by the gulph of St. Lawrence; on the S. by Nova Scotia; and on the W. by Canada. It is inhabited by savages, who are well-made, robust, active, and nimble. They live constantly in the fields, and rove from one place to another in search of game, for they live by hunting and fishing. They daub their faces with black and red, and some of them pierce the gristle between their nostrils, and hang beads therein. They worship the sun, and are much addicted to drunkenness; but they are not so covetous as the rest of the native Americans.

GASSENHOVEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 4 miles E. of Tittlemont, and 15 E. of Louvaine. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 50. 55.

* **GASTINOIS**, a province of France, about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It abounds in pastures, forests, and excellent saffron.

GATE, a long chain of mountains in Asia, in the peninsula, on this side the Ganges, which it divides throughout its length into two unequal parts. But the most remarkable thing is, that on the side of the coast of Malabar the winter begins about the end of June, with a S. W. wind; and at the same time on the other side upon Coromandel coast, they enjoy a pleasant spring, and the finest season in the year.

GATTON, a town of Surry, which was

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formerly very large, but is now reduced to a village, and has neither market nor fair. However, it sends two members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. of London. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 15. 18.

GAVARDO, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, seated on the river Weisse, about 7 miles W. of the lake Di Garda, and subject to Venice. The Imperialists retired to this place after their defeat at Garfinado, in April 1705. Lon. 29. 20. lat. 45. 28.

* **GAUDENS**, a very populous town of France, and capital of the Neboufan. It is seated on the river Garonne, 5 miles N. E. of St. Bertrand. Lon. 18. 36. lat. 43. 8.

GAVEREN, or **WAVEREN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders. It is seated on the eastern bank of the river Scheld, 8 miles S. E. of Ghent, and 5 N. E. of Oudenard. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 51. 0.

* **GAVI**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, standing on the river Lemo, towards the confines of Montferrat. It is very strongly seated; but the fortifications are not kept in repair. It is 15 miles N. of Genoa, and 12 S. E. of Alcindrino. Lon. 26. 32. lat. 44. 37.

GAUL, a country of Europe, which was formerly very famous. It is bounded by Germany and Italy on the E. the German Ocean and the British Channel on the N. the Western Ocean on the W. and the Mediterranean on the S. It was separated from Italy by the Alps, and from Spain by the Pyrenees. It was not a particular monarchy, but was possessed by a great number of people, independent of each other.

GAUR, a territory in the province of Chorassen, in Persia, and on the confines of India.

GAURES, or **GUEBRES**, a people of Asia, in Persia, and in the E. Indies, who are the remains of the ancient Persees, or Persians, who are noted for their worshipping of fire and the sun; for they say God is light. They pretend to have a fire which has never been extinguished for 4000 years. They make tilling the land an act of religion, and look upon it as the most agreeable to God. They affirm Zoroaster to be the founder of their worship; and they believe two principles, the one good and the other bad. They are a mild innocent sort of people; and have been very patient under persecutions. They live under the conduct and direction of their elders and priests; and look upon Alexander the Great and Ma-

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homets as two wicked men. They marry none but of their own religion; and are allowed but one wife, unless the first proves barren: however, they don't trouble their heads how near a-kin their wives are. The employment of their priests is to take care of the sacred fire, which they say was first lighted by their great prophet Zoroaster, whose return they daily expect. They never bury their dead, but expose them in the open air, in places surrounded with high walls, to be devoured by birds of prey.

* **GAYWOOD**, a village in Norfolk, a mile E. of King's Lynn, with one fair, kept in the village itself, on June 11, for horses; and another, held at the custom-house quay of Lynn, on October 6, for cheese.

* **GAZA**, an ancient and celebrated town of Palestine, about 3 miles from the sea, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is at present very small; but we may judge by the ruins that it was formerly a considerable place. There is a castle near it, where a bashaw resides. It is 50 miles S. W. of Jerusalem. Lon. 52. 30. lat. 31. 28.

* **GEARON, or JARON**, a small town of Asia, in Persia, and in Faristan, between Shiras and Bandar-Congo; in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. Lon. 72. 32. lat. 28. 25.

GEET, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rising in the S. E. part of Brabant, runs N. near the confines of Liege, and passes by Lande and Leaw, falls into the Demer a little below Halen.

* **GEGENRACH**, a small, free, and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Mordenaw, under the protection of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Kinzia, 15 miles S. E. of Straßburg, and 25 N. of Friburg. Lon. 25. 41. lat. 41. 25.

* **GRILLDORFF**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, seated near the river Kocher, with a castle that belongs to the Lords of Limpurg.

* **GEISELGEN**, a handsome imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, 17 miles N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 37. lat. 48. 38.

GEIDERLAND. See **GUELDERLAND**.

GELDRES. See **GUELDRES**.

GELHAUSEN, a small imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, under the protection of the elector palatine, with a castle. It is governed by its own magistrates, and is seated on the river Kint-

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zig, 25 miles E. of Hanau, and 20 N. of Aschaffenburg. Lon. 26. 48. lat. 50. 20.

* **GERMAAGEDID**, a strong town of Africa; near the kingdom of Morocco, seated on a high mountain, with a chief of its own, and a great number of inhabitants.

GEMBLOURS, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with a handsome ancient abbey. Don John of Austria gained a battle over the Dutch in 1578. It is seated on the river Orne, in the diocese of Namur, 17 miles S. of Louvain, 10 miles N. W. of Namur, and 22 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 50 to 32.

* **GEMINIANS ST.** a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Florentino, seated on a mountain, wherein there is a mine of vitriol. It contains a great many magnificent houses.

GEMMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles W. of Hailbron, and 30 E. of Phillipsburg. Lon. 28. 38. lat. 49. 41.

* **GEMUYD**, a handsome town of Germany, in Upper Austria, considerable for its salt-works. It is seated on the river Draun, to the N. of a lake of the same name. Lon. 31. 4. lat. 47. 45.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wirtzburg. It was taken by the duke of Sax-Weimar, in 1643. It is seated on the river Main. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 50. 3.

GEMUND, an imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. It has a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are sent to distant countries. It is seated on the river Reims, 27 miles E. of Stutgard, and 20 N. by E. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 48. 40.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, seated on the river Roer, 25 miles E. of Cologne. Lon. 25. 53. lat. 50. 34.

* **GENAP**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Dyle, 15 miles S. E. of Brussels, and 10 N. W. of Gemblours. Lon. 22. 4. lat. 40. 36.

* **GENEWOA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland. It is by some called Gheneoa; but the natives themselves call it Genni; and the Europeans Ghitrea. It is bounded by Gualata on the N. by Tombuto on the E. by the river Senegal on the S. and on the W. by the Atlantick ocean. Between Gualata and this country there is a desert, 50 miles broad;

and the river General, on the side of which it lies, was by ancient authors called the Niger. It is about 500 miles in length, and extends to above 150 miles on the above river. It is very fruitful in rice, fish, and cattle; and they drive a trade with the Barbary merchants, who come in large caravans from that country. There is neither town nor castle; but has one large village, inhabited by their principal people. Their houses are built like hells, pointed at the top with walls of clay, and roofs of reeds. When the river overflows in July, August, and September, the merchants of Tomba bring their wares hither in canoes. This is thought to be the country from whence the coast of Guinea derives its name; and of late it has undergone several revolutions. The principal village is said to be 120 miles below Tomba.

GENÈRE, or GENNER, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, with a castle. It was taken by the Dutch in 1647, and by the French in 1692. It is now subject to the king of Prussia, and is situated on the river Neer, near the Maese, 20 miles S. W. of Cleve, 12 S. E. of Nimwegen, and 25 N. of Venloo. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 51. 27.

GENÈVA, an ancient, large, and populous town, capital of a republic of the same name, near the confines of France and Switzerland. It is very ancient, and was well known in the time of the Romans, Julius Cæsar made use of it as a Bulwark against the Helvetians. It is well built, rich, and densely peopled. Here are always a great number of Armies, who are travelling from France to Italy, or from Italy to France. It is divided by the river Rhone into two unequal parts, and which also bears another name, full of fine water, and has a very ancient structure, called the tower of Cassin. The largest part is built on a hill, which descends by a gentle declivity, and lies to the S. of the river; the other part communicates with the island by two large wooden bridges. St. Peter's church is a vast structure, built in the Gothic taste, and has three towers, the least of which is covered with the plates of gold. The ascent is well furnished, and there is a strong garrison. The college, where there is a magnificent library, is well worth observation. In general it is a very agreeable place, and there is nothing omitted to render it delightful. The principal

riches of the inhabitants proceed from their manufactures, of which they have a great number; but the most considerable are, watches, cloths, and gold and silver lace. The revenues of the republic arise from the duty on merchandizes which are carried out of the city, and from a prodigious quantity of coin which the magistrates buy, and sell to the inhabitants. The sovereignty of this republic is lodged in the assembly of the citizens and burghers, but there are several bodies of the magistracy, who have each their proper province, and whose heads are chosen by the people. The great council consists of 200 persons, from among whom there are 24 counsellors chosen, of which 4 are sénéchals, who are heads of the republic; and chosen every year. They are jealous of their liberties, and are in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Zurich, and Soleure. It was formerly a free imperial city, and a bishop's see, but the bishop was expelled when they embraced Calvinism, in 1535. They will not allow playing at cards, or drinking at publick houses; but they exercise their militia, play at bowls, and use other exercises on a Sunday. It is 20 miles N. E. of Lyons, 65 S. of Basanzon, 20 N. E. of Chambéry, and 135 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 46. 13.

GENÈVA, the Lake of. See **LEMAN**.

* **GENÈVESSE**, a district between France, Savoy, and Switzerland, which is extremely fertile, pleasant, and populous. Geneva is the capital town.

GENÈVESSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, 10 miles S. E. of Staßfurt, and 20 N. of Eriburg. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 48. 50.

* **GENÈVOUX LE ROYAL**, St. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Chalons, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Grene, 20 miles N. W. of Maçon, and 17 S. W. of Chalons. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 26. 40.

GENÈVE, a town of Savoy, seated on the river Guiet, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It is 12 miles W. of Chambéry. Lon. 21. 2. lat. 21. 40.

GENÈVA, a town of Italy, and capital of a republic of the same name. It is very ancient and large, being about 6 miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and is full of magnificent structures, such as churches and palaces, and particularly those of the Doge and of Do-

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ria, where it has the name of Genoa the proud. It is very populous, and one of the most trading places in Italy. They reckon there is 70,000 inhabitants, of which 25,000 families are employed in making velvets, silks, and the like. It is an archbishop's see, has an academy, a good harbour, and lofty walls, fortified in such places where they are most likely to be attacked. There is a large aqueduct, which supplies a great number of fountains with water, in all parts of the city. The houses are well built, and are 5 or 6 stories high; and here are 17 churches, 17 convents, and 2 large hospitals. The government is aristocratic, because none but the nobility can have any share in it; there are of two sorts, the old and the new, from whence there are 80 persons chosen, who make the great council, in which their sovereignty resides. Besides these, there is a senate, composed of the Doge and 12 senators, who have the common administration of affairs. The Doge continues in his office but two years. The harbour is very considerable, and to preserve it they have built a mole of 260 paces in length, and 15 in breadth; they have raised it 15 feet above the level of the water, that it may the better shelter the ships, and break the force of the waves. Upon this mole there is a tower, with 260 steps to go up to the top, where in the night-time they place a great number of lanterns. The harbour may be shut up with a chain, which will hinder the sailing out or coming in of the vessels. It was bombarded by the French in 1684, and submitted to the Hungarians in 1746, but a citizen being abused by an Austrian officer, the inhabitants rose and massacred part of the soldiers, and drove away the rest. It was besieged afterwards by the Austrians; but the French coming to the assistance of the town, they were obliged to raise the siege, in July 1747. The ordinary revenue of this republick is 300,000 l. a year, and there is a bank which is partly supported by publick duties. They generally keep two or three years provision of corn, wine, and oil, in their magazines, which they sell to the people in scarce times. It is 70 miles S. of Milan, 62 S. E. of Turin, 63 S. W. of Parma, 112 N. W. of Florence, and 227 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 26. 32. lat. 44. 24.

GENOVA, the territory of the republick of

comprehends the coast of Genoa, the island of Corsica, and the island of Capriva, on the coast of Tuscany, but it was formerly more considerable than it is at present. The coast of Genoa extends along the Mediterranean Sea, which is to the S. between Tuscany and the duchy of Massa; to the E. the county of Nice, the principality of Monaco, and the Appennine mountains to the W. and the duchies of Milan, Parma, and Montserrat to the N. It is about 130 miles in length, but not much above 20 miles in breadth. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are very mountainous, and barren in several places, having neither trees nor grass upon them.

GEORGE, ST. DEL MINA, a fort of Africa, on the gold-coast of Guinea, and the principal settlement the Dutch have in those parts. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1630, by the Dutch, who have kept it ever since. The fort or castle is the best upon the coast of Guinea, and is built square, with very high walls, having four good batteries. Here is room for a garrison of above 400 men, with convenient lodgings for officers. Under the castle is the town, called by the natives Oddena, which is very long, and pretty broad. The houses are built with stone, which is very extraordinary, for in all other places they are composed only of clay and wood. It was once very populous, but the inhabitants were destroyed by the small pox, so that it is greatly reduced, and they are become very poor. It is about 10 miles W. of Cape-coast-castle. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 5. 20.

GEORGE, ST. a fort and town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Cormandel, belonging to the English; it is otherwise called Madras, and by the natives Chilli-pattam. It fronts the sea, and has a salt-water river on its backside, which hinders the fresh water springs from coming near the town, so that they have no good water within a mile of them. In the rainy season it is incommoded by inundations, and from April to September it is so scorching hot, that if the sea-breezes did not cool the air, there would be no living there. There are two towns, one of which is called the white town, which is walled round, and has several bastions and batteries to defend it: it

is 400 paces long, and 150 broad, and is divided into regular streets. Here are two churches, one for the Protestants, and the other for the Papiſts; as also a good hospital, a town-hall, and a prison for debtors. They are a corporation, and have a mayor and aldermen, with other proper officers. The black town is inhabited by Gentows, Mahometans, and Portugueze and Armenian Christians, and each religion have their temples and churches. This, as well as the white town, is ruled by the English governor, and his council. The diamond mines are but a week's journey from this place, which renders them pretty plentiful, but there are no large ones since that great diamond was procured by governor Pitt. This colony produces very little of its own growth or manufacture for foreign markets, and the trade is in the hands of the Armenians and Gentows. The chief things the English deal in, besides diamonds, are, calicoes, chintz, muslins, and the like. This colony may consist of 80,000 inhabitants, in the towns and villages, and there are generally 4 or 500 Europeans: their rice is brought by sea from Gangam and Orixia, their wheat from Surat and Bengal, and their fire-wood from the islands of Miu, insomuch that an enemy, with a superior force at sea, may easily distress them. The houses of the white town are built with brick, and have lofty rooms, and flat roofs; but the black town consists chiefly of thatched cottages. The military power is lodged in the governor and council, who are also the last resort in civil causes. The company have two chaplains, who officiate by turns, and have each 100 l. a-year, besides the advantages of trade. They never attempt to make profelytes, but leave that to the popish missionaries. The salaries of the company's writers are very small, but, if they have any fortune of their own, they make it up by trade, which must generally be the case, for they commonly grow rich. It was taken by the French in 1746, who rendered it back after the peace. It is 63 miles N. of Pondicherry. Lon. 98. 8. lat. 13. 13.

- **GEORGE'S, ST.** a small island in the territory of Venice, lying to the S. of that capital. In it there is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy, and is embellished with a great number of fine pictures.

GEORGE'S, ST. the largest of the Bermuda or Summer-Islands, lying 500 miles E. of the continent of N. America. Lon. 312. 35. lat. 32. 30.

GEORGIA, OR GURGISTAN, a province of Asia, partly belonging to Persia, and partly to the Turks. It is bounded on the N. by Circassia, on the S. by Turkomania and Erivan, on the E. by Shirvan and the Tartars of Dagestan, and by the Black Sea on the W. There are but few towns, but the bread, wine, pomegranates, cattle, and all the necessaries of life are cheap and excellent. The inhabitants are very fair, and the women are accounted the most beautiful in the world, and yet they cannot help painting. In general it is a mountainous country, for which reason some parts of it were never conquered, and yet the soil is very fruitful. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, but their doctrines greatly differ from those which are taught by other sects. Their disposition is pretty mild, but they are extremely ignorant and addicted to sensual pleasures. But they have one barbarous custom, which is that of selling their female children to the Turks and Persians, to fill their seraglios, nor do the boys escape being sold for other purposes. They have a patriarch and several bishops, but the Persian viceroy is a Mahometan. The river Kur crosses the whole country, and is navigable for boats, which is not very common in the rivers of Persia. Teflis is the capital town.

GEORGIA, an English plantation in N. America, bounded on the N. by Carolina, from which it is separated by the river Savannah; on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by St. John's river, which divides it from Spanish Florida on the S. and W. on the E. is Louisiana, which is claimed by the French, but the title to it is now in dispute. There is a range of islands along the coast, which defend it from the fury of the ocean, and these, as well as the continent, being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleasant. There are sandbanks upwards of 70 miles from the coast, whereon the water shoals gradually till within 6 miles of the land, and then the banks are so shallow, that there is no passage except in the channels which lie between the bars. However, the Spaniards found a way through them, and would have taken St. Simon's island

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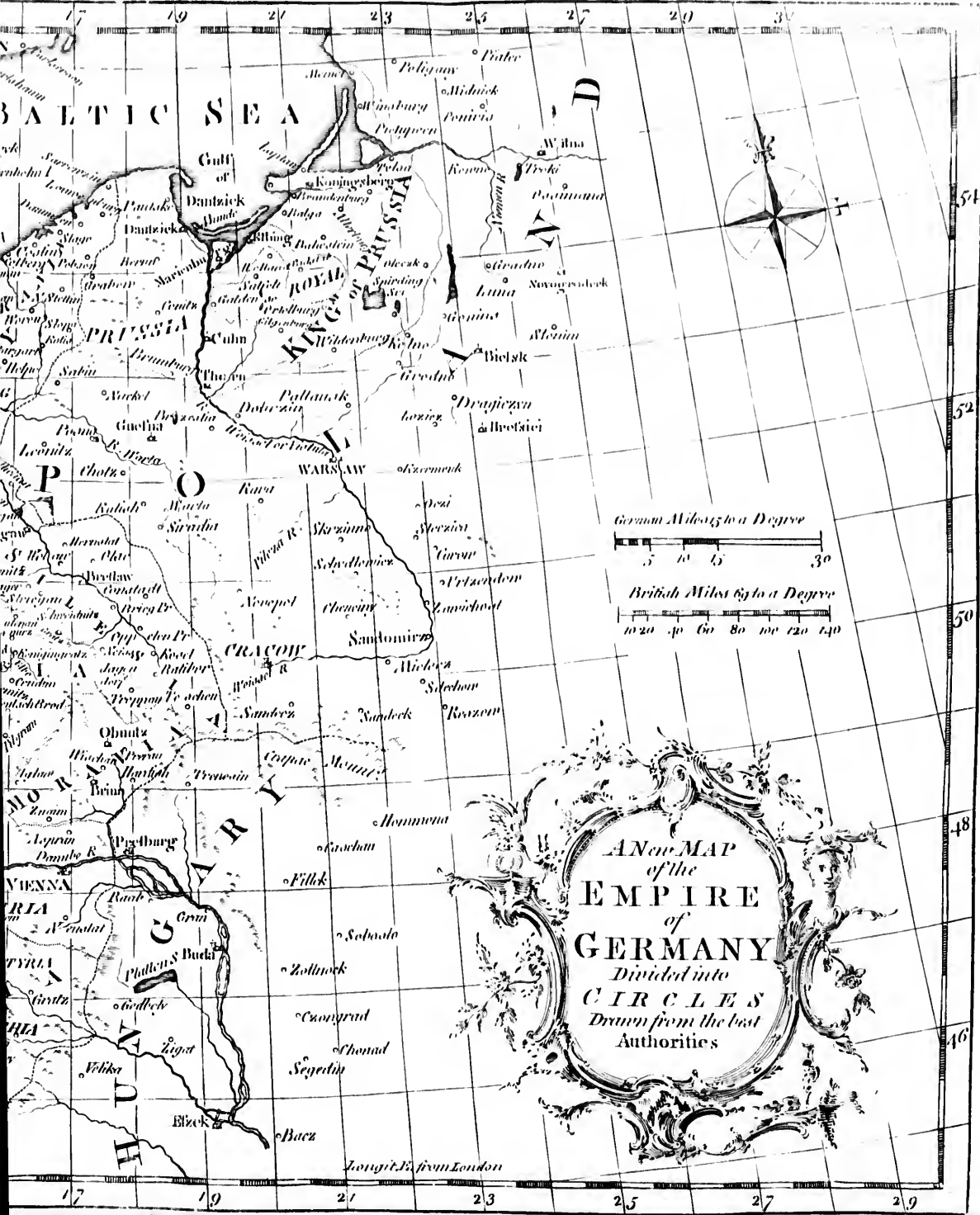
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In 1742, if they had not been prevented by general Oglethorpe. The river Savannah is navigable for 600 miles with canoes, and 300 with boats, and in the mouth of it there is a commodious and secure harbour, and to the S. there is another, called Teky-Sound, where a large fleet may lie at anchor in 14 fathom water, secure from the winds. The tides on this coast generally flow 7 feet. There are several towns already built, of which Savannah, Ebenezer, and Frederica are the chief. There are also several forts, one of which was taken by the Spaniards in 1642, but they fled at the approach of general Oglethorpe. It is a good barrier against the French and Spaniards; but it would have been better fortified if there had not been a misunderstanding between the above general and the government of Carolina.

- **GEPPING**, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Wills, 25 miles E. of Strugard, 12 S. W. of Germund, and 25 N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 48. 24.
- **GERA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, with a handsome college. It is seated on the river Elster. Lon. 31. 10. lat. 51. 10.
- GERAW**, a town of Germany, in Hesse Darmstadt, 12 miles N. W. of Darmstadt. Lon. 25. 51. Lat. 49. 56.
- **GERAW**, a small district of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, so called from the town Gera, which is 9 miles N. W. of Darmstadt, the capital. It is subject to the prince of Hesse Darmstadt. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 49. 50.
- **GERBEROY**, a town of France, in Beauvoisis, with a handsome chapter-house. It was taken by the English in 1437, and retaken in 1449. It is 10 miles from Beauvais, and 50 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 49. 35.
- **GERRES**, or **GERBI**, or **ZERBI**, an island of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the coast of Barbary, in the Mediterranean Sea. It bears no corn but barley; but there are large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which when dried, are raisins, of which their principal trade consists. It depends on the bashaw of Tripoli. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 34. 10.
- **GERREVILLERS**, a town of Lorrain, 5 miles from Luneville, with the title of a marquisate, and a handsome castle; the

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church of the Carmelites is very handsome, and it is seated on the river Agne.

GERGENTI, a town of Italy, in Sicily, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated in the valley of Mazara, near the river St. Blaife, 60 miles E. by S. of Mazara, and 50 S. of Palermo. Lon. 31. 21. lat. 47. 23.

- * **GERMAIN DE BOURGUEIL**, a town of France, in Anjou, with a rich Benedictine abbey, and a castle. It is seated on a small river, near a fore of the same name. Lon. 17. 52. lat. 47. 20.
- GERMAIN EN LAYE**, ST. a handsome town in the isle of France, with a magnificent palace, embellished by several kings, and especially Lewis XIV. It is one of the most beautiful seats in France, as well on account of the apartments and gardens, as of the fine forest that is near it. Here James II. usually resided after he fled to France. It is seated on the river Seine, 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 48. 52.
- GERMAIN**, ST. a town of Cornwall, with a small market on Fridays, and 2 fairs, on May 28, and August 1, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops. It was once the largest town in the county, but is at present a small place, though it sends 2 members to parliament. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had a cathedral, and what is left of it is used as the parish-church, and near it is the priory, yet standing. It is 10 miles W. of Plymouth, 24 S. of Lancelston, and 231 W. by S. of London. It stands near the sea, and formerly had a good fishery.
- * **GERMAIN** [**LAVAL**], ST. a town of France, in Forez, seated in a territory fertile in excellent wines. It is 225 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 32. lat. 45. 50.
- * **GERMANO**, ST. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro. It is seated at the foot of mount Cassano, and belongs to an abbey, seated at the top of that mount. Lon. 31. 28. lat. 41. 33.
- GERMANY**, a large country, lying in the middle of Europe, bounded on the E. by Hungary and Poland, on the N. by the Baltick Sea and Denmark, on the W. by the Netherlands France and Swifserland, and on the S. by the Alps, Italy, and Swifserland; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholesome, but more inclinable to cold than heat, especially

cially by the sea-side. The soil is very proper for corn and pastures, and, in some places, especially along the Rhine, it produces large quantities of wine, known by the name of Rhenish, but as to the particular productions, they will be taken notice of where the circles are described. As to the disposition of the people in general, they are robust, brave, good soldiers, free, laborious, inured to labour, dextrous in manufactures, and fruitful in inventions. The nobility in Germany is the purest in Europe, and they will sooner choose the daughter of a nobleman, without a fortune, than that of the richest citizen. One reason of this is, that there is no obtaining rich benefices, such as canonicates, abbeyes, bishopricks, and archbishopricks, without a full proof of their nobility, as these are almost so many independant sovereignties. Germany is the most singular country in the world, for it contains a great many princes, as well secular as ecclesiastick, who are absolute in their own dominions, and independant of each other. Here are a great number of free towns, or cities, which are so many little republics, governed by their own laws, and only united by a head, who is elective, and has the title of emperor, who, properly speaking, has but little authority, except in the dominions belonging to him before he was chosen. Upon the account they generally choose one who has territories of his own, and who is able to keep up his dignity. For this reason the emperors have been for some chosen out of the house of Austria. The election of the emperor formerly was made by the German princes, as well ecclesiastick as secular, but, by the famous constitution of the golden bull, the electors were restricted to seven; that is, three ecclesiasticks, which are, the archbishops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz, and four seculars, namely, the king of Bohemia, the count palatine of the Rhine, the duke of Saxony, and the marguis of Brandenburg. But in 1653 they were obliged, by the treaty of Munster, to constitute an eighth elector, in favour of the son of Frederick V. count palatine of the Rhine, who had been deprived of his dominions and titles in 1622, and put to the ban of the empire because he had been proclaimed king of Bohemia, and his title conferred on the duke of Bavaria. Henry, in 1690, the

emperor Leopold created another electorate in favour of Ernest of Brunswick, duke of Hanover, whose son George became king of England in 1714. Each elector bears the title of one of the principal princes of the empire; the elector of Mentz is high chancellor of Germany, and elector of the archives of the empire; that of Treves, or Tiers, has the title of chancellor of the Gauls, and that of Cologne, that of Italy; the duke of Bavaria is grand master of Bavaria, and carries the golden apple; the elector of Saxony is grand esquire, and bears the sword; that of Brandenburg is grand chamberlain, and carries the sceptre; the Palatine is grand treasurer, &c. When the empire is vacant, or the emperor absent, and there is no king of the Romans, the electors Palatine and of Saxony are viceroys, or regents of the empire, though the duke of Bavaria disputes the right of the former. When the emperor would be certain of a successor, he endeavours to prevail with the electors to choose a king of the Romans, and then he will become emperor after the other's death. The emperor assumes the title of always august, of Caesar, and of sacred majesty. Although he is chief of the empire, he does not govern alone, but the supreme authority resides in the general assemblies, called Diets, which he only has a right of appointing, and to which he sends commissioners to preside in his room. These assemblies are composed of three bodies, or colleges; the first of which is that of the electors, the second that of the princes, and the third that of the imperial towns. The electors and princes send their deputies, as well as the imperial towns. When that of the Electors and that of the princes disagree, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their consent when they are of the same opinion. These assemblies have the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their deliberations have not the force of a law till the Emperor gives his consent; who also gives the investiture of fiefs, and disposes of these which have devolved to the empire for want of successors, or confiscations. The electors and other sovereigns of Germany have an absolute authority in their own dominions, and they can levy taxes, raise troops, make

and dissolve alliances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They have power over life and death, and determine all civil causes definitively, unless in some particular cases, in which they may make an appeal. Their appeals are to two courts, called the Imperial chamber, and the Aulic Council. The three principal religions are, the Roman Catholic, the Lutherans, and the Calvinists; the first prevails in the dominions of the Emperor, in the ecclesiastical electorates, and in that of Bavaria; the second chiefly obtains in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, and in a great part of Westphalia, Franconia, Suabia, the Upper Rhine, and in most of the imperial towns; the third is profest in the dominions of the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and of some other princes. Vienna is looked upon as the capital city, and the emperors since Charles V. have resided there, till the death of Charles VI. in 1740, and now the present emperor resides there again. The principal rivers of Germany are, the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, and the Oder. Germany is divided into nine circles, which are as to many large provinces, each of which comprehends several other states, of which the princes, the prelates, and the counts, with the deputies of the imperial towns, meet together about their common affairs. Every circle has one or two directors, and a colonel; the directors have a power of convocating the assembly of the states of their circle, and the colonel commands the army. Each circle is obliged to furnish a certain number of horse and foot, or a certain sum of money, call Roman Months, when the necessity of publick affairs requires; according to a tax imposed by the register of the states of the empire. The nine circles are, these of Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and the Upper and Lower Saxony. The imperial towns are now only 52, but were formerly 84. There are also Hanstiatck towns, which have some allowance on account of trade; and there was formerly some in France, Spain, and Italy, but now they are confined to Germany, and are but 5 or 6 in number; but we must except Dantzick, which is in Poland. Besides the religions above mentioned, there are some Independants, Anabaptists, Quakers, and Christians of every other denomination,

besides a multitude of Jews in all their great towns. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonick, which succeeded that called the Celtick.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and subject to the Elector-palatine. It is seated near the Rhine, 5 miles W. of Philsburg, and 8 S. E. of Landau. Lon. 26. 2. lat. 49. 10.

GERTRUDENBERG, an ancient, handsome, and very strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and one of the principal bulwarks of the Dutch. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1573, and re-taken in 1589, but prince Maurice became master of it again in 1593, after a siege of three months. It is seated on the river Dungen, which falls into a lake called Bies-bos, 10 miles N. of Breda, 12 S. E. of Dordrecht, and 9 S. W. of Gorcum. Lon. 22. 24. lat. 52. 44.

GERUMENHA, an ancient and fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on a hill near the western bank of the river Guadiana. It has a strong castle, with 17 towers, and in 1662 maintained a siege for a month, before it was taken by the Spaniards. It is 18 miles below Badajox. Lon. 9. 57. lat. 38. 39.

* **GESEKE**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; it is seated on the river Weyck, 8 miles from Lippe, and 10 from Paderboin.

GESTRICIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Helsingia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia, on the S. by Uppland, and on the W. by Dalcarlia. It produces just as much corn as will maintain the inhabitants. Gevall is the capital town.

* **GESULA**, a province of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in barley and sheep, and there are several mines of iron and copper; most part of the inhabitants are brassers and smiths, and there is a fair kept every year, which lasts for two months, when a vast number of foreign merchants come to buy their wares, and, as they say, are maintained at the expence of the province.

GEVALI, or **GALLE**, a town of Sweden, and capital of Gestricia. It is near the gulph of Bothnia, 45 miles N. W. of Upsal, 35 E. of Copperberg, and 65 N. by W. of Stockholm. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 60. 32.

GEVAUDAN, a territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the N. by Auvergne, on the W. by Rouerge, on the S. by the Cevennes, and on the E. by Vivarais and Velay. It is a mountainous, barren country, and Mende is the capital town.

GEVER, or **GOAR**, **ST.** a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Rhinefelden, subject to the prince of Heſſe-Rhinefeld. It is feated on the Rhine, 15 miles S. of Coblentz. Lon. 24. 51. lat. 50. 15.

GEX, a town of France, and capital of a Signory of the fame name. It is feated at the foot of mount St. Claude, between mount Jura, the river Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Swifferland; 10 miles N. W. of Geneva. Lon. 23. 44. lat. 46. 20.

* **GEZIRA**, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck, and feated on an island formed by the river Tigris, 70 miles N. W. of Moſul, and is governed by a bey. Lon. 59. 45. lat. 36. 30.

GHEENT, a large and handsome town or city, of the Netherlands, and capital of Ault. Flanders, with a strong castle and a bishop's ſee. It contains within the walls 36,000 houſes, 7 pariſh-churches, and 55 monaſteries and nunneries. There are ſeveral ſilk and woollen manufactures here, which are in a flouriſhing condition, and they have a great trade in corn. The fortifications have nothing extraordinary, but the citadel is very important, which is defended by strong rampart, baſtions, and deep ditches. The town is cut by ſeveral canals, which divide it into 26 iſles, and over the canals there are 300 bridges. On the higheſt tower-ſteeple there is a ring of bells, the greateſt of which, called Rowland, weighs 110 quintals, each of which is 100 pounds. It was taken twice during the laſt war, and the French became maſters of it by an artifice in 1708, but the duke of Marlborough retook it in December 1709. There is a handsome large canal, which goes from Ghent to Bruges, and from thence to Oſtend, which is called the new paſſage, and on which there are ſeveral forts. The civil government is lodged in the burgo-maſter and ſchepins, which are like our mayor and aldermen. It is feated at the confluence of the rivers Schelde, Lis, Lieve, and Moere, 22 miles S. W. of Antwerp, 27 W. of Mechlin, 26 N. W. of Bruſſels, and 20 S. E. of Middleburg in Flanders. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 51. 24.

GUILAN, a conſiderable province of Aſia, in Perſia, lying on the ſide of the Caſpian Sea, and to the S. W. of it. It is ſuppoſed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably ſituated, having the ſea on one ſide, and high mountains on the other, and there is no entering it but through narrow paſſes, which may eaſily be defended. The ſides of the mountains are covered with many forts of fruit-trees, and in the higheſt parts of them there are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers; which laſt the Perſians have a ſecret of taming, and hunt with them, as we do with dogs. It is one of the moſt fruitful provinces of all Perſia, and produces abundance of ſilk, oil, wine, rice, and tobacco, beſides excellent fruits. The inhabitants are brave, and of a better complexion than the other Indians, and the women are accounted extremely handsome. Reſit is the capital town.

GULLIAN, **ST.** a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, ſeated on the river Haina, 5 miles W. of Mons. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 50. 30.

* **GIBRALION**, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the river Odiel, with a handsome caſtle, and the title of a marquiſate.

GIBRALTAR, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, near a mountain of the ſame name, formerly called Calpe, and ſuppoſed to be one of Hercules's pillars, and which he looked upon to be the end of the world. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a ſtoreſſes here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is to ſay, Mount-Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is very well fortified; it can only be approached by a very narrow paſſage between the mountain and the ſea, acroſs which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the gariſſon from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable, but, in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by ſir George Rook. The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the ſame year, and 4 or 500 of them crept up the rock which covers the town, in the night-time, but were drove down headlong the next morning. In 1727 the Spaniards beſieged it again, and they attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were at length obliged to raiſe the ſiege.

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Those that have courage enough to climb to the top of the rock, will find a plain on the top, from whence they may have a prospect of the sea on each side the strait, and the kingdoms of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, besides Seville, and Granada in Spain. The garrison here are cooped up in a very narrow compass, and have no provisions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait here is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and there is always a strong current runs through it from the ocean to the Mediterranean. It was ceded to England by the treaties of Utrecht and Seville. It is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, 45 S. E. of Cadiz, and 80 S. of Seville. Lon. 12. 20. lat. 36. 0.

GIBEL, or MOUNT GIBEL. See **ETNA**.

GIEN, a town of France, in Gassinois Orleanois, seated on the river Loire, 82 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 18. lat. 47. 4.

* **GIENGEN**, a free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, seated on the river Brentz, between Ulm and Norlingen. Lon. 28. 2. lat. 48. 38.

* **GIENZOR**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tripoli, from the chief city of which it is 10 miles.

GIERACE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the sea, 32 miles N. E. of Reggio, 27 S. E. of Nicotera. Lon. 34. 18. lat. 38. 15.

GIESSIN, a strong town of Germany, in the Landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with a strong castle and a university. It belongs to the house of Darmstadt, and is seated on the river Lohn, 10 miles S. W. of Marburg, and 37 N. of Francfort. Lon. 26. 26. lat. 50. 50.

GIGLIO, a small island of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, with a castle. It makes part of the state of Sienna, and is 15 miles W. of Porto Hercole. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 42. 24.

* **GIGNAC**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Montpellier. It is seated near the river Eraud. Lon. 21. 15. lat. 43. 45.

* **GIHON**, a river of Asia, which by ancient writers was mistaken for the river Oxus, and is universally affirmed to fall into the Caspian Sea. This indeed is true of the real river Oxus, which runs between the Caspian Sea and the lake Aral; but as for the river Gihon, it could have no such course, for there are now only two rivers that come from the

eastward, one called the Sir, or Sihun, and the other the Amo, both which fall into the lake Aral, which see.

GILAN. See **GILAN**.

* **GILLES**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with two large priories of Malta; and with a chapter, whose head has the title of abbot. It is 12 miles W. of Arles, and 27 N. E. of Montpellier. Lon. 22. 8. lat. 43. 40.

GILLENGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Neckar, 11 miles S. of Hailbron. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 49. 0.

* **GILERRILL**, a place in Hampshire, near Winton, with one fair, on September 12, for cheese, leather, and horses.

* **GILLINGHAM**, a village in Dorsetshire, 6 miles N. W. of Shaftsbury, with 2 fairs, on Trinity-Monday, and September 1, for bullocks, horses, and sheep.

GILOLO, a large island of Asia, with a town of the same name, in the archipelago of the Moluccas. The Philippine Islands lye on 'the N. the ocean on the E. the islands of Seram, Amboyna, and Banda on the S. and the Moluccas, and the islands of Celebes, on the W. It does not produce any fine spices, tho' it lies near the spice islands; but it has a great deal of rice, and the inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is seated under the line. Lon. 145.

* **GIMONT**, a town of France, in Gascony, and in Lomagne, with an abbey. It is seated on the river Gimone. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 43. 40.

GINGEN, an imperial free town of Germany, in Suabia, 19 miles N. of Ulm. It was near this place that the duke of Marlborough joined prince Lewis of Baden, after his famous march from the Netherlands in 1714. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 48. 41.

* **GINGIRO**, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia, towards the coast of Zanguebar, and the kingdom of Melinda.

GINGI, a town of Asia, in the peninsula, on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Cormandel. It is a large town, and well peopled, and is strong both by art and nature, being seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which there is a castle. The Great Mogul in 1660, besieged it for 3 years, but to no purpose. It is 35 miles W. of Pondicherry. Lon. 97. 30. Lat. 11. 58.

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* **GIODDAR**,

- * **GIODDAH, or GEDDA**, a large sea-port town, on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, in Arabia. It is looked upon as the port of Mecca, and carries on a great trade. Lon. 58. o. lat. 22. o.
- GIOVANNI CAPLE**, a fortress of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 10 miles W. of Piacentia. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 45. o.
- GIOVANAZZO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari. It is seated on a mountain near the sea, 10 miles N. W. of Bari, and 12 E. of Trani. Lon. 34. 25. lat. 41. 43.
- * **GIREFT**, a large town of Asia, in Kerman, whose trade consists in wheat and dates. Lon. 75. 30. lat. 27. 30.
- GIRGE**, a considerable town of Africa, and capital of Upper Egypt. The Turks have several mosques here; and it is the see of a Copti bishop. There are Popish missionaries here, who maintain themselves by the practise of physick. Its principal trade consists of wheat, lentils, beans, linen and woollen cloth. Lon. 49. 50. lat. 25. 5.
- GIRONNA**, an ancient, strong, and considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see. It was taken by the French in 1694 and 1711. It is seated on a hill on the side of the river Onhal, which falls into the Ter 17 miles from the sea, 12 N. W. of Palamos, and 25 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 20. 32. lat. 41. 56.
- * **GIRONS**, a town of France, in Conserans, seated on the river Salat, 3 miles S. of St. Lizier. Several fairs are kept here, where they sell great numbers of cattle and mules. Lon. 18. 45. lat. 42. 58.
- GISBORN**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and 8 fairs, on Easter-Monday; Monday fortnight after Easter; Monday month after Easter; and the Saturday following, for horned cattle; on Monday five weeks after Easter; and on September 18 and 29, for horned cattle and pedlars ware. It is 60 miles W. of York, and 189 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 53. 55.
- GISEBOROUGH**, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and 6 fairs, on the third Monday and Tuesday after April 11, for linen cloth and horned cattle; on Tuesday in Whitsun week for horned cattle and linen; on August 26, for linen and cattle; on August 27, September 19 and 20, and the first Monday after November 11, for

- horned cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a flat, 4 miles from the mouth of the river Tees; and is of note for being the first place where allum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is 22 miles N. W. by W. of Whithy, 35 S. E. by E. of Durham, and 214 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 54. 35.
- GISORS**, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Ept, in a soil which is very fertile in excellent wheat, 28 miles S. E. of Roan. Lon. 19. 18. lat. 49. 15.
- * **GISSING**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair in July 25, for toys and cattle.
- GIVET**, a handsome town of the Netherlands, and in the bishoprick of Liege, divided in two by the river Maese. It was fortified by Marshal Vauban, and is 23 miles S. W. of Namur, and 20 N. E. of Rocroi. Lon. 22. 22. lat. 50. 5.
- * **GIVRA**, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, and in the county Anghiera, seated on a lake of the same name, 8 miles from Anghiera.
- GLIVA**, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken by the Imperialis in 1695. It is seated on the river Kereblan, 30 miles N. W. of Arad, and 30 S. W. of Great Waradin. Lon. 39. 56. lat. 46. 25.
- * **GIULA NOVA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Abuzzo. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, and has the title of a duchy.
- * **GIULIANA**, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, seated on a craggy rock, between Palermo and Xacca, 30 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter.
- GIUSTANDEL**, a large and strong town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Macedonia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated near the Lake Ochrida, 70 miles S. E. of Durazo, and 130 N. W. of Larissa. Lon. 38. 25. lat. 41. 10.
- GLAMORGANSHIRE**, a county of S. Wales, 27 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Brecknockshire; on the S. by the Severn sea; on the E. by Monmouthshire; and on the W. by Carmarthenshire. It contains about 9640 houses, 57840 inhabitants, 118 parishes, and 9 market towns. It had 25 castles, and three monasteries; but they are now mostly demolished. It sends two members to parliament, one for

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for the county, and one for Cardiff. The air is very sharp on the mountains, which are covered with snow; but very mild and temperate near the sea. The N. part is full of steep, high, barren mountains; but the S. is more plain, rich, and fertile, and feeds abundance of cattle and sheep; hence they supply Bristol with many firkins of good butter; and it has likewise several coal-pits. The chief town is Cardiff.

GLANDIVES was a formerly a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see; but the inundations of the river Var have destroyed it, and there is nothing left but the bishop's house. It is 25 miles N. W. of Nice, and 47 S. E. of Embrun. Lon. 24. 38. lat. 43. 59.

• **GLANDFORD-BRIDGES**, a town of Lincolnshire with a good market on Thursdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Ancam, and is a pretty good town. It is 24 miles N. of Lincoln, and 153 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 53. 43.

GLARIS, the canton of, one of the 13 republicks in Switzerland. It is bounded on the E. by the Grisons; on the S. by the same and the canton Uri, and that of Switz; and on the N. by the river Limath. It is a mountainous country; and their chief trade is in cheese. The government is democratick, and the senate is composed of 62 persons; over which the landaman and pre-consul preside, who are never of the same religion; for the inhabitants are partly Papists and partly Protestants. The capital town is of the same name.

• **GLARIS**, a large and handsome town of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of the same name. Here the general assemblies are held, and every person above 16 years old is obliged to assist at it with a sword by his side. The inhabitants are Papists and Protestants, and live very peaceably together, for they have both divine service in the same church one after another. It is seated on the river Linte, 25 miles E. of Switz, 17 N. W. of Coire, and 32 S. E. of Zurich. Lon. 26. 48. lat. 47. 6.

GLASGOW, a large town or city of Scotland, in the shire of Clydesdale, with an university, and a magnificent bridge. It is a populous place, and there is a large harbour on the river Clyde, on which it stands, a little below it; and it is called **New Glasgow**, or the **New Town**, where the largest vessels may enter: for this

reason the inhabitants carry on a large trade to foreign parts. The form of this town is almost square, and is divided into 4 almost equal parts, by 4 large streets, which cross each other in the middle. Near this is the town house, constructed of free stone, with a high tower, and melodious chimes. It was formerly an archbishoprick; and the cathedral church, which is the highest part of the town, is an old handsome Gothic structure. It is properly two churches, one above another, adorned with stately pillars, and a very high steeple. Glasgow is extremely well seated in a fertile soil, and the houses in general are very well built. The college is separated from the town by a very high wall, and consists of divers courts, each of which is surrounded with buildings. It is 10 miles S. W. of Dumbarton, and 35 W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 55. 50.

GLASTONBURY, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and 1 fair on September 8, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated near the Tor, and is of chief note for a famous abbey; some magnificent ruins of which are still remaining, but they are every day diminished for the sake of the stones: however, the curious structure, called the abbot's kitchen is still pretty entire, and is of a very unusual contrivance. It was pretended that the bodies of Joseph of Arimathea, of king Arthur, and of king Edward the Confessor, were buried here. The place is at present pretty large and well-built, containing two parish churches. Near adjoining, on a high steep hill, is placed a tower, which commands a great prospect round about, and serves as a landmark to seamen. It is 6 miles S. W. of Wells, 25 S. W. of Bristol, 54 N. E. of Exeter, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 49. lat. 15. 15. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of king Henry VIII. for not acknowledging his supremacy.

GLATZ, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Neisse, and has pretty good fortifications, with a strong castle built upon a mountain. When the Prussians became masters of it, the Austrians had a strong garrison in it, which were taken prisoners. The county was ceded to the king of Prussia by the queen of Hungary in 1742, and is about 45 miles in length.

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BRUKSTADT,

GLUKSTADT, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle, and subject to Denmark. It is seated on the river Elbe, near its mouth, 30 miles N. W. of Hamburg, and 55 N. of Bremen. Lon. 26. 30. lat. 52. 53.

GNESNA, a large and strong town of Great Poland, of which it is capital, and in the palatinate of Calish, with an archbishop's see, whose archbishop is primate of Poland, and viceroy during the vacancy of the throne. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and was formerly more considerable than it is at present. It is 100 miles N. by E. of Breslaw, 120 S. by E. of Dantzick, and 125 W. of Warsaw. Lon. 35. 55. lat. 52. 28.

GNIEF, or **GNIEW**, a town of Polish Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the river Vistula, with a citadel. It was taken by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, in 1626. The Swedes likewise took it in 1655, but did not keep it long.

GOA, a large and strong town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the Malabar coast. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1510, and is the chief town of all the settlements which the Europeans have in India. It stands in an island about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and the city is built on the North side of it, having the conveniency of a fine salt-water river, capable of receiving ships of the greatest burthen, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of handsome structures, such as churches, castles, and gentlemen's houses. The air within the town is unwholsome, for which reason it is not so well inhabited now as it formerly was. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and stands at a small distance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a spacious street, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great number of handsome churches, convents, and cloisters, with a stately large hospital, all well endowed, and kept in good repair. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and, in the shops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries of less note. Every church has a set of bells, some of which are continually ringing. Their

religion is the Roman Catholick; and they have a severe inquisition. There are a great many Indian converts; but they generally retain some of their old customs, particularly they cannot be brought to eat beef. However, there are many Gentoos in the city who are tolerated, because they are more industrious than the Christians, and better artists. The clergy are very numerous, and illiterate; and the churches are finely embellished, and have great numbers of images. Their houses are large, and make a fine shew; but within they are poorly furnished. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fish, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. However, they are very much addicted to women, and are generally weak, lean, and feeble. Our author, Capt. Hamilton, stood on a hill near the city, and counted above 80 churches, convents, and monasteries; and he was told, that there were about 30,000 priests and monks. The body of St. Francis Xavier is buried in St. Paul's church, and as they pretend performs a great many miracles. It is remarkable, that none of the churches, except one, have glass-windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Goa itself has few manufactures or productions, their best trade being in arrack, which they distil from toddy, which is the sap of the cocoa nut tree. The river's mouth is defended by several forts and batteries, well planted with large cannon, on both sides; and there are several other forts in different places. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Cochin. Lon. 91. 35. lat. 15. 31.

GOERBIN, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, 18 miles S. E. of Philippsburg. Lon. 28. 31. lat. 49. 21.

* **GOBELINS**, a house of Paris, in the suburb of St. Marceau, so called from Giles Gobelin, an excellent dyer, who found out the secret of dying scarlet, in the reign of Francis I. This is the place where they make the finest tapestry in Europe.

GOCH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Gleves, and in the circle of Westphalia. It was taken by the Dutch, in 1614; but it is now subject to the King of Prussia. It is seated on the river Neers, 6 miles S. E. of Cleeve or Gleves. Lon. 23. 37. lat. 51. 40.

* **GOCIANO**,

GOCIANO, a town of the island of Sardinia, in the province of Lugho-Dori. It is seated on the river Thurso, 25 miles E. of Algher; it has a castle, and is the capital of the county of the same name.

* **GODAH**, a considerable town of Asia, in Indofan. It is a very pleasant place; but it is not so flourishing as it was formerly. It is 50 miles from Bram-pore.

GODALMING, a town of Surrey, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on February 13, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hops; and on July 10, for horses, cattle, sheep, and store-pigs. It is seated on the river Wye, where it divides into several streams and waters the adjacent parts. It is 4 miles S. W. of Guilford, and 34 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 22.

* **GODMANCHESTER**, a town of Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It was incorporated by King James I. and is seated in a rich and fertile soil, which yields great plenty of corn. It is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers, who are said to have extraordinary teams of horses, and some say better than in any other part of England. It has no market; nor yet but one fair, which is on Easter-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle.

GODOLPHIN, a hill in Cornwall, famous for its tin-mines; it lies E. of Mountsbay, and has the title of an earldom.

GOES, a town of Portugal, in Beira, that has between 14 and 1500 inhabitants. It is 26 miles from the city of Beira.

GOES, or **TER-COFFE**, a strong and considerable town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the Island of South-Beveland. It communicates with the sea by a canal; and is 10 miles E. of Middleburg, 12 W. of Bergen-op-zoom, and 30 N. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 51. 33.

GOGMAGOG-HILLS, are hills so called, three miles from Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments and other work cast up here; whence some suppose it was a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes. They are covered with fine dry carpet turf; for which reason, they are resorted to by the Cantabrigians in the winter. The country-people, near these hills, tell strange stories about them.

* **GOLAMP**, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyssinia, lying at the South extremity of the

lake Dambia. It is almost surrounded on all sides by the Nile, and is become famous since the discovery of the sources of that river.

GOITO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, which was taken by the Germans in 1701, and by the Prince of Hesse in 1706. It is seated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 10 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 45. 16.

GOLCONDA, a kingdom of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by that of Orixia; on the W. by that of Balagate; on the S. by Bijnagar; and on the E. by the Culph of Bengal. It abounds in corn, rice, and cattle; but that which renders it most remarkable, are the diamond-mines, they being the most considerable in the world: they are usually purchased of the black merchants, who buy parcels of ground to search for these precious stones in. They sometimes find in meeting with any, and in others they find immense riches. They have also mines of salt, fine iron for sword-blades, and curious callices and chintzes. It is subject to the Great Mogul; and has a town of the same name, seated at the foot of a mountain, being one of the largest in the East-Indies. It is about 6 miles in circumference, and was formerly the residence of the kings, till it was conquered by the Great Mogul. It is now much frequented by the European merchants. Lon. 06. 45. lat. 16. 30.

GOLDBERG, a town of Silesia, in the duchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W. of Breslaw, in possession of Prussia. Lon. 34. 45. lat. 51. 3.

GOLD COAST OF GUINEY, a country of Africa, lying along the sea-shore, and where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It reaches from the Gold river 12 miles W. of Assive, and ends at the village of Ponna, 7 or 8 miles E. of Acraw. It includes several districts, in which there is two or three towns or villages, lying on the sea-shore; though, within land, it is said they have large towns, which however no European has yet seen. Seven of these districts are dignified with the titles of kingdoms, though they do not contain but a small tract of land; for the whole Gold Coast is not above 180 miles in length. The Negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold, and many of them

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almost naked; and those that are best
clothed have only some yards of stuff
wrapped about their middle. [For farther
particulars, we refer to the names
of the places and forts themselves; for
here the English, French, and Dutch have
settlements.]

GOLDEN-ISLAND lies at the mouth of the
river or gulph of Darien in the province
of Terra Firma, in S. America. Here
the Scots attempted to make a settlement
in 1698; but finding it a barren spot,
they changed their minds, and took pos-
session of the opposite shore. This place
is so strong by nature, that the Spaniards
could not have dispossessed them, had not
the English contributed thereto. Lon.
196. S. lat. 9. 0.

GOLDBINGEN, a town of Poland, in the
dutchy of Courland, with a handsome
castle. It is seated on the river Wela,
60 miles W. of Mittau, and is subject
to the King of Poland. Lon. 40. 6.
lat. 56. 48.

* **GOLDSITHNAY**, a village in Cornwall,
with one fair, on August 6, for horses,
oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

COLNAW, a town of Germany, in Farther
Pomerania, subject to the King of Prussia.
It is seated on the river Hna, near the
river Oder, 20 miles N. E. of Sterin, and
22 S. of Commin. Lon. 32. 54. lat. 53.
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GOLETTA, an island of Africa, lying at
the entrance of the Bay of Tunis. It
was taken by the Emperor Charles V.
when he attempted the siege of Tunis,
and was kept by the Christians several
years. It is 25 miles N. of Tunis, and
375 E. of Algiers. Lon. 28. 25. lat.
37. 10.

COMBOON, is a considerable sea-port
town of Asia, in Persia, and in the pro-
vince of Faristan. It is called by the
natives Bandar Abassi, and is seated on
a bay, about 12 miles northward of the
east end of the island of Kismith, falsely
called Quessimo in our maps. It is 9
miles from the famous island of Ormus,
where the Portuguese had a settlement.
The best houses are built with bricks
dried in the sun, and stand close to each
other, being flat on the top, with a
square turret, having holes on each side
for the free passage of the air. Upon

these roofs, those that stay in the town
sleep every night in the summer season.
The common people have wretched huts,
made with the boughs of palm-trees, and
and covered with leaves. The streets
are very narrow and irregular; and the
better sort of people are clad in the Per-
sian mode; but the poorer sort, both
men and women, go quite naked, ex-
cept a clout to cover what decency re-
quires them to hide. The English and
Dutch have factories here, which is a
great advantage to the trade of the place.
The soil is barren, and there are high
rocks near it, and yet provisions brought
from other countries are plenty enough.
The weather is so exceeding hot in June,
July, and August, that this place is ex-
tremely unhealthy; and therefore the
English factory retire to Affeen during
those months. It is frequented by people
of several nations, as well Europeans as
others; and the Banyans are so nume-
rous, that they bribe the governor not
to permit any cows to be killed in the
town. The profit arising to the East-
India company from the factory here is
not so considerable as it was formerly.
Lon. 75. 0. lat. 27. 0.

COMFRA, an island in the Atlantic Ocean,
and one of the Canaries, lying between
Ferro and Tesseriff. It has one good
town of the same name, with an excel-
lent harbour, where the Spanish fleets
often take in refreshments. They have
corn and fruits sufficient to support the
inhabitants; and one sugar-work, with
great plenty of wine and fruits. It is
subject to Spain, who conquered it in
1445. Lon. 0. 25. lat. 28. 0.

* **GONDAR**, a town of Africa, in Abyssi-
nia, where the emperor of that country
resides. It is about 10 miles in circum-
ference; but the houses consist only of
one story, and most of them resemble a
funnel with the narrow end upwards.
They have no shops; for they carry on
their trade in a large square, where they
expose their merchandise to sale. They
are laid upon mats; and gold and rock-
salt, are the only money made use of.
Each bar of salt is a foot in length, and
they break off as much as they agree for
in the purchase of small wares. There
are about 100 churches, and their patri-
arch depends on that of Alexandria.
The priests have a great power with
the people, and sometimes they abuse it
grossly. The Mahometans, and the Eu-
ropean Christians are held equally in ab-
horrence,

horrence, on account of the intrigues carried on by the Jesuits and Missionaries a considerable time ago; inasmuch, that all those who now attempt to enter the city, are sure of being sacrificed. Some have pretended, that this city is nothing else but a camp, in which they were mistaken; for we have our information from an eye witness. The rainy season in these parts begins in April, and does not cease till the end of September; whence the Nile, and other rivers that have their source in Abyssinia, overflow their banks every year. The inhabitants are tall and comely, and their complexion is a dun, or olive colour. The habit of the better sort is made of silks and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedness. It is 180 miles S. E. of Sennar, and near 1000 S. of Grand Cairo. Lon. 56. 0. lat. 15. 10.

* **GONDRE COURT**, a town of France, in the duchy of Bar. It is seated on the river Orney, which abounds with excellent trouts, 20 miles S. of St. Mihil. Lon. 23. 12. lat. 48. 30.

* **GONDREVILLE**, a town of Lorraine, seated on the river Moselle. It had formerly a famous palace, and has now a castle, and a magnificent hospital well endowed; and its chapel, in particular, is very fine. It stands very pleasantly on the top of a hill, 5 miles from Toul, and 8 from Nanci. Lon. 23. 33. lat. 48. 40.

* **GONESSE**, a town of the Isle of France, 10 miles from Paris. It is remarkable for the goodness of its bread, which is brought twice a-week to Paris. Lon. 20. 7. lat. 48. 59.

* **GONGA**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania. It is seated near the sea of Marmora, 37 miles N. E. of Gallipoli. Lon. 55. 6. lat. 40. 53.

* **GOODNESSTONE**, a village in Kent, with a fair, on September 14, for cattle.

GOR, a town of Asia, in India, and capital of a small kingdom of the same name, which is part of the Great Mogul's dominions. It is near Grand Tibet, and 360 miles N. E. of Dely. Lon. 106. 0. lat. 31. 15.

GOREUM, a town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, which carries on a considerable trade in cheese and butter. It is seated on the rivers Linhge and Maese, 12 miles E. of Dordrecht, 17 N. E. of Breda, and 32 S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 51. 49.

GORDON-CASTLE, a fine palace of Scotland, near Fochabers, in Bamffshire. It stands on the river Spey, and is the seat of the Duke of Gordon.

GOREE, a small island of Africa, near Cape de Verd, lately subject to the French. It is barren, but is of great importance on account of its good trade. It was taken by the English in May 1759. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 14. 30.

GOREE, a capital town of the island of the same name, in Holland, 8 miles S. of Briel. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 51. 55.

GORGONA, a small island of Italy, in the sea of Tuscany, and near that of Corsica, about 8 miles in circumference. It is remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies that are taken near it. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 43. 22.

GORGONA, a small island of the S. Sea, 12 miles W. of the coast of Peru, in America. It is indifferent high land, and very woody, and some of the trees are very tall and large, and proper for masts. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and has several springs and rivulets of excellent water. It would be a very proper place for adventurers to lie concealed in, if the constant rains did not rot the rigging of the ships. There are a great number of monkeys, guiney-pigs, lions, lizards, and I sloths, which are remarkable for their ugliness and slowness of their motions, though by their shape they seem to be of the monkey kind. Lon. 298. 0. lat. 3. 30.

GORTIA, or **GORTIZ**, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carniola, with a castle. It is seated on the river Lizonzo, 20 miles N. E. of Aquilea, and 70 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 31. 18. lat. 46. 12.

GORLITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Lusatia, subject to the Elector of Saxony. It is a handsome strong place, and is seated on the river Neisse, 50 miles E. of Dresden, and 70 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 32. 50. lat. 51. 10.

* **GORSYNSON**, a village of Glamorgan-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Monday before November 30, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

* **GORZE**, a town of France, in the territory of Metz, in Lorraine, seated on a hill, 3 miles from the river Moselle. It has a very rich abbey, and is 3 miles S. W. of Metz.

GOSLAR, a large and ancient town of Lower Saxony, and in the territory of Brunswick; it is free and imperial, and

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It was here that gun-powder was first
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posed. It is a large place, but the build-
ings are in the ancient taste. It was set
on fire in 1723, when 230 houses, and
St. Stephen's fine church, were reduced
to ashes. It is seated on a mountain,
near the river Gose, and near it are rich
mines of iron and lead. The inhabitants
are famous for brewing excellent beer.
It is 22 miles S. E. of Hildenheim, 17
S. E. of Haberstadt, and 25 S. of Brunf-
wick. Lon. 21. 12. lat. 51. 55.

• **GOSPORT**, a town in Hampshire, parted
from Portsmouth by a narrow arm of the
sea, and in some sense it may be reckon-
ed part of it; it has no market, but has
two fairs, on May 4, and October 10,
for toys.

GOSTYNEK, or **GOSTAVIN**, a town of
Poland, in the palatinate of Rawa, 40
miles N. of Rawa. Lon. 37. 45. lat.
52. 25.

GOTHA, a town of Germany, in the circle
of Upper Saxony, and capital of a
dutchy of the same name. Its present
duke is brother to the princess dowager
of Wales, who keeps an elegant court
there. It is 15 miles W. of Erford, and
15 S. E. of Mulhausen. Lon. 28. 35.
lat. 52. 25.

• **GOTHARD**, one of the highest moun-
tains of Switzerland, and from the top,
where there is an hospital for Monks,
there is one of the finest prospects in the
world. It is 8 mile. from Alderfi.

GOTHIA, or **GOTHLAND**, a considerable
part of Sweden, in Scandinavia, encom-
passed on three sides by the Baltick Sea.
It is divided into three parts, Ostrogot-
hia, or E. Gothland, Westrogotia, or
W. Gothland, and Smaland, or S. Goth-
land; to which some add Hallan, Ble-
king, and Schonen.

GOTHLAND, a considerable island of the
Baltick Sea, on the eastern coast of Swe-
den, on which it depends. Wisbyen is
the only town in it. Lon. 37. 0. lat.
57. 0.

• **GOTHS**, an ancient people, who have
made a great noise in Europe, whose
name some geographers think came from
Gutes, a part of Sweden, now Goth-
land; but the most general opinion is,
that they were Getes, a people of Eu-
ropean Sarmatia, who inhabited a coun-
try on the northern borders of the Black
Sea, as far as the river Nieper, and af-
terwards extended themselves to the
mouths of the Danube. After this they

crossed Bulgaria and Romania, ravaged
Macedonia, Greece, Dalmatia, and Ita-
ly, and pillaged Rome. They went and
settled in Languedoc under the name of
Visigoths, and afterwards in Spain, where
they erected a kingdom, which continu-
ed for about 300 years, till it was over-
turned by the Moors. The Ostrogoths
likewise founded a kingdom in Italy,
which continued only 53 years, for it
was destroyed by Narfes, in 552.

GOTTENBURG, a rich and strong town of
Sweden, in W. Gothland, with a good
harbour, at the mouth of the river Got-
helba, which is the best situated for fo-
reign trade of any in Sweden, as it lies
without the Sound. It is 10 miles S. of
Bahus, 105 N. W. of Copenhagen, and
183 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 29. 25.
lat. 57. 44.

GOTTINGEN, a considerable town of Ger-
many, in Lower Saxony, and in the
dutchy of Brunfwick, formerly free and
imperial, but now subject to the elector
of Hanover, and where his present ma-
jesty, king George, has lately founded an
university. It is seated on the river
Leine, 25 miles N. E. of Cassel, and 30
S. E. of Goslar. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 51.
32.

GOTTORP, a town of Denmark, in the
dutchy of Sleswick, and capital of the
dutchy of Holstein Gottorp, where the
duke has a very fine palace. Lon. 27.
35. lat. 54. 40.

• **GOTTSBERG**, a town of Germany, in
Silesia, and in the dutchy of Schweid-
nitz, remarkable for its silver mines.

GOENA, or **TERGOW**, a considerable town
of the United Provinces, in S. Holland,
remarkable for its stately church. It is
seated on the river Iffel, 8 miles N. E.
from Rotterdam, and 12 from Leyden.
Lon. 22. 12. lat. 52. 2.

GOUDHURST, a town in Kent, with a
market on Wednesdays, and one fair,
on August 26, for cattle. It is 12 miles
S. W. from Maidstone, and 49 E. by
S. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 51.
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GOVERNORO, a town of Italy, in the
dutchy of Mantua. It was taken by the
Imperialists in 1702, and by the French
in 1703. It is seated on the river Min-
cio, near the Po, 12 miles S. E. of
Mantua, and 12 N. W. of Mirandola.
Lon. 23. 30. lat. 37. 10.

• **GOERA**, or **GURA**, a town of Poland,
in the palatinate of Mazovia, belonging
to the bishop of Pottmania, who has 51
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- led it full of Monks. Lon. 59. 25. lat. 52. 1.
- **GOUDON**, a town of France, in Quercy, near the confines of Peigord, 15 miles N. of Cahors. Lon. 19. 6. lat. 45. 53.
 - **GOURNEY**, a town of France, in Normandy, remarkable for its market of fine butter. It is seated on the river Ept, 52 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 8. lat. 49. 25.
 - **GOWER, ST. or ST. GOAR**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territories of the house of Hesse-Rhienfels. By the treaty of Utrecht the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel was put in possession of this town and castle. It is seated on the river Rhine, 15 miles S. E. of Coblentz, 17 N. W. of Mentz, and 47 N. E. of Treves. Lon. 25. 19. lat. 50. 2.
 - **GOZZI, or GOZES**, a small island of the Mediterranean sea, to the S. of the W. part of the isle of Candy, 12 miles from fort Selino.
 - **GOZZO**, an island of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, 5 miles N. W. of the island of Malta, and belongs to the knights of Malta, who have put it in a good state of defence.
 - GRABOW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and datchy of Mecklenburg, 20 miles S. of Sweren. Lon. 29. 11. lat. 53. 32.
 - GRADISKA**, a strong town of Hungary, in Slavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is seated on the river Save, 20 miles S. W. of Pofega. Lon. 35. 30. lat. 45. 58.
 - **GRADISKA**, a strong town of Italy, in the county of Geritz, seated on the river Lifonzo, on the frontiers of Friuh. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 15 miles S. E. of Udino. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 46. 6.
 - GRADO**, a strong town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Friuli, and territory of Venice, 10 miles S. of Aquilea, and 55 E. by N. of Venice. Lon. 31. 10. lat. 45. 52.
 - GRAFTON**, a village of Northamptonshire, in the road between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor-house and a park, given by king Charles II. to the duke of Grafton, from whence the title is derived.
 - **GRAISIVAUDAN**, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, which is well peopled, and Grenoble is the capital. It is also called the territory of Grenoble.

- GRAMMONT**, a town of Austrian Flanders, seated on the river Dender, 18 miles N. E. of Tournay, and 17 S. E. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 31. lat. 50. 46.
- **GRAMMONT**, a town of France, in the marche of Limoufine, remarkable for its abbey, which is the chief of the order. It is 15 miles N. E. of Limoge. Lon. 19. 8. lat. 45. 56.
 - GRAMPOUND**, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on January 18, March 25, and June 11, for horses, cattle, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Valle, and is but a mean place, of about 100 houses, though it sends 2 members to parliament. The inhabitants have a considerable manufacture of gloves. It is 46 miles S. W. of Lancelton, and 244 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 10. lat. 50. 20.
 - GRAN**, a handsome, large, and strong town of Lower Hungary, with an archbishop's see. It has been several times taken and retaken, but last of all the Imperialists drove away the Turks from it, in 1683. It is seated on the river Danube, 20 miles S. E. of Comoren, 25 N. W. of Buda, and 87 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 36. 35. lat. 48. 0.
 - GRANADA**, a considerable province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the N. and W. by Andalusia; on the E. by the kingdom of Murcia; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, and yet the soil is good; but it has not been well cultivated since the Moors were driven away. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, grapes, and mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms. The forests produces gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks, whose acorns are sweeter than any nut. This province was taken from the Moors in 1492, and Granada is the capital town.
 - **GRANADA**, is a large, handsome, and delightful town of Spain, capital of the kingdom of Granada, with an archbishop's see, and a university. It is built on 4 hills, and is divided into 4 parts; in one of which is the large church, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, with

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stands; the fourth has nothing con-
siderable; but all the publick buildings
are very magnificent. It is seated not
far from the river Oro, near the place
where it falls into the Xenil, 125 miles
S. W. of Murcia, 62 N. E. of Malaga,
112 E. of Seville, and 225 S. of Madrid.
Lon. 14. 46. lat. 36. 56.

GRANADA, an island of America, and the
most southerly of the Caribbees, being
25 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It
is very fertile, and has belonged to the
French since 1650.

GRANADA, a town of America, in the
province of Nicaragua, and in the audi-
ence of Guatimala, seated on the lake
Nicaragua, 70 miles from the S. Sea.
It was taken twice by the French buc-
canniers and pillaged. The inhabitants
carry on a great trade by means of the
lake, which communicates with the N.
Sea. Lon. 292. 15. lat. 11. 8.

GRANADA, New, a province of S. Ame-
rica, in Terra Firma, about 75 miles in
length, and as much in breadth. It is
bounded on the N. by Carthagena and
St. Martha; on the E. by Venizuella;
on the S. by Popayan; and on the W.
by Darien. It contains mines of gold,
copper, iron, hories, mules, good pas-
tures, corn, and fruits. It belongs to
the Spaniards, and Santa-Fe-de-Bagota
is the capital town.

GRANADILLOES, the name of some islands
of the Caribbees, in America, having
St. Vincent to the N, and Granada to
the S. They are so inconsiderable that
they are quite neglected.

GRANDE. See RIO GRANDE.

GRAND-PRE, a town of France, in Cham-
paign, and in the diocese of Rheims,
seated on the river Ayre, among me-
adows, 30 miles E. of Rheims. Lon. 22.
25. lat. 49. 18.

* GRANIC, or GRANICUS, a small river
of Natolia, in Asia, which has its source
in Mount Ida, near the ruins of ancient
Troy. It falls into the sea of Marmora,
to the E. of Lampfaco. It was near this
river that Alexander the Great obtained
the first victory over the Persians, in
which it is said they lost 100,000 men.

* GRANSON, a town of Switzerland, in
the country of Vaud, and capital of a
bailliwick of the same name, with a cas-
tle. There was a battle gained here by
the Swifs over the duke of Burgundy in
1476. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 44. 48.

GRANT, the ancient name of the river
Cam, which runs by the university of
Cambridge.

GRANT, the name of a Clan in the north-
highlands of Scotland.

GRANTHAM, a town of Lincolnshire, with
a market on Saturdays, and 5 fairs; on
the fifth Monday in Lent, for horned
cattle, horses, and sheep; on Holy
Thursday, for sheep and horses; on July
10, October 26, and December 17, for
horned cattle and horses. It is seated on
a bottom on the river Whitham, and
is a noted place, with a good free
school, and a handsome church, famous
for its high spire, which seems to lean
on one side. It is a corporation,
sends 2 members to parliament, and has
the title of an earldom. It is 21 miles
N. by W. of Stamford, 14 S. by E. of
Newark, and 104 N. by W. from Lon-
don. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 52. 50.

GRANVILLE, a sea-port town of France,
in Lower Normandy, and is partly seated
on a rock, and partly on a plain. It
gives title to an English earl, and is 15
miles S. by E. of Coutances, and 185
W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 3. lat. 43. 53.

* GRASSE, a town of France, in Pro-
vence, with a bishop's see. It is seated
on an eminence, 15 miles W. of Nice,
12 N. W. of Antibes, and 70 N. E. of
Aix. Lon. 27. 36. lat. 43. 39.

* GRASSE, a town of France, in Langue-
doc, and in the diocese of Carcaffone,
seated on the river Orbieu, at the foot
of the mountains of Courbiere, near a
Benedictine abbey.

* GRASSINGTON, a village in Yorkshre,
with 4 fairs; on March 4, for horned
cattle; April 24, and June 29, for
sheep; and September 26, for horned
cattle.

GRATZ, a handsome strong town of Ger-
many, and capital of Stiria, with a cas-
tle, seated on a rock, and a university.
The Jesuits have a college; and there
are a great number of handsome palaces
and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on
a very lofty hill, and communicates with
the river, by means of a very deep well.
The empress-dowager was obliged to re-
tire hither during the war of 1741 and
1742. It is seated on the river Muer,
45 miles N. W. of Waraden, and 85
S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 34. o. lat.
47. 4.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Poland, in the
palatinate of Culm, with a handsome
castle. It is seated on the river Weiffel,
or

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or Vistula, 35 miles N. of Thore, 60 S. of Dantzick, and 82 N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 57. 2. lat. 53. 20.

GRAVE, a very strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. It is seated on the river Maese, beyond which there is a fort, 8 miles S. of Nimeguen, and 65 N. E. of Brussels. Lon. 23. 16. lat. 51. 46.

GRAVELINES, a very strong sea-port town of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, with a castle and a harbour. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is seated in a marshy country, on the river Aa, near the sea, 12 miles E. of Calais, 15 S. W. of Dunkirk, and 75 W. of Ghent. Lon. 19. 48. lat. 50. 59.

GRAVENEC, a town of Germany, in the circle of Silesia, and capital of a county of the same name, 30 miles W. of Ulm. Lon. 26. 30. lat. 48. 22.

GRAVESEND, a town of Kent, with 2 markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on April 22, and November 25, for horses and all other goods, cloths, and toys. It is seated on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great resort, because it is the common landing place for sea men and strangers in their passages to London, there being tilt boats ready to carry them every tide. It is well stocked with houses of entertainment; and here is a blockhouse over-against Tilbury fort. A great part of it was burnt down with the church in 1727, which has been since rebuilt as one of the 50 new churches, and the houses are much handsomer than before. It is commonly called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common council, a town clerk, &c. This parish, with that of Milton, consists of about 700 houses, mostly small, and built with bricks; the streets are also narrow, but paved with flints. The chief employment of the labouring people is spinning of hemp, to make nets for fishing and ropes. It is also famous for gardening, the best asparagus being produced here of any in the kingdom.

GRAVINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is 25 miles E. of Cirenza, and 32 S. W. of Bari. Lon. 51. 10. lat. 40. 54.

* **GRAY**, a town of France, in the French

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Comte, and capital of the bailiwick of Anont. It is a trading place, and was very strong before the fortifications were demolished. It is seated on the river Saone, 20 miles N. of Dole, 30 N. W. of Befanzon, and 25 N. E. of Digon. Lon. 23. 16. lat. 47. 30.

* **GRAYS**, a town of Essex, with a market on Thursdays, and 1 fair, on May 23, for cattle and hardware. It is but a poor place, and is seated on the side of the Thames, 19 miles E. of London, Lon. 17. 51. lat. 51. 28.

GREECE, a country of Turkey, called by them at present Romelia. It is bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia; on the W. by the gulph of Venice; on the S. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Archipelago, the sea of Marmara, the Black Sea, the Straits of the Dardanel, and of Constantinople. It comprehends 6 parts, namely, Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the island of Candia, and the isles of the Archipelago. It enjoys a temperate air, is healthy and has a fruitful soil. It was greatly celebrated by ancient historians, and produced a great number of famous men, who performed very great actions as soldiers, as well as others, who were eminent for their parts and learning. Particularly Alexander the Great and Homer, who were natives of this country. But it now groans under the tyranny of the Turks, and is but the shadow of what it was formerly, it being over-run with ignorance and barbarism, almost all the fine towns being quite destroyed. It is inhabited both by Mahometans and Christians.

* **GREAT CHART**, a village in Kent, with 1 fair on March 25, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

* **GREAT THURLOW**, a village in Suffolk, with 1 fair on October 10, for sheep and toys.

* **GREEN**, a village in Suffex, 8 miles S. W. of Horsham, with 2 fairs, on August 12, for horned cattle and sheep; on Monday before July 5, for sheep and horned cattle.

* **GREEN-STREET**, a village in Kent, with 1 fair on May 1, for cattle.

GREENLAND, a large country in the N. between the Straits of Davis, Forbisher, and Iceland. How far it may extend N. is uncertain; and those few inhabitants that are in it are savages, and much like the Eskimoux. It is a cold miserable country, and has very few animals

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snals except deers, white bears, foxes,
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lish, Dutch, and other nations go every
year to catch whales for the sake of their
fins and oil. It was so called because
those that discovered it first found the
shores covered with green moss. There
has been attempts made to settle in it;
but the men always perished with the fe-
verity of the cold. A few sailors hav-
ing been left here accidentally, all unde-
went the same fate. Some divide it into
E. and W. Greenland, making the first
belong to Europe, and the other to Ame-
rica; but this is a foolish distinction,
because we are not sure that it joins to
the continents of either. In the maps it
is generally distinguished by the Dutch
name of Groenland. Some would have
them to be two places, but very impro-
perly; for the best maps have no such
distinction. However, there are some
who would have Spitzbergen to be
Greenland.

GREENOCK, a sea-port town of Scotland,
in the county of Renfrew, being near
the mouth of the river Clyde, and is the
principal station of the herring fishery
on that side the island. It is 26 miles
W. of Glasgow. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 55.
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GREENWICH, a town in Kent, 5 miles
E. of London, noted for its magnificent
hospital for decayed seamen, its delight-
ful park, and its astronomical observa-
tory. The hospital is thought to be the
finest structure of this kind in the world;
and its noble hall is finely painted by
Sir James Thornhill. It was formerly
noted for its palace, where Queen Eliza-
beth was born; but that was pulled
down, and what is so called now serves
for apartments for the governor of the
hospital, and the ranger of the Park.
The King's yachts generally lye at this
place.

GRIGNAN, a handsome, large, populous,
and ancient town of France, in Dauphiny,
with a bishop's see. It contains a
great number of handsome structures,
particularly the churches and convents.
The cathedral church is a fine ancient
building in the Gothic taste; and St.
Andrew's church is adorned with a cu-
rious spire steeple, and a tomb of excel-
lent workmanship. The leather and
gloves that are made here are highly
esteemed. It is seated on the river Isere,
over which there are two bridges to pass
into that part called Petreine, which is

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only one large street on the side of the
river. It is 27 miles S. of Chambery,
40 S. E. of Vienne, and 105 W. by N.
of Turin. Lon. 23. 24. lat. 45. 12.

* **GRESSFORD**, a village of Denbighshire,
in N. Wales, 2 miles N. of Wrexham,
with 3 fairs, on the second Monday in
April, the last Monday in August, and
the first Monday in December, for cattle.

* **GRIFFENHAGEN**, a town in Germany,
in Prussian Pomerania, and in the dut-
chy of Stetin, seated on the river Oder.
Lon. 38. 45. lat. 53. 17.

* **GRIGNAN**, a town of France, in Pro-
vence, on the confines of Dauphiny.
Lon. 22. 35. lat. 44. 25.

* **GRIMAUD**, a town of France, in Pro-
vence, near the Mediterranean Sea, and
the gulph of Grimaud. Lon. 24. 16.
lat. 43. 50.

GRIMBERGEN, a town of the Austrian
Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the
quarter of Brussels, seated on a rivulet
about a mile from the canal which goes
from Brussels to Antwerp, with an ab-
bey, a castle, and the title of a prin-
cipality. It is 5 miles N. of Brussels.
Lon. 21. 50. lat. 50. 55.

* **GRIMM**, a town of Germany, in the
electorate of Saxony, and in Misnia,
seated on the river Muldaw, over which
there is a bridge. It is 10 miles S. E.
of Leiptick, and is defended by a cita-
del. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 51. 15.

* **GRIMMEN**, a town of Germany, in
Pomerania, and in the dutchy of Bardt,
5 miles S. of Straßfund. Lon. 31. 12.
lat. 54. 18.

* **GRIMMETZ**, a palace and hunting house
of Germany, in the middle Marche of
Brandenburg, remarkable for a treaty of
peace concluded here in 1529, between
the houses of Brandenburg and Pome-
rania.

GRIMPERG, a town of Germany, in the
circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate
of Treves or Triers, with a bishop's see,
17 miles S. E. of Triers. Lon. 24. 14.
lat. 49. 40.

* **GRIMSBY**, a sea-port town of Lincoln-
shire, with 2 markets on Wednesdays
and Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on June 17,
for sheep; and on September 15, for
horses. It is a large place, which had
formerly a cattle, and 2 parish churches,
with a commodious harbour, which is now
almost choked up. It has now only 1
church, which is a large handsome struc-
ture like a cathedral. It consists of se-
veral streets, whose houses are well
built.

built. It is a corporation, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 35 miles N. E. by E. of Lincoln, and 158 N. of London. Lon. 37. 39. lat. 53. 34.

• **GRINGLEY**, a village in Nottinghamshire, 4 miles W. of Gaintborough, with 1 fair on December 12, for cattle and merchandize, and particularly for a great number of boots and shoes.

GRINSTEAD EAST. See **EAST GRINSTEAD**.

• **GRINTON**, a village in the N. riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles W. of Richmond, with 2 fairs, on Good-Friday, and December 21, for cloth, pewter, brads, tin, and millinery goods.

GRIPSWALD, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in Pomerania, formerly imperial, but now subject to the Swedes, with a good harbour, and a university. It is seated near the sea, 15 miles S. E. of Stralfund, and 55 N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 31. 28. lat. 54. 12.

GRISONS, a people of Italy, inhabiting the mountains of the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three parts, called the Leagues, and the whole country is about 87 miles in length, is very populous, and the government is democratick. Each community has its own laws, and is a kind of sovereignty. The publick affairs are determined by diets, which meet once a-year. With regard to religion they are partly Papiſts and partly Protestants. They are gay, bold, brave, haughty, and jealous of their liberty. They still possess the Valteline, and the counties of Borneo and Chievenna. It is said they can send 25,000 men into the field, who are the militia of the country. It is bounded on the S. by the dutchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetians; by Tirol on the E. and partly on the N. and by Switzerland partly on the N. and on the W.

• **GRODEC**, the name of four towns in Poland, the first of which is in Red Russia, the second in the palatinate of Podolia, the third on the left bank of the Neister, and the fourth in the palatinate of Kioff.

GRODNO, a considerable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Troki, remarkable for a royal palace, the diet that is held here every three years, and a strong citadel. It is seated partly in a plain, on the river Nieman, and partly on a mountain, 75 miles S. W. of Troki, 50 W. of Navogrodeck, and 125 N.

E. of Warfaw. Lon. 42. 45. lat. 53. 18.

GROENDALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated at the head of the river Iſche, 6 miles S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 50. 45.

GROENLAND. See **GREENLAND**.

GROLL, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, and county of Zutphen. The French took it in 1672, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Slink, 15 miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 24. 5. lat. 52. 7.

• **GRONINGEN**, a rich, populous, handsome, and strong town of the Netherlands, capital of a lordship of the same name, which is one of the United Provinces, with a citadel and a famous university. It is seated on the rivers Hunes and Aa, 10 miles from the sea, 27 E. of Lewarden, 55 N. by E. of Deventer, and 85 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 53. 13.

GRONINGEN, one of the seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by E. Friesland, on the W. by W. Friesland, on the N. by the German ocean, and on the S. by Overysel and the county of Benthern. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its district is one, and the Ommeclands form the other. These two bodies assembled by their deputies, with the states of the province, make the sovereignty. Its government is not unlike that of ancient Rome. The excellency of this country consists in pastures, which feed a great number of large horses, fit for the coach.

• **GROOMBRIDGE**, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on May 17 and September 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.

• **GROSEA**, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, near the coast of the county of Zara. It is about 50 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

GROSSE TTO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, with a strong castle and a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, 10 miles S. W. of Sienna. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 42. 50.

GROTSRAW, a strong town of Germany, capital of a province of the same name, in Silesia. It is very pleasantly seated in a fertile plain, 10 miles S. W. of Brieg, 25 S. E. of Breslaw, and 30 N. E. of Clatz. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 50. 47.

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able for a battle fought near it between
the Germans and Turks in 1739, in
which the Germans were obliged to re-
treat. Lon. 38. 35. 10. 45. 0.

GRUYNE. See *CORNSA*.

GRUBENAGES, a town and castle of
Germany, in Lower Saxony, and the
chief place of a principality of the same
name, belonging to the house of Hano-
ver. In the mountains near it there are
mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead.
These mountains are covered with trees,
which are some remains of the Hircanian
forest. It is 42 miles S. W. of Brun-
swick, and 43 S. of Hanover. Lon. 27.
36. lat. 51. 54.

GRUCKFELD, a town of Germany, in
Lower Carinthia, seated on the river
Save, with a handsome castle. Lon. 33.
20. lat. 46. 7.

GRUNBERG, a town of German, in Si-
lesia, and in the palatinate of Glegaw.
Lon. 37. 47. lat. 52. 3.

GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in Lower
Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick,
seated among the mountains of Harz.
Lon. 31. 15. lat. 52. 10.

GRUNINGEN, a town of German, in
the circle of Lower Saxony, and princi-
pality of Halberstadt, seated on the river
Felke. Lon. 29. 16. lat. 52. 4.

GRUNINGEN, a town of Switzerland,
in the canton of Zurich, very pleasantly
seated, with a castle, where the bath-
lodges. Lon. 26. 33. lat. 47. 12.

GRUNSFELD, a town of Germany, in
Franconia, seated on a river that falls
into the Tauber. It belongs to the
landgraviate of Luchtenburg.

GRUNSTADT, a town of Germany. in
the palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a
fertile country. Lon. 25. 46. lat. 49.
31.

GRUYERES, a town of Switzerland, in
the canton of Friburg, with a handsome
castle, where the bailiff resides. It is
famous for cheeses, wherein all its riches
consist, and is 15 miles S. W. of Fri-
burg. Lon. 24. 58. lat. 46. 35.

GUACOCINGO, a town of N. America,
in New Spain, 30 miles S. E. of Mexi-
co. Lon. 277. 10. lat. 19. 40.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, a
town of Spain, in New Castile, and dis-
trict of Alcalá, seated on the river He-
nares, 15 miles from Alcalá, and 30. N.
E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 40.
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GUADALAJARA, a considerable town of

N. America, and capital of a rich and
fertile province of the same name, with
a bishop's see. It is 217 miles W. of
Mexico. Lon. 271. 46. lat. 30. 20.

* GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which
rises on the confines of Arragon and
New Castile, and running by Turwel in
Arragon, crosses the kingdom of Valen-
cia, passes by the town of the same
name, and soon after falls into the Me-
diterranean Sea, a little below Valencia.

GUADALOUPE, a handsome town in Spain,
in Estramadura, with a celebrated con-
vent, whose structure is magnificent,
and is immensely rich. It is seated on
a rivulet of the same name. Lon. 13.
45. lat. 39. 15.

GUADALOUPE, an island of America, and
one of the Caribbees, between the
islands of St. Domingo, Marigant, De-
siada, and Montserrat, and is in the
form of a half moon. The middle of it
is in about 16. 31. of latitude, and it is
divided into two parts, by a narrow strait,
called *River of the Salt River*, and
at this place the land on each side is not
above four miles broad, and by this
strait the sea on the N. W. communi-
cates with that on the S. E. The N.
W. part is 60 miles in length, 24 in
breadth, and 148 in circumference.
This is divided into Basseterre and Ca-
besterre, which last signifies the head of
the land, and is so called because it lies
open to the trade-wind, whereas Bas-
fetterre is under the wind. The eastern
part is named Grande Terre, but for
what reason is hard to say, for it does
not contain more land than the former,
though the shape is much more irregular.
The French were first sent to settle
to this island in 1632, and since that time
they have been continually improving
and fortifying it, and yet it was taken
by the English in 1759, who found it
extremely pleasant and fertile. It is ve-
nerally said to be the best of all the Ca-
ribbee islands, the soil being exceeding
good, and every where well watered
near the sea, by rivulets which fall from
the mountains, especially in Cabesterre.
If the true cinnamon-tree is found here,
as some believe, it will still render this
acquisition more valuable: they call it
here bassard-cinnamon. The bark is
brown, chapped, and thick; and it has
the true smell of cinnamon, mixed with
that of cloves. The rale is very strong
and acute, seeming to be a compound
of pepper, cloves, and cinnamon: but

it must be observed, that the person who tasted it did not know that what we call cinnamon is the second bark. The most remarkable curiosity in Guadalupe is the burning mountain, called by the French la Soufriere; it is seated in the S. part of Cabezerre; and that called the Piton, or Pike, which is elevated above the rest of the mountains, is 24 yards high, and 160 in circumference. It consists of a heap of large white calcined stones, and on the top there is a mouth of about 36 yards in diameter; the edges are covered with large stones, mixed with ashes and pieces of sulphur, and there proceeds from it, from time to time, clouds of black, thick, sulphureous smoke, mixed with sparks of fire. Besides this, there are other places which continually emit smoke with sparks of fire, which do not prevent the air from being very cold. The negroes often go in quest of the sulphur, which they purify and sell. The vegetables, fruits, and trees are much the same as in the other islands, excepting the cinnamon-tree, and that which yields balsam of Capivi. Some affirm there are no serpents here.

GUADALQUIVIR, one of the most famous rivers of Spain, which rises in Andalusia, near the confines of Granada, and running quite through Andalusia, by the towns of Baiza, Andaxar, Cordova, Seville, and St. Lucar, it falls soon after into the gulph of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, remarkable for its great trade in chaces. It is seated on the river Guadaram, 25 miles N. W. of Madrid, and 15 S. of Segovia. Lon. 15. 33. lat. 41. 43.

* **GUADFI**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Mekran, with a pretty good harbour. Lon. 80. 30. lat. 25. 0.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, having its source in New Castile, and passing cross the high mountains it falls down to the lakes called Ojos of Guadiana, from whence it runs to Calatrava, Medellin, Merida, and Badajoz in Estramadura of Spain, and, after having run for some time in Alentejo of Portugal, it passes on to separate the kingdom of Algarve from Andalusia, and falls into the bay or gulph of Cadiz, between Castro Marino and Agramonte.

GUADILBARBAP, a large river of Africa, which rises in Biledulgerid, from whence it runs to Borgio and Descato in the di-

strict of Zeb; then it enters the kingdom of Tunis, passes by Malti, and divides into two branches, one of which falls into the sea at Porto Farina, under the name of Magrada, and the other having visited Beja, falls into the sea near Barga, under the name of Guadalquivir.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a bishop's see. It was taken from the Moors in 1253, who afterwards retook it, but the Spaniards got possession of it again in 1489. It is seated in a fertile country, 30 miles N. E. of Granada, and 15 S. W. of Baza. Lon. 15. 23. lat. 37. 5.

* **GUAGIDA**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremelen, where the mules are said to be the finest in all Africa. It is seated on a pleasant plain, on the river Aresgol, 35 miles from Tremelen.

* **GUALATA**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by Derveches, on the S. by the river Senegal, on the E. by a chain of mountains, and on the W. by the river of St. Anthony and by the Ludages. The inhabitants are Negroes, and are said to receive strangers with great hospitality; and the country seems to be the same now known by the name of the Grand Jollois. They have much the same inclinations as the people that live in the deserts, and are fond of mares-milk and herse-fesh. What religion they have is Mahometanism.

* **GUALDO**, a town of Italy, in the ecclesiastical state, and in the marche of Ancona, towards the confines of the duchy of Spoleto, and that of Urbino. It is 8 miles N. W. of Nocera, and in 1751 was almost destroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 30. 28. lat. 43. 6.

GALEOR, a large and strong town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort. It is 50 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 87. 0. lat. 25. 45.

GUAM, the first and chiefest of the Ladrone Islands, in the S. Sea, being about 100 miles in circumference. It depends upon the Spaniards, who have a garrison here, but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and are reputed to be very skilful in building of boats. The island abounds with excellent fruits, and the air is wholesome, notwithstanding which the natives are subject to a kind of leprosy. Lon. 157. 10. lat. 13. 25.

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GUAMANGA, a considerable town of S. America, capital of a province of the same name in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its sweetmeats, for its manufactures, and for mines of gold, silver, loadstones, and more particularly quicksilver. It is 200 miles E. of Lima. Lon. 306 40. lat. S. 13. 0.

GUANAHANI, or **ST. SALVADORE**, now called Cat-island, is one of the Bahama Islands, which was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, the same day that the ship's crew designed to have murdered him, when they despaired of success. Lon. 302. 30. lat. from 24. 10. to 24. 40.

GUANICO, a rich and pleasant town of S. America, and capital of an audience of the same name, in the audience of Lima. It abounds in all the necessaries of life, and has a great number of natives tributary thereto. It is 112 miles N. E. of Lima. Lon. 304. 40. lat. S. 9. 55.

* **GUANZAVECA**, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the Audience of Lima. It is rich, and abounds in mines of quicksilver. It is 159 miles from Pisco. Lon. 305. 30. lat. S. 12. 40.

GUARAFEU, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Abissinia, at the eastern extremity of the kingdom of Adeli, and at the entrance of the Streight of Bab-el-mandeb. Lon. 312. 0. lat. 11. 40.

GUARDA, or **GUARDA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a bishop's see. It contains about 2300 inhabitants, is fortified both by art and nature, and has a stately cathedral. It is 60 miles S. E. of Lamego, and 138 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 11. 18. lat. 40. 20.

GUARDIA-ALFREZ, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Contado di Molise, with a bishop's see. It is 7 miles N. W. of Larino. Lon. 32. 28. lat. 51. 50.

• **GUARGALA**, or **GUERGUELA**, a town of Africa, and capital of a small kingdom of the same name, in Biledulgerid, to the S. of Mount Atlas. They live upon dates, camels flesh, and ostriches. It is 420 miles S. by E. of Algiers. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 28. 0.

GUARMA, a sea-port town of Peru, in S. America, 120 miles N. W. of Lima. Lon. 299. 35. lat. 10. 0.

GUASTALLA, a strong town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, with the title of a dutchy, remarkable for a battle be-

tween the French and Imperialists in 1734. It was ceded to the Duke of Parma in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is seated near the river Po, 15 miles N. of Reggio, and 20 S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 28. S. lat. 44. 55.

* **GUASTO**, or **VASTO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, between the mouths of the rivers Trigno and Afnel-la, in the Gulph of Venice, 15 miles S. E. of Lanciano. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 42. 30.

* **GUATIMALA**, the Audience of, in N. America, and in New Spain, is above 750 miles in length, and 450 in breadth. It abounds in chocolate, which they make use of instead of money. It has 12 provinces under it; and the native Americans, under the dominions of Spain, profess Christianity; but it is mixed with a great many of their own superstitions. There is a great chain of high mountains, which run a-cross it from E. to W. and it is subject to earthquakes and storms. It is however very fertile, and produces great quantities of chocolate, cochineal, and cotton.

* **GUATIMALA**, a province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the Audience of the same name. It is bounded on the W. by Socorjusco; on the N. by Verapaz and Honduras; on the E. by Nicaragua, and on the S. by the S. Sea. St. Jago de Guatimala is the capital of the whole audience.

GUATIMALA, a large and rich town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of a government of the same name, with a bishop's see, and an university. It carries on a great trade, especially in chocolate. Lon. 286. 5. lat. 14. 0.

* **GUATIMALA**, the Volcano of, is a mountain, which throws out fire and smelke. St. Jago de Guatimala was almost ruined by it in 1541. It has since been rebuilt at a good distance from this dreadful mountain.

* **GUAXACA**, a province of N. America, in New Spain, which is very fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal, and cassia. It is bounded by the Gulph of Mexico on the N. and by the S. Sea on the S. It contains mines of gold, silver, and chrysil. Guaxaca is the capital town.

GUAXACA, a town of N. America, in the Audience of Mexico, and capital of a province of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is without walls, and does not contain above 2000 inhabi-

tants; but it is rich, and they make very fine sweet-meats and chocolate. It has several rich convents, both for men and women. Lon. 277. 35. lat. 17. 45.

GUAYRA, a district of the province of La Plata, in S. America, having Brazil on the E. and Paraguay on the W.

GREEN, an handsome town of Germany, in Lower Lusatia, seated on the river Neisse, and belongs to the house of Saxony. It is 25 miles S. of Frankfort upon the Oder, and 62 N. E. of Dresden. Lon. 32. 34. lat. 51. 55.

* **GUERU**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland. It lies almost 300 miles eastward of Gago; and between them is a vast desert, without water. Guber is surrounded with high mountains; and the villages, which are many, are inhabited by people who are employed in taking care of their cattle and sheep. There are also abundance of artificers, and linen-weavers, who send their commodities to Timbucto. The whole country is overlowed every year by the inundation of the Niger, and at that time the inhabitants tow their rice. There is one town, which contains almost 2000 families; among whom are many merchants.

* **GUERO**, or **EGGEBIO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is 35 miles S. of Urbino, 17 N. E. of Perugia, and 23 N. of Rome. Lon. 70. 16. lat. 43. 13.

GUELDERLAND, a territory of the Netherlands, with the title of a duchy. It includes the upper quarter of Gueldres, and is the first of the United Provinces. It comprehends the three counties of Nimwegen, Roermon, and Arnhem. The upper quarter of Gueldres comprehends the quarter of Ruremond, which is possessed by three sovereigns. Gueldres belongs to the King of Prussia: Ruremond and its dependencies to the house of Austria; and Venloe and Stephenwaert belong to the States-General.

GUELTERS, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of the same name. It was ceded to the King of Prussia by the peace of Utrecht, and is seated among the marshes, 10 miles N. E. of Venloe. Lon. 23. 56. lat. 51. 30.

GUENGA, a great river of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It rises in the mountains of Dalagate, and

running N. E. falls into the west branch of the great Ganges in Bengal.

* **GEERAND**, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the county of Nantz. It carries on a considerable trade in white-salt, and is about 3 miles from the sea, 40 W. by N. of Nantz, and 250 W. of Paris. Lon. 15. 13. lat. 47. 20.

* **GERCENS**, a town of France, in Touzain, with a castle. It is seated on the river Creuse, 10 miles S. E. of Hays. Lon. 18. 28. lat. 46. 48.

GURET, a town of France, in the Upper Marche, and in the province of Lzennois, seated on the river Gartampe. It is 35 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 170 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 32. lat. 46. 10.

GURSEY, or **GARNEY**, an island on the coast of Normandy, in the English Channel, and subject to Great Britain. It is naturally strong, being surrounded with high rocks, and is well situated for trade in time of peace; likewise, in time of war, it lies well to annoy the French with their privateers. It is about 10 miles in length, 25 much in breadth, and contains 10 parishes. The first English settlement, it having been a part of Normandy, and is still governed by Norman law.

* **GERSE**, 86, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on May 23, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **GURVARI**, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuzcoa, with a castle and a good harbour. Lon. 15. 12. lat. 43. 26.

* **GURTA**, an ancient town of Spain, in New Castile, and in the Sierra. It is 15 miles N. W. of Cuenza, and 70 E. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 36. lat. 40. 20.

GUTANA, a large country of S. America, between the rivers of Oroonoko and of the Amazons, and to the E. of Peru. The inland parts of the country are inhabited by Indians, who have different languages and customs; and some of them make their houses on trees, probably to be secure from the inundations of the rivers. The French possess a great part of the coast, which is called Equinoctial France, and the Dutch another. Here is a perpetual spring, and it produces large quantities of sugar canes. One part is inhabited by Caribbees, who were formerly reported to be man-eaters; but this is found to be false. The English and French, that are settled here, trade

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 E. of Peru.
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 facted here,
 trade

trade in cotton, silk, sugar, tobacco,
 Brazil wood, bees, natural balsam,
 oranges, and citrous made into sweet-
 meats, or otherwise. It is divided in-
 to two large countries, called Guiana,
 and Proper Guiana. The former
 lies chiefly upon the sea-coast. It is be-
 tween the Equator and 8 degrees of N.
 Latitude.

GUYANA, a town, bay, and harbour of
 S. America, in Peru, and capital of an
 Province of the same name, with two
 forts. It stands facing a low island close
 by the river, partly on the tide, and
 partly at the foot of a hill, which de-
 scends gently towards the river. One
 of the forts stands on low ground, and
 the other on the hill; and the town
 makes a very fine prospect, it being
 beautified with several churches, and
 other good buildings. It is divided into
 two parts by a river, which are
 called the Old and the New, that are
 joined to other by a bridge, for foot-
 passage, half a mile in length. The
 situation is on a low ground, and
 is healthy in every part, without the
 change, there would be scarce any com-
 munication from one side to another. It consists
 of about 200 houses, and has but one
 regular street, along the river-side. Be-
 fore the church of St. Jago the cross is a
 very handsome parade, but the church
 itself is going to decay. There are three
 other churches, well adorned with altars,
 carved work, and pictures. In the
 merchants store-houses there is plenty of
 meal, brands, wine, sugar, cloathing,
 cordage, and iron: at least, this was
 the case of the town when it was taken
 by Captain Rogers in 1720. It is 17
 miles E. of Puna, and 140 N. E. of
 Payta. Lon. 58. 40. lat. S. 2. 0.

GUYANA, a sea-port town of S. America,
 and on the Guiana coast. The English
 attempted to take it twice; that is, in
 1740, and in 1743; but they were re-
 pulsed both times. Lon. 51. 35. lat.
 10. 55.

GUYENNE, the largest province of France,
 bounded on the N. by Saintonge, Angou-
 mois, and Limousin; on the E. by Lan-
 guedoc, Auvergne, and Languedoc; on the
 S. by the Pyrenees, Lower Navarre, and
 Beau; and on the W. by the Ocean.
 It is about 225 miles in length, and
 200 in breadth. It is divided into the
 Upper and Lower. The Upper com-
 prehends Quercy, Rouergue, Armagnac,
 the territory of Comminges, and the

county of Flourens. The Lower con-
 tains Perigord, Périgord, Agenois,
 Condomois, Bazadais, the Lander,
 Treper Gascony, and the district of
 Labour. The principal rivers are, the
 Garonne, the Adour, the Tarn, the
 Avignon, and the Lot. Bourdeaux is
 the capital town.

GUILFORD, a town in Surrey, with a mar-
 ket on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz on
 May 2, and November 22, for horses,
 cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is pleasant-
 ly seated on the river Wey, and on the
 declivity of a hill, and is a large place,
 containing three parish churches, and
 sometimes the assizes for the county are
 held here. It is a great thoroughfare,
 and has several good inns. It had a
 large stock of cattle, of which some of
 the walls are yet standing. It is a mayor-
 town, sends two members to parliament,
 and has the advantage of sending goods
 to London by barges. It is 17 miles
 S. W. of Kingston, 43 N. E. of Portf-
 mouth, and 30 S. W. of London. Lon.
 16. 55. lat. 51. 16.

GUILLEMAIN ST. a town of the Austrian
 Netherlands, in Hainaut, and in the pro-
 vince of Mons, which it defends by
 its ditches. It has been several times
 taken and retaken; but last of all by
 the French in 1746. It is seated in
 marshy land on the river Haine, and is
 5 miles from Mons. Lon. 21. 29. lat.
 50. 23.

GUILLESTREE, a town and castle in the
 Alps, formerly belonging to Dauphiny,
 in France. It was taken by Prince
 Eugene in 1692. It is 9 miles N. E.
 of Eabron, and 14 S. W. of Brienzon.
 Lon. 23. 55. lat. 44. 45.

GUIMARAENS, an ancient, handsome,
 strong, and considerable town of Portu-
 gal, in the province of Entre-Duero and
 Minho, and in the Comarcas. It has
 formerly been the residence of some of
 their kings, and is divided into the Old
 and New. The publick buildings are
 magnificent. It is 10 miles S. E. of
 Braga, 27 N. by E. of Porto, 40 N. E.
 of Lamego, and 165 N. E. of Lisbon.
 Lon. 9. 46. lat. 41. 25.

GUINEY, a large country of Africa, of
 which little is known except the coasts,
 for which reason it is called, The Coast
 of Guiney. It is divided into the Lower
 and Upper. This last comprehends the
 Malaguetta Coast, the Tooth-Coast, the
 Gold-Coast, Whidaw, Great Ardra, and
 Benin. The lower part is commonly
 called

great thieves, treacherous, cruel, drunkards, and shameless. They marry their nearest relations, without any scruple; and if the husband catches a gallant with his wife, the latter is quit by giving the former a pig, which they all three eat very lovingly together. Their principal trade consists in slaves; and they often sell one another to the Turks, especially the females, who are very handsome.

GURK, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Gurk, 25 miles N. of Clagenfurt, and 55 S. E. of Salzburg. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 47. 10.

GUSTROW, a considerable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Mecklinburg, with a magnificent castle, or palace, where the Dukes reside. Their religion is according to the confession of Augsburg. It is 12 miles S. W. of Rostock, 27 E. of Wismar, and 35 N. E. of Schwerin. Lon. 30. 18. lat. 53. 57.

GUTSKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, belonging to Sweden. It is seated on the river Peene, 10 miles S. W. of Wolgatz, and 50 E. by N. of Guthow. Lon. 31. 32. lat. 54. 4.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary, seated on the E. side of the Danube, opposite to the island of Schut, 25 miles E. of Presburg. Lon. 35. 35. lat. 48. 10.

GUZURAT, a province of Asia, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is made an island by the river Indus, or Sindy; and the inhabitants are still Gentoes, or Pagans, driving their old trade of thieving, or pirating; for they plunder all that come within their power, both by sea and land. The Great Mogul would certainly restrain them, if their country was passible for an army; but there are many low grounds, marshes, and lakes, which there is no passing over but by boats. However, there is some trade in cotton, corn, and coarse cloth, and in the shells of a fish, in the shape of a perrinckle, and of the circumference of a man's arm. These being fixed into rings, the women use them for ornaments, and wear them on their arms. The next sea-port town is called Baer, whose inhabitants are nothing but a nest of pirates and robbers. Mangeroul admits of trade for coarse calicoes, wheat, butter, pulse, pepper, sugar, and betel-nuts. It is inhabited by

Banyans, who never eat any flesh; and the wild-deer and antelopes are so familiar, that they come into the houses. Dieu, the next harbour, has been taken notice of in its proper place.

* **GWYRRIN**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on May 6, for cattle.

GYBNOR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lunenburg. It is seated on the rivers Aller and Ifa, 25 miles N. of Brunfwick, 22 S. of Zell, and 45 N. E. of Hanover. Lon. 28. 24. lat. 52. 36.

GYULA, a town of Hungary, which was formerly fortified; but, being taken by the Turks in 1566, the fortifications were demolished.



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HAAG, or **HAG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bavaria, seated upon a hill, on the W. side of the river Inn, and is capital of a county. It is 52 miles N. E. of Munich. Lon. 29. 58. 1. t. 48. 16.

* **HABAR**, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, lying on the road from Sultania to Com in Irac-Agemi. Lon. 67. 0. lat. 36. 12.

HABAT, a province of Asia, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is surrounded by the Mediterranean, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Atlantick Ocean. The principal towns are Arzilla, Tetuan, and Ceuta, which last is in possession of the Spaniards.

HABSBERG, or **HAPSBERG**, an ancient castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It is the place where the ancient counts of Hapsburg resided, and is seated near the lake of Lucern, and to the E. of the town of that name. Lon. 25. 45. lat. 47. 22.

HACUA, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name. It produces the fruits proper to those parts, a great deal of salt, some gold, and precious stones; and here the Spanish galleons touch at their arrival in S. America, from whence expresses are sent to all the settlements to give them notice of it. Lon. 305. 35. lat. 11. 30.

* **HACUAC**, a small territory of Transilvania,

vania, on the confines of Walachia, with the title of a county.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in Westphalia, with a handsome castle, a branch of the house of Hanover formerly resides here, and is situated near the river Elbe, 22 miles N. W. of Bremen, and 15 E. of Coblenz. Lon. 25. 41. lat. 52. 21.

HADDINGTON, a parliament town of Scotland, in E. Lothian, which sends one member to parliament. It is surrounded with the seats of the nobility and gentry; and there are the ruins of a magnificent church. It is 18 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 55. 50.

• **HADDELAND**, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Bremen. It has nothing remarkable except the barony of Ribbenbutel, which lies along the river Elb, and belongs to the Hanoverians.

• **HADRAMAUT**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. It was taken by assault in 1543, by the Portuguese, who carried away a great many beautiful slaves.

HADSPEREN, a sea port town of Denmark, in the dutchy of Schleswig, with a strong citadel, built upon a small island. It is seated on a bay of the Baltic Sea, and has a well frequented harbour. It is 22 miles E. of Ripen, and 55 N. of Schleswig. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 55. 2.

HADRUMATI, a town and province of Asia, in Happy Arabia, 115 miles W. of Carthage. Lon. 67. 3. lat. 44. 45.

HADLEY, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for wool, and October 15, for butter, cheese, and wool. It is seated on a bottom on the river Great Ouse, and is a pretty large town; and has a very handsome church, and a chapel of ease, with one Presbyterian meeting. It has about 600 houses, a few of which are good brick ones, and the rest but indifferent. The streets are partly broad, but not paved. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the woolen manufactory; and this town had once a considerable woollen manufactory, which is now decayed. It is 20 miles S. E. of Bury, and 65 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 52. 7.

• **HADZICHA**, a village in E. Prussia, with one fair on July 28, for horse.

HAEUSINGLAND, a subdivision of Norland, in Sweden, famous for the valour of its inhabitants, who took several towns, and gave them their own names.

• **HAAGUA**, the ancient name for the N. part of Thrace, which extended to Mount Haemus, now called Carthage, and Matza, as far as the Buxine or Black Sea.

HAGIUS, the highest mountain of Turkey, in Europe, in Romania, which is now called Cotagagnazzar.

HAGRIEM. See **HARLEM**.

• **HAGUENACK**, a small town of Flanders, 5 miles from Calais, and 5 from Arras. Lon. 20. 12. lat. 50. 43.

• **HAGGAR**, a town of Asia, in Arabia, and in the province of Hegaz, 87 miles N. of Medina. Lon. 57. 20. lat. 25. 40.

HAGIAS, a province of Asia, in Arabia, bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, on the N. by Arabia Petrea, and on the E. by Theban.

HAGUE, or **GRAVES HAGUE**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which geographers pretend is but a village, and yet it may compare with the largest towns or cities in Europe, with regard to its extent, the number and beauty of its palaces, its streets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade, especially in books. The greatest part of the houses have the appearance of palaces, and there are at least 4000 cardinals. It is seated 4 miles from the sea, and there is a pavement across the Downs, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling, near the sea-side. The ancient counts of Holland resided here, and tho' it be 500 years ago, the wood work of the palace is yet found. The Stadtholder, or governor of the county, generally resides here; and it is the place where the States of the United Provinces assemble, and here the foreign ministers are admitted to audience. As the streets are very broad and long, it is a pleasant sight to behold to many coaches and equipages belonging to the foreign ambassadors, or handsome liveries, driving along them. Here also the supreme courts of justice are held, which, together with the particularities above-mentioned, render it so populous, and so much frequented by foreigners, that it is a great wonder that they have but two churches to perform divine service in. It is 3 miles N. W. of Delft, 8 S. W. of Leyden, 10 N. W. of Rotterdam, and 30 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 52. 4.

• **HA-**

• **HAGUENA**, French, the wick of the merely imp taken and is seated on the same burg, 12 Landau, and 28. lat. 48.

HAIE, a manshire of Peebles, imperial town, and in the war time here; and Protestants from the whence the signifies the advantage which there is 25 miles N. Heidenburg 70 N. E. lat. 49. 10.

• **HAIMBURG**, a town in the river Danubius and 25 E. lat. 48. 10.

• **HAIN**, a town in Saxony, and with a man on the river Meissen, a Lon. 31. 15.

HAINAN, a belonging to the S. of which it is 400 miles of the northern and southern arcus, among produce of people, Chinese with In general formed people skins is red from the addicted to savages. lapis-lazuli.

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- * **HAGUENAU**, a town belonging to the French, in Germany, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, and was formerly imperial. It was several times taken and retaken in the late wars, and is seated on the river Motter, which divides it into two parts, near a forest of the same name, 12 miles N. of Strasbourg, 12 W. of Baden, 25 S. W. of Landau, and 255 E. of Paris. Lon. 25. 28. lat. 48. 49.
- HAIK**, a market town of Scotland, in the shire of Peebles, seated on the river Tiviot.
- HAIBRON**, a handsome, strong, and free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wittenberg. In the war time there are often magazines here; and the inhabitants, who are Protestants, derive a great advantage from the baths that are near it, and from whence the town has its name, as it signifies the fountain of health. It is advantageously seated on the Neckar, over which there is a stone bridge, in a pleasant fruitful country, productive of wine, 25 miles N. E. of Sturgard, 30 S. E. of Heidenburg, 30 E. of Philippsburg, and 70 N. E. of Straßburg. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 49. 10.
- * **HAIMBURG**, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated on the river Danube, 10 miles W. of Presburg, and 25 E. of Vienna. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 48. 10.
- * **HAIN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the circle of Mitnia, with a manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the river Rhedar, 10 miles N. E. of Meissen, and 72 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 31. 18. lat. 51. 20.
- HAINAN**, a considerable island of Asia, belonging to China, which lies to the N. of the gulph of Cochin China, and to the S. of the province of Canton, from which it is 12 miles distant. It is about 400 miles in circumference, and the soil of the northern part is level; but the southern and eastern are very mountainous, among which some of the valleys produce two crops of rice every year. The inhabitants are mostly a wild sort of people, and great rewards, for 50 Chinese will put 1000 of them to flight. In general they are a short and deformed people, and the colour of their skins is reddish. They are only clothed from the waist downward, and they are addicted to painting their faces like other savages. There are mines of gold and lapis-lazuli, which last is carried to

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- Canton, to paint the porcelain with. It produces the same fruits as China, besides sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals, there is a great black ape, with features resembling those of the human face; but they are very scarce. The common sort of apes are grey, and very ugly. Some of the inhabitants of the sea coast have submitted to the Chinese.
- HAINAULT**, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the W. by Flanders and Artois, on the S. by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E. by part of the territory of Liege and the county of Namur. It is divided into Austrian Hainault, whose capital is Mons; and French Hainault, whose capital is Valenciennes. It is a cold country, and subject to rains, on account of its being near the forest of Ardenne.
- HAINBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle and arch-duchy of Austria, seated on the Danube, 35 miles E. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 45. lat. 48. 20.
- HAINÉ**, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which runs through the province of Hainault, from E. to W. passing by Mons, St. Ghilian, and falling into the Scheldt at Conde.
- HALABAC**, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name. It is very large, and defended by a strong citadel. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Jumna and Ganges, 120 miles W. by N. of Patna, and 180 E. by S. of Agra. Lon. 100. 35. lat. 25. 35.
- HALBERSTADT**, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality of the same name. It was formerly capital of the bishoprick of Halberstadt, now secularized. The cathedral is a superb structure, with a fine peal of bells; and there are two regular abbeys within the town, and one without, which last belongs to Roman Catholick monks. There are also two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated here, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is now subject to the king of Prussia, and is agreeably seated on the river Havel, 32 miles S. E. of Brunswick, 27 S. W. of Magdeburg, and 30 N. W. of Mansfeld. Lon. 10. 4. lat. 52. 6.
- * **HALBERSTADT**, the principality of, is a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, surrounded towards the E. by

same name, in
le. It is seated
rles S. of Lem-
of Kamineck,
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Sweden, in the
3 along the sea
the Baltick Sea,

It is 60 miles
not above 12 in
e capital town.

cestershire, with
and three fairs,
y 27, and Jure

cattle, pewter,
is seated on a
of Icecetter, and

Lon. 13. 25.

d town of the
Hainault. The
contains an image

which is held in
very rich, but
held in 1691. It

is 8 miles S. W.
E. of Mons.

and considerable
the circle of Up-
luechy of Mag-

university and
to the King of
n pleasant plain

miles N. W. of
nttemberg, and

Lon. 30. 3.

d town of Ger-
for its salt pits.
Kocher, among

7 miles E. of
of Stuttgart.

y, in the circle
of Tirol, 6 miles
n. 28. 3. lat.

rmany, in the
bishoprick of
on the river

rains, wherein
are the chief
country. It is

Lon. 30. 50.

etherlands, and
miles S. E. of
It. 50. 40.

HAL-
LADT.

HALSTED, a town in Essex, with a mar-
ket on Fridays, and two fairs, on May
6, and October 20, for cattle, two days
each. It is seated on the river Coln,
which runs through the middle of it,
and the market is good for corn and
provisions. It is 10 miles N. of Chelms-
ford, 27 S. of St. Edmundsbury, and 47
N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 51.
55. It has a pretty large old church,
the steeple of which was burnt down
by lightning, but rebuilt again at the
expense of Robert Fitz. 1169. The
town consists of about 600 houses, which
are in general pretty good ones: they
are situated on a rising ground, and the
streets not paved. The number of the
people amount to about 4000. There is
a good manufactory of fays, bays, cal-
lmancoes, &c. In this place is a good
free school for 40 boys, and a very an-
tique brickwell.

• **HALTEREN**, a town of Germany, in
Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of
Munster. It is seated on the river Lippe,
20 miles S. W. of Munster. Lon. 24.
22. lat. 51. 42.

HALTWHITEL, a town of Northumber-
land, whose market is distasteful; but it
has two fairs, on May 14, and Novem-
ber 22, for horned cattle, a few horses,
sheep, linen cloth, particularly Scotch
cloth, and woollen cloth. It is a pretty
good town, well built, and affords good
entertainment for travellers. It is 37
miles W. of Newcastle, 23 E. of Carl-
isle, and 281 N. N. W. of London.
Lon. 15. 35. lat. 54. 0.

• **HALVA**, a town of Africa, in the king-
dom of Fez, seated on the river Oclou,
8 miles from Fez. Lon. 13. 40. lat.
33. 30.

• **HALY**, a town of Asia, in Happy Ara-
bia. Lon. 60. 0. lat. 19. 40.

HAM, a small but strong town of Ger-
many, in Westphalia, and capital of the
county of Marck, subject to the king of
Prussia. It is seated on the river Lippe,
22 miles S. of Munster, and 53 N. E.
of Cologne. Lon. 25. 28. lat. 51. 42.

HAM, a town of France, in Picardy, seated
on the river Somme, among marshes,
10 miles N. from Noyon, and 43 N. of
Paris. Lon. 20. 34. lat. 49. 45. It
has three parishes, and there is a round
tower, whose walls are 36 f. et thick.

• **HAM**, a village in Surrey, near Richmond,
with one fair, on May 29, for pedlars
ware.

HAMADAN. SEE AMADAN.

• **HAMA**, a town of Asia, in Syria, seated
among the hills. Some geographers take
it for Apamea, which is a great mistake;
for this is now called Afaniyah, and is
a day's journey from Haree. It has
all along been a considerable place, and
has a castle standing on a hill. The
town is very large; and as it is seated
on the ascent of a hill, the houses being
built one above another, make a very
agreeable appearance. Many of the
best houses are half ruined; but those
that are still standing, with the mosques,
are built of black and white stones, as
well as the castle. The river Aili, for-
merly called Orontes, runs close by the
side, and fills the ditches about it,
which are cut very deep into the solid
rock. The bazars, or market places,
are pretty good; and they have a trade
for linen of their own manufactory. It
is 83 miles N. by E. of Damascus, and
78 S. by W. of Aleppo. Lon. 54. 50.
lat. 35. 15.

• **HAMAMIT**, a town of Africa, in Par-
taby. It is seated on a gulch of the
same name, 45 miles from Funis. Lon.
28. 0. lat. 36. 35.

• **HAMAR**, a town of Norway, in the
government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles N.
E. of Aulso. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 60. 30.

• **HAMPTON**, a village in Hampshire,
7 miles S. W. of Petersfield, with three
fairs, on February 17, and October 27,
for horses; and on the first Tuesday in
May, for toys.

HAMBURG, one of the largest towns in
Germany, there being no less than 5000
perils that are born and die here every
year. The ancient town itself is pretty
large; to which they have added the
new town, almost as big as the former.
Most of the houses are new, built after
the manner of the Dutch, and are richly
furnished within. The principal streets
of the ancient town have long and
broad canals, which are filled twice
every 24 hours by the tides. These are
not only useful for trade, but serve to
keep the houses and the streets clean.
It is seated on the river Elbe, which is
of vast advantage to the inhabitants;
and on the side of Holstein is the Al-
ster, which, before it enters the town
by sluices, forms a fine basin that can-
not be equalled in Germany; and there
are small boats continually rowing on it
for pleasure. Their corn all comes by
water; and thousands of horned cattle
are brought from Jutland and Bremen,

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Holstein abounds in calves, sheep, and butter; and Mecklenburg supplies them with hogs, game, and wood; and they have garden-stuff and fruit brought from all parts in carts. The canals are always covered with boats full of sea-fish of all sorts, according as they are in season, all the year round. Hamburg is well fortified all round about, and there is always a souldier garnison to defend it, with a fine train of artillery. On the ramparts there are handsome walks, on which they take the air in fine weather. The burghers mount guard themselves, and are divided into several companies. The streets are well lighted every night, and there is a guard, which patroles all over the city. This is a pleasant place for foreigners; because, besides the cheapness of provisions, they are sure to meet with people of their own nation; and there are operas, plays, assemblies, balls, concerts, masquerades, wauks, and other parties of pleasure for their diversion. The senate of this town is composed of 4 burgo-masters, of whom one only is a tradesman; 4 syndics; 24 senators, of whom 11 are men of letters, and the rest tradesmen; 4 secretaries, one of which is a probationary, and another belongs to the archives; in sum, that the whole senate consists of 46 persons. The whole town is divided into five parishes; and out of each are formed several colleges, or companies, who take care of public affairs, unless there is any thing too high for their determination, and then it is judged by a sort of general assembly. Our room will not allow us to take particular notice of their breweries, their public cellars, their timber-yard, their good regulations to keep fires, their post-house, their churches, and their several pious foundations. It is a place of great trade; which they carry on with Portugal, Spain, France, England, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy, and Russia. They also send vessels every year to Greenland to catch whales, and there are not less than 200 ships at a time, belonging to foreign merchants, at anchor before the city; and there is a large handsome exchange, where the merchants meet. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and none but the English have the the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altena, which is a large town near the harbour of Hamburg; except

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the Jews, who have no synagogues. Besides the 5 principal churches, there have 11 smaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals. The cathedral of Notre-Dame is a very fine structure; and has a chapter, consisting of 12 canons, who are all Protestants. It is advantageously seated on the N. bank of the Elbe, 45 miles N. W. of Lunenburg, 37 S. W. of Lubek, 60 S. of Sleswick, and 53 N. E. of Bremen. Lon. 27. 28. lat. 53. 43.

* HAMBELBURG, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the territory of the Abbey of Fuld. It is seated on the river Saab, 25 miles S. E. of Fuld. Lon. 27. 36. lat. 50. 10.

HAMELIN, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Calenburg, at the extremity of the dutchy of Brunswick, of which it is the key. It is agreeably seated at the confluence of the rivers Hamel and Weser, 22 miles S. W. of Hanover, 40 E. of Paderborn, and 45 S. W. of Brunswick. Lon. 27. 10. 52. 13.

* HAMEZ-METAGARA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is remarkable for its gardens.

HAMILTON, a town of Scotland, in Clydesdale, with the title of a dutchy. It is a very pretty neat town, and the Duke of Hamilton has a very magnificent palace and a large park close by it. It is seated on the river Clyde, 11 miles S. E. of Glasgow. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 55. 40.

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middlesex, 4 miles W. of London, and a little to the N. of the Thames; it is pretty large, and full of handsome houses.

* HAMMERTLIN, a fortress of Germany, upon the Rhine, over against Coblentz, and belonging to the elector of Treves, or Tiers. Lon. 25. 28. lat. 50. 30.

HAMENT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Liege, near the confines of Brabant. It is 30 miles N. W. of Maastricht, and 17 W. of Reermund. Lon. 23. 16. lat. 51. 17.

HAMPSHIRE, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; and it is bounded on the N. by Berkshire; on the E. by Suffex and Surry; on the W. by Dorsetshire; and on the S. by the British Channel. It contains 26,850 houses, 162,350 inhabitants, 253 parishes, and 20 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Stour, the Test, and

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the Iteling. The air is wholesome, and the soil various; and here is the famous New Forest, for the making of which King William the Conqueror demolished 56 churches. It has 9 walks, as many keepers, a bow-bearer, and a lord-warden. The commodities are corn, wool, wood, iron, sea-fish, and particularly lobsters and oysters. Here are also some woollen-manufactures; but it is most noted for its excellent honey, and the best bacon in the kingdom. It sends 20 members to parliament; that is, 18 for the towns, and 2 for the county; and Southampton is the capital town.

HAMSHIRE N. W., a province of N. America, in New-England; bounded on the N. by New-Scotland; on the E. by the ocean; on the S. by Massachusetts-Bay; and on the W. by New-York. It is ruled by a governor and a council appointed by the King, and a house of representatives. As it is a very proper country for producing naval stores, a great part of it has been appropriated for furnishing masts and yards for the royal navy.

HAMPTON, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; viz. on Trinity-Monday, and October 26, for cattle and horses. It is seated on the Goswell-Hills, and it had formerly a manory belonging to it. It is 12 miles S. of Gloucester, and 90 W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 51. 38.

HAMPTON, a sea-port town of N. America, in New-Hampshire. It is seated 40 miles N. of Boston. Lon. 307. 35. lat. 32. 45.

HAMPSTEAD, a town of Middlesex, famous for a royal palace, which was built by Cardinal Wolsey, and who gave it to Henry VIII. The buildings, garden, and park, to which King William made many additions, are about four miles in circumference, and are watered on three sides by the Thames, over which there is a bridge to Kew. It is 20 miles S. of the Thames, 12 miles E. W. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 51. 25.

HAMPSTEAD, a pleasant village of Middlesex, 5 miles N. of London. As the air is exceeding cool, it is well furnished with fine seats built in an elegant manner, and is much resorted to in the summer time by all sorts of people; as for the medicinal waters, formerly in request, they are now much neglected.

HAMSTRETT, a village in Kent, with one fair, on May 14, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

HANAU, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Wetteravia, capital of a county of the same name. It belongs to its own prince, and had a handsome castle or palace. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is pretty well fortified. They admit Jews to live among them. It is seated near the river Maine, 10 miles E. of Francfort, 12 N. W. of Achaassenburg, and 15 N. E. of Darnilladt. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 49. 58.

HANAU, the county of, is bounded on the E. by the county of Rhyneck, and by the abbey of Fuld; on the W. by the counties of Weissenburg and Solms; and on the N. and S. by the territories of Mentz and Francfort. It 45 miles in length, but its breadth is very small. Its soil is very fruitful; and Hanau is the capital town.

HANDEORD, a village in Suffolk, with two fairs; on May 18, for lean cattle, and on May 22, for lean cattle and lambs.

HANOVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of the King of Great-Britain's German dominions. The elector resided here before he ascended the throne of Great-Britain, in a palace which makes no great show outwardly, but within is richly furnished. The regency of this country is administered in the same manner as if the sovereign was present. It is a large well-built town, and is pretty well fortified. The established religion is the Lutheran; but the Roman Catholics are tolerated, and have a handsome church. It has suffered greatly by the French, who got possession of it and the neighbouring counties in 1757; but they were soon after driven from thence. Hanover is noted for a particular sort of beer, which is reckoned excellent by the people of those parts. It is agreeably seated in a sandy plain, where there are very fine meadows, on the river Leyne, which divides it in two. It is 15 miles E. of Newstadt, and 15 W. of Brunswick. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 22. 5.

HANOVER, the territory of, comprehended at first nothing but the county of Lawenrood; but now it contains the dutchy of Zell, Sax Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, the principality of Verden, Grubenhagen,

enhagen, and Oberwald. George I. king of Great-Britain, was the first that gained possession of all these states, which mostly lie between the rivers Weser and Elbe, and extend 200 miles in length from S. W. but the breadth is different, being in some places 150 miles, in others but 50. The produce of them is timber, cattle, hogs, rum, beer, and bacon, besides a little silver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimstone, quick-silver, and coppers. However, the trade is not very great in any of these articles.

HANSE-TOWNS, are a society of sea-port towns, united together for their common interest, and for the protection of their trade; they are so called, from the German word, Hanseg. There were a great number of these at first; but about the year 1500 they began to be weakened, and now there are none that have the Hanseatic government, except Bremen and Lubek.

* **HANLOPE**, a village in Pucklinghamshire, with one fair, on Holy-Thurday, for cattle.

* **HANCYE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 20 miles S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 52. 48.

* **HANSAI**, a sea-port town of Livonia, in Estonia. It belongs to the Russian empire, and is seated on the Baluck Len, 46 miles S. W. of Revel, over against the island of Dago. Lon. 41. 10. lat. 57. 10.

HANBERG. See **HANBURG**.

* **HANBERG**, a town of ADA, in Diarbek, near Amid, with an Armenian archbishop's see, but is subject to the Turks.

HANBOROUGH, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on November 19, for horses, cows, sheep, hogs, pewter, brass, hair, and cloaths. It is seated on the river Welland, which separates it from Northamptonshire, and has a good free school. It is 18 miles N. of Northampton, 14 S. of Leicester, and 85 W. by N. of London. Lon. 19. 57. lat. 52. 26.

HANBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the dutchy of Lunenburg, and in the electorate of Hanover, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Elbe, over against Hamburgh, 37 miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 27. 16. lat. 53. 34.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Bayeux, with the title of a dutchy.

HARDERWICK, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the quarter of Harnlerm, with an university. It is seated on the Zunder-zee, 20 miles N. W. of Harnheim, 30 N. W. of Nimeguin, and 32 N. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 25. 12. lat. 52. 52.

HARFLEUR, a sea-port town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux. Its fortifications have been long demolished, and its harbour choaked up. The English took it by assault in 1415. It is near the river Seine, and on that of Lizarda, 15 miles S. W. of Lecampa, and 40 N. W. of Rouen. Lon. 17. 52. lat. 49. 30.

HARLEBERG, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Lez, 3 miles N. E. of Courtray, and 17 S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 20. 1. lat. 51. 52.

HARLETON, a town of Maltonshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on Thursday after Trinity, June 30, August 21, and December 11, for cattle. It is seated on a rock, on the sea shore, and is but a poor place, though it is the mint-town, and sends a member to parliament. It had formerly a strong, handsome castle, which was a garrison for King Charles I. in the civil wars, for which reason it was afterwards demolished by the parliament. It is 20 miles W. by S. of Bala, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 54. 47.

HARLEM, a considerable town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which boasts of the invention of printing, and pretend that Lawneceoster was the person who first practised it; but he did no more than engrave letters in wood. It is seated near the sea, in a drier soil than the other towns in Holland, 10 miles W. of Amsterdam, and 17 N. E. of Leyden. Lon. 22. 52. lat. 53. 27.

HARLESTON, a town of Norfolk, with a large market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 5, and September 9, which lasts 14 days, for horses, cattle, sheep, and petty chapmen. It is seated on the river Waveney, over which there is a bridge. It is 16 miles S. of Norwich, and 69 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 52. 35.

* **HARLING**, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 4, for cattle and toys, and on October 24, for sheep and toys. It is seat-

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ed on a rivulet, and the market is chiefly for linen-cloth. It is a pretty, neat, genteel town, but has no church, and only a small chapel in the middle of the place, and a presbyterian meeting-house. It has about 600 pretty good houses, and one wide street, and manufactures a little hempen-cloth. It is 2½ miles S. W. of Norwich, and 33 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 52. 40.

HARLINGEN, a sea-port town of the United Provinces, in W. Frisland, of which, next to Lewarden, it is the largest, most populous, and rich; it is governed by a senate of 3 burgo-masters, and has a harbour which renders it a trading place. It is 18 miles W. of Lewardin, and 18 N. of Saverin. Lon. 23. 0. lat. 53. 12.

* **HARE**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Hebro, and the chief place of a county. Lon. 15. 12. lat. 42. 32.

HARLOW, a town in Essex, whose market is now dissolved, but it has three fairs, on Whit-Monday, September 6, and November 28, for horses and cattle. It is 17 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 29 N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 41. lat. 51. 45.

* **HARPLEY**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 24, for horses.

* **HARROGATE**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, remarkable for its mineral spring, of a vitriolic, sulphureous nature.

* **HARRIA**, or **HARELINLAND**, a province of Livonia, lying to the N. W. of the gulph of Finland. Revel is the only town.

* **HARRIS**, one of the western isles of Scotland, and the easternmost of them all.

* **HARRIOTSBAM**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for horses.

* **HARROLD**, a village in Bedfordshire, 3 miles W. by N. of Bedford, with 3 fairs, on Tuesday before May 12, Tuesday before July 5, and Tuesday before October 10, for cattle.

* **HARTFIELD**, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on Tuesday after Whit-week, for cattle and pedlars ware.

HARTFORD, a town in Hertfordshire, of which it is capital, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Easter, May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is seated on the river Lea, and has been much more considerable than it is at present, for it

is much decayed since the great road was turned through Ware. However, it is still the place where the assizes are held, and has the title of a marquisate. It sends 2 members to parliament, is 2 miles W. of Ware, and 21 N. of London. Lon. 37. 30. lat. 51. 43.

HARTFORD, a town of N. America, in New-England, and in the province of Connecticut, seated on the river Connecticut, 50 miles W. of Boston. Lon. 70. 30. lat. 42. 0.

HARTFORDSHIRE, an English county, 31 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Essex, on the W. by Buckinghamshire, on the N. by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and on the S. by Middlesex. It contains 16,570 houses, 120 parishes, and 8 market-towns, whereof only two send members to parliament, namely, Hutterford, and St. Alban's. It abounds in corn, river-fish, sheep, and fat cattle, and the air is good all over the county. The principal rivers are, the Lea, the Ouse, and the Hunton. Hartford is the capital town.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Wednesday, and September 25, for cattle. It is seated near the Severn sea, near a cape or promontory called Hartland point, 28 miles W. of Barnstable, and 197 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 50. lat. 51. 9.

HARTLEPOOL, a sea-port town of the county of Durham, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on May 14, August 21, October 9, and November 27, for toys, and plenty of fish. It is commodiously seated on the sea-shore, and partly surrounded with rocks and hills. It is a pretty large but poor place, and the market is come to nothing. It is 16 miles S. E. of Durham, and 236 N. by W. of London. Lon. 10. 40. lat. 44. 20.

* **HARTLEY-ROW**, a village in Hampshire, 10 miles N. E. of Basingstoke, and in the road from London to Salisbury, with two fairs, on Shrove-Tuesday and June 29, for pedlars ware.

* **HARTZENROD**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Hanau, seated on the river Selk, 17 miles S. of Halberstadt.

HARWICH, a sea-port town of Essex, with a market on Tuesdays and Fridays, and 2 fairs, on May 1, and October 13, for toys. It is strong both by nature and art,

art, and is surrounded on three parts by the sea and the river Stour; it is not very large, but is well inhabited and frequented, and here the packet-boats are stationed that go to Holland. It is a borough-town, sends 2 members to parliament, and has a commodious harbour. It is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 common council. There is here only a chapel of ease, the mother church, which is small and in bad condition, being at Dover-court, at two miles distance. The town consists of between 8 and 900 houses, which are in general good and lofty, and the streets pretty wide, and well paved. The number of the people amounts to about 4000. The harbour is the finest in England, for in it 400 ships may ride in safety; and opposite the town is a good battery of cannon. Here is also a good dock-yard, in which many ships of war are built. It is 21 miles E. by N. of Colchester, and 73 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 52. 3.

• **HASBAT**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the Kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in all the necessities of life, and carries on a great trade.

• **HASELFELDE**, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the county of Blankenburg, belonging to the house of Brunswick.

HASEM, an island of Denmark, in the Catagate Sea, lying at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, to the N. of the island of Zealand. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 56. 15.

HASLEMERE, a town of Surry, with a market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs, on May 1 and September 25, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the edge of the county, next Hampshire, and sends 2 members to parliament. This borough is governed by a centable. It has one church, and about 100 low brick houses, in two parallel streets. The number of the people amount to about 400. It is 12 miles S. W. of Guilford, and 42 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 4.

• **HASLI**, a small city of Switzer, and in the county of Bern.

• **HASSELT**, a burgh and town in the United Provinces, in Overmuid, seated on the river Wecht, 5 miles from Avol, and 10 from Schiedam. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 23. 46.

HASSELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the territory of Leige, seated on the river Demer, 14

miles N. W. of Maelricht. Lon. 22. 24. lat. 50. 55.

HASRINGS, a town of Suffolk, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, July 26, and October 27, for pedlars wares. It is one of the Cinque-ports, and is noted for being the place where William the Conqueror landed. It is seated between a high cleft towards the sea, and a high hill towards the land-side, and is a large town, with two streets, which are paved with flints. It has only one church, which is of stone, and about 500 houses, built with brick and stone. There is no manufactory carried on here, and the chief employment of the people, who amount to about 2500, is fishing. It had once a strong castle, now in ruins, and its harbour is maintained by a small river. It is 24 miles E. of Leves, and 62 S. E. of London. Lon. 12. 11. lat. 50. 50.

HASLINGDEN, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 3 fairs, on May 2, July 1, and October 10, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is 16 miles N. by W. of Manchester, and 173 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 12. lat. 53. 43.

HATHERLY, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Fridays, and 4 fairs, on May 21, June 22, September 4, and November 8, for cattle. It is a small place, containing about 100 houses, and has one good inn. It is 24 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 104 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 50. 46.

HATFIELD, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on April 23, and October 18, for toys; and here the earl of Salisbury has a handsome palace, called Hatfield house. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 23. lat. 51. 42.

HATFIELD-BROAD-OAK, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 5, for lambs. It is seated on a branch of the river Lea, near a forest of the same name, 12 miles N. W. of Chesham, and 28 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 48. lat. 51. 58.

HATTEM, a town of the United Provinces, in the dutchy of Guelderland, seated on the river Uffel, 5 miles S. of Zwol. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 53. 30.

• **HATTENGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county

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HAIUAN, a town and seat of Upper Hun-
gary, in the county of Novograd. It
was taken by the Imperialists in 1685,
and is seated on a mountain, 27 miles
N. E. of Buda, and 15 S. W. of Agria.
Lon. 37. 25. lat. 47. 52.

* **HATZFELD**, a town of Germany, and
principal of a county of the same name
in Wetteravia, and in the circle of the
Upper Rhine. Lon. 26. 58. lat. 50.
45.

HAVANNA, a sea-port town of America,
in the island of Cuba, and on the N. W.
part of it, opposite to Florida. It is fa-
mous for its harbour, which is so large
that it may hold 1000 vessels, and yet
the mouth is so narrow, that only one
ship can enter at a time. This is the
place where all the ships that come from
the Spanish settlements rendezvous on
their return to Spain. It is near 2 miles
in circumference, and contains about
2000 inhabitants, consisting of Spaniards,
Mulattoes, and Negroes. The entrance
into the harbour is well defended by
forts and platforms of great guns, and
the bishop of St. Jago resides here, as
well as most men of fashion and fortune
belonging to the island. It belongs to
the Spaniards, who always have a good
garrison here. Lon. 27. 3. lat. 25. 0.

HAVANT, a town of Hampshire, with a
market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on
June 22 and October 17 for toys; but
the market is now come to nothing. It
is 7 miles N. E. of Portsmouth, and 63
W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat.
50. 50.

HAVEL, a river of Branderburg, which
proceeds from a lake in the dutchy of
Mecklenburg, and running through the
middle marche, and through Branderburg
and other towns, runs N. and falls in-
to the Elbe.

HAVELBERG, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Lower Saxony, and in the elec-
torate of Branderburg, with a bishop's
see, secularized in favour of the house of
Branderburg. It is seated on the river
Havel, 22 miles N. E. of Srendal, and
37 N. W. of Branderburg. Lon. 30.
18. lat. 53. 4.

HAWERFORD WEST, a town of S. Wales.
in Pembrokehire, with two markets, on
Tuesdays and Saturdays, and 6 fairs,
on May 12, June 12, July 18, Sep-
tember 4, September 24, and October
17. for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is

a town and county of itself, and is
commodiously seated on the side of a
hill, and on a creek of Milford-haven-
over which there is a stone-bridge. It
is a large, handsome place, with several
good houses, and contains three parish-
churches; it has a considerable trade,
having several vessels belonging to it,
and sends one member to parliament.
The assizes and county-goal are kept
here, and it had once a wall and castle,
now demolished. It is a mayer-town,
and near it there are several gentlemen's
seats. It is 15 miles S. by E. of S. Da-
vid's, and 20 W. by S. of London.
Lon. 12. 35. lat. 51. 50.

HAVERILL, a town of Suffolk, with a
poor market on Saturdays, and a good
fair on May 12, which lasts two days,
for cattle, &c. It has a pretty large
church, one Presbyterian and one Qua-
ker's meeting, with about 500 poor
clay-houses, and one wide street, not
paved. It has a considerable manufac-
tory of checks, cottons, and fustians,
and is 49 miles N. E. of London, and
28 N. of Chelmsford. Lon. 18. 0. lat.
52. 10.

* **HAVEPUL-MAZAMET**, a town of France,
in Upper Languedoc, in the diocese of
Lavaur.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a large, handsome,
rich, and strong sea-port town of France,
in Upper Normandy, and in the territo-
ry of Caux. It has an excellent har-
bour, a strong citadel, and a good arse-
nal. It was bombarded by the English
in 1694, and is seated at the mouth of
the river Seine, in a marshy soil, 45
miles W. of Roan, 20 S. W. of Fecamp,
and 112 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 46.
lat. 49. 29.

* **HAVEPPE-RIVE**, a town of France, in
Upper Languedoc, seated on the river
Ariege, 10 miles S. of Toulouse. Lon.
19. 10. lat. 43. 25.

HACTVILLIERS, a town of France, in
Champagne, and in the diocese of
Rheims, where there is a famous, rich
abbey. It is seated on the river Marne,
20 miles from Rheims, and it is said the
best Champagne wine is produced here.

* **HAWARDEN**, or **HARWARDEN**, a vil-
lage of N. Wales, in Flintshire, 6 miles
S. W. of Chester, with three fairs, on
May 8, October 1, and December 24,
for cattle.

HAWESHREAD, a town of Lancashire, with
a market on Mondays, and two fairs,
on Holy-Thurday, for horned cattle and

- 43 miles from Ulm. Lon. 27. 54. lat. 48. 37.
- **HELLA**, a town of Royal Prussia, in Cassubia, seated at the mouth of the river Wislula, on the Baltick Sea, and subject to Poland, 12 miles N. of Danzick. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 54. 55.
 - **HELFEN-HAVR**, a sea port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Wageia, seated on the Baltick Sea, over against the island of Terneven. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 57. 30.
 - **HELIOLAND**, an island of the German Sea, between the mouth of the river Elbe, and that of the Elb. It belongs to the duke of Holstein; and the King of Denmark endeavoured to take it in 1713, but without effect. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 54. 28.
 - **HELIOWEN**, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, between Brauberg and Brandenburg. Lon. 38. 22. lat. 54. 47.
 - **HELIKESHAFT**, a town of Germany, and capital of the territory of Hethet, belonging to the elector of Mentz. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Gled and Leire, 20 miles N. W. of Hildesheim. Lon. 21. 42. lat. 51. 30.
 - **HELIOWIC**, a town of Polish Prussia, with a bishop, where the bishop of Varmia resides. It is seated on the river Vistula. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 52. 6.
 - **HELIOWICZ**, a village in Walchire, with one fair on May 31. for cattle, sheep, and pedlar's ware.
 - **HELVAIRO**, a town of Asia, in Persia. Lon. 01. 20. lat. 21. 15.
- HELINA**, SE. an island of the Atlantick ocean, which consists of one steep high cliff, and looks like a cattle in the middle of the sea; and there is no landing place except one, which is descended by a plumb of 40 fathoms; beyond which is a fort, where the governor resides; and near it is a town of 40 or 50 houses, to which the merchants bring fresh provisions when any ships arrive. It is about 20 miles in circumference; and the soil when with our rock is covered with all sorts of vegetables and fruits except corn, which will not grow in the island, because it is cut up by deep ravines. Taken about 700 families, delivered from the English, it being bought by the E. India company, after the conquest of it from the Dutch; and it was designed by them to be a place of embarkment for the E. India ships, as they go to or come from the E. Indies.

- It is 1200 miles W. of the coast of Africa, and 1300 E. of the coast of S. America. Lon. 11. 0. lat. S. 16. 0.
- HELMHOUT**. See DARDENELLE.
- HELSING**, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, in the quarter of Peel-land, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Aa, 17 miles E. of Beldoe, 15 S. W. of Grave, and 70 E. of Brussels. Lon. 23. 12. lat. 51. 51.
- **HELMLEY-BRACEMORE**, or **HELMLEY**, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, seated on the river Rye, and which has a brook running through it. The houses are pretty well built with stone, and covered with slate. It had formerly a castle, and has now a market on Saturdays, with four fairs, on May 10, July 16, October 2, and November 6, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, linen, and woollen cloth. It is 20 miles N. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 27. lat. 54. 18.
 - **HELMTRAP**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, with an university. It is 20 miles N. E. of Brunswick, and 20 E. of Nellenbuttle. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 52. 20.
 - **HELMSTADT**, a strong maritime town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Holland. It is seated near the Baltick Sea, 20 miles N. W. of Lund, and 55 S. of Copenhagen. Lon. 38. 32. lat. 50. 44.
- HELMSTON**. See BRIGHT HELMSTON.
- HELMSTON**, or **ELMSTON**, a seaport town of cattle of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Nyloman, seated on the opposite side of the Sound, 2 miles E. of Elmora, 22 N. W. of Lund, and 37 S. of Helmsbult. Lon. 38. 35. lat. 56. 21.
- HELMSTON**, a town of England, in Niland, with a commodious harbour. It is 20 miles N. W. of Boreo, and 50 E. of Bho. Lon. 43. 20. lat. 60. 27.
- HELSING**, a province of Sweden, bounded on the E. by Jemtland and Medelpad, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia, on the S. and W. by Dackia and Austria. It is full of mountains and rocks, and the employment of the inhabitants is hunting and fishing.
- HELSING**. See ELSING.
- HELSING**, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Mondays, and seven fairs, on Saturday before Midlent-Sunday, Saturday before Palm-Sunday, Whit-Monday, July 20, September 9, November

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8, and the second Saturday before Christmas, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloths, and a few hops. It is rated on the river Low, is well inhabited, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, a town-clerk, and deputy-recorder. It has one church just built, about 400 houses, and broad paved streets. Here is the largest market-house in the county. The inhabitants neither pay to the church nor poor, these being supported by the revenues of the town. It is 11 miles S. W. of Falmouth, and 204 W. by S. of London. Lon. 11. 50. lat. 50. 3.

HEERENVEEN, a sea-port town of the United Provinces in Holland, and on the island of Veere. It is a very good harbour, and is frequented by a great number of ships, particularly the English; it is always open to this place. It is 5 miles S. of the Briel. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 51. 54.

* **HEERENVA**, a village in Norfolk, 5 miles N. of Halesden, with two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and November 3, for hogs and petty choppers.

HEERSTADT, a town in Westfalia, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair on the first Thursday after Whitsun-Week, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated among the hills, on a branch of the river Coar, and is 13 miles S. W. of Hattard, and 77 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 52. lat. 51. 24.

* **HEERSTADT**, a village in Norfolk, a mile S. of Fakenham, with two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday and November 22, for horses.

* **HEERSTADT**, a village in Suffolk, with two fairs, on May 3 and August 1, for pedlar wares.

HESTER, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on February 23, chiefly for horses; on Thursday after Whitsun-Week; on Thursday seven or eight before October 10, for cattle and hens. It is seated on the river Thame, over which there is a handsome bridge, and finds malt, corn, and other things to land on, by barges. It is 24 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 36 W. of London. Lon. 16. 25. lat. 51. 54.

HESTREY, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday, and three fairs, on March 25, Tuesday in Whitsun-Week, for cattle; and on October 1, for cattle and cheese. It is seated on the river

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Alne, and is a small place. It is 8 miles S. W. of Warwick, and 84 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 52. 18.

* **HENSEBERG**, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It is bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the W. by Hesse, on the S. by the bishoprick of Weitzburg, and on the E. by that of Bamberg. It abounds in mountains, and woods; and it is populous and pretty fertile. Manningen is the capital town.

HENSEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which gives title to a county of the same name, with a castle. It is 34 miles N. W. of Bamberg, and 37 S. E. of Fuld. Lon. 27. 52. lat. 52. 42.

HENSTON, a town of France, in Bretagne, in the diocese of Vannes. It is inhabited by rich merchants, and is seated on the river Blaver, 260 miles W. by S. of Paris, and 22 N. W. of Vannes. Lon. 14. 22. lat. 47. 48.

HENSTON, a territory of France, in Berry, with a capital of the same name, belonging to the duke of Sully.

HENSTON, a county of N. America, in Virginia.

HENRY, CAPE, the S. cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake bay. Lon. 202. 11. lat. 37. 27.

* **HENSENBERG**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a castle and an abbey. It is seated between Heildberg and Darmstadt, and is about 14 miles from each. Lon. 26. 11. lat. 49. 39.

HENACRYA, a small town of Turkey, in Europe, in Macedonia, seated on the river Stamon.

HENACRYA, an ancient town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a harbour. It was formerly very famous; and there are yet considerable remains of antiquity. It is seated on the sea, 40 miles W. of Constantinople, and 30 N. E. of Galipoli. Lon. 55. 25. lat. 40. 07.

HENAU, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Chorafan, 160 miles E. of Meshed. Lon. 94. 20. lat. 35. 20.

* **HENAU**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxembourg, with a castle seated on a mountain, 10 miles S. of Chiny, near the river Moselle, 3 miles from Chiny.

HENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory

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of Nassau, with a famous university and woollen manufactures. It is 3 miles S. W. of Dillenburgh, and 10 N. W. of Solms. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 50. 36.

HERCYNIAE FOREST, was anciently very famous, and run through almost all Germany, Upper Hungary, and Poland. There are some parts of it still remaining, which go by the name of Walds, and hence we have the name of the Walds or Wolds of Suffex.

• **HERCULE**, an island of that name, in the Tuscan Sea. It is small, and is 6 miles from the town of Porto Hercole to the E.

HERCULE, a sea-port town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the coast called Stato della Prenda, or the state of the galleys. It is subject to the king of Sicily. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 42. 25.

HERCULES PILLARS, anciently so called, are thought to be the two mountains which form the straits of Gibraltar; which are Calpe on the side of Europe, and Ayia on the side of Africa.

HERFORD, the capital town or city of Herefordshire, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and five fairs, on the Tuesday after February 2, for horned cattle, horses, and hogs; on Wednesday in Easter week, for horned cattle and horses; on May 10, for togs; on July 1, for horned cattle and wool; and on October 29, for horned cattle, cheese, and Welsh hams. It is pleasantly and commercially seated among delightful meadows, and rich corn fields, and is almost encompassed by the Wye and two other rivers, over which are two bridges. It is a large place, and had six parish churches, but two of them were demolished in the civil wars. It had also a castle, which has been long destroyed. It is a bishop's see, and the cathedral is a handsome structure. The chief manufactures are gloves, many of which are sent to London. It is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and a sword bearer; the streets are broad and paved. It is 28 miles W. by N. of Gloucester, 24 W. by S. of Worcester, and 131 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 11. 53. lat. 52. 6. It sends two members to parliament.

• **HERFORDSHIRE**, an English county, 42 miles in length, and 127 in breadth, and bounded on the E. by Gloucester and Worcester; on the W. by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire; on the N. by Shropshire, and on the S. by Monmouth-

shire. It contains 15, 00 houses, 95,600 inhabitants, 176 parishes, and 3 market-towns, whereof three send members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Wye, which runs through the county, the Minnow, the Lug, the Aire, the Frome, the Herkney, and other lesser streams. The air is very good, and the soil fruitful, especially in the vales. That part towards Wales is hilly, and well stocked with flocks of sheep. It is chiefly noted for wool and cyder, which last is transported all over England. The capital town is Hereford.

HERENVALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp. It is seated on the river Nethe, 20 miles N. of Louvain. Lon. 22. 26. lat. 51. 9.

HERENSHAUSEN, a palace of Germany, near Hanover, belonging to the king of Great-Britain. Here are lodgings for all the court, and a garden of vast extent, in which are fine water works, a labyrinth, and many other curiosities worth a traveller's observation.

HERFORDEN, or **HERWERDEN**, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the county of Ravensberg, with a famous Protestant university, belonging to the Protestants of the confession of Augsburgh, whose abbess is a princess of the Empire, and has a voice and place in the diet. It is seated on the river Aa, 8 miles E. of Ravensburg, and 17 S. W. of Minden. Lon. 26. 22. lat. 52. 12.

HERGENSBERG, a town of Upper Hungary, near Nussall, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, which are extremely rich. Those who work in the mines have built a seditious town, with a great number of inhabitants. It is 6 miles N. of Buda. Lon. 36. 50. lat. 48. 30.

HERK, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on a river of the same name, near its confluence with the Demer, 2 miles W. of Macericht. Lon. 22. 55. lat. 51. 0.

• **HERISAW**, an ancient town of Switzerland, which is the most considerable and the most populous possessed by the Protestants in the canton of Appenzel. It is seated on the small river Buisbach.

• **HERISSON**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, seated on the rivulet Ovel towards the Cher, 12 miles from Bourbon-Archambaut.

HERIASSTADT, a handsome, large, populous, and strong town of Hungary, capital

capital of Transylvania, with a bishop's see. It is the residence of the governor of the province, and is seated on the river Ceben, 25 miles E. of Wenzelsburg, 67 N. W. of Tergowick, 125 N. E. of Belgrade, and 205 S. E. of Buda. Lon. 41. 15. lat. 46. 25.

• HERMITAGE, a village in Dorsetshire, near Cerne Abbey, with one fair on August 26, for bull, sheep, horses, and wool.

HERMON, a mountain of Asia, in Palestine, now called Sanir. It is a branch of Mount Libanus, and is very high, the top being always covered with snow; but the lower parts are pretty fruitful. There was a mountain Galilee, called Little Hermon.

• HERNDOL, a town and small territory of Scandinavia, in Norway, and in the government of Drontheim. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1645.

• HERINGSAND, a seaport town of Sweden, on the gulph of Bothnia, and in Angermania. Lon. 61. 15. lat. 61. 43.

HERFORD, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Liege, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Maefe, 5 miles N. of Liege. Lon. 25. 16. lat. 50. 39.

• HERFFELD, a small territory of Germany, in Brabant.

HERFORD, See HERTFORD.

• HERTZBERG, a considerable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and on the confines of Lusatia, 25 miles S. of Wittenburg, and 55 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 51. 42.

HERKOWEN, See HERKOWEN.

• HERKOWITZ, a territory of Turkey, in Europe, and in Bosnia, near Danubius. Castellum is the capital belonging to the Venetians, and the rest to the Turks.

HERLEY, a borough town of the Ironcheshire-lands, in the county of Attle, on the eastern side of the river Trent, on the river Ganche, 25 miles S. E. of St. Omer, 3 N. of Arras, and 165 N. of Paris. Lon. 25. 48. lat. 50. 22.

HERLEY, or HERLEY-CASSON, the landgraviate of, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany. It is bounded on the N. by the bishopric of Paderborn and duchy of Prunswick, on the E. by Ansbach and Thuringia, on the S. by the abbey of Fulda and Wetteravia, and on the W. by the counties of Nidda, Wipprich, Hatzfeld, and Waller. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and the route of Herle is divided into four

branches, namely, Herle-Cassel, Herle-Terg, Drontheim, and Rhinell, each of which has the title of Landgrave. The prince of Herle-Cassel, or Colvinnus, of Herle-Darmstadt, Luth. 1653; and the remaining two, which are branches of the second, are Ruffels, a Catholic, and Henckelshorn, a Cal. mil. They take their name from the four principal towns. The country is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and is surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper; in the middle there are fine plains, fruitful in corn and pasture, and there is plenty of all kinds of fruits and honey. They likewise cultivate a large quantity of hops, which serve to make excellent beer. This is one very common, and they make a great deal of wine of two sorts, which is said to be very excellent. It is so populous that they can raise 30,000 men, without meddlesome artificers, or that fill the ground. The Landgrave of Herle-Cassel is an absolute prince, and his revenue is said to amount to 125,000 pounds per annum. He has had forces a considerable time in the British pay, which is a great advantage to him. The present Landgrave Frederick is lately married to Princess Elizabeth, and his Father and himself are dead.

HERLEY, a town of the American Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 2 miles S. of Herle, 11, and 14 E. of Prunswick. Lon. 25. 11. lat. 51. 0.

• HERLEWELL, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the river Lege, 2 miles from Goothen. Lon. 22. 57. lat. 51. 55.

• HERLEWELL, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on the river Herley, among marshes, with a handsome castle. It is 3 miles N. W. of Br. Leuven, and 5 S. W. of Bunnel. Lon. 22. 38. lat. 51. 47.

HERLEWELL, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Tu. 9 days, and two fairs, on August 23, and November 3, for horned cattle, sheep, hoes, pebbles, wares, and all sorts of linen and woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Tyne, and is a petty good well built town. It was formerly famous for an abbey and church, one of which is now decayed, and a great part of the other was pulled down by the Scotch. It is 22 miles W. of Newcastle, 38 E. of Carlisle, and 179 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 55. 5.

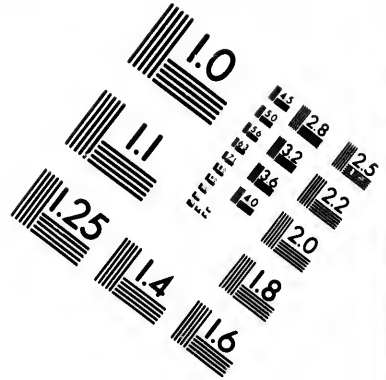
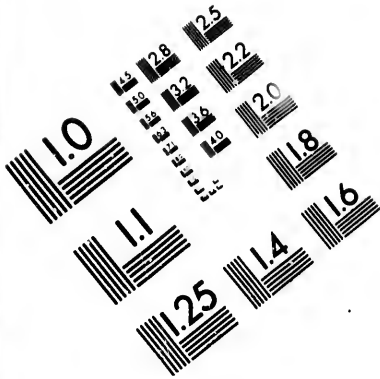
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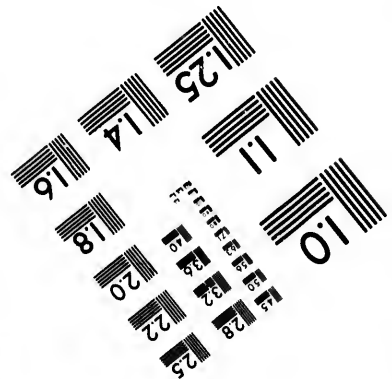
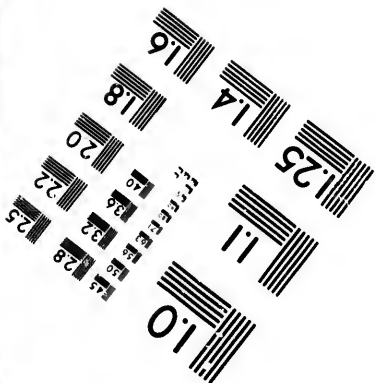
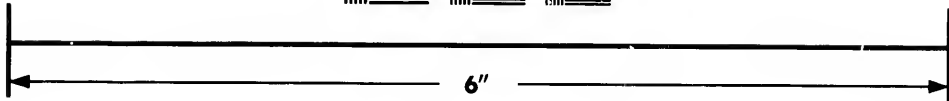
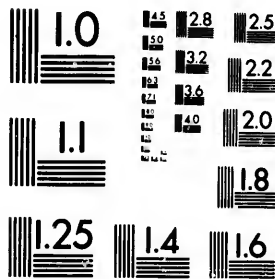
Hagen, a town in the F. of York-
 shire, with a market on Saturdays, and
 four fairs, on February 14, August 7,
 September 24, and November 17, for
 pewter, tin, leather wares, and mill-
 nery goods. It is seated on a river,
 which soon falls into the Humber; and
 was formerly a considerable town, but
 is now much decay'd, on account of the
 neighbourhood of Hull. It sends two
 members to parliament. It is 6 miles
 W. of Hull, 45 N. of York, and 172
 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 40.
 lat. 53. 48.
HELVINGSLADE. See HEILINGTADT.
HEYDEN, a town of the Auldian Ne-
 therlands, in Brabant, 14 miles S. E. of
 Leuven, and 15 S. of Tillemont. Lon.
 22. 50. lat. 50. 53.
HILTON, a town of Wiltshire, where
 market is held; but it has one fair on
 May 3, for cattle, sheep, and pollars
 wares, and ten's two members to par-
 liament. It is 16 miles N. W. of Sal-
 isbury, and 95 W. by S. of London.
 Lon. 14. 21. lat. 51. 30.
HIREZ, a town of France, in Provence,
 and in the diocess of Toulon. It is
 seated in a very pleasant fruitful coun-
 try; but its harbour being choked up,
 it is now much decay'd. It is 12 miles
 E. of Toulon, and 70 S. by E. of Pa-
 ris. Lon. 20. 47. lat. 47. 7.
HIREZ, a village of France, on the coast
 of Provence, with a side of 2000 quar-
 ters, and wherein are found many un-
 common plants. Here the English fleet
 lay in 1757, when they block'd up the
 French and Spanish fleets in the harbour
 of Toulon. When they quitted the har-
 bour, a misfortune hapning between the
 admiral Mathews, and Laock was the
 occasion of their escape.
HIRSGATE, a considerable village in M.
 diocess, 5 miles N. of London. It is full
 of gentlemen's farms, of which many are
 very handsome. It is such that in some
 of the distant countries it might pass for
 a large well built town.
HITCHAM FREEMAN, a town of Northamp-
 shire, with two great markets, on
 Thursdays and Saturdays, and seven
 fairs, on Tuesday before February 6,
 March 7, May 5, June 28, and Thurs-
 day before August 7, for horses and
 horned cattle; on October 10, for horses,
 horned cattle, sheep, and hogs; and
 on December 17, for horses, horned
 cattle, and sheep. It is seated on an
 ascent, on the eastern bank of the river

Nen, and sends one member to parlia-
 ment. It had formerly a castle, now in
 ruins; and it has an almshouse for 12
 men, and 1 woman, with a good free
 school. It is 15 miles E. N. E. of Co-
 ventry, 34 W. N. W. of Cambridge,
 and 60 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16.
 55. lat. 52. 20.
HIERES, a town of France, in Nor-
 manny, and chief place of a territory of
 great extent. It is seated on a barren
 mountain, 10 miles from Seez, and 90
 W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 44. lat. 44.
 46.
HIGH-BICKINGTON, a village in Devo-
 nshire, with two fairs, on May 7, and
 December 21, for toys. It is 7 miles S.
 of Bardonapple.
HIGH-NEDRIVAY, a village in Devonshire,
 with one fair, on Good-Friday, for
 cattle.
HIGHLANDERS, a people in the N. of
 Scotland, who inhabit the mountainous
 part, and who have been a long while
 remarkable for their particular dress,
 which some suppose to be like that of
 the ancient Romans; but it is now for-
 bid by act of parliament. They are ge-
 nerally strong, able bodied men, and
 make excellent soldiers; and particu-
 larly they have been of great service in
 the taking of Guadaloupe, Cape Bre-
 ton, and in beating the French and na-
 tive Americans to the W. and N. of our
 English settlements in N. America. They
 were divided into several clans, each
 of which had a chief, or head, and whom
 they generally followed in case of war,
 or even in a rebellion; but now this
 feudal custom is taken away by act of
 parliament, and attempts are making
 to introduce manufactures and trade
 among them.
HILTON, a town of Wiltshire, with
 a market on Wednesdays, and one fair
 on August 12, for all sorts of cattle and
 sheep. It is seated on the top of a high
 hill, which stands in the middle of a
 rich vale, and is near the vale of White
 Horse. It is 30 miles N. of Salisbury,
 and 67 W. of London. Lon. 15. 55.
 lat. 51. 35.
HILDESHEIM, a strong town of Ger-
 many, in Lower Saxony, and in the
 bishoprick of the same name. It is free
 and imperial; and in the cathedral there
 is the statue of Herman, the German
 chief. It is divided into the old and
 new towns, each of which have their
 separate councils; and its inhabitants





**IMAGE EVALUATION
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are a mixture of Lutherans and Papists. It is seated on the river Hunte, 15 miles S. E. of Hanover, 22 S. W. of Brunfwick, and 22 W. of Wolfenbuttel. Lon. 51. 50. lat. 52. 28.

HILDESHEIM, the bishoprick of, is a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, between the duchies of Brunfwick and Lunenburg.

• **HILPERSHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on the river Wert, in the county of Henneburg, between Coburg and Smalcalde, with a fire castle, belonging to a branch of the house of Saxe-Gotha, and who is called the duke of Saxe-Hilperhausen. Lon. 28. 16. lat. 50. 55.

• **HINDELFEN**, or **HINLOPEN**, a town of the United Provinces, in Friezland, and in Westergce, seated on the Zuider Zee, betwixt Stavatin and Woreum, with a small harbour.

HINDON, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Monday before Whitfunday, and October 18, for cattle, sheep, horses, hogs, and cheese. It is an ancient borough town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 16 miles W. of Salisbury, and 94 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 21. lat. 51. 12.

• **HINDERLAPPING**, a bailiwick of Switserland, in the county of Bern, so called from a monastery that is now turned into a castle.

HINDOY, a town of Asia, in India, and capital of a district of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and is remarkable for its excellent indigo. Lon. 100. 0. lat. 26. 30.

• **HINDOY**, a territory of Asia, in India, bounded on the N. and E. by the provinces of Delhi and Agra, and by Affmer on the S. and W.

HITCHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Much 6, Whit-Tuesday, and October 2, for toys. It is 12 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 93 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 42. lat. 52. 37.

• **HIXKLEY**, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair on August 26, for horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It is seated near Watlingstreet, on the edge of the county next Warwickshire, in a good soil, and is adorned with a large handsome church, which has a lofty spire. People. It is 12 miles W. by S. of Leicester, and 91 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 23. lat. 52. 31.

• **HRO**, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated on the river Water, 25 miles E. of Falkeping. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 57. 53.

HURO. See **BONNE**.

• **HIPPOLITE ST.** a town of France, in Lorrain, on the confines of Alsace, and at the foot of the mountain Wege. It is 5 miles from Scheldstat. Lon. 25. 6. lat. 48. 16.

• **HIPPOLITE ST.** a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and diocese of Alair, with a strong fort. There is a canal which crosses the town, and turns several mills, supplying many fountains with water. Lon. 21. 55. lat. 46. 50.

HIRCANIA, the ancient name of part of Persia, in Asia, on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea.

• **HIREN-HOEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a strong castle. It is seated on the side of a hill on the river Neckar, and belongs to the Elector of Palatine. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 49. 28.

HIRSCHFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a principality of the same name, depending on a famous abbey, which was secularized in favour of the house of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the river Fuld, 20 miles N. of the town of Fuld, and 35 S. E. of Cassel. Lon. 27. 27. lat. 51. 46.

HIRSBERG, a town of Silefia, in the territory of Jauer, famous for its mineral baths. It is seated on the river Batar, 44 miles S. W. of Breilau. Lon. 35. 25. lat. 50. 50.

HISPANIOLA. See **DOMINGO**.

HITCHAM, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on August 5, for horses.

HETERING, a large populous town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs; viz. on April 2, May 20, and October 12, for a few cattle. It is seated near a great wood, called Hitch-Wood. The inhabitants make great quantities of malt; and the market is one of the greatest in England for wheat. It is 17 miles N. of Hertford, and 55 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 51. 55.

HITHE, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and December 1, for horses, cattle, shoes, clothers, and pellars. It had formerly four parishes; but, by the checking up of its harbour and other accidents, is reduced to one. It is a cinque port, and is governed by a justice of the peace

peace and street, about 1500 wood and the chief fishing-tals, west of Dover S. E. by lat. 51. • **HOCHE** ritory of bia, and principa prince of lat. 48. **HOCHE** circle of battle for French computa ter wens fomers; lard, w sent to Danube, 22 N. E. 36.

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peace and conftables. It confifts of one ftreet, which is paved, and contains about 150 low houfes, moftly built with wood and ftone. It is a poor place, and the chief fupport of the inhabitants is fifhing. It has, however, two hofpitals, well endowed. It is 7 miles W. of Dover, 15 S. of Canterbury, and 69 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 18. 42. lat. 51. 6.

* HOCHBERG, a marquifate and fmall territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Brifgau. Emertingen is the principal town, and it belongs to the prince of Baden-Dourlach. Lon. 25. 32. lat. 48. 8.

HOCHSTET, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, remarkable for a bloody battle fought between the Allies and the French in Auguft 1704; when it was computed, that near 20,000 of the latter were killed, and 13,000 made prifoners; among whom was marfhall Tallard, who was brought to England, and fent to Nottingham. It is feated on the Danube, 5 miles N. E. of Dillingen, and 22 N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 48. 36.

* HOCKERLAND, a territory in Germany, and one of the three circles of Pruffia. It is furrounded by Polish Pruffia; and Marienwarder is the capital town.

HODNET, a town of Shropfhire, whole market is difufed; but it has two fairs, on May 4, and October 9, which are very inconfiderable. It is 12 miles N. E. of Shrewfbury, and 135 N. W. of London, Lon. 15. 3. lat. 52. 48.

HODSDON, a town of Hertfordfhire, with a market on Thurfdays, and one fair, on June 24, for toys. It is a great thoroughfare on the N. road, and has feveral tolerable inns. It is 18 miles due N. of London, and 3 S. of Ware. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 51. 45.

* HOEHST, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, feated in a plain, on the river Main, 3 miles from Franckfort, with the ruins of a caftle. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 50. 1.

HOENZOLLERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the fame name. It is 25 miles S. of Stuttgart. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 48. 20.

* HOFALISE, or HOFFELICE, a town of the Auftrian Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, 35 miles S. E. of Liege, and 30 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 23. 34. lat. 50. 2.

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* HOFF, a town of Germany, in Franconia, with a fine college. It belongs to the margrave of Bareith, and is feated on the river Lefta. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 50. 23.

* HOGG, or HANGRE, a confiderable town of Afta, in Arabia the Happy, 70 miles S. E. of Gemama. Lon. 66. 30. lat. 23. 40.

HOGUE, a town and cape on the N. W. point of Normandy, in France, near which admiral Rook burnt the French admiral's fhip called the Rifing-Sun, with 12 more large men of war, the day after the victory obtained by admiral Ruffel, near Cherburg, in May 1692. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 49. 50.

HOHLEN-LOF, or HORTLACH, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, where great difputes have lately happened between the count their fovereign and his proteftant fubjects.

* HOHENBERG, a caftle of Germany, in Auftrian Suabia, and chief place of a fmall county of the fame name. It is 12 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 47. 52.

* HOHEN-EMS, a fmall territory of Germany, near the canton of Appenzell, lying on the Rhine, and fubject to its own prince.

* HOHENSTEIN, a county of Germany, in Thuringia, on the frontiers of the province of Anhalt. There are feveral places in Germany of the fame name.

* HOENTWIL, a ftrong town of Germany, in Suabia, and landgrave of Nellenburg, feated on a rock. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 47. 45.

HOHIO. See OHIO.

HOLBECHE, a town in Lincolnfhire, with a market on Thurfdays, and two fairs; viz. on May 7, and the fecond Tuefday in September, for horfes. It is feated in a flat among the dykes, and is but an indifferent town. It is 10 miles S. of Bolton, and 9 S. N. of London. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 52. 54.

HOLDERNESSE, a divifion of the E. Riding of Yorkfhire, with the title of an earldom.

* HOLDSWORTHY, a town in Devonfhire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on April 27, July 10, and October 2, for cattle. It is feated between two branches of the river Tamer, and is a large place. It is 43 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 194 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 53. lat. 50. 50.

R R * HOLDRY,

* **HOLDTY**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on May 9, for horned cattle.

HOLLAND, the most considerable of the Seven United Provinces, lying between the Zuider-zee, the N. Sea, Zealand, and Utrecht. It is divided into N. Holland, W. Friesland, and S. Holland; and these together make but one province, whose states take the title of Holland and W. Friesland. The Ye, a small bay, which is an extension of the Zuider-zee, separates Holland from W. Friesland. The extent is not large, being not above 180 miles in circumference. The land is almost every where lower than the sea. The water is kept out by the downs and dykes, which they are particularly careful of keeping in good repair, lest the whole province should be laid under water. It is crossed by the mouth of the Rhine and Maese, by several small rivers, and by a great number of canals, on which they travel day and night at a small expence. Properly speaking it is nothing but a large meadow, and yet all things are in great plenty, by reason of its trade; and the land serves to feed great numbers of cattle. It is so populous, that no country in the world can match it of so small an extent; the pastures are so rich, that they have plenty of butter and cheese, and the seas and rivers furnish them with fish. There are 400 large towns, and 18 cities, which make up the states of the province, and several others that have not the same privilege. The houses are well built, and extremely neat and clean, as well in the country as in the towns. Learning flourishes here, and they have both linnen and woollen manufactures, besides their building a great number of ships. The Dutch surpass all nations in the world with regard to trade, and by their settlements in foreign countries, especially in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Guinea. This province has a court of justice, which finally determines in all criminal and civil affairs; and its states, in which the sovereignty resides, are composed of the deputies of the nobility and of the cities, besides the satholder. The only established religion is the protestant, for the rest are only tolerated. But we must not confound Holland, properly so called, with the republick, which comprehends the seven United Provinces. Amsterdam is the capital city.

* **HOLLAND, NEW**, a name given to a

small territory on the eastern coast, to the S. of New-England, in N. America. It is also the name of a country to the S. of the Molucca islands, which is very little known except along the coast. The inhabitants are black, and the most ill-looking people in the world; they are tall and thin, and their hair is woolly, like the negroes of Guiney. They are mightily troubled with flies, and perhaps for that reason their eyes are kept almost shut. Those that visited the coast could see no houses, which made them imagine they had none; but this is uncertain.

* **HOLLAND**, the S. E. division of Lincolnshire, probably so called, because it is a marshy country. It has the title of an earldom.

* **HOLLINGTON**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on the second Monday in July, for pedlars ware.

* **HOLLOWAY**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on May 14, for cattle.

* **HOLME**, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on October 29, for horses and horned cattle. It is sometimes called Abbey-Holme, from an abbey that formerly stood there. It is a small place, seated on an arm of the sea, 12 miles N. of Cocker-mouth, 14 S. W. of Carlisle, and 295 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 55. 3.

HOLSTEIN, a country of Germany, with the title of a duchy, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It is bounded on the N. by Sleswick, on the E. by the Baltic Sea and the duchy of Saxlawenburg, on the S. by the duchies of Bremen and Lunenburg, and on the W. by the German Ocean, being about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a pleasant, fruitful country, and is well seated for trade, which however was more considerable formerly than it is at present. But there are still some very considerable harbours, particularly Hamburg and Lubeck. The king of Denmark and the duke of Holstein Gottorp have a joint-dominion in a great part of it, and of some towns and territories each of them are sole sovereigns. There are some imperial cities, which are governed by their respective magistrates, but the religion of the whole country is Lutheran. The king of Denmark, as duke of Holstein, is a prince of the empire as well as the duke of Holstein-Gottorp. It is divided into four cantons, Hol-

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HOLT, a town in Norfolk, with a market
on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June
11 and October 18, for horses. It is no
corporation, nor has any manufactory.
It has a church, and about 300 good
houses, with pretty wide streets, well
paved, and about 1000 people. It is
116 miles N. E. of London, and 20 N.
N. W. of Norwich. Lon. 18. 30. lat.

53. 5.
* **HOLT**, a village of Denbighshire, in N.
Wales, with two fairs, on June 22, and
October 29, for cattle.

* **HOLT-WOOD**, a village in Dorsetshire,
with one fair, for horses, cheese, and
toys.

* **HOLY CROSS**, a village in Worcester-
shire, with two fairs, on the second
Wednesday in April, and the first Wed-
nesday in September, for cheese and lin-
nen-cloth.

HOLYHEAD, a town and cape of the isle
of Anglesea, in Wales, and in the Irish
channel, where people usually embark
for Dublin, there being three packet-
boats that sail for that city every Mon-
day, Wednesday, and Friday, wind and
weather permitting. It has a very con-
venient harbour for the northern trade,
when taken short by contrary winds. If
this was properly repaired, and ware-
houses built, it would be very conve-
nient for the Irish, to import such of
their goods as pay English duty, it be-
ing but a few hours sail from Dublin.
Besides, the Dublin merchants might
come over with the packets, to see their
goods landed. The commodities are,
butter, cheese, bacon, wild-fowl, lob-
sters, crabs, oysters, razor-fish, shrimps,
herrings, cod-fish, whittings, whiting-pol-
locks, cole-fish, sea-tenchies, turbot,
soles, flounders, rays, and plenty of
other fish. On the rocks the herb grows
of which they make kelp, a fixed salt
used in making glass, and in alum
works. In the neighbourhood there is
a large vein of white fullers earth, and
another of yellow, which might be use-
ful to fullers. On the isle of Skerries,
9 miles to the N. is a light-house, which
may be seen 24 miles off. Large flocks
of puffins are often seen here; they all
come in one night, and depart in the
same manner. Lon. 12. 55. lat. 53. 20.

HOLY-ISLAND, a small island lying on the
coast of England, 6 miles S. of Berwick,
in Northumberland. It is not above two

miles and a quarter in length, nor much
above a mile in breadth. The soil is
rocky and full of stones, for which rea-
son it is thinly peopled; it has but one
town, with a church and a castle, un-
der which there is a commodious har-
bour, defended by a block-house.

HOLYWELL, a town of N. Wales, in the
county of Flint. It has no market, but
has 3 fairs, on April 23, Tuesday after
Trinity, and September 2, for cattle.
It is a place of great note, for St. Win-
nifrid's well, who is reputed to be a vir-
gin-martyr, and it is much frequented
by people that come to bath in it, as
well as popish-pilgrims, out of devotion.
The spring gushes forth with such impe-
tuosity, that at a small distance it turns
several mills. Over the spring there is a
chapel built, which stands upon pillars,
and on the windows are painted the his-
tory of St. Winnifred's life. There is
moss about the well, which some foo-
lishly imagine to be St. Winnifred's hair.
It is 12 miles E. of St. Asaph, and 212
N. E. of London. Lon. 14. 20. lat.
53. 23.

* **HOMARA**, a town of Africa, in the
kingdom of Fez, in the province of Ha-
bat. Lon. 12. 0. lat. 35. 10.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the
circle of the Upper Rhine, and landgra-
vate of Hesse. It is 10 miles N. of
Franckfort, and gives title to one of the
branches of the house of Hesse, who is
sovereign of it. Lon. 25. 59. lat. 50.
20.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the
palatinate of the Rhine, and dutchy of
Deux-Ponts, 50 miles S. E. of Treves,
or Triers. Lon. 24. 41. lat. 49. 20.

HONAN, a province of China, bounded
on the N. by that of Pechell and Chanfi,
on the W. by Chantü, on the S. by Hou-
quang, and on the E. by Chantoug. It
is watered by the river Hohango, and be-
sides the forts, castles, and garrisoned
towns, it contains 8 cities of the first
rank, and 102 of the second and third.
The air of this province is very tempe-
rate and healthful, abounding with
wheat, rice, pastures, cattle, oranges of
several sorts, pomegranates, and all sorts
of European fruits. Towards the W.
it is mountainous and woody, and to-
wards the E. it is all cultivated like a
garden. It is well watered with foun-
tains, brooks, and rivers, which render
it very pleasant.

HONDURAS, a province of N. America, in
New-

New-Spain, lying on the N. Sea, being about 370 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; it was discovered by Christopher Columbus in the year 1502. The English have been possessed of the logwood country on the bay of Honduras a great while, and cut large quantities every year. The Mosquito native Americans live in the eastern part, and being independent of the Spaniards, have entered into treaties with the English, and serve them in several capacities. This province is watered by several rivers, which enrich the country by their inundations, and it is very fertile in Indian corn. It is said there are some mines of gold and silver in this province. Valadolid is the capital town.

HONFALIZE, a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Netherlands, 34 miles N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 49. 36.

HONFLEUR, a considerable sea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a good harbour, and trade in bone-lace. It is seated on the river Seine, 8 miles N. of Pont P Eveque, 17 N. of Lisieux, 40 W. of Rouen, and 110 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 43. lat. 17. 49.

HONFRON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on the first Wednesday after July 10, for cattle. It is seated near the river Otter, over which there is a bridge, on the road from London to Exeter. A dreadful fire happened here in July 1747, which consumed three parts of the town, and the damage was computed at 43,000 l. It sends two members to parliament, but being no corporation, a portreeve is the returning officer. It has one church, which is half a mile from the town, and a chapel within it, with about 400 houses, which are chiefly in one broad paved street. Here is a large manufactory of bone-lace. It is 16 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 156 W. by S. of London. 14. 14. lat. 50. 43.

* **HONORFERN**, a town of Germany, in the diocese of Treves, or Trier. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 49. 48.

* **HOD**, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on Monday before August 5, for pedlars ware.

* **HODD**, a promontory of Africa, on Upper Guinea, inhabited by the Quaquas.

HOOGSTADEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and capital of a considerable county of the same name,

8 miles S. W. of Breda, and 15 N. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 22. 16. lat. 51. 25.

* **HOOK-NORTON**, a village in Oxfordshire, 4 miles N. E. of Clipping-Norton, with two fairs, on June 29, and November 28, for horses and cows.

HOPE, the station at the mouth of the river Thames, below Gravesend.

* **HORF**, a village in Derbyshire, in that part called the Peak, 12 miles W. of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, with two fairs, on May 1, and September 29, for cattle.

* **HORFA**, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petraea, at the foot of which is a monastery, where a bishop of the Greek church resides. There are two or three fine springs, and a great number of fruit-trees.

* **HORLEY**, a village in Suffex, with a fair, on Novemb. 7, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **HORN**, a strong and considerable town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, with a pretty good harbour; they here fat the cattle that come from Denmark and Holstein. It is seated on the eastern side of the Zuider-zee, 3 miles N. of Edam, and 13 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 50. lat. 52. 38.

* **HORN**, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, on the confines of Moravia, 37 miles N. E. of Vienna. Lon. 35. 20. lat. 48. 25.

* **HORN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a county of the same name, which is 17 miles long, and 12 broad. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 51. 12.

* **HORNBAACH**, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Deux-Ponts, seated on the river Horn, with a Benedictine abbey, 5 miles S. E. of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 26. 11. lat. 49. 13.

HORNBERG, an ancient town of Germany, in the Black Forest, and in the dutchy of Wirtenberg, with a fortress upon a mountain. It is seated on the river Gurlach, 13 miles N. W. of Bopfweil, and 15 N. E. of Friburg. Lon. 24. 56. lat. 48. 10.

HORNBY, a village in Lancashire, 8 miles N. E. of Lancaster, with one fair, on July 30, for horned cattle and horses.

HORN CAPE, the most southern part of Terra del Fuego, in S. America, round which all ships now pass that sail into the S. Sea, whereas formerly they used to go through the Straits of Magellan.

HORN CASTLE, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 22, and August 21, for horses and cattle. It is seated on the river

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river Bane, and three parts of it is fur-
rounded with water. It is a large well-
built town, and had formerly a castle,
now demolished. It is 23 miles E. of
Lincoln, and 123 N. of London. Lon.
17. 99. lat. 53. 20.

HORNBDON, a town of Essex, with a mar-
ket on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is
seated on a small river, which, at a
small distance, falls into the Thames,
at the place called the Hope. It is 16
miles S. of Chelmsford, and 25 E. of
London. Lon. 18. 5. lat. 51. 32.

* **HORNING**, a village in Norfolk, with
one fair, on Monday after August 2, for
ordinary horses, and petty chapmen.

HORNSEY, a town in the E. riding of
Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays,
and two fairs, on August 12 and Decem-
ber 17, for horses and cattle. It is 40
miles E. of York, and 175 N. of Lon-
don. Lon. 17. 41. lat. 54. 0.

* **HORRINGER**, a village in Suffolk, with
one fair, on September 4, for sheep and
toys.

* **HORSEMANDEN**, a village in Kent, with
one fair, on July 26, for cattle.

* **HORSENS**, a town of Denmark, in Jut-
land, and in the diocese of Arhus, at
the bottom of a bay which serves as a
harbour, and is over against the N. point
of the island of Fionia.

HORSHAM, a town of Suffex, with a mar-
ket on Saturdays, and three fairs, on
Monday before Whit Sunday, and July
18, for sheep and lambs, and on No-
vember 27, for cattle and pedlars ware.
It is seated near St. Leonard's forest, and
is a borough town, sending two mem-
bers to parliament, and sometimes the
assizes are held here.

* **HOSERIDGE**, a village in Suffex, with
two fairs, on May 9. and September
29, for pedlars ware.

HOTTENTOTS. See **CAPE OF GOOD
HOPE**.

* **HOUAT**, an island of France, near
the coast of Bretagne, 10 miles from
Belleisle. It is about 10 miles in cir-
cumference, and it was attacked by the
English in 1697, but in vain.

HOUDAN, a small town in the isle of France,
in Beauce, and in the diocese of Chartres,
seated on the river Vegre, 10 miles from
Dreux, and 32 S. W. of Paris. They
have a manufacture of woollen stock-
ings. Lon. 19. 16. lat. 48. 47.

HOUGHTON-CONQUEST, a feat in Bed-
fordshire, that formerly belonged to the
family of the Conquefts. Here is a free

school, belonging to a college in Cam-
bridge, and there are two common fields
near it called Danes Fields, remarkable
for two pits, 15 feet in diameter.

HOUGHTON HALL, a fine feat in Norfolk,
belonging to the earl of Orford. It is
between Castle-rising and Fakenham, and
was built by sir Robert Walpole, then
prime-minister.

* **HOULME**, a small district of France,
in Lower Normandy, between Domfront
and Falaise. It is remarkable for its
good cyder, and mines of iron.

HOU-QUANG, a province of Asia, in Chi-
na, which has a great river called Yang
and Tse-chiang, which runs cross it,
from E. to W. It is divided into the N.
and S. parts, the former of which con-
tains 8 cities of the first rank, and 60
of the second and third; and the latter,
7 of the first rank, and 5 of the second
and third. It is a flat, open country,
watered every where with brooks, lakes,
and rivers, in which there are great
numbers of fish. Here are plenty of
wild-fowl, the fields nourish cattle with-
out number, and the soil produces corn,
and various kinds of fruits. There is
gold found in the sands of the rivers,
and in the mines they have iron, tin,
and tutenague. In short there is such
variety of all sorts of commodities, that
it is called the magazine of the empire.

* **HOWDEN**, a town in the E. riding of
Yorkshire, with a large market on Sa-
turdays, and four fairs, on the second
Tuesday in January, Tuesday before
March 25, the second Tuesday in July,
and October 2, for horses, cattle, and
flax. It is seated on the rivers Owfe
and Derwent, and is a pretty large town,
which gives name to a small territory cal-
led Howdenshire. It is 16 miles S. E.
of York, and 173 N. by W. of London.
Lon. 16. 55. lat. 53. 43.

* **HOWEV**, a village of Radnorshire, in
S. Wales, with 4 fairs, on February 7,
June 19, August 7, and the last Satur-
day in October, for sheep, horned cattle,
and horses.

* **HOXNE**, or **HOXONE**, a village in Suf-
folk, with one fair, on November 2, for
Scotch cattle, 3 miles N. of Eye. It
continues for a month.

* **HOXTER**, a town of Germany, in West-
phalia, seated on the river Weser, 8
miles N. W. of Corwey, and 27 N. E.
of Paderborn. Lon. 27. 0. lat. 51. 50.

* **HOY**, an island of Scotland, and one of
the Orcaides. It is about 10 miles long,
and

and that part called Waes is fruitful and pretty populous. It is a good place for fishing, and there is an uncommon bird here, called Yer, which is of the size of a duck, of a singular shape, and extremely fat.

Hove, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Weser, 43 miles N. W. of Zell, and is subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 53. 5.

* **Hradisch**, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on an island in the river Morave, 30 miles S. E. of Olmutz, and 30 E. of Brinn. Lon. 35. 28. lat. 49. 6.

* **Hua**, or **Kahua**, a large town of Asia, and capital of Cochlin China, with a handsome palace, where the king commonly resides. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. The inhabitants are sincere, good natured, and civil to strangers, and the religion is like that of China. They all blacken their teeth, for they think it a shame to have them white, like dogs; they likewise wear their nails very long. There is always a garrison kept here, and there are a few Christians. Lon. 123. 40. lat. 17. 40.

* **Hubert**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, seated on a mountain, one mile and a half from Tremesen. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 34. 32.

Hubert, St. a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Luxenberg, and in the county of Chiny, with a very handsome abbey, under the protection of France. It is 20 miles N. E. of Boullion, 24 S. E. of Dinant, 40 S. W. of Liege, and 150 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 0. lat. 50. 3.

Hudson's-Bay, a large bay of N. America, between 51 and 63 degrees of latitude, where the English Hudson's-bay company have several forts and settlements, and trade with the natives for beaver-skins, and other rich skins and furs, which turn to a very good account.

* **Hudson's-River**, a river of N. America, which rises to the E. of lake Ontario, and, running by Albany, and on the back of the S. part of New-England, through part of New-York, falls into a bay of the sea beyond the W. end of Long Island, and below the town of New-York.

* **Hudson's-Straits**, are the passage cut of the N. passage into Hudson's-bay,

lying between 60 and 64 degrees of latitude.

* **Hudwichwald**, a sea-port town of Sweden, and capital of Helsingia, between the isles of Agan and Holfoon. Lon. 36. 10. lat. 60. 40.

Huesca, an ancient and considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is seated on the Ifucla, in a soil producing excellent wine, 22 miles N. W. of Balastro, and 35 N. E. of Saragoffa. Lon. 17. 22. lat. 40. 2.

* **Huescar**, or **Guescar**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, seated on a plain, with a castle, 60 miles N. E. of Granada. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 37. 32.

* **Huesne**, or **Huena**, a small island of the Bahick-sea, in the Sound, in which was the famous observatory of Tycho Brahe. Lon. 30. 40. lat. 55. 54.

Huetta, a town of Spain, in New-Castile, 67 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 40. 35.

Hugley, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the most westerly branch of the river Ganges. It is a town of large extent, reaching about 2 miles along the river side, and drives a great trade in all the commodities of Bengal; and it affords rich cargoes for 50 or 60 ships every year, besides what is carried in carriages to the neighbouring towns. Salt-petre is brought hither from Patna in vessels above 50 yards long, and 5 broad. There are publick women here, kept on purpose for all comers, who carry on a great trade in their way. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians; but here are Portuguese, English, and other Europeans. It is 50 miles N. of Calcutta, or Fort William. Lon. 105. 30. lat. 22. 0.

Hui, or **Huy**, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, and capital of Condras. It is advantageously seated on the river Maese, over which there is a bridge, 12 miles S. W. of Liege, and 16 N. E. of Namur. Lon. 27. 57. lat. 52. 31.

Hull, or **Kingston upon Hull**, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with 2 markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on October 10, for hoises and toys. It is seated on the N. side of the river Humber, and is a handsome, large town, with two parish-churches. One of the streets resembles Thames-street in London, where pitch,

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tar, cordage, and sails are to be sold, and where the ships come to lade and unlade their merchandize, it having a custom-house and a quay. It is very well fortified, and is one of the principal places in England for trade. It is a county of itself, sends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of a dutchy. It is 41 miles N. of Lincoln, 36. S. E. of York, and 170 N. of London. Lon. 17. 29. lat. 53. 45.
HULPEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, 9 miles S. E. of Brussels, and 9 E. of Hall. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 51. 20.
HUIST, a strong town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Flanders, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1747; it has a very fine town house, and the palace of the commander is the handsomest in all Flanders. It is seated on a plain, which may be overflowed, 15 miles N. W. of Antwerp, and 17 N. E. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 51. 16.
HUMBER, a river formed by the Trent, Ouse, Derwent, and several other streams. It divides Yorkshire from Lincolnshire, and falls into the German-ocean near Holderness.
* HUNDON, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on Holy-Thursdai, for cattle.
* HUNDSFELD, a town of Germany, in Silecia, in the province of Oels, seated on the river Wide, 8 miles N. E. of Breslau. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 51. 8.
* HUNDZ-RUCK, a small territory of Germany, in the Lower palatinate, between the rivers Rhine, Moselle, and Nab.
HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, lying along the river Danube, about 600 miles in length, and 250 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Poland, on the W. by Germany, and on the E. and S. by Turkey in Europe. It comprehends three large provinces, namely, Proper Hungary, which is bounded on the N. by Poland, on the W. by the circle of Austria, on the S. by the river Drave, which separates it from Slavonia, and by the Danube, which parts it from Turkey in Europe; and on the E. by Walachia and Transylvania. The other parts are Transylvania and Slavonia. The principal rivers are, the Danube, the Save, the Drave, the Tressie, the Maros, the Raab, the Waag, the Gran, and the Zarwiese. They are so full of fish that they give them to the hogs, but the waters are all unwholesome, except that of the Danube. The air is very unhealthy,

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occasioned by the lakes and bogs, in-
fomuch, that there is a sort of plague vi-
fits them every three or four years, on
which account it is called the grave of
the Germans; it abounds in all the ne-
cessaries of life, and the wine, especially
that called Tockay, is excellent. There
are mines of gold, silver, copper, and
iron, and they have such plenty of game,
that hunting is allowed to all. The in-
habitants are well shaped, brave, haugh-
ty, and revengeful. Their horsemen are
called Hussars, and their foot Heydukes.
Almost all the towns of Hungary have
two names, the one German and the
other Hungarian, and the language is a
dialect of the Slavonian. The govern-
ment is hereditary in the house of Au-
stria, and the established religion is Po-
pery, though there are a great number
of Protestants, who have of late been fe-
verely persecuted, but it is now said they
have a toleration. No country of the
world is better supplied with mineral
waters and baths; and those of Buda,
when the Turks had it in possession,
were reckoned the finest in Europe. Bu-
da is the capital town of Lower Hunga-
ry, and Presburg of the Upper, Lon.
from 35. 0. to 47. 0. lat. from 45. 0. to
49. 15.
* HUNGER-BRUNN, or THE FOUNTAIN
OF FAMINE, a fountain of Switserland,
in a village called Wanger, 5 miles from
Zurich. It is pretended that it is al-
ways dry in fruitful years, and that,
when it begins to run, it portends a fa-
mine; but this is looked upon by the
better sort as a fable.
HUNGERFORD, a town of Berkshire, with
a market on Wednesdays, and one fair,
on August 21, for horses, cows, and
sheep. It is seated on the river Kenner,
in a low and watery soil, and is noted
for the best trouts and craw-fish in all
England. It is 8 miles W. of Hunger-
ford, 10 E. of Marlborough, and 64
W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 51.
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HUNNINGUEN, a town of Germany, in
Alsace, and in Suntgaw, subject to the
French. It is seated on the Rhine, and
was fortified by Vauban. It is 3 miles
N. of Basle, and 17 S. of Brisac. Lon.
29. 15. lat. 47. 42.
HUNNONBY, or HUNMANBY, a town in
the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a mar-
ket on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz.
on May 6, and October 29, for toys.
It is 34 miles N. E. of York, and 187
N. of

N. of London. Lon. 17. 31. lat. 54. 15.

* **HUNTINGE**, a territory of the Netherlands, and one of those called Ommelands, which make part of the province of Groningen. It extends along the German Ocean, from the river Hunfe as far as the territory of Groningen. It contains a great number of villages, but no considerable place.

HUNTINGDON, the chief town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on March 25, for pedlars ware. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ascent on the river Ouse, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, which leads to Godmanchester. It was once a large place, having no less than fifteen churches, which are now reduced to two. It is a great thoroughfare on the northern road, and on that account is well furnished with inns. It is the place where the assizes are held, and has the title of an earldom. It sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles W. by N. of Cambridge, and 57 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 52. 19.

* **HUNTINGDONSHIRE**, a county of England, 25 miles in length, 17 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Cambridgeshire, on the W. by Northamptonshire, on the N. by Lincolnshire, and on the S. by Bedfordshire. It contains 8220 houses, 49,320 inhabitants, 79 parishes, and 6 market-towns. The air is good, except in the fenny parts, which are aguish; and the soil is generally rich, producing rich pastures, and corn. The principal rivers are, the Ouse, the Nen, and the Cam, which last divides it from Cambridgeshire. It sends 4 members to parliament, viz. two for Huntingdon, which is the shire-town, and two for the county.

* **HUNTINGTON**, a village in Herefordshire, 3 miles S. of Keynton, with two fairs, on June 28, and November 15, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and lambs.

* **HUNTSBY**, a small town in Somersetshire, seated on the river Parrot, near the sea, 5 miles N. of Bridgwater, with one fair, on July 29, for cattle and sheep.

HUQUANG. See **HOUQUANG**.

* **HUREPOIX**, a small district of the Isle of France, whose principal towns are Corbeil, Mont-Cheri, Chartres, Ferte-Alais, and Palaiseau.

HURONS, a savage people of N. America, in New-France. Their country is of great extent, but not populous, they having

been diminished by their continual wars with the Iroquois. The French pretend that they are almost all become Christians; but if they are, it is to very little purpose, for they are great cheats and thieves. They have an hereditary chief, which is always the son of the woman nearest related; and it is pretended, that the female sex have the principal management of the government. There is a lake here, called the Huron-Lake, which is very large, and is surrounded by four others of great extent, about which these people chiefly inhabit.

HURST-CASTLE, a fortress in Hampshire, not far from Linnington. It is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land which shoots into the sea towards the Isle of Wight, from which it is distant two miles.

* **HURST-GREEN**, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on July 3, for pedlars ware.

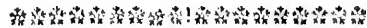
* **HURSTPIERPOINT**, a village in Sussex, with one fair, on October 10, for pedlars ware.

HUSSARS, a sort of troopers, which were first common in Hungary, but are now introduced into several parts of Europe, and there have been some lately in the English army. They may be more properly called light-horse, and they usually do a great deal of service where they play their parts well.

HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a very handsome church. It is seated near the river Ow, on the German Sea, 20 miles W. of Sleswick, and is subject to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp. Lon. 26. 40. lat. 54. 55.

HUTHERSFIELD, or **HUDDERSFIELD**, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, whose market is now disused, but it has one fair, on May 24, for lean horned cattle, and horses. It is 42 miles S. W. of York, and 161 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 1. lat. 53. 57.

Hux. See **livr**.



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TAAR, a river which rises near Tongres, in the bishoprick of Liege, and passing by Borkworla, falls into the Maese, at Maestricht, where there was a battle

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a battle fought between the allies and the French, in 1746.

JABLONKA, a town of Silesia, in the territory of Trefchen, 30 miles S. E. of Trappaw. Lon. 35. 35. lat. 49. 37.

JACCA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a bishop's see, and a fort. It is seated on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jacca, which are a part of the Pyrennees, and is 22 miles N. of Huefca, and 50 N. by E. of Saragossa. Lon. 17. 16. lat. 44. 22.

• **JACI-DE-AGUILA**, a sea-port town of Sicily, on the eastern coast, between Catania and Tavormina, with the title of a principality. Lon. 32. 23. lat. 37. 42.

JAEN, a strong and handsome town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruits, and very fine silk, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles S. W. of Baeza, 40 miles N. of Granada, and 115 S. E. of Seville. Lon. 14. 45. lat. 37. 38.

JAFFA, an ancient town of Asia, in Palestine, formerly called Joppa. It is now entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur, and is 30 miles W. of Jerusalem. Lon. 52. 55. lat. 32. 26.

JAFNAPATAN, a sea-port town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Ceylon, seated at the N. end of that island, 100 miles N. of Candy. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658, and have continued in the possession of it since that time. They export great quantities of tobacco from thence, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. Lon. 98. 0. lat. 9. 30.

JAGERNDORFF, a town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name, seated on the river Oppa, 15 miles W. of Troppaw, and 65 S. by E. of Breslaw. Lon. 35. 22. lat. 50. 4.

* **JAGO**, St. a large river of S. America, which rises in the audience of Quito, in Peru. It is navigable, and falls into the S. Sea, after having watered a fertile country, abounding in cotton-trees, and inhabited by wild Americans.

JAGO, St. the largest, most populous, and fertile of the Cape-de-verd islands, in Africa. It lies about 13 miles westward of the island of Mayo, and abounds with high, barren mountains, but the air, in the rainy season, is unwholesome to strangers. The animals are, beeves,

horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and well-proportioned monkeys. They have fowls and birds almost of all sorts, as well as in Indian-corn, plantains, bananas, pumpkins, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine-apples, maniocokes, cocoa nuts, guavas, tar, apples, and sugar-canes. They have also some cedar-trees, and plenty of cotton. St. Jago, or Ribeira-Grande, is the capital town.

JAGO, St. a handsome and considerable town of S. America, capital of Chili, with a good harbour, a bishop's see, and a royal audience. It is seated in a large, beautiful plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, at the foot of the Cordillera de los Andes, on the river Mapoche, which runs across it from E. to W. Here are several canals, and a dyke, by means of which they water the gardens, and cool the streets. It is very subject to earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards. Lon. 508. 0. lat. S. 35. 40.

JAGO-DE-CUBA, St. a town of N. America, on the southern coast of the island of Cuba, with a good harbour, seated at the bottom of a bay, and on a river of the same name. Lon. 501. 50. lat. 20. 0.

* **JAGO-DE-LOS-CAVALEROS**, a town of America, and one of the principal of the island of Hispaniola. It is seated on the river Yague, in a fertile soil, but bad air, 25 miles from Conception-de-la-Vega. Lon. 507. 50. lat. 19. 40.

* **JAGO-DEL-ESTERO**, St. a town of S. America, and one of the most considerable of Tucuman, which is the usual residence of the inquisitor of the province. It is seated on a large river, in a flat country, where there is game, tygers, guanacos, commonly called camel-sheep, and an animal, to which they have improperly given the name of a lion, for he is nothing like one, and is of a gentle disposition. It is 175 miles from Potofi. Lon. 515. 35. lat. S. 28. 25.

* **JAGO-DE-LAS-VALLES**, St. a town of N. America, in the audience of Mexico, seated in a plain, on the river Panuco. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 23. 0.

JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, otherwise called Spanish-town, is the capital of the island of Jamaica, in America, where the assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It is seated in a fine pleasant valley, on the banks of the Rio Cebre. It

was once a large, populous place, containing 2000 houses, 2 churches, a monastery, and several private chapels; but it is now reduced to a small compact, and has only one fine church, and a chapel, with about 500 inhabitants. Being an inland place, its trade is small, but several wealthy merchants and gentlemen reside there, living in a gay manner. There are a great number of coaches, and they have lately got a play-house, with good actors. It is seated near the S. E. part of the island, about 7 miles N. W. of Port-passage, on the bay of Port-royal. Lon. 300. 50. lat. 13. 20.

JAGODNA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Servia, seated on the river Meraw, 70 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 39. 53. lat. 43. 40.

* **JAGOS**, a people of Africa, who live in the deserts, and wander about like the wild Arabs. They inhabit several parts of Lower Ethiopia, but principally the kingdom of Arico. They worship the sun and moon, are very strong, and great robbers. Their arms are an arc, a bow and arrows, and some pretend they feed upon human flesh; but it may be doubted whether there are any such people in the world as men-eaters.

* **JAGANNATH**, a famous temple of Asia, in the E. Indies, in a territory between the kingdom of Orissa and that of Bengal, which contains great numbers of deer and antelopes, that are exceeding tame, because no animals are killed here by the natives. The temple is seated on a plain, about a mile from the sea, and is visited by vast crowds of pilgrims from all parts of India. The nights are spent in music and songs of praises to the idol, which is nothing but a deformed black stone, with two large diamonds to represent eyes. The idol itself is never removed, but its representation is carried in procession in a vehicle four stones high, and there are 200 people to draw it. Some zealots will fall flat on the ground, and think it an honour to be crushed to pieces by the wheels. Lon. 100. 45. lat. 19. 50.

* **JAGUANA SANTA MARIA-DEL-PORTO**, a town of America, in the island of Hispaniola, belonging to the Spaniards, 150 miles from St. Domingo. Lon. 306. 15. lat. 16. 25.

* **JAJIC**, a large river of Tartary, which separates it from Turkistan, and has its source in mount Caucasus, and falls in-

to the Caspian Sea. It is full of large fish, whose spawn being salted, is called caviar, which is transported into Europe.

JATEZA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bosnia, 50 miles N. E. of Bosnia Seralo, with a strong citadel, and seated on the river Plena. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 45. 5.

* **JAKUTSKOI**, a town of the Russian empire, in Siberia, seated on the river Angara, whose source is in the lake of Baikal, about 8 miles distant. It was rebuilt about 100 years ago, and has very strong fortifications. Most provisions are plenty here, and the land about it is very fruitful in corn. They have a sort of beeves, without horns, covered with very long hair. The country-people live in huts covered with earth, at the top of which there is a hole to let out the smoke, and the fires are made in the middle thereof. Both men and women are robust, large, and have pretty good features, going naked in the summer-time, but in the winter they have long coats, made of sheeps skins, fastened on with girdles tipt with iron. They never wash themselves, nor pare their nails, which makes them look like so many devils. Their religion consists in worshipping dead deer and sheep, which are spitted upon poles, and placed before their doors. The musk-deer are here to be met with, and are in shape like bucks without horns. Lon. 129. 30. lat. 60. 44.

JAKOFFS, a people of Africa, between the rivers Gambia and Senegal, whose country is vastly large. They all go naked, and are much blacker and handsomer than other negroes, having very good features.

* **JAMA**, a strong fort of the Russian empire, seated on a river of the same name in Ingria, 13 miles N. E. of Narva. Lon. 47. 6. lat. 59. 17.

JAMAGOROD, a strong town of the Russian empire, in the province of Ingria, seated on a river of the same name, 12 miles N. E. of Narva. Lon. 47. 0. lat. 59. 15.

JAMAICA, an island of America, discovered by Christopher Columbus, in 1494, being 350 miles N. of the continent of America, 37 S. of the island of Cuba, and 50 W. of Hispaniola, and is about 160 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is of an oval figure, and grows narrower from the middle, till it terminates in two points at the extremities of the island.

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island. It contains upwards of 4,000,000
of acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills
which run nearly from E. to W. from
sea to sea. Here abundance of fine ri-
vers take their rise, and flow from both
sides in gentle streams, refreshing the
valleys as they glide along, and furnish-
ing the inhabitants with sweet and cool
water. They are well stored with fish,
of various kinds, not known in Europe,
but they are exceeding good. However,
they have eels and craw-fish in great
plenty, not unlike ours. None of these
rivers are navigable, but some of them
are so large that the sugars are carried
upon them in canoes from the remote
plantations to the sea-side. They are so
numerous, that it is impossible to de-
scribe them all, and some of them run
under ground for a considerable space,
particularly the Rio-Cobre, and the Rio-
Pedra. The mountains, and indeed the
greatest part of the island, are covered
with woods, which never lose their ver-
dure, but look green at all times of the
year, for here is an eternal spring. There
are a thousand different kinds of trees
adorning the brow of every hill, irregu-
larly mixing their different branches, ap-
pearing in a gay confusion, and forming
groves and cool retreats. Among these
are the lignum vite, the cedar, and the
mahogany trees. In the valleys there
are sugar-canes, ginger, orange and le-
mon trees, star-apples, guavas, citrons,
mammees, and others, which make the
country look like a paradise. But, to
balance this, there are dreadful alliga-
tors in the rivers, guanoes, and galli-
wasps in the fens and marshes, and
snakes and noxious animals in the moun-
tains. The longest day is about 13
hours, and about nine in the morning it
is so intolerably hot, that it would be
difficult to live, if the sea-breezes did
not arise to cool the air. Sometimes the
nights are pretty cool, and there are
great dews, which are looked upon as
unwholesome, especially to new comers.
There are two springs, or seasons, for
planting grain, and the year is distin-
guished into two seasons, which are the
wet and dry; but the rains are not so
frequent as they were formerly, which
is supposed to be owing to the cutting
down the woods. The months of July,
August, and September, are called the
hurricane months, because then they are
most frequent, and there is lightning al-
most every night. There is not above a

third part of the island inhabited, for the
plantations are all by the sea-side.
Here and there are some natural, or large
plains, where the original natives used
to plant their Indian corn, and which
the Spaniards made use of for breeding
their cattle, but these are now quite bare
and barren. The gentlemen's houses are
generally built low, being only one sto-
ry, on account of the hurricanes and
earthquakes, and the negroes' huts are
made of reeds, which will hold only two
or three persons. The common drink
is Madeira wine, or rum-punch. The
common bread, or that which serves for
it, is plantains, yams, and cassava-
roots. The yams are like potatoes, en-
tirely of a much larger size, and more
coarse. Hogs are plenty, and their mut-
ton and lamb pretty good; but the ser-
vants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef,
and the negroes have herrings and salt-
fish. The common dress here of the
men is, linnen drawers and waistcoats,
thread stockings, and handkerchiefs tied
round the head; but, upon publick oc-
casions, the gentlemen wear wigs, sil-
k-coats and waistcoats, trimmed with sil-
ver. The negroes go naked, except a
pair of breeches or a petticoat; but ma-
ny of the women will not agree to wear
these last, for they have no sense of
shame. The ladies are richly dress'd, and
the servant maids wear linnen-gowns.
The current-coin is all Spanish-money,
for that of the English is kept as a curio-
sity. The general produce of this island
is, sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo,
pimento, chocolate, several kinds of
wood, and medicinal drugs. They have
some tobacco, which is but indifferent,
and used only by the negroes, who can
scarce live without it. They have no
sorts of European grain, but they have
Indian corn, Guinea-corn, and pease of
various kinds, but none like ours, with
variety of roots. Fruits are in great
plenty, such as Seville and China oranges,
common and sweet lemons, shadocks,
citrons, pomegranates, mammees, four-
sops, papas, pine-apples, custard-apples,
star-apples, prickly pears, allicada-pears,
melons, pompions, guavas, and many
other sorts. The common distempers
are, fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes.
There are four negroes to a white man,
and of the former there are about
100,000, besides a mixed breed, between
the blacks, whites, and mulattoes. This
island was taken by the English in 1656,

the command of Pen and Venables. St. Jago was the capital town, but now Kingston claims that privilege.

JAMANA, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, seated on the river Aftan, about 150 miles W. of El Catif. It is the capital of a principality that lies between Hngiaz, Onan, and Arabia Deserta.

JAMBA, a small kingdom of Asia, in Indostan, with a town of the same name, seated on the river Ganges, 220 miles N. E. of Delli. Lon. 99. 35. lat. 31. 0.

JAMBI, or **JAMBIS**, a sea-port town and small kingdom of Asia, on the eastern coast of the island of Sumatra. It is a trading place. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper from thence, with the best sort of canes. It is 160 miles N. of Bencoolen. Lon. 121. 30. lat. S. 30.

* **JAMBOLI**, a territory of Turkey, in Europe, lying on the Archipelago, on the confines of Romania and Bulgaria.

* **JAMES ST.** a town of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Avranches, 8 miles from Pontorson, and 167 W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 28. lat. 48. 29.

JAMES-TOWN, in N. America, was once the capital of Virginia, but now Williamsburg claims that honour. It is seated in a peninsula on the N. side of James river, and consists of about 80 houses, chiefly for the entertainment of seafaring men, for the seat of the government, and the courts of justice, have been removed to Williamsburg, which is 7 miles N. of it. Lon. 300. 5. lat. 37. 0.

JAMETS, a town in France, in Barrois, and capital of a lordship of the same name, 12 miles S. of Stenil. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 49. 25.

* **JANEIRO RIO**, a river of S. America, on the coast of Brasil, which rises in the western mountains, and running eastward falls into the Atlantick Ocean.

JANEIRO, a province of S. America, in Brasil, lying near the tropick of Capricorn, and bounded by Spirito Sancto on the N. by the Atlantick Ocean on the E. and S. and by mountains on the W. which separate it from Guiana, in Spanish America. The Portuguese annually export from hence gold and precious stones from the mountains, of a prodigious value.

* **JANNA**, a territory of Turkey, in Asia, and in Macedonia, lying on the Archipelago, and bounded on the N. by Conuoliari, on the S. by Livadia, on the

W. by Albania, and on the E. by the Archipelago. It is much the same as Thessalia of the ancients, and Larissa is the capital town.

JANNA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in the province of Janna, of which it is capital. It is inhabited by rich Greek merchants, and is 65 miles W. of Larissa. Lon. 39. 21. lat. 39. 45.

JANOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaushim, famous for a battle here between the Swedes and Imperialists, when the last were beaten in 1645. It is 45 miles S. E. of Prague, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 32. 43. lat. 49. 45.

JAPAN, a large country in the most eastern part of Asia, with the title of an empire. It is composed of several islands, in the principal of which are Niphon and Saikokf, or Saccok. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1542, being cast upon shore by a tempest. The whole empire is divided into seven principal countries, which are subdivided into 70 provinces. It is the richest country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, which they reap in September; millet, wheat, and barley, which they get in in May. Cedars are common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships and columns for temples. They have a large quantity of porcelain, silk, and skins, as also red pearls, which are not less in esteem than the white. In short, Japan is accounted one of the best countries in Asia. The inhabitants are naturally ingenious, and have a happy memory; but their manners are diametrically opposite to those of the Europeans. Our common drinks are cold and theirs are all hot; we uncover the head out of respect and they the feet; we are fond of white teeth and they of black; we get on horseback on the left side and they on the right; and they have a language so particular that it is understood by no other nation. They value their lives so little that when a lord makes a feast, the domesticks dispute who shall have the honour of cutting open their bellies before the guests. The sciences are highly esteemed among them, and they have several schools at different places. Those that they study most are arithmetick, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their schools at Meaco have each 3 or 4000 scholars. They treat the women with a great deal

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of ſeverity, and puniſh adultery with
death; yet a man may take as many
wives as he pleaſes. On the other
hand, bawdy-houſes are very frequent,
and they tolerate ſins againſt nature.
Thoſe that have too many children make
no ſcruple of deſtroying ſome of them;
and there are many women who kill
them before they are born, eſpecially if
they ſuſpect they are of the female ſex.
The Japaneſe are naturally good ſoldiers,
and ſaiſel at ſhooting with a bow;
however, as they inhabit nothing but
iſlands, they are ſeldom at war with
their neighbours. They formerly car-
ried on a trade with the neighbouring
countries; but now all communication
with others is forbid, eſpecially with
Chriſtians, for they do not look upon
the Dutch to be ſuch. Their emperor
is called Dairo; and in the minority of
one of them in 1150, when they had
civil wars, one of the competitors for
the crown aſſumed the eccleſiaſtical go-
vernment, retaining the ſame title;
while the other, who ruled in civil af-
fairs, was called Cubi; and things have
remained on the ſame footing to this
day. The Dairo is the chief emperor,
and conſers the dignity upon the other
as if he was his vaſſal. He reſides at
Meaco; and has no lands, but he has a
right of ſelling titles and dignities; and
the idolatrous prieſts make great contri-
butions. He wears a black habit, and
a cap upon his head: his feet muſt
never touch the ground, nor muſt he
ever be expoſed to the rays of the ſun.
He never curſ his hair, nor his beard,
nor his nails; and all his viſuals muſt
be dreſt in new veſſels. When he goes
abroad he is carried by 14 men in a lit-
ter, ſurrounded with curtains, ſo that
he may ſee and not be ſeen. He has
generally 12 wives, who has each a pa-
lace, with ſinging and dancing women
for his diverſion. He has alſo an un-
limited number of concubines. His pa-
lace is adorned with 365 idels. The re-
ligion of the whole country is Paganism;
but there are two different ſects. There is
no country in the world where there are
more convents than here; but the wo-
men are not chaſte, for they have the ſe-
cret of taking drugs to render themſelves
barren. There were once a great num-
ber of Chriſtians in different parts of the
empire; but in 1638 they underwent
great perſecutions, inſomuch that they
were all rooted out of Japan. The cauſe

of this was the oppoſition of the prieſts;
the haughty behaviour of the Portugueſe,
they not allowing ſeveral wives; and the
perſuaſions of the Dutch, who told them
that their emperor would become a ſlave
to the Pope. The emperor of Japan is
a ſovereign monarch, and all the petty
kings are his vaſſals. His army gene-
rally conſiſts of 100,000 foot, and 20,000
horſe, which with theſe maintained by
his vaſſals amount to 268,000 foot,
38,000 horſe, and 2000 vaſſals. His
ordinary revenue is immense, but it is
hard to ſay what it is exactly. The pa-
lace of the emperor is at Jedo, in the
iſland of Nippon, and it is the capital of
whole. The only Europeans that trade
with Japan are the Dutch; and when-
ever their ſhips arrive they take away
their guns, ſails, and helms, and carry
them on ſhore till they are ready to re-
turn back. In the abſence of the ſhips
the factors are ſhut up in a ſmall penin-
ſula, and are not ſuffered ſo much as to
have a lighted candle in their houſes in
the night time. The merchandiſes which
the Dutch carry to Japan are ſpices, fu-
gar, ſilks, linen and woollen cloth, ele-
phants teeth, and haberdaiſhery wares;
for which they receive gold, ſilver, cabi-
nets, and other japanned and lacquered
ware. The Japaneſe have neither tables,
beds, nor chairs; but they ſit and lie
on carpets and mats in the manner of
the Turks.

JAPARA, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the
Eaſt-Indies, and in the iſland of Java,
ſeated on the N. coaſt, with a good
harbour. This was capital of a confi-
derable kingdom till the Dutch made
themſelves maſters of it; and now they
have a colony there and a conſiderable
trade. There are a vaſt number of Ma-
hometans here, and the women are very
ugly and very debauched. It is 250
miles E. of Batavia. Lon. 128. 40. lat.
S. 6. 45.

* JARCEAU, an ancient town of France,
in Orleanois, taken by the Engliſh in
1438, and retaken by Joan of Arc the
next year. It is 10 miles S. E. of Or-
leans, and 70 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 19.
45. lat. 47. 50.

JARISLAW, or YARISLAW, a town of
Ruſſia, and capital of a province of the
ſame name, ſeated on the river Volga,
140 miles N. E. of Moſcow. Lon. 58.
31. lat. 58. 0.

JARISLAW, a town of Poland, in Red
Ruſſia, ſeated 100 miles E. of Cracow,
and

and subject to Poland. Lon. 39. 55. lat. 50. 0.

JARNAC, a town of France, in Orleansois, and in Angoumois, remarkable for a victory gained by Henry III. over the Huguenots in 1569. It is seated on the river Charente, 15 miles W. of Angoulême, and 255 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 22. lat. 45. 40.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elb, 27 miles S. W. of Glatz, and 62 N. E. of Prague. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 50. 18.

* **JAROSLOW**, a handsome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ruffia, with a strong citadel. It is remarkable for its great fair, for its handsome buildings, and for a battle gained by the Swedes in 1656, after which they took the town. It is seated on the river Saine, 55 miles W. of Lemburg, and 100 E. of Cracow. Lon. 40. 53. lat. 49. 58.

* **JASENITZ**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Royal Pomerania, as also in the duchy of Stetin. It is seated at the mouth of the river Oder, 8 miles below the town of Stetin.

JASQUE, a sea-port town of Asia, in Persia, in the gulph of Ormus, and in the province of Tubcran. Lon. 76. 50. lat. 25. 40.

JASSY, a town of Europe, in Moldavia, where the Hospidar resides. It is seated on the river Pruthe. Lon. 44. 55. lat. 47. 0.

JAVA, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, lying to the S. of the Equator. It is generally known by the name of Great Java, to distinguish it from Bali, by some named the Lesser Java; and is about 420 miles in length, and of a very different breadth. The N. coast has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. In former times it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the jurisdiction of the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The inhabitants are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people, of a brown complexion, flat faces, short coal-black hair, large eye-brows, and large cheeks, with small eyes, and large eye-lids. The men are very robust and strong limbed, and very proper for war; but the women are small. The men wear a piece of calicoe wrapt two or three times round their middles; and the women

wear them from their armpits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and several concubines, according to their abilities. Those living near the sea-side are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentooes, abstaining from flesh of all kinds. It is a very fertile island, and has very high mountains, reaching to the clouds, particularly the pepper mountain on the S. side of the island. It has likewise impenetrable forests and wildernesses; but to the N. between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice fields, and all sorts of tame and wild animals. Here also is plenty of salt and pepper, besides most sorts of fruits proper to the climate. They have also plenty of hogs, bees, and sheep, with other tame creatures. They have likewise fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance; and in the woods there are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts; and in the rivers there are crocodiles. The air is as temperate and healthy as any part of the East-Indies. The most agreeable season begins in May, with the eastern breezes, and a very serene sky till November; and then the rains begin which lay the low grounds under water, and kill the insects, and continue till May. In March they begin to sow, and in July the sugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the best months for all sorts of fruits. It has a river which rises in the mountains, and dividing itself into many branches, waters the circumjacent country, which afterwards reunite and pass through the midst of Batavia, dividing into two parts. This island is mostly under the dominion of the Dutch; and, besides the native Javanese, it is inhabited by Chinese, Malayans, Amboynese, Topasses, Bugassés, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from distant countries by the Dutch, who have such large fleets here that they command the coast of Asia and Africa. In 1740 the Dutch pretended that the Chinese were going to make an insurrection, and upon that account disarmed them; and yet after that barbarously massacred them all, to the number of 20,000 men, women, and children, and seized their effects. Lon. from 123 to 134. lat. S. from 6. to 8. It is to the S. of the island of Sumatra, from which it is only separated by the straits of Sunda. Batavia is the capital settlement of the Dutch.

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JAWER, a strong town of Germany, in
 Silesia, and capital of a province of the
 same name, with a chieft and a large
 square, surrounded by piazzas. It is 12
 miles S. E. of Lignitz, 15 S. W. of Breslau,
 and 88 E. of Prague. Lon. 54. 4. lat.
 50. 56. The province of Jawer is
 bounded on the S. by Bohemia, on the
 W. by Upper Lusatia, on the N. by Sa-
 rian and Glogau, and on the E. by
 Schweidnitz and Lignitz.

IBORG, or **IBURG**, a town of Germany, in
 the circle of Westphalia, and in the bi-
 shoprick of Osnabrug, 10 miles S. W.
 of Osnabrug, and 30 N. E. of Munster.
 Lon. 25. 46. lat. 52. 20.

ICELAND, a large island to the N. of Eu-
 rope, about 400 miles in length, and
 150 in breadth. For two months to-
 gether the sun never sets; and in the
 winter it never rises for the same space,
 at least not entirely. The middle of
 this island is mountainous, stony, and
 barren; but in some places there are
 excellent pastures, and the grafs has a
 fine smell. The ice, which gets loose
 from the more northern country in May,
 brings with it a large quantity of wood,
 and several animals, such as foxes,
 wolves, and bears. Mount Hecla is the
 most noted mountain, and is a volcano,
 which sometimes throws out sulphureous
 torrents. The inhabitants believe that
 some of the souls of the damned go to
 this mountain, and that others are con-
 fined to the ice that is near this island.
 Their houses are scattered about at a
 distance from each other, and many of
 them are deep in the ground, but they
 are all miserable huts, covered with skins.
 Many of the inhabitants profess Christi-
 anity; but those that live at a distance
 are Pagans. They are mostly clothed
 with the skins of beasts. The Danes
 trade with the natives for hides, tallow,
 train oil, whalebone, and sea-horses
 teeth, which are as good as ivory. They
 are said to live 100 years, without either
 physicians or medicines. Lat. from 64.
 to 67.

ICHWELL, a village in Bedfordshire, with
 one fair, on April 5, for cattle of all
 sorts.

ICKLETON, a village in Cambridgeshire,
 5 miles N. E. of Saffron-Walden, with
 one fair, on August 2, for horses.

ICKWORTH, a town of Suffolk, with a
 market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is
 a small place, and there are the ruins of
 an ancient priory, and several Roman

coins have been dug up. It is 23 miles
 N. W. by N. of Ipswich, and 74 N.
 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 35. lat.
 52. 20.

ICONIA. See **COGNI**.

IDA, a famous mountain in the island of
 Candia, of great note in ancient history.
 It is now nothing but a great monstrous
 ugly barren mountain quite bare on the
 top, without the least shadow of a land-
 skip, grotto, or spring. All the cattle
 that are bred on it are a few paltry
 horses, some sheep, and half-starved
 goats.

IDA, a mountain in Natolia, famous for
 the judgment of Paris, who was to de-
 termine, whether Juno, Pallas, or Venus
 was most beautiful? He determined it
 in favour of the last, and gave her the
 golden apple.

IDANHA-LA-NUOVA, a town of Portugal,
 in the province of Beira, 5 miles S. W.
 of Old Idanha. Lon. 11. 23. lat. 39.
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IDANHA VELLA, a town of Portugal, in
 the province of Beira, near the confines
 of Estremadura. The French took it by
 assault in 1704. It is seated on the river
 Ponful, 25 miles N. E. of Castel-Branco,
 and 25 N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 11. 32.
 lat. 39. 46.

IDRIA, a town of Italy, in Friuli, and in
 the county of Goritz, with a castle. It
 belongs to the house of Austria, and
 there are rich quick-silver mines in the
 town itself. It is 17 miles N. E. of
 Goritz, and 25 N. of Trieste. Lon. 31.
 35. lat. 46. 16.

IDSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Wette-
 ravia, which is the residence of a branch
 of the house of Nassau, to whom it be-
 longs. It is 12 miles N. E. of Mentz.
 Lon. 25. 53. lat. 50. 9.

IDUMEA, formerly called **EDOM**, is a small
 territory in Asia, between Palestine,
 Egypt, and Arabia Petraea. It is full of
 mountains, and the capital town was
 anciently called Seir.

* **JEAN ST.** a large and fine river of N.
 America, in Acadia, famous for its fal-
 mon fishery.

* **JEAN ST.** a town of France, in Vaugau,
 on the confines of Lorraine. It is seated
 on the river Sare, 12 miles W. of Deux-
 Ponts, and 8 N. W. of Sarguemine.
 Lon. 25. 47. lat. 49. 16.

JEAN D'ANGELY, an ancient town of
 France, in Saintonge, with a fine Bene-
 dictine abbey. It was taken from the
 Huguenots in 1621 by Lewis XIII. who
 demolished

demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Boutonne, on which there are two powder-mills. It is 15 miles N. E. of Saintes, and 32 S. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 45. 55.

* **JEAN DE LAUNE, ST.** a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Dijonnois, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is seated on the river Soane, 15 miles S. of Dijon, and 135 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 44. lat. 47. 10.

JEAN-DE-LUZ, ST. a town of France, in Gascony, and the last next Spain, with a harbour. It is seated on a small river, near the sea, 10 miles N. E. of Fontarabia, 10 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 145 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 15. 59. lat. 43. 23.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, a town of Italy, in Savoy, and capital of the county of Maurienne, in a valley of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arc, on the confines of Dauphiny, 12 miles S. by W. of Montier, and 25 N. E. of Grenoble. Lon. 24. 1. lat. 45. 18.

* **JEAN D'ULHUA, ST.** an island of N. America, in New-Spain, lying on the North Sea, which was discovered in the year 1518, by Crijelva. Lon. 280. 20. lat. 19. 0.

JEAN PIED DE PORT, a town of France, in Gascony, near the frontiers of Spain, with a citadel standing on an eminence. It is seated on the river Nive, at the entrance of one of the passages over the Pyrennees, 20 miles S. E. of Bayonne, and 30 N. E. of Panipeluna. Lon. 16. 22. lat. 43. 8.

JEORBUCH, an handsome town of Scotland, with a small market, capital of Tiroldale, or Roxburgh, three furlongs in length, and 36 miles S. of Edinburgh, Lon. 15. 20. lat. 56. 25.

JEDDO, the capital town or city of the islands of Japan, where the emperor resides. It is open on all sides, having neither walls nor ramparts, and the houses are built with earth, and boarded on the cut-side, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street there is an iron-gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of custom-house, or magazine, to put merchandizes in. It is a large place, being 9 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and in which a

vast number of the inhabitants perished. The emperor's palace, and all the rest, were reduced to ashes; but they are all rebuilt again. The royal palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended with walls, ditches, towers, and bastions. Where the emperor resides, there are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden, and stables for 2000 horses. The houses of the common sort are nothing but a ground-floor, and the rooms are parted by folding-screens; so that they can make the rooms larger or smaller at pleasure. It is seated in an agreeable plain, at the bottom of a fine bay; and the river, which crosses it, is divided into several canals. Lon. 157. 55. lat. 35. 32.

JEKYI, a small island of N. America, at the mouth of the river Alatomaha, in Georgia, being a colony of the English, and fortified by General Oglethorpe.

JEMTERLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Angermania, on the E. by Medalpadia, on the S. by Helzingia, and on the W. by Norway. It is full of mountains, and the principal towns are Reffundt, Li'h, and Docia.

JENA, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, with an university. It is seated on the river Sala, 10 miles S. W. of Weimar, 20 S. W. of Naumberg, and 25 S. E. of Urford. Lon. 20. 34. lat. 51. 0.

JENDA, a great lake of Sweden, in the province of Finland, and territory of Tavastia.

* **JENCAPORP,** a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the river Chaul, 17 miles N. W. of Delli, or Delhi. Lon. 94. 0. lat. 30. 50.

JENISA, a great river of the Russian empire, that runs from N. to S. through Siberia, and falls into the Frozen Ocean E. of that river.

* **JENISKOI,** a town of the Russian empire, in Siberia, seated on the river Jenifa. It is large, populous, and pretty strong; and there are villages for several

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habitants perished, and all the rest, but they are all royal palace is in, and is defended by towers, and bastions high, each of gold; and the palace are supported by pillars, the relations of the king has a palace of 20 small ones besides, all the palace in the city, and stables for the uses of the court at a ground-floor, covered by folding-doors can make the at pleasure. It is plain, at the and the river, divided into several lat. 55. 32. N. America, at Alatumaha, in y of the English, Oglethorpe, ce of Sweden, Angermania, on the S. by Helby Norway. It and the principal sh, and Docia, Germany, in the, and in Thuringia. It is seated on S. W. of Weimberg, and 25 n. 20. 34. lat.

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the Russian em- on the river ulous, and pretty villages for several

round it. It is subject to the Tungusians, who are Pagans, and chiefly live on the above river. They pay a tribute to the emperor for every bow, reckoning a man and a woman for one. The climate is extremely cold, and no other fruits grow here but black and red currants, strawberries, and gooseberries. Corn, butchers meat, and wild fowls, are very cheap. Lon. 116. 0. lat. 58. 40.

* JENIZZAR, a town of Europe in Greece, and in Macedonia, near the Gulph of Salonica. It is 17 miles N. E. of Caravaira. Lon. 40. 12. lat. 40. 38.

* JENIZZAR, a town of Greece, and in the territory of Janna. Lon. 39. 8. lat. 40. 40.

JENKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, seated on the S. side of the lake Werter, with a strong citadel. The houses are all built with wood. It is 55 miles N. W. of Calmar, and 45 S. of Falkoping. Lon. 32. 55. lat. 57. 22.

JENO, or GENO, a town of Upper Hungary, subject to the house of Austria. It is 20 miles S. of Great Waradin, and 48 N. E. of Segidin. Lon. 39. 20. lat. 46. 50.

* JERICHO, an ancient and famous town of Asia, in Palestine, built by the Jebusites. It is now called HERUBI by the Arabs, and is nothing but a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is 5 miles W. of the river Jordan, and 20 E. by N. of Jerusalem. Lon. 47. 35. lat. 31. 58.

* JEROSLAW, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name on the river Volga. Lon. 58. 30. lat. 57. 24.

JERSEY, an island in the English Channel, 12 miles from the coast of Normandy in France, and 25 from the coast of Brittany, subject to the English. It is about 30 miles in circumference, and is difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It contains 12 parishes; and the chief town is St. Hilary, in the S. part of the island. It lies extremely well for trade in time of peace, and to annoy the French privateers in time of war. It is well watered with rivulets, and produces but little corn; but is pretty well stocked with fruit-trees. They have a noted manufactory for woollen-sockings and caps, and are still governed by the ancient Norman laws, the courts of England having no jurisdiction here.

JERSEY NEW, an English settlement in N. America, bounded on the W. by Pennsylvania, on the S. by Maryland, on the N. by New-York, and on the E. by the ocean; and is about 140 miles in length, from N. to S. and 60 in breadth, from E. to W. The governor and council are appointed by the king, and their representatives are chosen by the freemen. The chief towns are Burlington, Perth-Amboy, and Elizabeth-town. It is divided into E. and W. Jersey; and the produce of both is Indian corn, wheat, pease, beans, barley, oats, horses, black cattle, furs, and pipe staves. They send to the Caribbee islands bread, corn, flower, salt, beef pork, and fish; and, in return, receive rum, sugar, and the other produce of those islands. To England they send furs and skins; for which they have furnitures and cloaths in return.

* JERVENLAND, a small canton of Europe, in Livonia, and in the district of Estroonia, subject to the Russians. The castle of Wittestein, and the town of Oberhahlen, are the principal places.

JERUSALEM, an ancient and famous town of Asia, formerly capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebuzites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, in the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captive to Babylon. It was afterwards taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, being one of the most remarkable sieges in history. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the Latins, who founded a new kingdom, which lasted 88 years, under 9 kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks drove away the Saracens in 1117, and have kept possession of it ever since, who call it ELKODS, that is, The Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians. It stands on a high rock, with steep ascents on every side, except to the N. It is almost surrounded with valleys encompassed with mountains, so that it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is at present about three miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. The only thing that renders it

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considerable is the great resort of pilgrims, for the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief business. A Bashaw, with a guard of Janissaries, always resides here, to protect them from the insults of the Arabs. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims chiefly come to visit, is a large structure, with a round nave, which has no light but what comes through the top, like the Rotunda at Rome. The dome is covered on the out-side with lead, and within with cedar wood. The opening of the dome is closed with a net of wire, to hinder the birds from coming into the church. In the middle of the nave, and directly under the opening of the dome, is the Holy Sepulchre, which is placed on a chapel, whose door is 3 feet high, and 2 broad. It is so small, that it will hold but three persons on their knees at a time. At the entrance on the right hand is the place where the body of our Saviour was laid, and not in the middle as many have thought. The table which he was laid on at first, is two feet and a half high from the pavement, which is now covered with white marble, because the Christians who came up to visit it were all for carrying away a small bit. This chapel is cut out of the rock; and there are three holes in the roof, to let out the smoke of the lamps, which are 44 in number, and always kept lighted. The whole is covered with white marble both within and without; and, on the out-side, there are 10 fine columns of the same. It is covered with a platform, the middle of which is exactly above the three holes, and forms a small dome, 6 feet in height, covered with lead, and supported with 12 columns of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and so making 6 arches, having 3 lamps under each. Before the gate of the sepulchre, there is a silver lamp, so large, that two men cannot fathom it. The Turks have had a mind several times to carry off this lamp, and send it to Mecca. We have not room to mention other particulars; and therefore we shall only take notice, that every year, on Good-Friday, all parts of our Saviour's passion are solemnized and acted. They have first a sermon, and then every one takes a lighted taper in his hand, with crucifixes and other things to begin the procession. Among the crucifixes, there is one as large as the life, exceedingly well

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done, being covered with thorns, and besmeared with blood. They visit first the pillar of flagellation; next the prison; afterwards the altar of the division of Christ's garments; then they advance to the chapel of desolation, and from thence to Mount Calvary, leaving their shoes at the bottom of the stairs. Here are two altars; one where our Lord was supposed to be nailed to the cross; and another where it was erected, and where they set up the crucified image, which finishes the ceremony: only, they pull out the nails, take down the body, and wrap it in a winding-sheet. It is 102 miles S. W. of Damascus, 45 from the Mediterranean Sea, and 250 N. E. of Grand Cairo. Lon. 57. 0. lat. 31. 50.

JESSELMERE, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is 185 miles N. of Amadebad. Lon. 90. 15. lat. 26. 40.

JESI, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marca or Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the river Jesi, 17 miles S. W. of Ancona, and 112 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 30. 55. lat. 43. 30.

JESSO, **JEDSO**, or **YEDSO**, a large island of Asia, to the N. of the island of Niphon, governed by a tributary prince depending on the empire of Japan. It is full of woods, and the inhabitants are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when compared to the Japanese. They live by fishing and hunting, and are very little known to the Europeans.

JESSUAT, a territory of Asia, in Indostan, bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Bengal; on the N. by that of Nechall; on the E. by that of Acem, and on the W. by that of Patan, or Patna. Rajapore is the capital town.

* **JESUPOL**, a town of Poland, in Pokuia, seated on the left bank of the river Bisfritz, which falls into the Niester, with a citadel. It is about 5 miles below Halicz.

JEVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of Jeverland, with a citadel. It is 17 miles N. E. of Aurick, and 30 N. E. of Embden. Lon. 25. 26. lat. 53. 32.

* **JEVERLAND**, a territory of Germany, in Westphalia, belonging to the house of Hanault-Zerbst.

* **JEVINGTON**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

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- **IF**, an island of France, in Provence, and the most eastern of the three before the harbour of Marseilles. It is very well fortified, and its fort is one of the best in the Mediterranean.
- **IGIS**, a town of the country of the Grifons, in Caddea, with a magnificent castle; in which is a cabinet of curiosities, and a handsome library. It is 23 miles S. W. of Choira, and 23 S. of Glaris. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 40. 40.
- IGLAW**, a considerable and populous town of Germany, in Moravia, where they have a manufactory of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is seated on the river Iglá, 40 miles W. of Brin, 38 N. of Krem, and 80 S. E. of Prague. Lon. 33. 40. lat. 49. 10.
- **IGLESIAS**, a town in the S. part of the island of Sardinia, with a bishop's see. Lon. 26. 28. lat. 39. 30.
- IHOR, JONOR, or JOR**, a town of Asia, in Malacca, and capital of a province of the same name, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1603, who destroyed it, and carried off the cannon; but it has been since rebuilt, it being now in possession of the Dutch. Lon. 121. 30. lat. 1. 15.
- ILA**, an island of Scotland, in Argyleshire, which has the title of an earldom. It is 26 miles in length, and 13 in breadth, where broadest. In the middle of it there is a fresh-water lake, containing a small island, where Donald, King of the Isles, formerly resided; and it is said that the ruins of his palace are still to be seen. Here are several other lakes, and caves big enough to hold 200 people. Here is also St. Columba's church, or St. Columkille, as it is commonly called. It has pasture for a good number of cattle, and contains plenty of limestone.
- **ILAMBA**, a considerable province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. It is divided into several very populous districts, each of which has its Sova, or governor.
- **ILANTZ**, a town of the Grifons, and capital of the fourth community of the League Griza. It has in its turn the assembly of the three leagues of the country; and is seated on the Rhine, 17 miles S. W. of Coira.
- ILCHESTER**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on July 2, and August 2, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the river Ycovil, and is a town of great antiquity,

as appears by the Roman coins dug up. It once had 16 churches, and now has but two. It is a corporation, sends two members to parliament, and here the county goal is kept. It is 16 miles S. of Wells, and 125 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 51. 5.

ILDEFONSO ST. a magnificent palace of the King of Spain, in New Castile, and in the territory of Segovia. It was built by Philip V. and is a superb structure, with fine water-works and gardens.

* **ILESUGAGUEN**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, seated on a mountain.

* **ILFARCOMB**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the Severn Sea, almost opposite to Swansea, in Glamorganshire, and has a safe harbour. It is 49 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, 10 N. of Barnstable, and 173 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 51. 15.

* **ILHEOS**, a sea-port town of S. America, and capital of the capitanery of Rio-dos-Ilheos, in Brasil. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is seated in a fertile country. Lon. 340. 10. lat. 15. 25.

ILHEOS, or RIO-DOS-ILHEOS, a province of S. America, in Brasil, bounded on the N. by the capitanery of Bahia; on the E. by the ocean, and on the S. by the capitanery of Segura. It is subject to Portugal.

* **ILKUCH**, a royal town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver-mines mixed with lead. It is seated in a barren country, at the foot of several mountains, 15 miles N. W. of Cracow. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 50. 26.

ILL, a river of Germany, which rises near Basse in Swisserland, runs N. through Alsace, and having passed by Colmar, Schellstadt, and Strasburg, falls into the Rhine, below Wantzenow.

* **ILLE**, a town of France, in Rouffillon, 10 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 42. 25.

ILLER, a river of Germany, which rising in the mountains of Tiro, runs N. through Suabia, passing by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube at Ulm.

* **ILIFONSO DE LOS ZAPOTACAS, ST.** a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the diocese of Guaxaca. It is seated on a mountain, 50 miles N.

E. of Antequera. Lon. 28o. 5. lat. 17. 35.

* **ILLINOIS**, a people of N. America, inhabiting near the banks of a large river of the same name. It is a very good country; and they plant Indian corn, which they chiefly subsist upon. They are a civil, active, lively, robust people, of an handsome shape, and of a red, copper colour, like the rest of the Americans. They marry several wives, and are great libertines; but some of their villages have embraced Christianity.

ILLINOIS, a lake so called, in N. America. It now goes by the name of Lake Michigan; and has the the upper lake to the N. and that of Huron to the W. with which it communicates by a narrow channel.

ILLOCK, a strong town of Germany, in Schavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 miles from Peterwaraden, 30 S. of Eßbeck, and 55 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 37. 15. lat. 45. 30.

* **ILMEN**, a lake of Russia, in the province of Great Novogrod, which has a communication with the lake Ladoga by the river Walleoff. Lon. 51. 35. lat. 58. 0.

ILMINSTER, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 26 and 27, for bullocks, horses, hogs, sheep, and cheese. It is seated in a dirty bottom among the hills, and has formerly suffered greatly by fire. It is 30 miles S. W. of Wells, and 136 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 50. 55.

ILSE, a river of Germany, rising in the mountains of Bohemia, and running S. falls into the Danube at Ilstadt, which is part of the town of Passaw.

ILSLEY East, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on August 6, for sheep and lambs. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between two hills and excellent downs for feeding sheep, being a fine sporting country. It is 12 miles N. W. of Reading, and 51 W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 51. 32.

* **ILST**, a town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and in Westergoo, 10 miles from Lewardin. Lon. 23. S. lat. 53. 3.

* **ILSTADT**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Ills, over against Passaw. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 48. 23.

IMENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 15 miles S. of Kcm-

pen, and 18 E. of Lindaw. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 47. 25.

IMMERETTA, a province of Asia, between Mount Caucasus and the Black Sea. The province of Guibel and Georgia being part of the ancient Colchis. It is a very mountainous country, though there are some fruitful valleys and plains, producing corn, wine, and pastures. The inhabitants are a sort of Christians, but extremely ignorant and vicious. They are tributary to the Turks; and, as some say, are obliged to find them 80 girls and boys every year, from the age of 15 to 20. Cotatis is the capital town, and is in the hands of the Turks.

IMOLA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Romagna, with a bishop's see, and is a very handsome populous place. It is seated on the river Santerno, 9 miles N. W. of Faenza, 20 S. E. of Bologna, 22 S. W. of Ravenna, and 45 N. by E. of Florence, Lon. 29. 18. lat. 44. 28.

IMPERIAL, a pleasant town of S. America, in Chili, 10 miles from the S. Sea, and on the river Cauten, 98 miles from Conception, to which the bishop has retired since this town was taken by the Savages. It is seated on a craggy rock, in a charming country. Lon. 305. 0. lat. 38. 40.

* **IMPERIAL**, a title given to certain towns in Germany, who have a right to govern themselves by their own laws, and are immediately under the protection of the emperor, having a sitting and a right of voting in the diets of the empire.

* **INDIES**, a vast country of Asia, which received its name from the river Indus. It is seated partly in the temperate, and partly under the torrid zone, and consequently the air must be very different. Towards the N. it is pretty temperate; but towards the S. on the contrary it is very hot; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year, which renders the heats more supportable, but contributes to fertilize the ground, which produces abundance of rice, millet, cotten, figs, pomgranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa nuts, and many other fruits, of which there are none in Europe but what have been transplanted from thence. There are mines of gold and silver, several sorts of precious stones, borax, and salt-petre. They fish for pearls in the seas and in the rivers. This country produces several sorts of animals;

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animals, as well domestic as wild, such as elephants, rhinoceroses, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, and a vast number of monkeys. The trade is exceeding great, and it chiefly consists of indigo, salt-petre, silk, cotton, and precious stones; but more especially in a prodigious quantity of calicoes, chintz, and other stuffs of various kinds. The Europeans had little or no intercourse with the Indies till the year 1498, when the Portuguese discovered a way by sea round the Cape of Good-Hope; and they soon began to make settlements therein, and became very powerful, till the Dutch drove them away from many of their factories. The Indians are generally Gentoos or Idolaters, though there are a great number of Mahometans. In the places that depend upon the Europeans some of them are become Roman Catholics. Many of the Idolaters believe in the transmigration of souls, and will not kill or eat any thing that has life, not even the most noxious insects or animals. Their principal priests are brachmans; and there are faquires, who make their principal devotion consist in the choice of the most troublesome postures, which they never leave till they quit the world. Some pass several years without lying down either night or day, resting only upon a cord which is stretched out: others shut themselves up in a cave several days together, without eating or drinking: some hold their arms lifted up so long that they can never stir them afterwards. In short, others put burning coals upon their heads, and let them lie there till the fire reaches the very bones. Sometimes these faquires go in a body, followed by a great number of disciples; and they often make a merit of killing Christians. It was a great custom among the Gentoos for the women to burn themselves with their deceased husbands; but it is not so frequent as it was formerly, because the Mahometans will not allow it. Instead of tobacco, which they smoke in Europe, the Indians amuse themselves with chewing leaves of Ar-rack, and betel-nuts, with lime, as they pretend, to preserve their teeth; and at their entertainments they always present mixtures of this kind, which renders their lips red, and their teeth black. The people of Proper-India, as well as those of China, who ought to know bet-ter, prostrate themselves on the ground,

with great devotion, that the sun and moon when eclipsed may not be devoured by a certain dragon, to which they imagine the defect of light is owing. The Indies is divided into four large parts, namely, In-dostan, the peninsula on this side the Ganges, that beyond it, and the islands of the Indian sea, the principal of which are, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Celebes, the Maldives, the Moluccas, and the Marians. Some writers make Tonquin and China a part of the E. Indies, especially with regard to trade, but very improperly. When the Spaniards first discovered America they called it the W. Indies, on account of its riches, which is the reason why these parts we are speaking off are called the E. Indies. The Indians are generally well made and robust, but they don't love labour, nor do they make good soldiers. They are very fond of women, but in other respects they are civil, kind to strangers, and very ingenious. With regard to their complexion, they are of an olive colour in the northern parts, and in the southern quite black. There are many different languages in the E. Indies, but the Mahometans generally understand Arabick, because the alcoran is written in that language.

INDOSTAN, PROPER INDIA, or the empire of the Great Mogul, is bounded on the W. by Persia, on the S. by the western peninsula, on the E. by the eastern peninsula, and on the N. by several kingdoms of independant Tartary. It is a vast country, and is at least 1200 miles in length. It is very fertile in all sorts of corn, and all the commodities of the E. Indies are to be met with here. The inhabitants are more humane with regard to strangers, and not so great enemies to the Christians, as the Turks; they dress much in the same manner, and take several wives, being much addicted to luxury. Genghisian, a Tartarian prince, who died in 1226, and whose conquests surpassed those of Alexander and the Romans, seized on this empire in the 13th century. Tamerlane 200 years afterwards became master of it, and his descendants are now upon the throne. The Great Mogul was the richest prince in the world, especially in diamonds and precious stones, till Kouli Khan the last king of Persia deprived him of all his riches. The government is despotic, and the Great Mogul is master both of the lives and for-
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tones of his subjects. He often takes away lands that any one has cultivated, and gives worse in their room. His revenue is said to amount to near fifty millions sterling a-year, and he has an army of 70,000 men. The provinces are governed by Omars, some of whom are called Nabobs, and he generally bestows upon them lands sufficient to maintain their dignity and their troops. Their revenues are so considerable, that these governors are like so many petty kings; but they are obliged to make large presents to the Great Mogul, and to make their court to him; otherwise all their riches would be taken from their families after their death. There are no fixed laws with regard to their succession, which produces many intrigues and quarrelling among the sons to obtain the throne. The empire of the Mogul contains 20 provinces; namely, Cathmire, Cabul, and Aycud to the N. Siba and Patna on the east side of the Ganges, and which contain several provinces. Those that lie to the S. are Bengal, Ferer, Candih, Baligate, Talinga, Baglana, and Guzurat. The eastern provinces are Tata, or Sinda, or Multan. There are six in the middle, between the river Indus and the Ganges, namely, Pengab or Lahor Delli, Agra, Asmer, Malva, and Halabas. To these 20 provinces may be joined the kingdoms of Golconda and Carnate, which are tributary to the Great Mogul. However, it may be observed that he is not absolute master of all these countries, for there are many petty princes, called Rayahs, who are the descendants of the ancient kings of this vast country. Some of these Rayahs acknowledge the Great Mogul, and others are independant of him, and make war against him. All the cities and towns, as well as other particularities, will be taken notice of in their proper places.

INDUS, or **SINDE**, a great river of Asia, which rises to the N. beyond the kingdom of Cashmire, runs almost directly S. passing by Atch, Multan, Buckor, and other lesser towns, and falls by several mouths into the ocean, one of which passes by Tatta. Kouli Khan not long since made this the boundary of the Persian empire, between Indostan and Persia.

INDRAPORE, a Dutch settlement on the western coast of Sumatra in the E. Indies, 160 miles N. W. of Bencoolen.

* **INDRE**, a river of France, which has its source in Berril, and passing into Touraine, falls into the Loire.

* **INFIERNO**, a small Island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, bounded on the S. by Lancerotta, by St. Claire on the N. and by Graciosa on the E.

* **INGATSTONE**, a town in Essex, on the road to Colchester, 3 furlongs in length, and 2 3/4 miles N. E. of London, with one fair, on December 1, for all sorts of cattle.

INGELSHHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the residence of the emperors. It is seated on the river Salva, on an eminence, from whence there is a charming prospect, 5 miles S. W. of Mentz, and 5 W. of Bingen. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 49. 58.

* **INGHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on June 10, for horses and petty chapmen.

* **INGLETON**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 8 miles N. W. of Settle, with one fair, on November 17, for leather and oat-meal.

* **INGLEWENTLE**, a village in Lancashire, with two fairs, on Monday before Holy-Thursday, and October 5, for cattle.

INGOLSTADT, a handsome town of Germany, and the strongest in Bavaria, with a famous university, and a handsome church. The houses are built of stone, and the streets are large. It was taken by the Austrians in 1742, who carried almost all the artillery away. It is seated on the Danube, 5 miles N. E. of Newberg, 40 S. of Ratibon, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 48. 42.

INGRIA, a province of the Russian empire, lying on the gulph of Finland, being about 130 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It abounds in game and fish, and here are a great number of Fles, which come in troops from Finland, in the spring and autumn. It was conquered by the Czar Peter the Great, and Petersburg is the capital town. It is bounded by the river Nieva and the gulph of Finland on the N. by great Novogorod on the E. and S. and by Livonia on the W.

* **INHAMBANA**, a kingdom of Africa, on the E. coast, lying under the equator, and on the gulph of Sophra. The inhabitants are idolaters, and Tonqua is the capital town.

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E. through Bavaria, passes by Kufflain,
Vasseburg, Braunaw, and other towns,
and falls into the Danube, between Passaw
and Inskadt.

INNERKEITHING, a parliament and sea-
port town of Scotland, in the county of
Fife, on the N. shore of the frith of Forth,
10 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 11.
20. lat. 56. 5.

INNERLOCHY, or FORT-WILLIAM, a fort-
tress lately erected in the highlands of
Scotland, at the mouth of a large lake
in the county of Lochaber, 28 miles S.
W. of Lochness, and 100 N. W. of
Edinburg. Lon. 12. 20. lat. 56. 55.

INNISKILLING, a strong town of Ireland,
in the county of Fermanagh, and pro-
vince of Ulster. The inhabitants distin-
guished themselves in favour of King
William soon after the revolution, against
king James's party. It is seated between
two lakes, 20 miles E. of Ballythannon.
Lon. 11. 45. lat. 54. 20.

* **INNTHAL**, a district of Germany, in
the Tyrol, watered by the river Inn.
Inspruc is the capital town.

* **KNOWSLADISLOW**, a strong and consider-
able town of Poland, and capital of Cu-
javia, with a fort, and a palace where
the bishop of Cujavia resides. The ca-
thedral is very rich. It is 37 miles N. E.
of Gnesna, and 70 W. of Warsaw.
Lon. 37. 15. lat. 52. 38.

INSBRUC, a town of Germany, in the Ty-
rol, with a strong castle. It is very po-
pulous, and was formerly the place
where the archdukes of Austria resided.
It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the
river Inn, 27 miles N. W. of Brixon,
and 62 S. of Munich. Lon. 29. 2. lat.
47. 3.

* **INSTADT**, a town of Germany, seated
on the river Danube, near Passaw, from
which it is separated by the river Inn.
Lon. 31. 15. lat. 48. 25.

INVERARY, a parliament-town of Scot-
land, in Argyleshire, seated on Loch-
sine, 75 miles N. W. of Edinburgh, and
45 N. W. of Glasgow. Lon. 12. 35.
lat. 56. 28.

* **INVERNESS**, a shire of Scotland, com-
prehended in Murray, which sends two
members to parliament, and one for the
burghs of Inverness, &c.

INVERNESS, a sea-port town of Scotland,
and capital of a county of the same

name, seated at the mouth of the river
Nefs, on Murray firth, 106 miles N. of
Edinburgh, and 60 N. E. of Innerlochy.
Lon. 13. 35. lat. 57. 36.

* **JOACHIMIS-THAL**, that is to say, the
valley of St. Joachimis, a town and val-
ley of Bohemia, in the circle of Elbbo-
gen. There was a rich silver mine dis-
covered in it at the beginning of the
sixteenth century.

JOANNA, an island of Africa, and one of
the Comeras, seated between the N. end
of Malagascar and the continent of A-
frica. Here the E. India ships, bound
for Bombay, frequently touch and take
in water and fresh provisions, it being a
plentiful country, and the people very
ready to supply them. Lon. 62. 0. lat.
S. 12. 0.

* **JOCELIN**, a town of France, in Upper
Bretagne, in the bishoprick of St. Ma-
lo. It is 20 miles N. E. of Vannes, 45
W. of Rennes, and 50 S. by W. of St.
Malo. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 48. 2.

* **JOHANSBERG**, a town of Poland, in
Sudavia, a canton of Ducal Prussia, with
a citadel. It is seated on the river
Pycih. Lon. 40. 34. lat. 53. 15.

JOHNS, ST. an island of the E. Indies, in
Ana, and one of the Philippines, E. of
Mindanayo, from which it is separated
by a narrow strait. Lon. 143. 0. lat.
7. 0.

JOHNS, ST. an island of N. America, in
the bay of St. Lawrence, having New-
Scotland on the S. and W. and Cape Bre-
ton on the E. The English got posses-
sion of it when Louisbourg was surren-
dered to them, on July 26, 1758.

JOIGNI, a town of France, in Cham-
pagne, and in the diocese of Sens, with
a very handsome castle. It consists of
three parishes, and is handsomely situat-
ed on the river Yonne, 17 miles from
Sens, and 15 from Auxerre. Lon. 21.
9. lat. 47. 56.

JOINVILLE, an ancient and considerable
town of France, in Champagne, with
the title of a principality, and a large,
magnificent castle. It is seated on the
river Marne, 25 miles S. W. of Bois-le-
duc, 70 S. by E. from Rheims, and 125
S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 48.
20.

IONIA, anciently a province of Lesser Asia,
now called Natolia. The modern name
of this province at present is Sarcana.

* **JOHNQUERA**, a very ancient town of
Catalonia, in Ampurdan, seated at the
foot of the Pyrenees, 20 miles N. of
Geneve

- Gerone, and 20 S. of Perpignan. Lon. 20. 32. lat. 42. 15.
- **JONQUIERES**, a town of France, in Provence, 12 miles S. W. of Aix, and 10 N. W. of Marseilles. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 43. 20.
 - JORDAN**, a river of Turkey, in Asia, and in Palestine. It rises in mount Libanus, and runs from N. to S. forming two lakes, the one formerly called the Sea of Galilee, or the Lake of Tiberias, and the other the Dead Sea.
 - **JOSAPATH**, a valley of Palestine, in Asia, between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives. It is pretty long, but not broad, and some people, mistaking a passage of scripture, believe that this is the place where all mankind are to meet at the day of judgment, after they have risen again.
 - **JOSAS**, a small district in the Isle of France, between the rivers Seine and Beauce.
 - **JOSEPH**, ST. an island of the Eastern Ocean, and one of the Marianas, called also Sappasi. It is 6 miles in circumference, and is one of the most populous among them. Lat. 15. 20.
 - **JOUARE**, a town of France, in Lower Brie, with a most famous and magnificent Benedictine abbey, 8 miles from Colomiers, 10 from Maux, and 35 from Paris.
 - **JOUY-LE-CHATEL**, a town of France, in Brie, and in the election of Rosay.
 - **JOUY-SUR-MORIEN**, a town of France, in Brie, and diocese of Maux.
 - **IPSALA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Larissa, 20 miles S. W. of Trajanopoli, 55 S. W. of Adrianople, and 118 W. of Constantinople. Near it are mines of alum. Lon. 45. 55. lat. 40. 57.
 - **IPSERA**, a small island in the Archipelago, to the N. W. of the island of Scio, from which it is 15 miles. It is in the form of a heart, and over against it, to the W. there is another small island, called Anti-Ipsera.
 - IPSWICH**, a town of Suffolk, with 3 markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on May 4, for lean cattle and toys; on July 25, for fruit and toys, and on September 14 for butter and cheese, which lasts a week. It is seated on the river Orwell, near the place where the fresh and salt water meet. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once surrounded with a wall,

the traces of which are yet to be seen. It is divided into 4 wards, containing 12 parish-churches, with a Presbyterian, an Independant, and a Quakers meeting-house, and has a handsome guild-hall, two hospitals, a free-school, with a good library, several alms-houses, and a custom-house, with a good quay. It is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council, and sends 2 members to parliament. It consists of about 4000 houses, which are pretty good and lofty. The streets are tolerably wide and well paved: but no manufacture is carried on here of any consequence; yet being a sea-port, and its quay being pretty large and convenient, it drives a good maritime trade, and was formerly noted for building of ships, but it is much decayed from what it was. It is noted for being the birth-place of cardinal Wolsey. It is 20 miles N. E. of Colchester, 44 S. of Norwich, and 72 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 51. lat. 52. 12.

• **IRAC**, a large country of Asia, divided into Irac-Arabi, and Irac-Agemi. Irac-Arabi, or Babylonian Irac, is watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and takes its name from the desert of Arabia which lies to the W. of it. It is almost all under the dominion of the Turks, and Bagdad is the capital town.

• **IRAC-AGEMI**, or PERSIAN-IRAC, lies between Ghilan, Tabristan, the territory of Heri Sablestan, Farsitan, Laurestan, and Turcomania. It is under the dominion of the Persians, and Isfahan is the capital town.

• **IREBY**, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on February 24, and September 21, for horses and harned cattle. It is seated in a valley, at the spring-head of the river Ellan, and many Roman antiquities have been dug up here. It is at present a good town, and is divided into the higher and lower. It is 10 miles N. E. of Cockermouth, 15 S. S. W. of Carlisle, and 289 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 30 lat. 54. 55.

IRKEN, JERKIN, or Yarkan, a rich, populous, and large town of Asia, in Great Tartary, and capital of Little Bucharja, with a cattle. It is the staple town of all the trade that is carried on between the Indies and the N. part of Asia. The Calmucks are masters of it, and never disturb any one on account of their religion. It is 8 miles N. of

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N. of Cashgar. Lon. 101. 0. lat. 38. 40.

IRELAND, one of the British Islands, lying to the W. of that of Great Britain. It is bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, which separates it from England and Wales; on the N. E. by a channel about 15 miles broad, which separate it from Scotland; and on all other sides by the ocean. It lies between Lon. 6. 45. and 11. 10. and between Lat. 51. 15. and 55. 15. being about 278 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. It is divided into 4 large provinces; namely, Ulster to the N. Leinster to the E. Munster to the S. and Connaught to the W. and these again are subdivided into counties and baronies. The air is mild and temperate, being cooler in summer, and warmer in winter than in England; though it is not so clear and pure, nor so proper in summer for ripening corn and fruits. It is more moist than it is in England; for which reason, strangers at first are very liable to loosenesses and colds; but this quality is pretty much mended, and will be more so, when the bogs and morasses come to be drained. In general, it is a fruitful, level country, and well watered with lakes and rivers: and the soil, in most parts, is very good and fertile; even in those places, where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, pastures, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that their beef and butter is transported into divers countries; and not only the English, but other ships frequently come to be victualled here. They have large quantities of excellent wool, which is not of so great advantage to them as it would be, if they were allowed to manufacture it: however, by a late act of parliament, they are permitted to send their woollen-yarn into England: but it is to be feared that will not prevent them from selling their wool to the French in time of peace, as they have done hitherto, which enables them to sell their woollen manufactures cheaper than us in foreign markets. The principal riches and commodities of Ireland are, cattle, hides, tallow, suet, butter, cheese, wood, salt, honey, wax, furs, hemp, and, more especially, fine linen-cloth, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it is vastly increased. It is said by some,

that there are mines of iron, silver, and lead: but if there are, they are not worked, and consequently of no benefit. The most remarkable thing is, that there are no venomous creatures in this country; and, if they are brought thence, they certainly die. Several attempts have been made to introduce frogs; but whether they have succeeded in it, or not, we cannot pretend to say. This country is exceeding well situated for foreign trade, on account of their many secure and commodious harbours. Their laws differ but little from those of England; and their established religion is the same. However, as this kingdom is subordinate to that of Great Britain, all their acts of parliament must be approved of by the King in council: and an act of the British parliament can repeal or alter any of their laws. They can also appeal from a sentence of their courts to the courts of law, and to the house of peers, in Great Britain. The members that serve in parliament are for life, unless upon a demise of the King of Great Britain. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed from time to time by the King. There is usually a body of 12,000 men kept in pay on the Irish establishment, and are generally all English. They are not quartered in public houses, but lodge in barracks built for that purpose. There are a great number of Roman Catholics in this country, whose religion is tolerated; besides a great number of Dissenters in the N. of Ireland. Dublin is the only university in the kingdom; and that consists of one college, in which there are about 600 students. The common people are so poor, and it is so hard for them to get a livelihood, that they frequently go into other countries to seek their fortunes; and particularly, great numbers go over to the plantations in America. That part of the inhabitants, called the Wild Irish, were formerly as savage as the native Americans; and, like them, they lived in huts, making a fire in the middle of them: but it is to be hoped, that all the rude and barbarous customs, so common among them, will in a short time entirely cease. It has been common for the nobility and men of fortune to reside in London; but the inhabitants of Dublin, by providing plays and other polite diversions, endeavour to keep them at home as much as possible. The number of houses in Ire-

land were computed to be 357,669, in 1744. But in 1753 they were found to be 595,439. There are also 2293 parishes, 260 baronies, and 118 boroughs.

* **IRON-ACTON**, a village in Gloucestershire, 10 miles N. E. of Bristol, with two fairs, on May 25, and September 13, for cattle and horses.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, in Transilvania, are part of the boundary between Christendom and Turkey.

IROQUOIS, a people of N. America, inhabiting near and about the lake Ontario, between the French and English settlements: and they sometimes side with either of the nations, as their interest prompts them; though, in general, they are said to be more friendly to the English, and are commonly known by the name of the Five Indian Nations. Their country is very cold, and their religion very superstitious. The use of spirituous liquors has much altered their manners, and they are extremely addicted to dancing and sports. Their wit is lively enough; but they are somewhat given to melancholy, and are extremely idle. When the Iroquois go to war, they paint themselves with various colours, and particularly their faces. They are divided into several tribes; and there are two colonies of them among the French, who are said to be converted to Christianity.

IRTISS, a large river of Asia, in Siberia, which rises in the hills of the country of the Calmucks; and running from the S. to N. E. falls into the Oby, near Tobolsk. The N. W. shore is low pasture ground; on the other side, there are a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, and red and grey foxes, besides the best grey squirrels in all Siberia. This river abounds with fish, particularly sturgeons, and delicate salmon.

IRWIN, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the balliwick of Cunningham, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the Frith of Clyde, 15 miles E. of the Isle of Arran, and 63 W. by S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 40. lat. 55. 36.

ISABELLA FORT, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, seated on the W. side of the river Schelde, opposite to Antwerp. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 51. 50. There is another fort of the same name, 2 miles S. W. of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

* **ISABELLA ST.** an island of the S. Sea, and the largest of the Isles of Solomon. It was discovered by the Spaniards in 1568,

* **ISABAGAS**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Escura. The inhabitants are good-natured and civil to strangers, for they will not let them pay any thing for their entertainment. It is seated in a country abounding in cattle; and the honey is very white, and in great esteem.

ISCHIA, an island of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, about 15 miles in circumference, lying on the coast of the Terra-di-Lavoro, from which it is three miles distant. It is full of agreeable valleys, which produce excellent fruits: likewise mountains, on which grow vines of an exquisite kind; also fountains, rivers, and fine gardens.

* **ISCHIA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of an island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a strong fort. Both the city and fortress stand upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a strong bridge, and the rock is about 7 furlongs in circumference. The city is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another, which makes a very singular and striking appearance. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron-gates, which open into a subterraneous passage, thro' which they enter the city. They are always guarded by soldiers who are always natives of the island. However, this place is now much gone to decay, on account of the dangers in stormy weather. Lon. 31. 30. lat. 40. 50.

* **ISENSTEIN**, a small town of the Netherlands. It is seated on the river Iffel, 4 miles from Utrecht. Lon. 22. 32. lat. 52. 4.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, from whence one of the Saxon princes take the title of Duke. There are iron-mines in the neighbourhood. Lon. 27. 47. lat. 51. 0.

* **ISENBURG**, a large town of Germany, capital of a county of the same name, with a handsome castle. It is seated on the river Seine, 8 miles from Coblentz. The county belongs to the Elector of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 25. 16. lat. 50. 28.

* **ISENGHEIN**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, with the title of a principality. It is seated on the river Mandera, 5 miles from Courtray. Lon. 20. 53. lat. 50. 44.

* **ISER**, a considerable river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria

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Bavaria, and, after having passed by
Munich and Landſhut, falls into the
river Danube, between Strauberg and
Paſſaw.

* **ISERE**, a river, which rises in Mount
Eſſerano, on the confines of Piedmont
and Savoy, and, after having run for a
vast extent of country, falls into the
Rhone, 4 miles below Valentia.

ISENARTS, or **EISENARTS**, a considera-
rable town of Germany, in Austria, and
in Styria, famous for its iron-mines. It
is 40 miles N. W. of Gratz. Lon. 33. 0.
lat. 46. 56.

ISERNIA, a town of Italy, in the king-
dom of Naples, and in the county of
Molise, with a bishop's see. It is seated
at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles
W. of Molise, 25 N. of Capua, and
52 E. of Naples. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 41.
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ISIGNI, a town of France, in Lower Nor-
mandy, with a small harbour. It is 15
miles from Bayeux, and is well known
on account of its salt-works, its cyder,
and its butter. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 49.
20.

* **ISLE-ADAM**, a town of France, with a
handsome castle, and the title of a baron.
It is seated on the river Oise, 3 miles
from Beaumont, and 20 from Paris.
Lon. 19. 48. lat. 49. 7.

ISLE-DE-DIEU, a small island of France,
in the sea of Gascony, and on the coast
of Poitou, from which it is 14 miles W.
Lon. 15. 30. lat. 45. 45.

ISLE-DE-FRANCE is one of the 12 general
governments of France; bounded on
the N. by Picardy; on the W. by Nor-
mandy; on the S. by the government of
Oileannois; and on the E. by that of
Champagne. It is about 90 miles in
length, and as much in breadth, and is
watered by the rivers Seine, Marne,
Oise, and Aisne. The air is temperate,
and the soil fertile, and it abounds in
wine, corn, and fruits. It contains 10
small districts; and Paris is the capital
city.

* **ISLE OF BEEVES**, an island of N. Ame-
rica, in the Gulph of Mexico, and in
the Bay of Campeachy, about 17 miles
in length, and 3 in breadth. It is fertile
in several places, and abounds in cattle,
and excellent fruits.

* **ISLE-JOURDAIN**, a town of France, in
Lower Armagnac, with the title of a
county. Lon. 18. 43. lat. 43. 40.

ISLE-ROYALE. See **BRETON CAPE**.
ISLEWORTH, or **THISTLEWORTH**, a large

village in Middlesex, 10 miles W. of
London, seated on the river Thames, and
full of gentlemen's seats.

ISNY, an imperial town of Germany, in
Suabia, and in Algow. It is seated on
the river Isny, 17 miles N. E. of Lin-
dau, and 62 S. W. of Augsburg. Lon.
27. 45. lat. 47. 33.

* **ISNIC**, a town of Turkey in Asia, and
in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's
see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for
the first general council held here in 325.
There is now nothing remaining of its
ancient splendour but an aqueduct. The
Jews inhabit the greatest part of it; and
it is seated in a country fertile in corn
and excellent wine. It is 75 miles S. E.
of Constantinople. Lon. 47. 44. lat. 47.
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ISOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom
of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria,
with a bishop's see. It is seated near
the sea, 15 miles S. E. of St. Severino.
Lon. 35. 8. lat. 39. 1.

* **ISONA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia,
and in the viguery of Lerida. It is
seated near a mountain, at the source
of a rivulet that falls into the Nogueira
Pallaveſa.

ISPAHAN, a celebrated town or city of
Asia, and capital of Persia. It is seated
in the province of Irac-Agemi; and it
is thought by some to be the finest city
in the East. It stands in the middle of
a plain, and is surrounded on all sides
with mountains, at eight miles distance,
which rise gradually, in the form of an
amphitheatre. There is no river except
a small one, called Senderut, which sup-
plies almost all the houses with water.
It is 20 miles in circumference, with
well-built houses and flat roofs, on which
they walk, eat, and lie, in the summer-
time, for the sake of the cool air. Here
are a great number of magnificent pa-
laces; and that of the king is 2 miles
and a half in circumference. There are
160 mosques, 1300 large caravanſeries,
above 260 publick baths, a prodigious
number of coffee-houses, and very fine
bafars and streets, in which are canals,
planted on each side with trees. The
streets are not paved; but they are al-
ways clean, on account of the dryness
of the air; for it seldom rains or snows
here. The inhabitants are computed to
be above 1,000,000. But, what with
intestine broils, and civil wars, this
kingdom is almost torn to pieces; by
which the principal towns are greatly

depopulated. There are three large suburbs; and that called Julfa is inhabited by Armenians, Hafenabth by Goergians, and Kebrabath by Pagans. Though it is at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, the people of several nations resorting there for the sake of traffick, and the English E. India company, till the troubles of Persia arose. Kouli Khan seemed resolved to remove his court to Meshed; and since that time there has been no encouragement for any to settle there. It is 270 miles S. by E. of Cabbin, 265 N. E. of Buserah, 300 S. of the Caspian Sea, and 1400 S. E. of Constantineple. Lon. 70. 30. lat. 32. 25.

ISSEL, a river of the United Netherlands, which rising in Westphalia, runs N. by Doelberg, and afterwards by Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, and soon after falls into the Zuider-Zee by two mouths.

ISSEL, the Less, a river of the United Provinces, which running W. through Utrecht and Holland, passes by IJelstein, Montfort and Gouda; it then turns S. and falls into the Maese, a mile and half above Rotterdam.

ISSOUDEX, a considerable town of France, in Berry. It carries on a considerable trade in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings. It is seated partly on a plain, and partly on an eminence. It is 17 miles S. W. of Bourges, and 135 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 46. 57.

ISSOIRE, an ancient town of France in Auvergne. It is seated on the river Couze, near the Allier, 13 miles S. of Clermont, and 32 N. of St. Flour. Lon. 20. 55. lat. 45. 34.

ISSEE, now **Ajazzo**, a town of Cilicia, in Natolia, with a harbour, on the Levant Sea, a little to the N. of Scanderoon. Near this place, in a difficult pass between the mountains and the sea, Alexander the Great fought the second battle with Darius. Lon. 54. 0. lat. 36. 56.

ISTRIA, a peninsula of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and lying on the N. part of the Gulph of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the N. and on the E. S. and W. by the sea. The air is unwholesome, especially near the coast; but the soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pastures; there are also quarries of fine marble. One part of it belongs to the Venetians, and the rest to the house of Austria. Capo d'Istria is the capital town.

ITALY, a large peninsula of Europe, having the Alps to the N. which separates it from France and Savoy; and it is surrounded on all other sides by the Mediterranean Sea. It is the most celebrated country in Europe, it having been formerly the seat of the Roman empire, and at present of the Pope. It is so fine and fruitful a country, that it is commonly called the garden of Europe. The air is temperate and wholesome, except in the territory of the church, where it is very indifferent. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, wine, oil, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, all sorts of fruits, flowers, honey, and silk; and in the kingdom of Naples there are cotton and sugar. The forests are full of all sorts of game, and on the mountains there are fine pastures, which feed a great many cattle. Here are also mines of sulphur, iron, several quarries of alabaster, jasper, and all kinds of marble. Italy is a mountainous country, for besides the Alps, which bound it on the N. there are the Appennines, which run quite across it from E. to W. as well as mount Vesuvius, which is a volcano, and vomits flames; besides several others. The principal rivers are, the Po, the Tiber or Tivere, the Arno, the Adda, and the Adige. The lakes are, the Lago Maggiore, the Lago di Como, di Guardia, di Lugano, di Perugia, d' Iseo, di Bolsena, di Bracciano, di Celano, and several others which are less. As Italy represents the form of a boot, from hence it is divided into three parts; and the top of the boot contains ancient Lombardy; in the upper part of the leg are the territories of the church and of Tuscany, and the small of the leg and foot make the kingdom of Naples; to these may be added a fourth part, which comprehends the islands of Italy, of which Sicily, Sardinia, Corfica, and the isle of Lippary, are the principal. Others divide the foot in this manner, saying, the top of the boot comprehends the republick of Genoa, Piedmont, the Milanese, the republick of Venice, the dutchies of Mantua, Ferrara, Parma, and Modena; the calf of the leg includes the Marca or Marche of Ancona, and Abruzzo Ultra; the spur comprehends the Capri-nata; the heel the Terra d' Otranto; the sole the Basilicata; the buckle the city of Naples, with the isle Prenta and Ichia; the dutchy of Tuscany and the

that the English went to cut logwood, but they have been driven from the latter by the Spaniards.

JUDEA. See PALESTINE.

JUDENBURG, a handsome and considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and capital of Upper Styria, with a handsome castle; the publick buildings with the 1700 are very magnificent. It is seated on the river Mur, 33 miles W. by N. of Graz, and 100 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 32. 55. lat. 47. 20.

JUDORNE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant. It was near this town that the duke of Marlborough gained that signal victory over the French in 1706, called the battle of Ramillies. It is seated on the river Cote, 13 miles S. E. of Louvain, and 10 N. of Namur.

* **IVER,** a village in Buckinghamshire, 3 miles S. W. of Uxbridge, with one fair, on July 11, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.

IVES, ST. a sea-port town of Cornwall, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Saturday before Advent-Sunday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on a bay of the same name, which being unsafe, it is only frequented by fishermen, for the taking of pilchards. However, it is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is 7 miles N. E. of Penzance, 28 W. N. W. of Helfstone, and 27 S. W. by S. of London. Lon. 11. 20. lat. 50. 15.

IVES, ST. a town of Huntingdonshire, with a market on Mondays, the largest in England for cattle, except Smithfield, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday and October 10, for all sorts of cattle, and cheese. It is an ancient, large, and handsome place, seated on the river Ouse, over which is a fine stone bridge. Here was a priory, which is now in ruins. It has one large church, 2 dissenting, and a Popish-meeting, with about 500 houses; the streets are pretty wide, and tolerably well paved. It is 6 miles E. of Huntingdon, 17 S. W. of Ely, and 57 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 23. lat. 52. 20.

* **JUGON,** a town of France, in Brittany, and in the bishoprick of St. Brieux, seated on the little river Arqueon, 12 miles from the sea.

* **JUGORA,** a considerable province of Muscovy, depending on the government of Archangel. It has the title of a duchy, and is inhabited by a kind of Tartars, who are very savage, and much of the same disposition with the Samoïdes.

* **IVICA,** capital town of the island of the same name, in the Mediterranean Sea, between the kingdom of Valentia in Spain, and the island of Majorca. It has a good harbour, and the English gained possession of it in 1706. Lon. 19. 20. lat. 38. 42.

IVICA, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, between the island of Majorca and the kingdom of Valentia in Spain, about 60 miles in circumference. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and it is most remarkable for the great quantity of silk that is made here.

* **IVINGE,** a town in Buckinghamshire, with a small market, on Fridays; it is seated in a barren soil, 5 miles S. W. of Dunstable, and has two fairs, on April 6, and October 27, for cows, sheep, and hogs. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 51. 47.

JULIAN, ST. a harbour of S. America, on the coast of Patagonia, where the ships usually touch that are bound for the S. Seas.

* **JULIEN DU SAULT, ST.** a town of France, in Gatinois, and in the diocese of Sens. It is seated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Jonne, 5 miles from Joigne.

JULIERS, the duchy of, a small territory of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded on the N. by Guelderland, on the E. by the archbishoprick of Cologne, on the S. by the territory of Eifel, and on the W. by the duchy of Limburg. The principal towns are, Juliers, the capital, Duren, and Aix-la-Chapelle. It is subject to the elector of Palatine, and is about 68 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is remarkable for the great quantity of woad that it produces, which is much used in dying.

* **JULIERS,** an ancient strong town in Germany, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is seated on the river Roer, 15 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, 17 W. of Cologne, and 27 E. by N. of Maestricht. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 50. 55.

JULPHA OLD, once the capital of Armenia, in Asia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been transplanted to a suburb of Ispahan, called New Julpha, where they have several churches. They were brought thither for the sake of trade.

* **JUMIGE,** a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Seine, 12 miles S. W. of

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W. of Roan, 8. S. E. of Cordebeck, and 77 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 49. 25.

* JUNIEN, ST. a town of France, in the Lower Marche, on the frontiers of Limosin, seated on the river Vienne, 17 miles W. of Limoges. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 45. 40.

* JUNSALEM, a sea-port town of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam. It is a shelter for all the ships that are bound to the coast of Coromandel, when they are surpris'd with a storm. It is seated to the N. of a pretty large island of the same name. Lon. 115. 35. lat. 8. 56.

* JURA, one of the western isles of Scotland, 20 miles long, and 5 broad. Here are several good pastures, with cattle, and plenty of salmon, and the inhabitants are said to live to a great age.

* IVREA, the marquifate of, was formerly a territory of Italy, and comprehend'd Canavez, which is that part of Piedmont between the Little and Great Doria, Bielz, the western part of the Vercelese, and part of Monterrat; however, this marquifate does not subsist at present, for that which is now called Canavez is only part of it.

IVREA, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of Canavez, with a strong fort, a bishop's see, the title of a marquifate, and an ancient castle. It is subject to the King of Sardinia, and is seated on the river Doria, between two hills, 20 miles N. of Turin, 20 W. by S. of Verceil, and 32 E. by N. of Suza. Lon. 25. 23. lat. 45. 12.

JURGANTZ. See URGANTZ.

* IVRY, a town of France, in Normandy, with a Benedictine abbey. In a plain, near this place, the battle of Ivry was fought, in 1590. It is seated on the river Eure, 10 miles from Dreux, and 37 from Paris. Lon. 19. 10. lat. 48. 48.

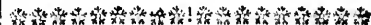
JUTLAND, a large peninsula, which makes the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark. It is bounded on the S. E. by the dutchy of Holstein, and is surrounded on the other sides by the German ocean and the Baltic Sea. It is about 180 miles in length, from N. to S. and 50 in breadth, from E. to W. The air is very cold, but wholesome, and the soil is fertile in corn and pastures, which feed a great number of hoifes and heeves, which are sent to Germany, Holland, and elsewhere. This was anciently called Cimbrian Chersonese, and it is

supposed to be the country from whence the Saxons came that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland: the latter is the dutchy of Sleswick, and lies between N. Jutland and the dutchy of Holstein; and the duke of that name is in possession of part of it, whose capital town is Gotorp; for which reason the sovereign is called the duke of Holstein-Gottorp.

* JWANOGORON, a fort of Russia, in Ingria, seated on the river Nara. Lon. 46. 55. lat. 59. 8.

* IXER, or HIGAR, a town of Spain, in Arragon, seated on the river Marim. Lon. 17. 16. lat. 41. 12.

* IZQUINTENANGO, a rich and handsome town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Chiapa; the country try about it produces cotton and a great number of ananas, or pine-apples.



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[N. B. Those words that begin with K, and are not found under the letter K, should be sought for under the letter C.]

* KACKERLACKS, inhabitants of the island seated to the S. E. of Ternate, in the E. Indies. Some voyagers pretend that they see better by night than by day, and that, in the day-time, they always keep their eyes half shut.

* KACKETI, a territory in Asia, in Georgia, between Dagelstan, Shirvan, Irvan, and Carduel. It has or had its own prince, who was tributary to the Persians, and the capital town is Zagan.

KAKENHAUSEN. See KOKENHAUSEN.

KAFFUNGEN, a town and monastery of Germany, in Hesse, near the town of Cassel. Lon. 27. 5. lat. 51. 15.

* KAFRE-CHIRIN, a town of Persia, built by king Nouchirevon Aadel, whose actions and sayings are the foundation of the Persian morality. Lon. 71. 50. lat. 34. 40.

* KAIEN, a town of Persia, remarkable for its good air, and for the learned men it has produced. Lon. 83. 20. lat. 36. 22.

* KAIRIOVACOU, one of the Caribbee islands, in America, about 20 miles in circumference. It contains a large quantity of game, and there is a pond whose water is as red as blood. Lon. 310. 15. lat. 12. 20.

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- * **KAIROVAN**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and capital of a government of the same name. It is gone to decay, and is subject to the Turks. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 35. 40.
- * **KALAAR**, a considerable town of Persia, in Ghilan, where they make a large quantity of silk. Lon. 76. 25. lat. 36. 23.
- * **KALIMBURG**, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, and the chief place of a considerable bailiwick. Lon. 28. 56. lat. 55. 44.
- * **KALIR**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wittenberg, with an old castle. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 48. 38.
- * **KALISH**, a province of Lower Poland, with the title of a palatinate. It is bounded on the W. by the palatinate of Posenia, on the E. by that of Syrad, on the N. by Regal Prussia, and on the S. by Silesia. Kalish is the capital town.
- KALISH**, a town of Lower Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, where the Jesuits have a magnificent college. It is seated on the river Prosnia, in a morass, which renders it difficult of access, 110 miles W. of Warsaw. Lon. 35. 35. lat. 52. 20.
- * **KALNICK**, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. 47. 53. lat. 48. 57.
- KALO**, or **KALLO**, a town of Upper Hungary, subject to the house of Austria, and seated in a lake, 20 miles S. E. of Tokay. Lon. 38. 50. lat. 48. 0.
- * **KAMAKURA**, a famous island of Japan, about 3 miles in circumference, lying on the S. coast of Niphon. It is here they confine their great men when they have committed any fault. The coast of this island is so steep, that they are forced to be lifted up by cranes.
- KAMINIECK**, a very strong town of Poland, and capital of Podolia, with two castles, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, who gave it back in 1690, after the treaty of Carlowitz. It is seated on a craggy rock, 100 miles W. of Bracklaw, 20 N. of Choczim, and 90 S. E. of Lemburg. Lon. 45. 5. lat. 48. 58.
- * **KAMSCHATKA**, a large peninsula, in the N. part of Asia, between the gulph of the same name and the sea of Japan. It is the eastern extremity of the Russian empire, and of our continent, and is inhabited by different people. Those on the S. are colonies from Japan, and those

K A

- in the middle pay tribute to the Russians in skins and furs, particularly very large beaver skins. To the N. there is a very savage, wild people, who kill all the Russians they can meet with. As this country has not been discovered till lately, it is not very well known. Lon. from 150. 0. to 175. 0. lat. from 39. 0. to 62. 0.
- KANOW**, a strong town of Poland, in Ukraïn, and in the palatinate of Kiow. It belongs to the Cossacks, and is near the river Neiper, 62 miles S. by E. of Kiow, and 100 N. E. of Bracklaw.
- KANISCA**, an impregnable town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1690, and is seated on the river Drave, 58 miles S. W. of Alba Regalis, 80 S. W. of Buda, and 100 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 35. 12. lat. 46. 23.
- * **KAPOSWAR**, a fort of Lower Hungary, so called from the river Kapos, that washes its walls. It is 55 miles W. of Tolna. Lon. 36. 38. lat. 46. 28.
- KARGAPOL**, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, seated near a lake, 125 miles S. of Archangel. Lon. 55. 44. lat. 52. 4.
- * **KARGAPOL**, a province of the Russian empire, bounded on the N. by Carelia and Onega, on the E. by Vaga and Ustiog, on the S. by Wologda, and on the W. by the lake Onega. It is a country covered with forests, and full of rivers.
- * **KARNAIT**, a town of France, in Bretagne, seated on the river Aufer, 40 miles from Brest, 30 from Hennebon, and 27 from Kimper. The game, especially the partridges, have here an excellent taste. Lon. 14. 3. lat. 48. 15.
- * **KARIMENS**, a town of Besserabia, at the mouth of the river Nieper, taken by the Russians from the Oczacow Tartars, who have fortified it.
- KASSUMBAZAR**, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal. It is a large place, and much frequented by merchants. The country about it is very healthful and fruitful, and the inhabitants are a very industrious people, who have many valuable manufactures. The English and Dutch have factories here, and it is seated on the river Ganges, 100 miles above Hughly. Lon. 140. 0. lat. 24. 0.
- * **KATHERINE-HILL**, a place in Surry, near Guilford, where there is one fair, on October 1, for horses, household goods, and apparel.

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KAUFFBEUREN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, whose inhabitants consist of Papiſts and Proteſtants. It is ſeated on the river Wardach, 15 miles N. E. of Kempten, and 30 S. by W. of Augſberg. Lon. 28. 28. lat. 47. 57.

KAYERSBERG, a town of France, in Alſace, and in the bailiwick of Hauguenau, which has belonged to the French ever ſince 1548. It is ſeated in a pleaſant country, 25 miles N. W. of Baſle, and 5 N. W. of Colmar. Lon. 25. 0. lat. 48. 10.

KAYSERLAUERN, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, belonging to the Eleſtor Palatine. It is ſeated on the river Lauter, 22 miles S. W. of Worms, 27 N. W. of Spire, and 35 S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 26. lat. 49. 22.

KAYSARSTHUL, or **KEISERTOUL**, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine, and a caſtle. It belongs to the biſhop of Conſtance, and is 5 miles N. W. of Egliſlaw, and 8 S. E. of Zurzuach. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 47. 10.

KAYSERWERD, or **KEISEWERT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the diocēſe of Cologne, and duchy of Berg, and ſubject to the Eleſtor Palatine. The fortiſications are demolished. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 8 miles N. W. of Duſſeldorp, and 22 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 24. 24. 51. 16.

* **KEFTEN**, a large village of Aſia, in Syria, 16 miles from Aleppo, on the road to Tripoly. It gives its name to a large, fertile, well cultivated plain, where they feed a great number of pigeons.

KEGORTH, a village in Leiceſterſhire, 10 miles S. E. of Derby, and 12 S. W. of Nottingham, with two fairs, on Eaſter-Monday, and October 10, chiefly for toys.

KELL, an important fortrefs of Germany, ſeated on the river Rhine, over againſt Straſburg, and was built to defend it, after the deſigns of Vauban. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 48. 40.

KELIA. See **KELIANOVA**.

KELLINGTON, or **KILHAMPTON**, a town in Cornwall, whoſe market is diſuſed, but it has two fairs, on Holy-Thurſday, and three weeks after, for horſes, oxen, ſheep, and a few hops, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles S. of Launceſton, and 213 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 57. lat. 50. 36.

K E

KELSO, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Merſe, or Roxburgh, pleaſantly ſeated on the N. ſide of the river Tweed, which divides England from Scotland. It is not inferior to any place in the S. part of Scotland, and is half a mile in length. Here are the ruins of a famous abbey, which ſhew it was a magnificent ſtructure. It was founded in the twelfth century, by king David. Round Kelſo there are ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats. It is 23 miles S. W. of Berwick, 57 N. E. of Carlisle, and 256 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 55. 38.

* **KEMAC**, a celebrated fort of Aſia, in the territory of Room, 17 miles from Arzengeian, on the confines of Natolia. It is ſeated on the river Euphrates, in a moſt delightful country.

KEMPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne. It is ſeated on the river Niers, 25 miles N. of Cologne. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 51. 20.

KEMPTEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Lower Suabia, and in Algow, and alſo in the territory of the abbot of Kempten, who is a prince of the empire, and has a voice in the diet. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and it has been ſeveral times taken, but has always recovered its liberty. It is ſeated on the river Iller, 15 miles N. E. of Lindau, and 45 S. by W. of Augſberg. Lon. 28. 8. lat. 47. 47.

* **KEMPTEN**, a territory in the circle of Suabia, in Germany, between the biſhoprick of Augſburg, and the barony of Walburg. It is about 17 miles long and broad, and has no conſiderable place but the towns of Kempten and Kauffbeuren, which are imperial.

KENDAL, a town of Weſtmoreland, with a great market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 6, for horned cattle, and on November 8, for horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is ſeated in a valley, among hills, on the W. ſide of the river Can, or Kent, over which there are two ſtone-bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the caſtle, now in ruins. It is a large, handſome place, and has two long ſtreets, which croſs each other. The church is a handſome ſtructure, ſupported by 5 rows of pillars, and 12 chapels of eaſe belonging to it. The free ſchool ſtands on the ſide of the church-yard, and is well endowed, having exhibitions to Queen's-college in Oxford. It is noted for its manufactures of cottons, drugs,

gets, hats, and stockings, and is 46 miles S. of Carlisle, 24 N. of Lancaster, and 256 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 54. 15.

* **KENNERLAND, or KENMERLAND,** a territory of N. Holland, of which it makes a considerable part. It lies along the German Ocean, between W. Friesland, Waterland, and S. Holland. Alcmar is the principal town.

* **KENNINGAL,** a villa, c in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 7, for cattle and toys.

* **KENNINGTON,** a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 5, for pedlars ware.

* **KENOQUE,** a fort of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, between Ypres and Furnes, 6 miles from Dixmude. It was taken by the French in 1744.

KENSINGTON, a village and royal palace, in the county of Middlesex, with handsome gardens. It is 2 miles W. of London.

KENT, an English county, encompassed on all sides by the sea and the river Thames, except on the W. side, where it borders on Sussex and Surrey. It is 58 miles in length and 48 in breadth, and it contains 39,740 houses, 235,440 inhabitants, 408 parishes, and 31 market towns, whereof 7 send members to parliament, which, with 2 for the county, make 16 in all. The rivers, besides the Thames, are, the Medway, the Rowther, the Stour, the Darien, the Ton, and the Wantshelm, besides several lesser streams. The lower part of Kent, where there are fens and marshes, is very unhealthy, and the agues that are caught continue a long while. It abounds in corn, fruits, and pastures, and the marshes are proper to feed cattle and sheep. It has iron mines, and is noted for its apples, pears, plumbs, apricots, and cherries, which were first brought out of Italy. Maidstone is the county town, but Canterbury and Rochester are the principal.

* **KENTZINGEN,** a town of Germany, in the Brisgaw, whose fortifications were demolished in 1703. It is seated on the river Elz. Lon. 25. 26. lat. 48. 15.

* **KERMAN,** a province of Persia, in Asia, lying on the gulph of Persia. Here are sheep, which, after grazing from January to May, have their fleeces fall off their backs, and become as naked as sucking pigs; and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool. Kerman is the capital town.

KERMAN, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of a province of the same name.

It is 120 miles N. of Gombroon. Lon. 56. 30. lat. 30. 0.

KERPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Juliers, 14 miles S. E. of Juliers. Lon. 23. 55. lat. 50. 45.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, bounded on the E. by those of Limerick and Cork, on the W. by the Atlantick Ocean, on the N. by the river Shannon, which separates it from Thomond, and on the S. by Desmond, with a part of the ocean. It is a mountainous country, but in many places there are good corn-fields. It contains 11,614 houses, 84 parishes, 3 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for Dingle Iouuch, 2 for Tralee, and 2 for Airdfert. Airdfert is the capital town.

* **KESROAN,** a chain of mountains, in Asia, on the coast of Syria, which make a part of mount Libanus. It is one of the most pleasant countries in the East, as well on account of the goodness of the air, as the excellence of the corn, fruits, and all the necessaries of life. It is inhabited by Maronites, who have a patriarch, and by Greek Melchites, who are both good sort of people.

KESSEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Upper Guelderland, with a handsome castle. It was ceded to the king of Prussia by the treaty of Utrecht, and is seated on the river Maese, between Ruremonde, or Roermonde, and Venlow. Lon. 23. 48. lat. 51. 22.

* **KESSELDORFF,** a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 3 miles below Dresden, remarkable for a victory gained here by the king of Prussia over the Saxons, on December 15, 1745.

KESTEVEN, the S. W. division of Lincolnshire.

KESWICK, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 2, for leather and woollen-yarn. It is seated in a valley surrounded with hills, and was well known formerly for its copp r mines, which rendered it a considerable place; but it now consists only of one long street. Near to this town is dug up great plenty of black lead, the finest in the world. It is 14 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, 14 E. S. E. of Cockermouth, and 283 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 48. 30.

* **KETTLEWELL,** a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, not far from Leeds, with

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KETTERING, a town of Northampton-
shire, with a market on Fridays, and 3
fairs, on Thursday before December 21,
Easter Thursday, and October 10, for
horses and horned cattle. It is pleatantly
feated on an ascent, and is a pretty
good place, with a session-house for the
justices, where they sometimes meet. It
is 12 miles N. E. of Northampton, and
72 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55.
lat. 52. 22.

* **Kew**, a village in Surry, opposite to
Old-Brenford, 10 miles W. of London.
Here is a feat, which belonged to the
late prince of Wales.

KEXHOLM, that part of Finland which
borders upon Russia, and there are some
geographers who would have it depend
on Carelia. The lake Ladoga crosses it,
and divides it into two parts; and by
the peace of the North, in 1721, the
Swedes were obliged to abandon the
best part to the Russians, only keeping
the worst, and most northern. In gen-
eral it is full of lakes and marshes,
thinly inhabited, and badly cultivated.
The lake is 120 miles in length, and full
of fish.

KEXHOLM, or **CARELOGORON**, a town of
Russia, in a territory of the same name,
not very large, but well fortified, and
has a strong castle. The houses are built
with wood. It formerly belonged to the
Russians, after which the Swedes had
possession of it for a whole century, but
it was retaken by the Russians in 1710.
There is a considerable salmon-fishery
near it. It is seated on two islands, on
the N. W. Side of the lake Ladoga, 60
miles N. E. of Wibourg, and 87 N. of
Petersburg. Lon. 48. 0. lat. 61. 12.
Near it is another town, called New
Kexholm.

* **KEYNSHAM**, a town of Somersetshire,
with a market on Thursday, and 2 fairs,
on March 24 and August 15, for cattle
and cheese. It is commonly called Smokey
Keynsham, and is seated on the river
Aven, over which there is a bridge, and
it has been of note for mallicers. It is
5 miles S. E. of Bristol, 7 W. N. W. of
Bath, and 112 W. of London. Lon. 15.
5. lat. 51. 24.

* **KIAN-NAN**, a province of Asia, in
China, bounded on the W. by Honan
and Houquang, on the S. by Tihe-
Chian and Kian-si, on the E. by the gulph
of Nanquin, and on the N. by Chan-

tong. It is of vast extent, and contains
14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the
second and third, which are very popu-
lous, and of the greatest note for trade
in the empire. It is full of lakes, rivers,
and canals, and their silks, japanned goods,
ink, and paper, are in high esteem. In
the city of Chang hi only there are
200,000 weavers of plain cottons and
muslins.

* **KIAN-SI**, a province of Asia, in China,
bounded on the N. by Kian-Nan, on the
W. by Hou-Quang, on the W. by Quang-
Tong, and on the E. by the mountains
of Tokien. The mountains that lie to
the S. are almost inaccessible, but there
are fine valleys among them, which are
well cultivated. It is watered by brooks,
lakes, and rivers, which abound with
fish; and there are mines of gold, silver,
lead, iron, and tin. The arrack here is
excellent, but it is more particularly
noted for its fine porcelain, which is
made at King-Teching.

* **KIBURG**, a town of Switzerland, and
in the canton of Zurich, with a castle.
It is seated on the river Thoeff, 12 miles
N. E. of Zurich, and 15 S. E. of Schauf-
hausen. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 47. 20.

KIDDERMINSTER, a town of Worcester-
shire, with a market on Thursdays, and
3 fairs, on Holy-Thursday, 3 weeks af-
ter, and September 4, for horned cattle,
horses, cheese, linnen, and wollen-cloth.
It is seated under a hill, on the river Se-
vern, and there is a handsome church;
it is well inhabited, and was particularly
noted for woollen manufacture, called
Kidderminster stuffs; but now carpets
are made here, and woollen manufac-
tures of various kinds, they having no
less than 1000 looms. It is greatly im-
proved of late, and has a very good free-
school, and an alms-house. It is 14
miles S. E. of Bridgenorth, 14 N. of
Worcester, and 128 N. W. of London.
Lon. 15. 20. lat. 52. 23.

* **KING**, a town of Asia, capital of the
kingdom of Meeran. Lon. 99. 0. lat.
27. 50.

KIDWELLY, a town of Carmarthenshire,
in S. Wales, with 2 markets, on Wed-
nesdays and Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on
May 24, July 22, and October 29, for
cows, calves, horses, and pedlars ware.
It is seated on the Severn-sea, and was
formerly of note for cloathing. It is 3
miles N. of Carmarthen, and 222 W.
by N. of London. Lon. 13. 15. lat.
56. 46.

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KIELL, a strong, rich, and considerable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Holstein, with a castle and an university. There is a famous fair held here every year, about Epiphany, and it is seated at the bottom of the bay called Killerwick, at the mouth of the river Swenthin, in the Baltic Sea, 37 miles N. W. of Lubeck, 25 S. E. of Skfwick, and 50 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 27. 52. lat. 54. 26.

* **KIERNOW**, a town of Lithuania, seated on the Villa, where the dukes reside. Lon. 42. 56. lat. 54. 50.

* **KIGHLEY**, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles S. of Skipton, with two fairs, on May 8, for horned cattle, brags, and pewter; and on November 8, for the same, and pedlars ware.

KILDARE, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is 27 miles S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 10. 35. lat. 53. 10.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, which is 37 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; and is bounded on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow; on the W. by King and Queen's county; on the N. by East-Meath; and on the S. by Catherlaugh. It is a rich plentiful country; and the capital town is of the same name. It contains 8837 houses, 100 parishes, 10 baronies, and 4 boroughs. It sends 10 members to parliament; viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Kildare, 2 for Naas, 2 for Athy, and 2 for Harristown.

KILDUMMY, a town of Scotland, in the Braes of Mar, and shire of Aberdeen. It is seated on the river Don, 25 miles W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 57. 20.

* **KILLESTINOUS**, a people of N. America, at the bottom of Hudson's-Bay, near Fort Bourbon. These, with the Assiniboies, are the most numerous inhabitants of this country, as well as the most considerable. They are large, robust, active, and inured to cold and hardships, and are very brave upon occasion. They live upon hunting, and have no fixed abode.

KILGARREN, a town of South-Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on August 21, and November 12, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is seated on a rock by the river Tivey, and is a long town, consisting of one street, and formerly had a castle, now in ruins. It is noted

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for great plenty of salmon; and is 30 miles N. of Pembroke, and 189 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 12. 53. lat. 52. 6.

KILHAM, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on August 21, and November 12, for horses and horned cattle. It has a dry situation on the Woulds, and is a long place, 36 miles N. E. of York, and 198 N. of London. Lon. 17. 14. lat. 54. 5.

* **KILLANGVA**, a fortified town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bessarabia. It is seated at the mouth of the river Danube, and in an island formed by it, where it falls into the Black Sea. It is 90 miles S. W. of Bialogrod, and 290 N. E. of Constantinople. Lon. 47. 53. lat. 45. 35.

KILKENNY, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name. It is a large strong place, and one of the most rich, populous, and trading inland towns in Ireland. It consists of two parts, the Irish town, and the English town, the last of which is the principal. It once had a bishop, and the cathedral church is yet standing. It is 25 miles N. of Waterford, and 54 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 10. 20. lat. 53. 30.

* **KILKENNY**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, which is 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Catherlaugh and Wexford; on the W. by Tipperary; on the N. by Queen's-county; and on the S. by Waterford. It is one of the best counties in Ireland, and abounds in towns and castles, and hath plenty of all things. It contains 11379 houses, 96 parishes, 9 baronies, and 7 boroughs. It sends 16 members to parliament; viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Kilkenny, 2 for St. Kenya, 2 for Gowran, 2 for Thomastown, 2 for Enniscilage, 2 for Callen, and 2 for Knocktopher. The capital town is Kilkenny.

* **KILKHAMPTON**, a village in Cornwall, near Hartland-Point, three miles N. of Stratton, with two fairs, viz. on Holy-Thurday, and three weeks after Holy-Thurday, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

* **KILLALA**, or **KILLALO**, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's see. It is 20 miles N. of Castlebar. Lon. 7. 0. lat. 54. 8.

KILLALLO, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, with a bishop's see, and seated

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on the river Shannon. It is 10 miles
N. E. of Limerick. Lon. 9. 7. lat. 52.
40.

KILLEVAN, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Monaghan, and province of
Ulster, 8 miles S. W. of Monaghan.
Lon. 10. 13. lat. 54. 10.

* **KILMALOCK**, a considerable town of
Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and
province of Munster. It is 20 miles S.
of Limerick. Lon. 8. 23. lat. 52. 17.

KILLOONY, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Sligo, and province of Con-
naught, seated 6 miles S. of Sligo. Lon.
8. 50. lat. 54. 8.

KILLYNAULIE, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Tipperary, and province of
Munster, 14 miles N. of Clonmell. Lon.
10. 0. lat. 52. 27.

KILMACK-THOMAS, a town of Ireland,
in the county of Waterford, and pro-
vince of Munster, 12 miles S. E. of
Waterford. Lon. 10. 13. lat. 52. 7.

* **KILMINGTON**, a village in Devonshire,
with one fair, on the first Wednesday
in September for cattle.

* **KILMINGTON**, a village in Somers-
shire, with one fair, on Monday after
August 24, for cattle, horses, hogs, and
cheese.

KILMORE, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Cavan, and province of Ulster,
with a bishop's see, 3 miles S. W. of
Cav. n. Lon. 9. 7. lat. 53. 58.

KILTEARN, a town of Ross-shire, in Scot-
land, remarkable for being the burial-
place of Donald Monro, who gave Bu-
chanan the account of the Islands and
Highlands of Scotland, which he has in-
serted in his history.

KIMBOLTON, a town of Huntingdonshire,
with a market on Fridays, and one fair,
on December 11, for a few cattle and
hogs. It is seated in a bottom, and is
noted for the castle of Kimbolton, the
seat of the Duke of Manchester. It is
12 miles S. W. of Huntingdon, and 54
N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 20.
lat. 52. 18.

KIMI, a town of Sweden, capital of the
province of the same name in Lapland.
It is seated on a river of the same name,
near its mouth, where it falls into the
Gulph of Bothnia. It is seated 10 miles
S. E. of Tornea. Lon. 41. 25. lat. 65.
40.

KIMI-LAPMARK, a province of Swedish
Lapland. It is bounded on the N. by
Norwegian Lapland; on the E. by Rus-
sian Lapland; on the S. by the Gulph

of Bothnia; and on the W. by Torre^a
Lapmark.

KIMPER, a town of France, in Lower
Bretagne, and in the district of Cornu-
aille, with a bishop's see. It is seated
on the river Oder, 30 miles S. E. of Brett,
and 105 W. of Rennes. Lon. 13. 33.
lat. 47. 58.

* **KIMSKI**, a town of Muscovite Tartary,
in Tunguska, about which there are a
great number of martens and fables.

KINCARDIN, a town of Scotland, in the
shire of Mar, seated on the river Dee,
18 miles E. of Aberdeen. Lon. 15. 13.
lat. 57. 5.

KINCARDIN, a shire of Scotland, which
sends two members to parliament; viz.
one for the shire, and one for the burgh
of Inverbervic, &c.

KINGHORN, a town of Scotland, on the
sea-coast of Fife, 9 miles N. of Edin-
burgh. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 56. 5.

KINGS-BRIDGE, a town of Devonshire,
with a market on Saturdays, and one
fair, on July 20, for horned cattle, cloth,
and shoes. It is seated at the head of a
small river, which soon after falls into
the sea, and is but a mean place. It is
governed by a portreeve; and consists of
about 150 houses, chiefly in one street,
which is well paved. It is 40 miles S.
W. of Devonshire, and 201 W. by S.
of London. Lon. 13. 29. lat. 50.
18.

* **KINGS-BRUMPTON**, a village in Somers-
shire, 3 miles N. of Dulverton, with two
fairs; viz. on Wednesday before Holy-
Thursday, and on Thursday sevennight
after October 10, for cattle.

KINGSCLEAR, a town in Hampshire, with
a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs;
viz. on the first Tuesday in April, and
the first Tuesday after October 10, for
sheep. It was formerly the residence of
the Saxon Kings, and is seated on the
Wood-lands, 9 miles N. by E. of Basing-
stoke, 7 S. by E. of Newberry, and 52
W. of London. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 51.
25.

KINGS-CLIFF, a village in Northampton-
shire, 6 miles S. of Stamford, with one
fair, on October 29, for cheese, home-
spun linen, and turners ware.

KINGS-COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in
the province of Leinster, which is 38
miles in length, and 36 in breadth. It
is bounded on the N. by West-Meath;
on the E. by Kildare; on the S. by
Queens-County and Tipperary; and on
the W. by the river Shannon. It is not

so rich as some other of the counties, nor is it so well inhabited. The capital town is Philipstown, or Kingstown. It contains 8574 houses, 56 parishes, 11 baronies, and 2 boroughs. It sends 6 members to parliament; viz. 2 for the county, 2 for Banagher, and 2 for Philipstown.

KINGS, or PEARL ISLAND, lying in the Bay of Parana, and is subject to Spain. It is famous for a pearl-fishery. Lon. 296. 0. lat. 7. 0.

• **KINGSLAND,** a village in Herefordshire, 2 miles W. of Lemster, with one fair, on October 10, for horned cattle, horses, hops, cheese, and butter.

• **KINGS-NORTON,** a village in Worcester-shire, 10 miles N. E. of Bromesgrove, with two fairs, on April 25, and September 5, for all sorts of cattle.

KINGSTON. See HULL.

KINGSTON, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Whitfun-week, for horses and toys; on August 2, 3, and 4, for fruit and pedlars ware; and on November 13, for horses, cattle, and toys. It is a large ancient place, seated on the banks of the river Thames, over which there is a wooden-bridge. It is well-built, and has several good inns and taverns for the reception of strangers. Sometimes the assizes are held here. It is 12 miles W. of London, and 18 N. E. of Guilford. Lon. 17. 14. lat. 51. 28.

KINGSTON, a town of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, and capital of Kings-County. It is 15 miles N. W. of Kildare. Lon. 10. 15. lat. 53. 15. It is otherwise called Philips-Town.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, in America, seated on the N. side of the bay of Port-Royal. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, and is now a large thriving place, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It is laid out into little squares and cross-streets, and has one church. The Jews have two synagogues here, and the Quakers a meeting-house. It is a place of good trade, and is much resorted to by merchants and sea-men, because most of the ships come to load and unload their cargoes here. Lon. 301. 43. lat. 17. 40.

• **KINGTON, or KYNETON,** a town in Herefordshire, which is pretty large, and the inhabitants do or did carry on a good trade in narrow cloths. It has a

good market on Wednesdays, besides 4 fairs; viz. on Wednesday before Easter, Whit-Monday, August 2, and September 4, for horses and cattle. It is 6 miles S. W. of Pembridge, 15 N. W. of Hereford, and 145 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 52. 10.

KINROSS, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Fife, seated on the lake called Lough-Leven. It is 20 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 28. lat. 56. 15.

KINGSALE, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is a very populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour. It is 14 miles S. of Cork. Lon. 9. 13. lat. 51. 32.

KINROSE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 57. 38.

KIOW, or KIOW, a considerable town of Poland, and capital of the Ukraine, in the palatinate of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It belongs to Russia, and carries on a considerable trade, and the Papists have 4 churches here. It is divided into the Old Town and the New, and is seated on the river Neiper, 165 miles N. of Kaminieth, 55 E. by S. of Warsaw, and 400 E. of Cracow. Lon. 49. 26. lat. 50. 12.

KIÖGE, or KÖGE, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, with a harbour, which renders it a trading place. It is 10 S. of Copenhagen. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 59. 30.

• **KIPMASH,** a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 24, for sheep.

• **KIPSCHACH, or KAPSAC,** a large country, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, lying between the rivers Jack and Neiper. It abounds in corn and cattle, and is under the dominion of a Khan, who governs several other provinces in Russia. The inhabitants are warlike, and it is the true country of the Cossacks. Scrai is the capital town.

KIRBY-LONGSDALE. See LONSDALE.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; on Whit-Wednesday, for horned cattle and horses, and on September 18, for sheep, woollen and linen cloth. It is seated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, and is but an indifferent town. It is 26 miles N. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 54. 20.

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KIRBY-STEPHEN, or **KIRBY-STEPHEN**, a town in Westmoreland, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs; viz. on the first Monday in March, and October 29, for horned cattle. It is seated near the skirt of the hills which separate this county from Yorkshire, and has a handsome church; and also a manufacture of stockings. It is 9 miles S. of Appleby, and 22½ N. N. W. of London. Lon. 50. 28. lat. 54. 26.

* **KIRCHBERG**, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying near Ulm, and belongs to the House of Austria.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, seated on the river Danube, 9 miles S. of Ulm, and subject to the house of Austria, being in the county of the same name. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 48. 20.

KIRKALDY, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Fife, seated on the Frith of Forth, 10 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 56. 8.

KIRKHAM, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; on June 24, for horses and horned cattle; and on October 13, for toys and small wares. It is seated on an arm of the sea, called the Ribble, and is adorned with a handsome church. It is 13 miles S. of Lancaster, and 19½ N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 53. 45.

* **KIRKHAM**, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkshire, 4 miles S. of New Malton, with one fair, on Saturday before Trinity-Sunday, for sheep, brags, pewter, hard ware, pots, and small ware.

KIRK-OSWALD, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; on Thursday before Whituesday, and August 5, for horned cattle. It is seated upon a hill, near the river Eden, and had a handsome castle, which is now demolished. Lon. 15. 25. lat. 54. 22.

KIRKCODRIGT, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Galloway. It is seated on a bay of the Irish Sea, 60 miles W. of Carlisle, and 83 S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 54. 38.

* **KIRKCODRIGT**, a shire in Scotland, which sends 2 members to parliament; 1 for the shire, and one for the burgh of New Galloway, &c.

KIRKWALL, a town of Scotland, and capital of the island of Mainland, one of the Orkneys. It is 45 miles from

K N

Dunghy-Head, the most N. E. promontory of Scotland. It consists of one street, formerly had a castle, and has now a stately church. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 58. 53.

KIRTON, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; on July 18, and December 11, for all sorts of cattle and goods. It is seated on the edge of Lincoln heath, and is a very good place. It is 20 miles N. of Lincoln, and 136 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 53. 33.

* **KISMISH**, an island of Asia, on the Gulph of Persia, which is about 50 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is fertile, and well inhabited, and has been extremely remarkable for its pearl-fishery.

KLATTAW, a town of Bohemia, 46 miles S. W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 25. 33.

* **KLETCOW**, a territory on the confines of Swisserland, which comprehends the bailiwick of Newhafen, with several others.

* **KLETTENBERG**, a town of Swisserland, seated on the river Aar, 3 miles from Walsbut. It belongs to the bishop of Constance as to jurisdiction, but the sovereignty belongs to the cantons. Lon. 25. 56. lat. 47. 35.

KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and six fairs; on Wednesday after January 24, and Wednesday after March 12, May 6, Wednesday after August 12, Monday after August 10, and December 13, for horned cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep. It is delightfully seated on the river Nid, on a rugged rough rock, where there is a castle; and is famous for its medicinal waters. It is a corporation, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 18 miles W. of York, and 185 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 19. lat. 54. 0.

KNIGHTON, a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 6, and September 21, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated in a valley on the river Teme, over which there is a bridge, and is a handsome place, containing about 100 houses, whose inhabitants enjoy a considerable trade. It is 24 miles W. of Hereford, 18 E. of Montgomery, and 147 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 52. 25.

* **KNOTSFORD**, a town in Cheshire, with

a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; on July 10, and November 8, for cattle and drapery goods. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the higher and the lower. In the higher is the parish-church, and in the lower is a chapel of ease. It is 7 miles N. E. of Northwich, 17 N. of Nantwich, and 154 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 5. 10. lat. 53. 15.

I ACH. See **KUDACH.**

KOEL-TACHEOU, a province of Asia, in China, and one of the smallest in that empire. It contains 10 cities of the 1st rank, and 38 of the 2d and 3d, and is full of inaccessible mountains. It is inhabited by a people who are independent, and who would never submit to the laws of the empire. However, the emperor has found means to build forts therein, and garrison some of the towns, but all the taxes they can raise here will not defray the expence. This province is remarkable for its copper-mines, and between the mountains there are several fruitful valleys. They have no silk, nor cotton, and therefore they make their cloth of a sort of grass, like hemp. The cows and stags are plenty, and the best horses in China.

• **KOKENHAUSEN**, a strong town of Livonia, in the province of Letten, seated on the river Dwina, with a castle. It belongs to Russia, and is 42 miles E. of Riga. Lon. 43. 38. lat. 56. 40.

KOLA, a town of Russia, and capital of Muscovite Lapland, with a good harbour, near the Frozen Sea, and at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 53. 2. lat. 88. 58.

• **KOLLOMENSKA**, a town of the Russian empire, in the neighbourhood of Moscow, which is pleasantly seated on an eminence. Lon. 57. 28. lat. 55. 28.

KONGAL, or **KONGEL**, a town of Norway, in the government of Bahus, seated on the river Cotelba, belonging to the Swedes. Lon. 29. 10. lat. 57. 50.

• **KONIGSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the house of Sax-Weymar, 3 miles N. W. of Swenford. Lon. 28. 12. lat. 50. 6.

KONIGSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquise of Brandenburg, 32 miles S. of Steutin. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 53. 0.

• **KONIGELUTTER**, a town of Germany, with a celebrated abbey, in the territory of Brunswick-Welfenbuttle. Lon. 28. 6. lat. 52. 2.

* **KONIGSFELD**, a bailiwick of Switserland, depending on the canton of Bern, which is very rich.

KONINGSBERG, a town of Poland, and capital of Regal Prussia, with an university, and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long and 59 broad, without pillars to support it, and a handsome library. It contains 3800 houses, and 40,000 inhabitants, and the present king of Prussia received homage of the inhabitants in 1740. The town-house, the exchange, and the cathedral-church, are all very fine structures. The tower of the castle is exceeding high, and has 284 steps to go to the top, from whence there is a very distant prospect. There are 18 churches in all, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, 3 to the Calvinists, and one to the Papists. It is seated on the river Pregel, near the sea, 62 miles N. E. of Elbing, 75 E. by N. of Dantzick, and 125 N. of Warsaw. Lon. 39. 10. lat. 54. 42.

KONINGSGRATZ, a town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elb, with a bishop's see. It is 35 miles S. W. of Glatz, 62 E. of Prague, and 115 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 50. lat. 50. 10.

KONINGSHOFEN, a strong town of Germany, in Franconia, with a bishop's see. It is 15 miles S. W. of Wirtzburg, and 25 N. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 27. 18. lat. 49. 38.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Misnia, with an impregnable fort. It is seated on the river Elbe, 10 miles S. E. of Perne, and 14 S. of Dreiden. Lon. 31. 36. lat. 50. 36.

• **KONITZ**, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, 10 miles N. W. of Culm, and 50 S. W. of Dantzick. Lon. 36. 15. lat. 53. 36.

• **KOPPERSBERG**, the name of a town and mountain of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, where there are rich mines of copper. They bring in a considerable revenue to the king of Sweden. See **FAHLUN.**

KOPPING, a town of Sweden, in Wertmanland, seated on the Mellar Lake. Lon. 34. 15. lat. 59. 38.

• **KOPYS**, a small fortified town in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Mscilaw, seated on the river Neiper. Lon. 49. 8. lat. 54. 30.

• **KORSAW**, or **KOSOA**, a town of Denmark, in the ile of Zealand, with a fort, 35 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 28. 55. lat. 55. 22.

KORSUM,

Switzerland of Switzerland
the canton of Bern,

of Poland, and
with an univer-
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Warlaw. Lon. 39.

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Sweden, in Wert-
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ed town in Lithua-
nate of Mscislaw,
Sciper. Lon. 49.

a town of Den-
Zealand, with a
openhagen. Lon.

KORSUM,

KORSUM, or KORSON, a town of Russia, in the Ukrain, feated on the river Rofs. The Poles were defeated near it by the Cossicks in 1588. It belongs to Russia. Lon. 49. 55. lat. 49. 3.

* KOSAL, or KOSSEL, a fortified town of Silesia, and in the dutchy of Oppelin, near the river Oder, between Little Glogaw and Buten. Lon. 49. 55. lat. 49. 30.

KOWNO, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Troki, feated on the rivers Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles W. of Wilna. Lon. 35. 35. lat. 55. 5.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, feated on the river Inn, 35 miles E. of Munich. Lon. 29. 55. lat. 48. 15.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and dutchy of Carniola, feated on the river Save, 18 miles N. W. of Laubach. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 46. 42.

KRAINSLAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red-Russia, and palatinate of Chelm, 110 miles S. E. of Warlaw. Lon. 40. 35. lat. 51. 15.

* KRAINOWITZ, a town of Upper Silesia, in the province of Troppaw, between Ratibor and Troppaw. Lon. 45. 48. lat. 50. 10.

* KRAPITZ, a town of Silesia, in the dutchy of Oppelin, feated on the river Oder. Lon. 35. 40. lat. 50. 38.

* KREKYTHE, a town of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and 3 fairs, on May 23, July 21, and October 18, for cattle. It is feated on the Irish sea, near Traeth-Amawer bay, or harbour, where a castle formerly stood, now in ruins. It is a small, poor place, though a corporation, 12 miles S. by E. of Carnarvon, and 203 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 17. lat. 52. 47.

KREMPEN, a strong town of Denmark, in the dutchy of H. J. stein, with a cattle. It is 30 miles N. W. of Hamburg, 60 W. of Lubeck, and 5 N. of Glakfladt. Lon. 26. 56. lat. 54. 3.

KREMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, feated on the river Danube. It is 35 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 35. 22. lat. 48. 22.

* KRIZOW, a strong town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Mscislaw, with a bishop's see. Lon. 50. 50. lat. 53. 50.

KRUMSLAW, a town of Germany, in Mo-

ravia, 50 miles S. W. of Olmutz. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 49. 0.

* KRISWICK, a town and castle of Poland, and in Jugavia, in the palatinate of Brzescia, feated on the lake Gupfo. It is the country of the famous Piast, who, from a ploughman, was raised to a kingdom. Lon. 36. 32. lat. 52. 34.

* KURAN-TARTARS, a people who inhabited the borders of a river of the same name, and their manners are much the same with those of the Crim-Tartars. They have a Khan of their own, who can send 40,000 men into the field.

* KUDACH, a strong fort of Poland, in the Ukrain, and in the palatinate of K-ovia, feated on the river Neiper, and belongs to the Cossicks. Lon. 53. 20. lat. 47. 58.

KUFSTEIN, a small, handsome, and strong town of Germany, in the Tyrol, with a strong castle, built on a rock. It is feated on the river Inn, 35 miles N. E. of Inspruch, and 50 S. by E. of Munich. Lon. 29. 46. lat. 47. 20.

KUR, a river of Asia, in Persia, which rises in mount Caucasus, and passing by Tefis, Zagan, and Adirbeitzan, falls into the Caspian Sea, after having united its streams with the river Arras.

* KURAR, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of the province of Kescar, 2 miles from the Caspian Sea. Lon. 67. 50. lat. 37. 36.

* KURGAN, a river of Asia, in Persia, which has its source in the province of Corafan, and, after watering the province of Astrabad, falls into the Caspian Sea.

* KUSMA-DAMIANSKI, a town of the Russian empire, in Tartary, 32 miles N. E. of Vahgolorod, and 3 from the river Wolga. Lon. 69. 5. lat. 56. 2.

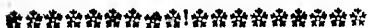
KUTTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, remarkable for its silver mines, which are in a neighbouring mountain. It is 37 miles S. E. of Prague. Lon. 33. 12. lat. 49. 56.

* KYLBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, feated on the river Kyll, 26 miles N. W. of Treves. Lon. 24. 12. lat. 50. 2.

KYNETON, or KINFETON, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on January 25, for seed-corn. It is feated on a branch of the river Avon, and is but a small place, remarkable for a battle fought at Edge-hill, between the king and parliament, in

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October 1642. It is 12 miles S. of Warwick, and 73 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 52. 15.



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- * **LAA, LAAB, or LAHAB**, a town of Germany, in Austria, seated on the river Teya, 27 miles N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 36. lat. 48. 43.
- * **LABADIA**, a strong town of Italy, in the Polesino de Rovigo, subject to the Venetians. It is seated on the river Adige, 15 miles W. of Rovigo, and 20 N. W. of Ferrara. Lon. 29. 3. lat. 45. 5.
- * **LABIA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 62 miles S. W. of Missa.
- LABIAU**, a small town of Ducal Prussia, in a circle of the same name, seated at the mouth of the river Deime, near Curisch-haff, with a strong castle, two sides of which are surrounded with water, and the other with a wall and ditch. It is 30 miles N. E. of Koningsburg. Lon. 37. 31. lat. 55. 17.
- LABORI**. See **LAVORI**.
- * **LABOURD**, a territory of France, in Gascony, which makes part of the country of the Basques, lying on the sea-side. It abounds in fruit, and the inhabitants are said to be the first that went to fish for whales. Bayonne is the capital town.
- LABRADOR**. See **ESKIMEAUX**.
- LACEDEMON**. See **MISSITRI**.
- * **LACK, or BISCHOFFS LACK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Carniola, which is the principal in all that district. Here is not only a great deal of iron, steel, quicksilver, and corn, but a large quantity of linnen is made here, and sent to Fiame and Triest. It is 11 miles V. N. W. of Leuback, and 36 N. of Triest. Lon. 32. 40. lat. 46. 24.
- LADENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Neckar, 8 miles N. W. of Heidelberg. It belongs to the bishoprick of Worms and the Elector-Palatine. Lon. 26. 17. lat. 49. 27.
- LADOGA**, a town of the Russian empire, seated on a great lake of the same name, which has a communication with the gulph of Finland, by the river Nieva,

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and it abounds in fish, particularly salmon. Lon. 51. 4. lat. 60. 0.

- LADOGNA, or LACEDOGNA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see. It is 55 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 47. lat. 41. 16.
- LADRONE ISLANDS**, are islands of the S. Sea, about 1800 miles E. from Canton in China. They were first discovered by Magellan, a Portugeze, who found out the S. W. passage to the E. Indies in 1520. He touched first at the island of Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to give these islands the name of Ladronc, or Thievish Islands. They have one fruit here which seems to be peculiar to these parts, which Dampier calls the bread-fruit; it grows on trees as high as the largest apple-trees, and in the same manner as apples. It is as large as a penny loaf, and is round, with a thick, tough rind. The natives use it instead of bread, and they gather it when it is full grown, but not ripe, and then they bake it in an oven. When the black crust is scraped off, the inside is soft, tender, and white, like the crumb of a penny loaf; for there are no seeds or stones in the inside.
- * **LAGERIDGE**, a village, in Somersetshire, with one fair, on August 2, for cattle.
- * **LAGNY**, a town of the isle of France, with a famous Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Marne, 10 miles from Meaux, and 15 E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 20. lat. 48. 50.
- LAGOS**, a sea-port town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, with a castle near the sea, where there is a good harbour, and where the English fleets bound to the straits usually take in fresh water. It is 120 miles S. of Lisbon, and 25 W. of Faro. Lon. 9. 30. lat. 36. 45.
- * **LAGUNA, or SAN CRISTOVAI DE LA**
- * **LAGUNA**, a handsome town of the island of Teneriff, which is one of the Canaries. It is seated near a lake of the same name, on the declivity of a hill, and contains fine buildings and a beautiful square. Lon. 1. 14. lat. 28. 30.
- * **LAGUNES of VENICE**, are marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 60 islands in these Lagunes, which together make a bishop's see. Eurano is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

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LAHOLM, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Halland, seated near the Baltick Sea, with a castle and a harbour. It is 10 miles S. E. of Helmsratt, and 50 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 30. 48. lat. 56. 35.

LAHOR, a large town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, which is one of the most considerable in the Mogul's dominions. It is of a vast circumference, and contains a great number of mosques, publick baths, caravanfaries, and pagods. It was the residence of the Great Mogul, but since the removal of the court, the fine palace is going to decay. There is a magnificent walk of shady trees, which runs from this to Agra, that is upwards of 300 miles. Here they have manufactures of cotton-cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and they make very curious carpets. It is 212 miles N. by W. of Dely, 150 N. E. of Multan, and 300 N. by W. of Agra. Lon. 93. 30. lat. 31. 40.

LAHOR, a province of Asia, in Indostan, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Cashmire and Bankith, on the E. by Naugraucut, Audih, and Siba, on the S. by Jengapore and Delli, and on the W. by Multan and Attok.

* LAINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, seated near a river of the same name. Lon. 33. 46. lat. 40. 4.

LALAND, a small island of the kingdom of Denmark, in the Baltick Sea, lying S. of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, but especially in wheat, with which it supplies Copenhagen and the neighbouring places. The principal towns are, Naxko, the capital, Saxkoping, and Nysted. Lon. from 29. 3. to 29. 55. lat. from 54. 45. to 54. 55.

LAMBALE, a town of France, in Upper Bretagne, and principal of the duchy of Penthièvre. It is 23 miles S. W. of St. Malo, and 37 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 15. 4. lat. 48. 28.

* LAMBERHURST, a village in Kent, 8 miles S. E. of Tunbridge, with one fair, on April 5, for cattle.

* LAMBERHURST, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on May 21, for cattle.

* LAMBERT-CASTLE, a village in Dorsetshire, with two fairs, on Wednesday before June 24, and Wednesday 9 weeks afterwards, for cattle.

LAMBESC, a town of France, in Provence, where the states of the province meet.

It is 9 miles N. of Aix. Lon. 22. 50. lat. 43. 40.

* LAMBETH, a village of the county of Surry, seated on the S. of the river Thames, opposite to Westminster. Here the archbishops of Canterbury have a palace, where they usually reside.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a bishop's see, and a strong citadel. It is seated in a bottom, 50 miles S. E. of Bragua, and 150 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 18. lat. 41. 1.

* LAMO, a kingdom and island of Africa, on the coast of Melinda, between the island of Pata, the kingdom of Ampaza, and that of Melinda. It has a town of the same name, seated on a bay, 80 miles N. of Melinda. The Spaniards murdered the king in 1589.

* LAMPEDOSA, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Tunis, about 12 miles in circumference. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 112 from Malta. It is desert, but has a pretty good harbour, where ships go to take in water. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 36. 0.

LAMPASCO, an ancient and famous town of Asia, in Natolia, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is now but a small inconsiderable place, and is seated on the sea of Marmora, 6 miles from the straits of the Dardaniels. Lon. 45. 35. lat. 40. 12.

LANCASHIRE, an English county, 70 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Yorkshire, on the W. by the Irish Sea, on the N. by Westmoreland and Cumberland, and on the S. by Cheshire. It contains about 40,000 houses, 240,000 inhabitants, 61 parishes, and 27 market towns, whereof 5 send members to parliament, which, with 2 for the county, make the whole number 12. The air is cold and sharp, but healthful. As for the soil it is not every where alike, for some parts, especially towards the E. are hilly and barren, and Pendil-hill is a very high mountain. In general it yields corn, pastures, fish, fowls, large oxen, flax, and hemp. In some places they use turfs for fuel, but they have large quantities of coal, and quarries for building. The principal rivers are, the Mercy, the Ribble, the Lun, the Chalder, the Medlock, the Urk, the Roach, the Derwent, the Dowglas, the Irwell, the Hodder, the Winster, and the Wire. There are several lakes or meers, the principal of which is Wynander meer, greatly noted for an excellent

excellent fish, called the Char, which is not found any where else in England, but in the Uller water, in Cumberland. Lancaster is the county-town.

LANCASTER, the county-town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on May 1, for cattle, cheefe, and pedlars ware; on July 5, and October 10, for cattle, wool, cheefe, and pedlars ware. It is pleasantly seated on the S. side of the river Lun, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge, supported by five arches. It is an ancient town, and Roman coins have been often dug up in the place on which the Friary stood. It contains several good streets, with well built houses, but has only one parish-church, which is large and handsome, and is seated on the side of a high hill, on the top of which stands the castle, which is now made use of for a prison. It is a place of no great trade, but is a corporation, which sends 2 members to parliament. The chief ornaments of the town are, the church, castle, bridge, and town-hall. It is 68 miles S. of Carlisle, 89 W. of York, and 233 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 51. lat. 54. 5.

* **LANCEROTTA**, an island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, being 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth. The ancient inhabitants were negroes, who were very active, strong, and swift of foot. There are a ridge of hills run quite through it, which only serve to feed goats and sheep, which are pretty plenty. They have few cattle, fewer camels, and a very few small horses. The valleys are dry and sandy, and yet they produce a little wheat and barley. It is subject to Spain. Lon. 4. 30. lat. 28. 40.

LANCIANO, a considerable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo, with an archbishop's see. It is famous for its fairs, which are held in July and August. It is seated on the river Feltrino, near that of Sangio, 17 miles E. of Civita-di-Chieti, and 87 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 40. lat. 42. 12.

LANDAFF, a town or village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with a bishop's see, and on that account has the title of a city. It has no market, but has two fairs, on February 9, and Whit-Monday, for cattle and stockings. It is seated upon an ascent, on the river Taff, or Tave, near Cardiff; but the cathedral stands on a low ground, and is a large,

stately building. It is 30 miles N. W. of Bristol, and 148 W. of London. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 51. 33.

LANDAU, an ancient, handsome, and very strong town of France, in Lower Alsace. It was formerly imperial, and did belong to Germany till the treaty of Munster, but now is subject to France. It is seated on the river Queich, in a pleasant, fertile country, 9 miles S. of Newstadt, 12 W. of Philipsburg, 12 S. W. of Spire, 37. N. E. of Strafsburg, and 270 E. of Paris. Lon. 25. 47. lat. 49. 12.

* **LANDELOF**, a village of Carmathenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on June 21, for cattle, horses, sheep, and wool.

LANDEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a battle gained over the French by the Allies, in July 1693, wherein 20,000 men were killed. It is seated on the river Beck, 17 miles N. W. of Huy, 17 S. E. of Louvoine, and 18 N. E. of Namur. Lon. 22. 40. lat. 52. 45.

* **LANDERNEAU**, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, seated on the river El-horo, 20 miles E. of Brest. In an inn there is a well which ebbs and flows like the sea, but at contrary times. Lon. 13. 22. lat. 48. 25.

* **LANDES**, a territory of France, in Gascony. It is a fardy country, and full of fern, and Dax is the capital town.

* **LANDBRAKE**, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on May 29, and August 25, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

LANDBRECY, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrennes, and is now very well fortified. It was besieged by prince Eugene in 1712, but to no purpose. It is seated in a plain, on the river Sanibre, 16 miles S. W. of Maubeuge, 17 S. E. of Cambrai, 27 S. W. of Mons, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 18. lat. 50. 4.

* **LANDSCROON**, a fort of France, in Upper Alsace, and in Sungaw, 3 miles from Basle, seated upon an eminence. Lon. 25. 7. lat. 47. 36.

LANDSCROON, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of S. Gothland, and territory of Schonen, seated on the Baltick Sea, within the Sound, 22 miles N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 55. 42.

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* LANDSDOWN, a place in Somerssetshire, near Bath, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle and cheese.

LANDSHUT, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, with a strong castle, on an adjacent hill. It is seated on the river Iser, 35 miles S. of Ratibon, and 35 N. E. of Munich. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 48. 23. There is another small town of the same name in Silesia, and in the duchy of Schweidnitz, seated on the river Zieder, which falls into the Bauber: and there is also another in Moravia, seated on the river Morave, on the confines of Hungary and Austria.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Marche of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Warta, 32 miles N. E. of Frankfort upon the Oder. Lon. 33. 7. lat. 52. 56.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated near the river Lech, 23 miles S. of Augsburg, and is subject to the duke of Bavaria.

LANDSTUL, or NANSTUL, a town of Germany, in the Wafgow, with a strong castle, seated on a rock. It lies between Deux-Ponts and Ketter-Cautern. Lon. 26. 20. lat. 49. 25.

LANERK, a borough town of Scotland, in the county of Clydesdale, seated near the river Clyde, 9 miles S. W. of Hamilton, and 20 S. E. of Glasgow. Lon. 14. 4. lat. 55. 40.

* LANERK, a shire of Scotland, which sends 2 members to parliament; 1 for the shire, and 1 for the burgh of Glasgow.

* LANGBORN, or LANBORN, a town in Berkshire, which has three fairs; viz. on May 12, October 2, and December 4, for horses, young foals, cows, beets and shoes. It is pleasantly seated near the confines of Wiltshire, in an open country fit for hunting. It is 7 miles N. by W. of Hungerford, 20 S. S. W. of Oxford, and 57 W. of London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 51. 33.

LANGREAC, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, seated near the river Allier, among mountains, 17 miles E. of St. Flour, and 42 S. by E. of Clermont. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 45. 5.

LANGELAND, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, in the strait called the Great Belt, and between Zealand, Sa- land, and Fyonia. It produces plenty of corn, and the principal town is Rut- coping. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 55. 0.

* LANGETZ, a town of France, in Tou- raine, noted for its excellent melons. It is seated on the river Loire, 10 miles from Tours. Lon. 17. 58. lat. 42. 20.

* LANGIONA, a large, rich, and strong town of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Laos, with a large and magnificent palace, where the King resides. It is seated on a small river, 140 miles N. W. of Alva. Lon. 116. 20. lat. 22. 38.

* LANGON, a town of France, in Gas- cony, and in Bazadois. It is seated on the river Garonne, with the title of a marquisate. It is noted for excellent wine. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 44. 33.

LANGRES, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Champagne, with a bishop's see. The cutlery wares made here are in high esteem. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 35 miles N. E. of Dijon, 67 S. E. of Troyes, and 100 S. by E. of Rheims. Lon. 22. 59. lat. 47. 52.

LANGPORT, a town in Somerssetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs; viz. on the second Monday in Lent, for fat cattle; on June 29, for black cattle and lambs; on September 24, for fat cattle, and sucking colts; and on No- vember 11, for fat cattle, hogs, and sheep. It is seated on the top of a hill, in a dirty moorish country, and on the large river Parr, which is navigable for barges to Bridgewater, from whence it has some trade. It is 10 miles S. E. of Bridgewater, 16 S. W. of Wells, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 51. 3.

LANGUEDOC, a large maritime province of France; bounded on the N. by Quer- cy, Rouerque, Auvergne, and Lionnois; on the E. by Dauphiny and Provence; on the W. by Gascony; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and Roussil- lon. It is 225 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where it is broadest. The clergy are more rich and numerous here than in other parts of France, there being three archbishops and 20 bishops. Languedoc is divided into the Upper and Lower; and, in general, it is a very pleasant country; fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wine; and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. There are 180 curious medicinal plants, with iron-mines, quarries of marble, and Turkey stones. There is also a great deal of kelp; and on the heaths there is

- a kind of oak, which produces the berry called Kermes. The principal rivers are the Rhone, the Garonne, the Aude, the Tarn, the Allier, and the Loire. There are also a great number of mineral springs, and Touloufe is the capital town.
- * **LANNON**, a town of France, in Walloon Flanders. It is 5 miles from Lisle, and 8 from Tournay. Lon. 20. 55. lat. 50. 40.
 - * **LANON**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on December 10, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.
 - * **LANSAWEL**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, 15 miles N. N. E. of Carmarthen, with three fairs; viz. on the first Friday after May 12, for cattle and pedlars ware; on July 26, and October 23, for cattle, sheep, and horses.
 - * **LANTWITT**, a village in Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on June 11, for lambs.
 - * **LANVICHANGEL**, a village in Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with 2 fairs; on May 12, and October 10, for cattle, sheep, and horses.
 - * **LANWINIO**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on November 12, for sheep and pedlars ware.
 - LANZO**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Sture, 20 miles S. E. of Suze, and 12 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 25. 8. lat. 45. 2.
 - LAON**, a considerable town of France, in the Isle of France, and capital of the Laonois, with a castle, and a bishop's see. Its principal trade consists in corn and wine; and it is very advantageously seated on a mountain, 20 miles N. E. of Soissons, 30 N. W. of Rheims, and 77 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 17. lat. 49. 34.
 - LAOS**, a kingdom of Asia, beyond the Ganges; bounded on the N. by China; on the E. by Tonquin and Cochin-China; on the S. by the kingdom of Cambodia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Siam, and by the territories of the king of Ava. This country is full of forests, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fish. The inhabitants are well-made, robust, of an olive complexion, and mild; but very superstitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground, and fishing. The king is absolute, and has no other law than his own will. He shows himself but

- twice a-year, and has a large revenue from elephants teeth found in his dominions. Their religion is a kind of Idolatry, and much the same as in China. Langion is the capital town.
- LAPLAND**, a large country, in the N. part of Europe, and in Scandinavia, lying between Norway, Sweden, Russia, and the sea. It is divided into Danish, or N. Lapland; Swedish, or S. Lapland; and Russian, or E. Lapland. It is extremely cold; and, in some places, they never see the sun for three months in the year; and the country is all covered with snow the greatest part of the year. It has properly speaking neither spring nor autumn, the seasons change so suddenly. The sky is generally serene, and the air healthy, it being subject almost to continual winds. They sow no corn; but they have good pastures, which fatten their cattle speedily. This country is full of rocks and mountains; and the principal animals are foxes, martens, bears, elks, wolves, castors, ermins, and rain-deer. This last is the most useful animal they have; for it serves to draw the sledges over the snow with surprising swiftness; likewise, the skin serves them for cloathing, and their flesh for food. Their huts are made with poles, about 14 feet high, and they fix one end in the earth in a circle about 12 feet broad; these poles meet at the top, and form a sort of cone; and the out-sides are covered with the skins of rain-deer and rags: they are open at the top, to let cut the smoak; and here they pass their winter. They are very poorly clad, and often lye upon the snow. When they have a mind to change their habitations, they take away the skins and rags, and leave the poles standing. Their chief merchandizes are dried cod and other fish, and the skins of rain-deer; they have also some furs. They are of a short stature, with a large head, broad fore-head, blue eyes, short flat noses, and short, strait, coarse black hair. They are a rude brutal sort of people, though some of them have embraced Christianity, which has not mended their morals. They live a great while without the assistance of physicians, and their hair never turns grey. Instead of bread they make use of dried fish, which they reduce to powder. They are very fond of spirituous liquors, and are never sober when they can purchase them. They seldom stay long in one place, but goe about

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continually, leaving the poles of their
huts standing, as was before observed.
Lon. from 32. o. to 46. o. lat. from
65. o. to 72. o.

LAR, a town of Persia, in the province
of Fars, with a castle. It carries on a
great trade in silk; and its territory
abounds in oranges, lemons, and very
large tamarinds. Lon. 72. 20. lat. 27. 30.

* **LARACHA**, an ancient and strong town
of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It is
seated at the mouth of a river of the
same name, with a good harbour. It
was once in possession of the Spaniards;
but the Moors took it from them. Lon.
11. 40. lat. 35. 0.

LAREDO, a sea-port town of Spain, in the
Bay of Biscay, with a large safe harbour.
It is 30 miles W. of Bilboa, and 72
N. by W. of Burgos. Lon. 13. 50. lat.
43. 23.

LARINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom
of Naples, and in the county of Molise,
with a bishop's see. It is 42 miles N.
by E. of Benevento, and 60 N. E. of
Naples. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 41. 48.

LARISSA, an ancient, rich, and famous
town of Turkey in Europe, and in the
province of Janna, with a Greek arch-
bishop's see, a palace, and some hand-
some mosques. It is said to be the
birth-place of Achilles; and Philip, the
father of Alexander the Great, resided
here. It carries on a large trade, and
is pleasantly seated on the river Penea,
50 miles S. of Salonichi, and 120 N. by
W. of Athens, now called Scitines. Lon.
40. 40. lat. 39. 54.

* **LARISTAN**, a territory of Asia, in Per-
sia, which lies round the town of Lar.
It formerly belonged to the Guebres.

* **LARRIBUNDAR**, a sea-port town of
Asia, in Indostan. It is seated at the
mouth of the river Sinda, or Indus, and
the harbour is capable of receiving ships
of 200 tons burden. It is but a small
place, consisting of about 100 houses
built with sticks and wood; but it has
a stone fort, with five great guns, to
prevent robberies; because some of the
neighbouring countries are much ad-
dicted to thieving. Lon. 84. 35. lat.
25. 0.

LARTA. See ARTA.

* **LATAKIA**, formerly LAODICEA, an
ancient, large, and considerable town of
Asia, in Syria, with a harbour, and a
bishop's see, and beautiful remains of
antiquity. It is become the most flour-
ishing place on the coast, and carries on

a considerable trade. It is seated in a
level fertile country, 75 miles S. W. of
Aleppo, and 245 N. of Jerusalem. Lon.
54. 25. lat. 35. 30.

* **LATRICEY**, a town of France, in Bur-
gundy, in the marquisate of Arc en Bar-
rois, seated in a plain, at the foot of a
mountain, with a priory.

* **LAVAGNAY**, a town of Italy, in the
territory of Genoa, with the title of a
county. It lies on the E. side of Genoa,
8 miles from Rapallo, and is seated at
the mouth of a river of the same name.

LAVAL, a town of France, and the most
populous and considerable in Lower
Maine, on account of its linen manu-
factures. It has 2 castles, and is seated
on the river Mayenne, 15 miles S. from
the town of that name, 37 E. of Rennes,
and 40 W. of Mans. Lon. 16. 53. lat.
58. 4.

LAVAMUND, or **LAVANT-MINDE**, a town
of Germany, in the circle of Austria,
and dutchy of Carinthia, with a castle,
and a bishop's see. It belongs to the
archbishop of Saltberg, and is seated
on the river Drave, 37 miles E. of Cla-
genfurt, and 62 W. of Pettau. Lon.
32. 35. lat. 36. 44.

* **LAVAU**, a town of France, in Upper
Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is
seated on the river Agoutte, 20 miles S.
W. of Albi, and 20 N. E. of Toulouse.
Lon. 19. 32. lat. 43. 42.

LAUBACH, a handsome and strong town
of Germany, in the circle of Austria,
and in Carniola, with a bishop's see, a
castle, and very handsome houses. It
is seated on a river of the same name,
wherein are the largest craw-fish in Eu-
rope. It is 42 miles S. of Clagenfurt,
15 N. E. of Aquileia, and 155 S.
by W. of Vienna. Lon. 32. 22. lat.
46. 20.

LAUDA, a town of Germany, in the circle
of Franconia, and in the bishoprick of
Wirtzburg, 18 miles S. W. of Wirtzburg.
Lon. 27. 18. lat. 49. 40.

LAUDER, a borough town of Scotland, in
the shire of Merse, 22 miles S. of Edin-
burgh. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 55. 46.

* **LAUDERDALE** is a small district in the
county of Merse, through which a river
of the same name runs.

* **LAVELLO**, an ancient town of Italy, in
the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basi-
licata, with a bishop's see. It is 17
miles N. W. of Cirenzia, 50 W. by S.
of Bari, and 80 E. by N. of Naples.
Lon. 32. 30. lat. 41. 3.

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LAVENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs; on Shrove-Tuesday, for horses; and on October 10, for butter and cheese. It is seated on a branch of the river Breton, and is a large cloathing town, having a pretty good trade, and a very handsome stately steeple standing on an eminence. Besides one large church, there is also a Presbyterian meeting, and about 300 mean houses. The streets are not very wide, but well paved; and the inhabitants consist chiefly of poor people. Here is a tolerable manufacture of says. This town was a few years ago governed by a head-borough; but now none acts in that capacity. It is 12 miles S. by E. of St. Edmund's-Bury, 20 S. E. of Newmarket, and 61 N. N. of London. Lon. 18. 23. lat. 52. 10.

LAUFFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg. It is seated on the river Neckar, 10 miles S. of Hailbron, and subject to the duke of Wirtemberg. Lon. 26. 40. lat. 49. 0.

LAUFFENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Forest-Towns, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and it is seated on a rock, and the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. It is 17 miles S. E. of Basle, 25 N. W. of Zurich, and 25 S. W. of Schaffenhausen. Lon. 25. 45. lat. 47. 36.

LAVINGTON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs. It is seated near the Downs; and, tho' it is but an indifferent town, the market is very great for corn and malt. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of Salisbury, 20 S. S. W. of Marlborough; and 87 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 51. 15.

LAUNCESTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs; viz. on Whit-Monday, July 4, November 17, and December 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Tamer, on the top of a small hill, and is a large corporation, where the assizes are held, sending 2 members to parliament. It was formerly defended by a castle, which is now in ruins; and a little without the town stand the old priory. It is 28 miles N. of Plymouth, and 209 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 40. lat. 50. 40.

* **LAUNU**, a town of Boemia, near Egra,

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on the road from Leipsick to Prague, seated in a territory abounding in fine pastures and excellent fruits, particularly apples, which are held in high esteem. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 50. 25.

* **LAURAGUAIS**, a small territory of France, in Upper Languedoc. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and abounds in millet seed and wine. Castelnaudari is the capital town.

* **LAURENT LES CHALONS**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Chalons. It is seated partly in an island, and partly on the river Stone. It is 3 miles E. of Chalon, and 37 N. E. of Dijon. Lon. 22. 26. lat. 46. 45.

LAUSANNE, a large, ancient, and handsome town of Swisserland, and capital of the country of Vaud, and in the canton of Bern, with a famous college and a bishop's see. The town-house, and the other publick buildings, are magnificent; and it is seated between three hills, a long mile from the lake of Geneva. It is 30 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 50 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 46. 30.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, and in the palatinate of Culm. It is 50 miles N. E. of Torn, and 75 S. E. of Dantzick. Lon. 38. 14. lat. 53. 6.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Alsace, which belongs to the French. It was taken by the Austrians in 1744. Between this place and Weisenberg are the famous lines which the Germans cast up, to defend their frontiers against France; but now they are of no use. It is 7 miles S. E. of Weisenberg. Lon. 26. 47. lat. 48. 56.

* **LAUREC**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the Albigeois. It is seated on a mountain, with an ancient castle.

* **LAUREC**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate, on the confines of the dutchy of Deux Ponts. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Lauter and Glaun.

LAVELT, or **LAFELT**, a village of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, near Maestricht, which is remarkable for a battle gained here by the French, in 1747.

* **LAVORI, TERRA DI**, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It is bounded on the W. by the Campagna of

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pick to Prague, bounding in five fruits, particularly in high esteem.

5. Small territory of Guedoc. It is divided into Lower, and Upper. Capital town.

ONS, a town of France, and in the diocese of Sens, situated partly in the river Stone. Lon. 22. 26. lat. 46.

cient, and handsome, and capital town, and in the famous college and town-house, and buildings, are magnificently situated between three lakes, and the lake of Geneva. N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 24. 10.

a of Poland, in the palatinate of Silesia. N. E. of Torn. Lon. 38. 14.

of Germany, in the province of the Rhine, and in the French. Lon. 1744. Weissenberg are which the Germans their frontiers against the French are of no use. Weissenberg. Lon.

France, in Lower Alsace. It is situated with an ancient

Germany, in the province of the dutchy of Silesia. It is seated at the town of Lauter and

a village of the province of Liege, which is remarkable for being taken by the French, in

a province of France. It is situated in the Campagna of

of Rome, and by Farther Abruzzo; on the N. by the Citerior Abruzzo, and by the county of Molissa; on the E. by the Ultra Principato; and on the S. by the Principato Citra. It is about 63 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; and it is proper for tillage, from whence it took its name; for Lavoro, in Italian, signifies the same thing. It is also fertile in corn, excellent vines, and other fruits. There are also several mineral springs, and mines of sulphur; and Mount Vesuvius must be full of it, because it sometimes throws out torrents of that mineral. Naples is the capital town. Besides which, there are several other remarkable towns, that are taken notice of in their proper places.

LAWENBURG, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, which belongs to the Elector of Hanover. It is seated in a valley, on the river Elbe, and has a castle on an eminence. It is 12 miles N. E. of Lunenburg, 22 S. of Lubbeck, and 40 S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 28. 26. lat. 53. 36.

LAWENBURG, the dutchy of, a small territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It is bounded on the E. by the dutchy of Mecklenburg, and on the other sides by Holstein, except to the W. on which the dutchy of Lunenburg lies, being about 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Lawenburg is the capital town.

* LAWENBURG, a town of Ducal Pomerania, and the chief place of a territory of the same name, which belongs to the elector of Brandenburg. Lon. 35. 28. lat. 54. 45.

LAWINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, formerly imperial, but now subject to the Duke of Nuburg. Here the Duke of Bavaria fortified his camp, to defend his country against the British forces and their allies, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough in 1704, who forced their intrenchments. It is seated on the Danube, 10 miles N. W. of Burgaw, 20 N. E. of Uhn, and 32 N. W. of Augiburg. Lon. 28. 4. lat. 48. 32.

* LAWRENCE ST. the largest river in N. America, that proceeds from the lake Ontario, from which it runs a course of 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal

it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels without danger, unless the channel be very well known.

* LAWRENCE ST. a village in Cornwall, with two fairs; on August 10, and October 18, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

LAXENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, with a palace or castle, where the princes of the house of Austria go for pleasure. It is seated on the river Schecha, 10 miles S. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 57. lat. 48. 15.

* LAYCOCK, a village in Wiltshire, four miles S. of Chippenham, with 2 fairs; on July 7, and December 21, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

LEA, a river, which rises near Luton in Bedfordshire, and running S. E. by Wheat-Hampstead in Hertfordshire, then E. through Hartford and Ware, and afterwards S. dividing Essex from Hertfordshire, and Essex from Middlesex, it falls into the Thames, a little below Blackwall. By this river there are large quantities of corn and malt brought out of Hertfordshire to London.

LEAGUES OF THE GRISONS. See GRISONS.

LEATONG, a large country of Asia. It is bounded by part of China, and a gulph of the same name on the S. by Chinese-Tartary on the N. by Korea on the E. and by another part of Tartary on the W. It was from this country that the Tartars entered China, when they made themselves masters of it. The inhabitants are more warlike, less polite, and not so industrious as the Chinese: they neither like trade nor husbandry, although their country is very proper for both. Leatong is the principal town, which is pretty large, and very well peopled.

* LEAWAYA, a sea-port town of Asia, on the eastern coast of the island of Ceylon, which yields a great deal of salt. Lon. 100. 50. lat. 6. 40.

* LEBEDA, an ancient sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, with a pretty good harbour, and an old castle. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 85 miles E. of Tripoli. Lon. 32. 25. lat. 32. 10.

* LEBRISA, an ancient, strong, and pleasant town of Spain, in Andalusia. It is seated in a territory, which abounds in corn, wine, and a great number of olive trees, of whose fruit they make the best oil in Spain. It is 10 miles

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N. E. of St. Lucar. Lon. 12. 3. lat. 36. 52.

LEBES, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the marquisate of Brandenburg, with a bishop's see, secularized in favour of the house of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Oder, 10 miles N. of Franckfort, and 43 E. of Berlin. Lon. 32. 30. lat. 52. 28.

LECCO, a rich, populous, and most beautiful town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, of which it is the chief place, with a bishop's see. It is 10 miles W. of the Gulph of Venice, 20 miles N. by W. of Otranto, 20 S. by E. of Brindisi, and 195 E. S. E. of Naples. Lon. 35. 55. lat. 40. 38.

LECCO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the eastern side of the lake Como, 20 miles N. of Milan. Lon. 27. 15. lat. 45. 45.

LECH, a river of Germany, which rises in Tirol, and running N. divides Suabia from Bavaria; and, having passed by Landspurg and Augsburg, falls into the Danube below Donawert.

LECH, a river of Holland, formed by the Rhine, which runs from E. to W. through Guelderland and Utrecht, when uniting with the Maese, it falls into the German Sea near the Briel.

LECHLADE, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on August 10, for cattle and toys, and September 6, for cattle and cheefe. It is seated at the confluence of the river Lech with the Thames, and is about 3 furlongs in length. It is 23 miles E. by S. of Gloucester, 25 W. by S. of Oxford, and 74 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 51. 42.

LECHTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles S. W. of that town, and subject to the Elector. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 50. 40.

LECLUSE, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, 5 miles S. of Douay. Lon. 20. 35. lat. 50. 50.

LECTOURE, an ancient and strong town of France, in Gascony, and in Armagnac, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Gers. It is 12 miles E. of Condom, 20 S. W. of Agen, and 20 N. of Auch. Lon. 13. 17. lat. 43. 56.

LEDBURY, a town of Herefordshire, with

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a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs; viz. on Monday before Easter, and May 12, for horned cattle and cheefe; on June 22, for horned cattle and wool; on October 2, for horned cattle, hops, cheefe, and pigs; and on Monday before December 21, for horned cattle, cheefe, and fat hogs. It is seated on a rich clay ground, and is a well-built place, inhabited by many clothiers, who carry on a pretty large trade. It is 15 miles E. of Hereford, and 118 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 8. lat. 52. 6.

LEDESMA, an ancient and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It is seated on the river Tome, 20 miles S. W. of Salamanca. Lon. 12. 10. lat. 47. 2.

* **LEE**, a village in Yorkshire, with two fairs, on August 24, and September 17, for horses and cheefe.

LEENS, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, viz. on July 10, for horses and hard-ware, and on November 8, for horned cattle, horses, and hard-ware. It is seated on the river Aeg, and is a large well-built corporation-town, whose inhabitants have a manufacture in cloth, in which they drive a considerable trade. It also sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is 25 miles W. S. W. of York, 42 E. N. E. of Manchester, and 182 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 18. lat. 53. 48.

LEEK, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and 7 fairs; viz. on Wednesday before Candlemas, Easter-Wednesday, May 18, Whit-Wednesday, July 3, July 28, and November 13, all for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated in the barren moor lands, and the houses are but meanly built; but its market is very good. It is 18 miles N. of Stafford, and 137 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 33. lat. 53. 6.

* **LEERBERG**, a mountain in Switzerland, which is part of Mount Jura, and extends itself on the confines of the cantons of Basle, Soleure, and Berne, between the towns of Aaraw and Homburg.

LEERDAM, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, 17 miles N. E. of Deit. Lon. 22. 23. lat. 51. 56.

* **LEERORT**, a fortress of Germany, in Westphalia, and in the county of Embden.

and five fairs; before Easter, and little and cheese; cattle and wool; red cattle, hops, and on Monday before horned cattle. It is feated on a d is a well-built many clothiers, y large trade. It ford, and 118 W. Lon. 15. 8. lat.

nd strong town of of Leon. It is Tome, 20 miles Lon. 12. 10. lat.

shire, with two nd September 17,

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ordshire, with a ys, and 7 fairs; before Candlemas, y 18, Whit-Wed- 8, and Novem- and pedlars ware. ren moor lands; it meanly built; ery good. It is rd, and 137 N. on. 15. 35. lat.

in in Swifferland, at Jura, and ex- fines of the can- and Berne, be- araw and Hom-

the United Pro- les N. E. of Deit. 6. of Germany, in county of Emb- den.

den. It is feated at the mouth of the river Lee, where it falls into the Embs, about 10 miles from the town of Embden. Lon. 24. 44. lat. 53. 15.

LEERWICK, a town of Scotland, in Mainland, one of the isles of Orkney. These did belong to the king of Denmark, till a king of Scotland married one of the daughters. Here the Dutch begin to fish for herrings every year. Len. 17. 5. lat. 61. 20.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. See CARIBBEES. LEWE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, feated in a morafs, on the river Geet, 10 miles E. of Louvain. Lon. 22. 3. lat. 50. 53.

LEFFINGEN, a village of the Netherlands, near Ostend, which was a post of general Earl, in 1768, to keep up a communication between the besiegers of Lisse, and the grand army of the confederates. The duke of Vendosme could not drive them away without attacking them in form.

LEGNORNO, or LIVORNO, a strong, handsome, and very considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and in the Pisano, with one of the most famous harbours in the Mediterranean Sea, which causes it to be visited by a prodigious number of strangers. It is a free port, and the merchandizes which are brought there are never visited, for the officers of the city take great care that trade may meet with no interruption. The Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and every other religion is undisturbed, and the Jews have a very handsome synagogue here, as well as schools. They are very rich, and so well protected, that it is a proverb here, That a man may as well beat the Great Deke, as a Jew. The number of inhabitants are computed at 40,000, among whom there are 18,000 Jews. The streets are wide and strait, and almost all the houses are of the same height, but the N. side of the town is best built. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. It is a strong place, and there is a garrison of 2500 men. Near the harbour there is a large building, called Li-Bagni, in which they shut up every night the Turkish slaves, and the galley slaves. At a little distance there is a light-house, on a small island, on the top of which are lighted every night above 30 lamps. In the great square is the statue of duke Ferdinand I.

it stands on a pedestal, and at the four corners there are statues of bronze, of a Colossian size, which are in chains, and represent so many slaves. The air here was very unhealthy, till the marshes about it were drained. The commodities that we import from hence are, silk, wine, and oil. In 1731 this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is 10 miles S. of Pisa, 45 S. W. of Florence, 20 S. by W. of Lucca, and 145 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 28. o. lat. 43. 33.

* LEGNANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is fortified and feated on the river Adige, in the Veronete, 25 miles below Verona.

LEICESTER, a capital town of Leicestershire, with 3 markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and 4 fairs, on May 12, and July 5, for horses, cows, and sheep; on October 10, for horses, cows, sheep, and a great deal of cheese; and on December 8 for horses and cows, but it is inconsiderable. It is pleasantly feated on the river Sour, over which there are two bridges. It is a corporation, containing three parish-churches, and sends two members to parliament, having the title of an earldom. It has a very spacious market-place, the streets are paved, and great quantities of stockings are wove in this town. It is 24 miles S. by E. of Derby, 32 N. of Northampton, and 99 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 52. 40.

* LEICESTERSHIRE, an English county, 33 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the S. by Northamptonshire, on the W. by Warwickshire and Derbyshire, on the N. by Nottinghamshire, and on the E. by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire. It contains about 18,700 houses, 112,200 inhabitants, 92 parishes, and 11 market-towns, of which none but Leicester sends members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make only 4. The principal rivers are, the Sour, the Ey, the Wreake, the Sence, the Swift, and the Welland. The air is very good, and the soil, in the southern parts, very fruitful; and in the rich meadows they feed great numbers of cattle and sheep. The northern part is more barren and stony, and has many rocks of lime-stone with which the natives improve the ground, as well as coal-pits. It yields the same commodities as the other counties, but is noted for plenty of beans, whence the inhabi-

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tants have got the name of Bean-bellie. It is separated from Warwickshire by an old Roman way, called Watling-street, which runs cross the kingdom, Leicester is the principal town.

L E I G H, a town of Lancashire, of little or no account, for the market is almost come to nothing, and there are no fairs. It is 7 miles N. of Warrington, and 184 N.W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 53. 30.

* **L E I G H T O N**, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 10 miles E. of Sheffield, with one fair, for pedlars ware, on June 24.

* **L E I G H T O N**, a village in Huntingden-shire, 5 miles N. of Kimbolton, with 2 fairs, on May 12, and October 5, for all sorts of cattle.

L E I G H T O N - B U Z Z A R D, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and 4 fairs, on January 25, Whit-Tuesday, July 26, and October 24, for cattle. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse, over which it has a bridge which leads into Buckinghamshire. It is a very large town, and its market is considerable for fat cattle. It is 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 39 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 50.

L E I N I N G E N, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 7 miles S. W. of Worms. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 49. 30.

L E I N S T E R, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. by the Irish Sea, on the W. by Connaught, from which it is separated by the river Shannon, on the N. by Ulster, and on the S. by the Ocean. It is about 112 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. The chief rivers are, the Barrow, the Boyne, the Liffy, the Nuer, the Urrin, or Slane, and the Inny. The air of this province is temperate, and the soil is fruitful in corn and pastures, which feed cattle that yield milk, of which they make plenty of butter and cheese. The chief commodities are, cattle, horses, sea-fowl and fish. It contains 11 counties, 1 archbishoprick, 3 bishopricks, 122,901 houses, 858 parishes, 90 baronies, and 53 boroughs. The chief place is Dublin, which is capital of the kingdom. The inhabitants are more civilized than in other parts, being chiefly descended from the English.

L E I P S I C K, a rich, large, strong, and celebrated town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, or Meissen, with a castle and a famous university. It is a handsome place, neat, and regularly built, and the streets are

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lighted in the night; it carries on a great trade, and has a right to stop and sell the merchandizes designed to pass thro' it; and the country, 75 miles round, has the same privilege. There are 3 great fairs every year, at the beginning of the year, Easter, and Michaelmas, which last 15 days each. There are 6 handsome colleges belonging to the university, besides the private colleges. The town-house makes but an indifferent appearance, but the exchange is a fine structure. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, and ransomed, but he is now in possession of it again. It is seated in a plain, between the rivers Saale and Mulde, near the confluence of the Pleyffe, the Elster, and the Barde, 37 miles S. of Wirtemberg, 40 N. W. of Dresden, 65 S. by E. of Magdeburg, and 250 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 30. 30. lat. 51. 19.

L E I R I A. See **L E R R A**.

L E I T H, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Mid-Lothian. It is seated on the Forth, 2 miles N. of Edinburgh, and may be called the port of that city. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 56. 0.

* **L E L A N T**, a village in Cornwall, 5 miles N. of Penzance, with one fair, on August 15, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a few hops.

L E M A N, a lake of Swisserland, sometimes called the lake of Geneva, being 60 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and, as some say, 400 fathoms deep in particular places. It has the appearance of a sea, and contains a great variety of excellent fish, particularly trouts and perch. In summer it has something like a tide, occasioned by the melting of the snow, from whence streams run down from the Alps, in the heat of the day. The river Rhone runs through it, and is much higher in the summer for the reason just mentioned, as are all the lakes and rivers in Swisserland.

L E M B E R G, a town of Poland, capital of Red-Russia, seated in the palatinate of Lemburg, on the river Pelten, between Caminice and Cracow, that is, 90 miles N. from the former, and 150 E. from the latter; it is also 212 S. of Warsaw. It is pretty well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is seated on an eminence, without the town. The square, the churches, and the publick buildings are magnificent, and it is a large, rich, and trading place. It has a Roman-catholick archbishop, and an Armenian,

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oland, capital of the palatinate of Pelten, between hat is, 90 miles and 150 E. from e S. of Warsaw, d, and defended which is seated t the town. The and the publick nt, and it is a place. It has a bishop, and an Armenian,

Armenian, as well as a Russian bishop; but the Protestants are not tolerated. This city was reduced to the last extremity by the rebel Cossacks and Tartars, and was forced to redeem itself with a large sum of money. In 1672 it was besieged in vain by the Turks, but, in 1704 was taken by storm, by Charles XII. king of Sweden. Lon. 42. 21. lat. 49. 51.

* **LEMBRO**, an island of the Archipelago, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Romania, about 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name, and a harbour. Lon. 43. 45. lat. 40. 25.

* **LEMBURG**, a palatinate of Red Russia, in Poland, bounded on the W. by Upper Poland, on the N. by the palatinate of Belez, on the E. by Podolia and Moldavia, and on the S. by Moldavia and Upper Hungary. It is divided into four territories, which take their names from the capital towns.

LEMGOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lippe, 20 miles N. of Paderborn, and as many S. of Minden. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 52. 5.

LEMNOS, one of the principal islands of the Archipelago, now called Stalimene. It lies at the entrance of the Dardanel, and has a town of the same name, which is capital of the island. It is about 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and belongs to the Turks. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in corn and wine, and it is famous for an earth called Terra Sigillata, formerly in greater esteem among physicians than it is at present. It contains about 75 villages, whose inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are very industrious. Lemnos or Stalimene is but a small town, which stands on a hill, on the top of which there is a castle, near the sea. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 20 miles S. E. of mount Athos, whose shadow covers it a little before sun-set, and 55 N. W. of Metelin. Lon. 43. 3. lat. 40. 3.

* **LEMO**, a small river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, where it washes Gavi, and passes on to join the Orba in the Alexandrino.

* **LEMPTA**, a large country of Africa, in the Zaara or Desert, lying to the N. of Negroland. The inhabitants are of a savage, brutal disposition.

LEMSTER, or **LEOMINSTER**, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Fridays,

and 6 fairs. on February 13, Tuesday after Mid-lent Sunday, and May 13, for horned cattle and horses; on July 10, for horned cattle, horses, wool, and Welch butter; on September 4, for horned cattle, horses, and butter, and in November for horned cattle, hops, and butter. It is seated on the river Lug, which waters the N. and E. sides of the town. It contains one parish-church, 400 houses, 6 wards, and the principal officer is a bailiff. It is of great note for its fine wool, has several good inns, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles W. by N. of Worcester, 14 N. of Hereford, and 136 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 52. 20.

LENA, a large river of the Russian empire, in Tartary, which takes its course N. from the latitude of 55, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, running almost parallel to the Jenisy.

LENCICIA, a strong town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort, seated on a rock. The nobility of the province hold their diet here. It stands in a morass, on the banks of the river Bfura, 37 miles S. E. of Gnesna, 75 W. of Warsaw, and 110 N. by W. of Cracow. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 52. 12.

* **LENNHAM**, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 6, for cattle and horses, and on October 23, for horses and some other things. It is seated on an eminence, 10 miles E. of Maidstone, 18 W. by S. of Canterbury, and 47 E. S. E. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 51. 18.

* **LENOX**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the S. by the river Clyde, on the N. and W. by Argyleshire, and on the E. by Mentieth and Sterlingshire. Near the rivers it is fertile in corn, but the other part is mountainous, which however feeds a great number of sheep. It is remarkable for the lake called Lough-Lomund, which is 24 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It contains 30 small islands, 3 of which have churches, and many of the rest are inhabited. The famous Crampian mountains begin at this lake, and run northwards towards Aberdeen. Dumbarton is the county-town. This shire sends one member to parliament.

LENS, a town of France, in Artois, whose fortifications are demolished. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrennees,

- renes, and is 3 miles N. E. of Arras, 10 N. W. of Douay, and 15 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 50. 28.
- LENTINI**, or **LEONTINI**, an ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, and is seated on a river of the same name, 17 miles S. W. of Catania, and 20 N. W. of Syracuse. Lon. 32. 50. lat. 37. 18.
- * **LENTON**, a village in Nottinghamshire, 3 miles S. W. of Nottingham, with two fairs, on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and on November 11, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.
- * **LENYAER**, a village of Glamorganshire, 3 miles S. W. of Nottingham, with two fairs, on Wednesday in Whitsun-week, and on November 11, for horned cattle, sheep, and hogs.
- * **LENZBURG**, a town in Swisserland, with the title of a county. It is seated on a small river, in the canton of Bern, 6 miles W. of Baden, and 5 E. of Araw. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 47. 23.
- * **LENZO**, a river of Italy, which rises in mount Appennine, runs along the confines of Parmesan, and of the Modenesé, falling into the Po at Bressello.
- LEO, ST.** a small but strong town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marechia, 8 miles S. W. of San-Marino, and 15 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 45. 57.
- * **LEOGANE**, a beautiful plain of America, in the island of St. Domingo, which abounds with chocolate, indigo, sugarcanes, rocou, tobacco, and all the necessaries of life. The air is not very good, and the luxury of the inhabitants, who are French, causes many diseases.
- * **LEON**, an ancient town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and capital of the Leonnois, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, 30 miles E. of Brest, and 280 W. of Paris. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 48. 31.
- * **LEON**, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom, bounded on the N. by Asturias, on the W. by Galicia and Portugal, and on the S. by Estremadura and Castile, which also bounds it on the E. It is about 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and is divided into almost two equal parts by the river Duero, or Douro. It produces all the necessaries of life, and Leon is the capital town.
- LEON**, an ancient and large town of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of that name, built by the Romans in the time

- of Galba, with a bishop's see. It has the finest cathedral-church in all Spain. It was formerly more rich and populous than it is at present, and it had the honour of being the capital of the first Christian kingdom in Spain. It is seated between two sources of the river Ebra, 50 miles S. E. of Oviedo, 95 W. by N. of Burgos, and 175 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 12. 22. lat. 42. 55.
- * **LEON**, New, a kingdom of N. America, in New-Spain, which is very populous, and there are mines of silver in the mountains.
- * **LEON DE NICARAGUA**, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua. It is the residence of the governor, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Buccaneers in 1685, in sight of a Spanish army who were six to one. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and occasions earthquakes. It consists of about 1000 houses, and has several monasteries and nunneries belonging to it. At one end of this town is a lake which ebbs and flows like the sea. It is 30 miles from the S. Sea. Lon. 29. 25. lat. 12. 25.
- * **LEONARD DE NOBLET, ST.** an ancient town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in the territory of Limousin, with a considerable manufactory of cloth and paper. It is seated on the river Vienne, 12 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 195 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 10. lat. 45. 50.
- * **LEONARD'S, ST.** a village near Bedford, with one fair, on November 17, for all sorts of cattle.
- * **LEONARD'S, ST.** a village in Suffex, with one fair, on November 17, for cattle and pedlars ware.
- LEONHART**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Carinthia, 42 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 47. 0.
- LEONTINI**. See **LENTINI**.
- LEOPOLSTADT**, a small but very strong town of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold in 1665. It is seated on the Waag, 20 miles N. W. of New-hausel, 50 N. E. of Preiburg, 67 N. by W. of Buda, and 62 E. of Vienna. Lon. 36. 5. lat. 48. 20.
- LEPANTO**, a strong and very considerable town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Livadia, with an archbishop's see and a strong fort. It is built on the top of a mountain, in the form of a sugar-loaf,

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ishop's see. It has a church in all Spain, is rich and populous, and it had the bishopric capital of the first in Spain. It is seated on the river Ebro, 95 W. by N. 5 N. by W. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 55. Kingdom of N. America, which is very populous, mines of silver in

UA, a town of N. Spain, and in the kingdom of N. America, an bishop's see by the Buccaneers, a Spanish army who is seated at the foot of a volcano, and has several colonies belonging to it. It is seated on the sea. Lat. 29. 23.

LET, St. an ancient town in the province of Limerick, a considerable manufactory of hops is seated on the river N. E. of Limerick. Lon. 19. 10. lat.

Village near Bedford, November 17, for all

village in Suffex, November 17, for all

Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, Clagenfurt. Lon.

FINA, all but very strong Hungary, built by the year 1667. It is seated 15 N. W. of New-Preiburg, 67 N. by E. of Vienna. Lon.

and very considerable Europe, and in Lithuania, a bishop's see and a town on the top of a mountain of a sugar-leaf, and

and is divided into four towns, surrounded by as many walls, and commanded by a castle, which is on the top of the mountain. The harbour is very small, and may be shut up with a chain; the entrance being but 50 feet wide. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1637, but was afterwards evacuated, and the castle of Bonali was demolished by the Venetians in 1699, in consequence of the treaty of Carlowitz. It was near this town that don John of Austria obtained the famous victory over the Turkish fleet in 1571. The produce of the adjacent country is, wine, oil, corn, rice, Turkey-leather, and tobacco. The wine would be exceeding good if they did not pitch their vessels on the inside, which renders the taste very disagreeable to the Turks who are not used to it. The Turks have 6 or 7 mosques here, and the Greeks have two churches. It is seated on the gulph of Lepanto, 112 miles N. W. of Athens, and 350 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 39. 48. lat. 38. 34.

LERIA, or LEIRIA, a strong town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle, and a bishop's see. It contains about 3500 inhabitants, and was formerly the residence of the kings of Portugal. It is 30 miles S. of Coimbra, and 60 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 45. lat. 39. 40.

* LERICI, a town of Italy, with a harbour, on the eastern coast of the gulph of Specia, in the territory of Genoa. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 44. 5.

LERIDA, an ancient, large, and strong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a bishop's see, an university, and a strong castle. This place declared for king Charles after the reduction of Barcelona, in 1705, but it was retaken by the duke of Orleans in 1707, after the battle of Almanza. It is seated on a hill, on the river Segra, and in a fertile soil, 12 miles S. W. of Balaguer, 42 N. W. of Tarragona, 85 W. of Barcelona, and 200 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 18. 10. lat. 41. 31.

LERINS, the name of two islands in the Mediterranean Sea, lying on the coast of Provence, in France, 5 miles from Antibes; that near the coast is called St. Margaret, which is guarded by invalids, state-prisoners being sent here. It was taken by the English in 1746, but Marshal Belleisle retook it in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat, and is less than the former, but has a Benedictine abbey.

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LERMA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Arlanza, with the title of a duchy. It has a palace or castle, and a park. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 42. 2.

* LERNICA, was formerly a large city, in the island of Cyprus, as appears from its ruins; but it is now no more than a large village, seated on the southern coast of that island, where there is a good road, and a small fort for its defence.

* LERO, or LEROS, an island of Asia, in the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, remarkable for the birth of Patroclus, according to some authors. Lon. 44. 40. lat. 37. 0.

LESBOS. See METELIN.

LESCAR, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the territory of Bearn, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill, 3 miles N. W. of Pau, 12 N. E. of Oleron, and 42 S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 43. 23.

LESCARD, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and 6 fairs; viz. on Shrove-Monday, Monday-evening before Easter, Holy-Thurday, August 15, September 21, and December 10, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated in a level, and is an indifferent large town, being a corporation, and sends 2 members to parliament. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and has a good free-school, and a considerable manufactory of yarn, which is chiefly sold at Exeter. It is 29 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 221 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 50. lat. 50. 33.

LESSINES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the river Dender, and famous for its linen-manufacture. It is 6 miles N. E. of Ath, 17 N. W. of Mons, and 22 S. W. of Brussels. Lon. 21. 28. lat. 51. 41.

* LESTOFF, or LEOSTOFF, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs; on May-Day, and Michaelmas-day, for petty chapmen. It is seated on the sea shore, and is an indifferent place, whose church is near half a mile from it. It is concerned in the fisheries of the N. Sea, cod, herrings, mackerel, and sprats. It has a church, and a dissenting meeting-house; likewise, for its security, six 18 pounders, which they can move as occasion requires; but it has no battery. The town consists of

500 houses; but the streets, though tolerably paved, are narrow. The coast is here very dangerous for strangers. It is 7 miles S. of Yarmouth, 28 E. by S. of Norwich, and 11; N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 20. lat. 52. 37.

LESTWITHEL, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs; viz. on June 29, August 24, and November 2, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the river Foy, not far from its fall into Foy-haven. Formerly ships came as far up as the town; but the channel is now stopped up. However, it is a corporation, and sends 2 members to parliament. They also keep courts here belonging to the stannary; and the gaol is likewise here. It is governed by a mayor, 6 capital burgeses, and 17 common-council men. The town consists of about 100 houses; but the streets, though paved, are bad. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Plymouth, 26 S. W. of Launceston, and 230 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 50. 32.

LETRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught; which is 44 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. and N. E. by Cavan and Fermanagh; by Sligo and Roscommon on the W. and S. W. and by Longford on the E. and S. E. It is a hilly country, with rank grass, which feeds a great number of cattle. The chief town is Letrim, seated not far from the river Shannon. It contains 4001 houses, 21 parishes, 5 baronies, 2 boroughs, and sends 6 members to parliament; viz. 2 for the county, 2 for James-Town, and 2 for Carrick.

LETTEN-LAND, or **LETTONIA**, is the S. part of Livonia. It is bounded on the N. by Estonia; on the S. by Courland; on the E. by Muscovy; and on the W. by the Gulph of Riga. It is subject to Russia.

LETTERE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and is seated at the back of a mountain, 12 miles N. W. of Salerno, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 40. 52.

LEVANT: This word properly signifies the EAST; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for **TURKEY IN ASIA**; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Barka, the Island of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The **LEVANT SEA**

means, The Eastern part of the Mediterranean.

LEUCATE, an ancient town of France, in Lower Languedoc, whose fortifications have been demolished. It is seated near a lake of the same name, 15 miles N. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 20. 44. lat. 43. 40.

LEUCHSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Pircimpt, 50 miles N. W. of Ratibon, and 55 N. E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 30. 20. lat. 49. 36.

LEUE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant. It is seated on the river Gheet, near the confines of Liege, 10 miles E. of Louvain. Lon. 22. 33. lat. 50. 55.

LEVERPOOL, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs; viz. on July 25, and November 11, for horses and horned cattle. It is commodiously seated on the river Mersey, where there is an excellent safe harbour for ships. It is much increased and beautified of late, being, next to London and Bristol, the most trading town in England. Here is a handsome town-house, supported by stone-pillars and arches; and underneath it is the Exchange for merchants. The houses are generally new, and built with brick, after the manner of London. It contains three churches, besides several meeting-houses for Dissenters; and the New Church is said to be one of the finest in England. At the east end of the town is a wet dock, with iron flood-gates, which will hold a great number of ships. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament; and is 15 miles W. of Warrington, 30 W. by S. of Manchester, and 185 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 53. 25.

* **LEVIN**, a lake in the county of Fife, in Scotland, in which there is an island, wherein **MARY Queen of Scots** was kept prisoner.

* **LEUK**, a town of Swisserland, almost in the middle of the Valais, remarkable for its natural strength; for the assembly of the States that often meet there; and for its baths, whose water is so hot, that it will boil an egg. Lon. 25. 30. lat. 46. 12.

* **LEVONTINA**, or **LEVINERTHAL**, a valley of Swisserland, whose inhabitants depend on Milan for Spirituals, and on the canton of Uri for Temporals.

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LEZROUX, an ancient town of France, in Berry, with a castle. It is 35 miles S. W. of Bourges. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 47. 0.

LEUSE, a town of the Austrian Nether- lands, in Hainault. It is seated on the river Dender, 14 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon. 21. 18. lat. 50. 31.

LEUTKRIF, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Algow. It is seated on a rivulet that falls into the Iller, 42 miles N. E. of Lindau, 15 W. of Kempten, and 10 S. W. of Mem- mingen. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 47. 53.

LEUTMERITZ, a town of Bohemia, capi- tal of a circle of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Elbe, 35 miles N. W. of Prague, and 40 S. E. of Dreiden. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 50. 34.

LEWARDEN, a handsome, rich, populous, large, and strong town of the United Provinces, capital of Oostergow, Westergow, Sevenwolden, and West-Friesland. It was the usual place of residence of the Stadtholder; and in buildings, as well public as private, is very magnificent. It has several canals, which run through the streets, and are a great assistance to their trade, which is very considerable; especially as these canals are continued not only to the sea, but to the most considerable towns in the province. It is 27 miles W. of Groningen, 60 N. of Deventer, and 65 N. by E. of Amster- dam. Lon. 23. 17. lat. 53. 12.

* LEWENTZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on the river of the same name, where the Turks were defeated in 1644. It is 10 miles N. of Gran, and 25 N. E. of Newhaufel. Lon. 36. 54. lat. 48. 15.

LEWES, a town of Sussex, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on May 6, for horned cattle; on Whit- Tuesday, for horned cattle, and horses; and on October 2, for sheep. It is seated on an eminence on the banks of the river Ouse, and sends two members to parlia- ment. It is a large place, with hand- some houses, 2 streets paved, and 6 parish churches built with flint-stone. It is the best town in the county, and is inhabited by substantial tradesmen, as well as some who live on their fortune. It is governed by a headborough and constable, and con- tains about 1500 houses built with brick and flint-stone, and about 6200 inhabi- tants. It is 50 miles E. of Chichester, and 50 S. of London. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 50. 30.

LEWIS, an island of Scotland, being one of the most considerable of the Western Islands, lying 70 miles W. of the main land of Scotland, and 20 N. W. of the Isle of Sky. It is 80 miles in length, and 41 in breadth, and very well situ- ated both for the herring and cod fishery. Lon. 9. 35. lat. from 58. to 59.

LEWIC, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant. It was taken by the French in 1678, and rendered back by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is seated in a morass, 10 miles from Louvain, 5 from Tillemont, and 3 from St. Tron. Its sluices render it very strong. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 50. 50.

LEWISBURG, a town of N. America, and capital of the island of Cape Breton. It was taken by the English in 1745, but rendered back to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was taken again by the English, on July 26, 1758, when all the garrison were made prisoners of war, consisting of upwards of 2600 men. There were likewise 11 men of war in the harbour, which were either taken, sunk, or destroyed. Lon. 316. c. lat. 46. 50. The fortifications are now de- molished.

* LEYBORN, a considerable village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, a mile and a half N. of Middleham, with four fairs; viz. on the second Fridays of February, May, October, and December, for horned cattle and sheep.

LEYDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and capital of Rheinland; and, next to Amsterdam, is the largest place in the province. It is seated in a country full of gardens and meadows, which are surrounded with a great number of ditches and canals, near the an- cient bed of the Rhine, which now looks like a canal. It is about four miles and a half in circumference; and its ditches are bordered with rows of trees. It has 8 gates, and contains 50 islands, and 145 bridges, the greatest part of which are made with free-stone. The principal church is a superb structure, whose high roof is supported by three rows of columns; and the rest of the public buildings are very handsome. There are several large hospitals, and an university which generally has about 2000 students, though there is but two colleges; for the scholars board in the town, and have no habits to distinguish them from other people. The school consists of a large pile of brick-building three stories high;

in the uppermost of which, the famous **ELZEVIER** had his Printing-Office. Adjoining to the schools is the physic-garden, where the professor reads lectures in botany. The library contains curious manuscripts; and the theatre for anatomy is the finest in Europe. Here are manufactures of the best cloths and stuffs in Holland, there being no less than 1600 workmen who are employed in them. This city is famous for being the birth-place of John of Leyden, a taylor by profession, who, in 1533, set up to be a King; his followers were a kind of Anabaptists, who committed many outrages; but, the year after, they were punished for their rashness and rebellion, and John himself was tortured till he died. It is 4 miles E. from the sea, 15 S. E. of Harlem, 25 W. of Utrecht, 20 S. W. of Amsterdam, and 15 N. of Rotterdam. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 52. 10.

LEYNA, a river of Germany, which rises in the confines of Hesse, and running N. through the dutchy of Brunswick, passes by Gottingen, Calenberg, and Hanover, and falls into the Aller at Batmar.

LEYTF, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, which is separated from Philippica by a narrow channel on the N. E. Lon. 140. 35. lat. 11. 0.

LEZINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata. It is seated on a bay of the Gulph of Venice, 75 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 51. lat. 41. 40.

LEON, a river of Germany, which rises in Hess-Cassel, and, running S. W. passes by Marburg, Wetzlar, and Nassau, falling into the Rhine a little above Coblentz.

LIBANUS, the name of mountains of Turkey in Asia, which lye between proper Syria and Palestine, extending from W. to E. from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. The summits of these mountains are so high, that they are always covered with snow; but below are very pleasant and fruitful valleys. They were formerly famous for the great number of cedars growing therein; but now there are scarce any remaining. Geographers distinguish into them Libanus and Antilibanus; the latter of which lies on the S. side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a basin, or coun-

try, called by the ancients *Cœlo Syria*. **LIBAU**, a sea-port town of Courland, lying on the Baltic Sea, where it has a harbour. It consists of wooden houses, belongs to the Duke of Courland, and is 35 miles N. of Memel, 75 W. of Mittau, and 40 S. W. of Goldengen. Lon. 59. 2. lat. 56. 27.

LINOURNE, a town of France, in Cuienne, and in Bourdelois. It is a populous trading town, and is seated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux, and 205 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 44. 55.

LIBYA was the ancient name of all Africa, but afterwards was given only to that part of it which lies to the W. of Egypt.

LICH, or **LICHA**, a town of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse, and county of Solms, 18 miles N. of Francfort. Lon. 26. 5. lat. 50. 28.

LICHTENBERG, a castle of France, in Lower Alsace, and the chief place of a county of the same name. It is seated on a rock, near the mountains Voëges, and is looked upon as impregnable. It is 12 miles from Haguenau. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 48. 55.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and margravate of Cullembach, 20 miles N. of Cullembach. Lon. 29. 35. lat. 50. 26.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, seated on the river Mayne, 15 miles N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 50. 20.

LICHTENSTEIN, a town of Switzerland, in Tockerberg, seated on the river Thour. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 47. 25.

LICHTSTAL, an handsome town of Switzerland, in the county of Basle. It is seated on the river Ergetz, 5 miles from Basle. Lon. 25. 52. lat. 47. 40.

LICOLA, or **LAGO DI LICOLA**, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but, in the year 1528, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine-lake.

LIDA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Trebi, with a castle. It is 45 miles S. E. of Troki. Lon. 24. 4. lat. 53. 50.

LIDN, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on July 24. fo

ancients Ceelo-Syria, of Courland, by which, where it has a number of wooden houses, is the city of Courland, and Memel, 75 W. of Courland, and 6. 27.

France, in Cuienne, It is a populous city seated on the river N. E. of Bourdeaux, of Paris. Lon. 17.

name of all Africa, given only to that which lies to the W. of

town of Germany, in the province of Franckfort, Lon.

castle of France, in the chief place of a province, It is seated on the mountains Volges, as impregnable, It is called Lagnenau. Lon. 25.

town of Germany, in the province of Franconia, and margravate of Culmburg, 17 miles N. of Culmburg. Lon. 50. 26.

town of Germany, in the province of Pomerania, and bishopric of Cambrige, on the river Mayne, Lon. 28.

a town of Switzer-land, seated on the river Rhodan. Lon. 47. 25.

handfome town of the county of Baden, on the river Ergetz, Lon. 25. 32. lat. 47.

LICOLA, a lake in the province of Calabria, formerly famous for its fish; but, in the year 1703, an earthquake happened, which broke up part of it into two lakes, and the other into a single lake, and is now only known by the name of Licola-lake.

land, in Lithuania, the city of Troki, with 10 miles S. E. of Troki. Lon. 50.

with a market on the 21st, on July 21. 1700. p. 100.

pedlars ware. It is seated in Rumney-Marsh, and is a member of the Cinqueports. On the E. side of it is a heap of stones, which they pretend was the tomb of Crispin and Crispianus. It is 6 miles S. W. of the sea, 26 S. of Canterbury, and 74 S. E. of London. Lon. 18. 33. lat. 50. 58.

LIDDESDALE, a county of Scotland, which is bounded on the N. by Tiviotdale, on the S. E. by Cumberland, and on the S. W. by Annandale.

* LIDFORD-GREEN, a place in Somersetshire, where a fair is kept on August 1, for all sorts of cattle.

LIDKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of West-Gothland, seated on lake Wenar, 12 miles N. W. of Skara, 27 N. W. of Falkoping, and 25 S. W. of Mariestadt. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 58. 25.

* LIDNEY, a village in Gloucestershire, seated on the W. bank of the river Severn, 10 miles S. of Dean, with two fairs, on May 4, and November 8, for horned cattle.

LIECHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and margravate of Anspach, 17 miles S. E. of Nuremberg, and subject to that city. Lon. 28. 20. lat. 49. 18.

* LIECHTENAU, a town of Germany, in Lower Alsace, with a castle. It belongs to the county of Hanau. Lon. 26. 40. lat. 48. 43.

LIEFFENSHOEK, a fortress of Dutch Flanders, seated on the W. side of the river Scheld, over-against Fort-Lillo. It was opposite to this fort that the Dutch forced the French lines in 1703. It is 7 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 51. 17.

LIEGE, an ancient, populous, large town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a bishopric of the same name. Here the river Maese or Meuse is divided into three branches, which, after having passed through the streets under several bridges, unite again. Formerly the inhabitants would not submit to the bishop; but, after he had built two fortified castles, they were forced to submit. The old castle is in the town, and still subsists; and though the new, which is on the other side, was demolished since 1714, yet the fortifications on the side of the city are still standing. This town has 10 large suburbs, in which are a great number of religious houses and churches; which last, with those in the city, make 100 in all.

The cathedral contains many reliques, and has a chapter, whose canons must be all Gentlemen, or Doctors, or, as some say, Princes and Cardinals, or otherwise of great note. The publick structures are, the bishop's palace, the town-house, the seminary of the Jesuits, and the arsenal. On the sides of the river, there are fine walks, where the ladies often divert themselves. It is commonly said of this city, That it is the Hell of Women, because they are obliged to live a laborious life; the Purgatory of Men, because they are almost all governed by their wives; and the Paradise of Monks, on account of their rich benefices. Here is also a famous university, and a convent of English nuns. This place is about 4 miles in circumference, and has 150 streets, and 16 gates. They make a great many fire-arms here, which are transported to different countries. It was bombarded in 1691, and delivered up to the French in 1701. The allies retook it in 1702; and the French besieged it again in 1705, but were obliged to raise the siege at the approach of the Duke of Marlborough. In March 1734, a fire happened here, which consumed the bishop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. The bishop is one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 300,000 ducats. It is seated in a very pleasant valley on the river Maese, 12 miles N. E. of Huy, 15 S. W. of Maestricht, 30 N. of Namur, 62 S. W. of Cologne, 65 N. of Luxemburg, and 65 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 50. 36.

LIEGE, the bishopric of, is bounded on the N. by Brabant and Guelderland; on the E. by the dutchies of Limburg and Juliers; on the S. by Luxemburg and Ardennes; and on the W. by Brabant and the county of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and pit-coal, besides quarries of marble. The bishop is elected by the chapter, composed of 60 canons; and the capital is of the same name.

LIERS, a village of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege. A battle was fought here in 1746, between the Allies commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, and the French commanded by Count Saxe. It is 10 miles N. of Liege, and 10 S. of Maestricht. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 50. 41.

* **LESINA**, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, about 58 miles long, and 12 broad. It abounds in corn, olives, fatren, and wine, in which they carry on a great trade. It belongs to the Venetians.

* **LESINA**, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of the island of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a fortress on the top of an inaccessible mountain. The harbour is good, and capable of containing vessels of all sorts. It was attacked by the Turks in 1500, but they were entirely defeated. Lon. 34. 58. lat. 43. 30.

* **LESEZ**, a town of France, in Picardie, famous for an image of the virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims resort. It is 8 miles E. of Laon. Lon. 21. 30. lat. 49. 36.

* **LEUVIN**, a territory of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Lisieux, which contains iron-mines, forges, and several sorts of woollen manufactures.

LIFEZY, a river of Ireland, which, rising in the county of Wicklow, runs W. from thence into Kildare, and then turning N. E. passes through the county of Dublin, and by the city of that name, falls into the Irish channel, a little below it.

LIFEZEY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donnegal, and province of Ulster, 24 miles N. E. of Donnegal. Lon. 11. 50. lat. 54. 47.

* **LIFTON**, a village in Devonshire, 4 miles E. of Launceston, in Cornwall, with three tairs, on February 2. Holy Thursday, and October 28. for cattle.

LITON, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainbault, seated on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon. 21. 12. lat. 50. 27.

* **LITONKES**, a town of France, in Berry, surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches. It has a collegiate church and a castle, and is 22 miles S. S. W. of Bourges. Lon. 19. 55. lat. 46. 47.

LITONIA, a town of Germany, in Silesia, with a castle, and capital of a principality of the same name. It is seated on the river Odr, 12 miles N. of Laur, 35 N. W. of Chelau, and 35 S. of Glogaw. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 51. 8.

LITON, a handsome town of France, in the duchy of Bar, of which it is the principal, next to Bar-le-duc, with a castle, a collegiate church, and a handsome park. It is seated on the river Orcey, 3 miles S. E. of Bar-le-duc, 20 W. of Toul, and 125 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 21. lat. 48. 30.

* **LIGOR**, a town of Asia, in the peninsula of Malacca, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with a harbour, and a magazine belonging to the Dutch E. India Company. It is seated on the eastern coast, and is in the kingdom of Siam. Lon. 118. 30. lat. 7. 40.

* **LIGUEIL**, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a barony. It is seated on a brook, in a very fertile country, and contains about 1300 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood there is a plain, in which are a vast number of shells, which, when reduced to powder, serve to manure the land. It is 23 miles S. S. E. of Tours. Lon. 18. 27. lat. 47. 5.

LILLERS, a town of France, in Artois, whose fortifications are demolished. It is seated on the river Navez, 17 miles N. W. of Arras. Lon. 20. 7. lat. 50. 35.

LILLO, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, seated on the E. side of the river Schelde, 8 miles N. of Antwerp. It was built in the year 1582, and the Spaniards were obliged to raise the siege in 1688. It commands the navigation on the river Schelde. Lon. 21. 47. lat. 51. 18.

LIMA, a city of S. America, in Peru, of which it is capital, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It gives its name to the principal audience of Peru, and is surrounded with brick walls, fortified with several ramparts and bastions eight yards high. The streets are handsome, and as straight as a line, but the houses are generally only one story high, on account of the earthquakes. However they are pretty enough, and well adorned, having long galleries on the front. One part of the roofs are covered with coarse linen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, because it never rains here; however, the richest inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton-cloths. There are trees planted all round their houses, to keep off the heat of the sun. What the houses want in height they have in length and depth, for some of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, so that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The royal palace is very handsome, and in the middle there is a fountain of bronze, adorned with the image of Fame, which spouts out water. On the E. and

is, in the peninsula of a small territory, with a barony, belonging to the king. It is seated and is in the Kingdom. 118. 30. lat. 7.

France, in Touraine, a barony. It is a very fertile country, but 1300 inhabitants. The neighbourhood there is a vast number of powder, and it is 23 miles long. 18. 27. lat.

France, in Artois, is demolished. It is 17 miles long. 20. 7. lat. 50.

The Netherlands, in the E. side of the Netherlands, in the year 1582, are obliged to raise commands the Netherlands. Lon. 21.

America, in Peru, of an archbishop's It gives its name of Peru, and is a fortified city, and has eight streets are handsome, but the houses are very high, and earthquakes. However, and well adorned, are covered with and the others only not inconvenient, is here; however, cover their beautiful cotton-cloths, and all round their the heat of the sun, but in height they deeply, for some of, and proportionally they have 10 or 12 the ground floor, very handsome, and is a fountain of the image of Fame, On the E. and W. side.

W. sides are the publick structures, which are well built. The river which crosses Lima forms canals or streams which run to most of the houses, and serve to water their gardens, as well as for other uses. All the churches and convents are extremely rich, and many images of the saints are of massy gold, adorned with jewels. This city is 4 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, and is divided into 3 parishes, and yet it contains but 28,000 inhabitants, whereof 9000 are Spaniards. They make use of mules to draw their coaches with, and of these there are about 5000. It is the seat of the viceroy, and contains several courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbishop, of the inquisition, of the crusado, and of the wills. Earthquakes are here very frequent, and some have done this city a great deal of damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almost destroyed; and, if it was not for this, it would be a perfect paradise, there being plenty of corn, wine, oil, sugar, fruits, and flax. The inhabitants are so rich, that when the viceroy, who was duke of Palata, was sent from Spain to Peru in 1682, and made his publick entrance into this city, the inhabitants paved the streets he was to pass through with ingots of silver. The inhabitants of Lima are very debauched, but at the same time extremely superstitious, and they have a strong belief in the power of charms. About a fourth part of the city are Monks and Nuns, who are not a jot more chaste than the rest; and if any one happens to rival a monk, he is in danger of his life, for they always carry a dagger under their frocks. The Nuns are such libertines, that it is hard to find any free from the French disease, of which they sometimes die for want of good physicians. The greatest sinners think they atone for all their faults by hearing a mass, and kissing the robe of St. Francis or St. Dominic, and then they return to their former practices. It is seated on a large, pleasant, fertile plain, on a small river, near the sea. Lon. 300. 50. lat. S. 12. 15.

LIMA, the audience of, a large province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S. Sea, with a large valley, and a river of the same name. It is bounded on the N. by the audience of Quito, on the E. by the mountains called the Andes, on the S. by the audience de los Charcos, and on the W. by the S. Sea. There

are several animals in this province, which are very fierce and dangerous, especially near the mountains, but that which they call a lion is not one, for it is more like a wolf, and never attacks mankind. However, there are very large tawney tygers, which are as wild and fierce as those of Africa.

* LIMAGNE, a territory of France, in Lower Auvergne, lying along the river Allier, being about 37 miles in length from N. to S. It is one of the most fertile and fine plains in France, and is very populous.

LIMALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Dyle, 13 miles S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 50. 45.

LIMBURG, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a dutchy of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1675, by the Imperialists in 1702, but afterwards was ceded to the Austrians, the fortifications having been first demolished. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Vese, 17 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 15 S. E. of Liege. Lon. 23. 43. lat. 50. 40.

LIMBURG, the dutchy of, a province of the Austrian Netherlands, bounded on the N. and E. by the dutchy of Juliers, on part of the E. by the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S. and W. by the territory of Liege, from which it is separated by the river Maese. It is about 50 miles in length, and 23 in breadth. It contains some of the best iron mines in the Netherlands, and the soil is good for corn and pastures.

LIMERICK, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and province of Munster, with a bishop's see. It is an elegant, rich, and populous place, of great strength, partly seated on an island of the river Shannon, and may be reckoned two towns, which are joined together by a handsome stone-bridge. It is strong both by nature and art, and is strengthened by a wall and a castle, and the river serves instead of ditches. The castle and the cathedral stand in the upper town, and both have little draw-bridges. It stands 50 miles from the sea, but as the river has neither bar, rock, nor sand-bank, ships may come up as far as the walls, which renders it a trading place. It underwent two sharp sieges, in 1690 and 1697, and at last was obliged to surrender to King William III. but the garrison were at liberty to retire where they

- they pleased. It is 27 miles S. of Galway, 45 N. of Cork, and 100 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 9. 5. lat. 52. 35.
- **LIMERICK**, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the river Shannon, on the W. by the ocean, on the S. by the counties of Kerry and Cork, and on the E. by that of Tipperary. It contains 17019 houses, 130 parishes, 10 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for Limerick, 2 for Killmannock, and 2 for Atkinton. It is a fertile country, and well inhabited, though the W. parts are mountainous. Limerick is the capital town.
 - LIMINGTON**, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs, on May 12 and October 13, for horses, cheese, and bacon. It is seated on a hill, near the sea, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. W. of Southampton, and 85 S. W. of London. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 50. 45.
 - LIMNEVADY**, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulster, 14 miles N. E. of Londonderry. Lon. 10. 19. lat. 55. 5.
 - LIMOGES**, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the province of Guienne, and capital of Limosin, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and its horses are in great esteem. It is seated on the river Vienne, 50 miles N. E. of Perigueux, 70 S. E. of Poitiers, and 110 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 57. lat. 42. 48.
 - **LIMOSIN**, a province of France, bounded on the N. by La Marche, on the E. by Auvergne, on the S. by Quercy, and on the W. by Perigord and Angoumois. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, the former of which is very cold, but the latter more temperate. It is covered with forests of chestnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron, but the principal trade consists in cattle and horses.
 - **LIMOURS**, a town of France, in Hurepois, with a royal castle, out of repair. It is in the diocese of Paris, and is 20 miles S. W. of that city.
 - LIMOUX**, a strong, populous town, in Lower Languedoc, and capital of the county of Razes. It is a trading place, and is seated on the river Aude, 57 miles W. by S. of Narbonne, and 50 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 19. 56. lat. 43. 5.
 - **LIMPURG**, a barony of Germany, in the

- circle of Franconia, included almost entirely within Suabia, and seated to the S. of Hall in Suabia. It is about 15 miles long, and 8 broad. Gaildorf and Shonburg, near which is the castle of Limpurg, are the principal places.
- LIMPURG**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, or Treves, and in Wetteravia, formerly free and imperial, but now subject to the electorate of Treves. It is seated on the river Rhon, 10 miles N. E. of Nassau, and 20 N. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 48. lat. 50. 18.
 - **LINCHANENT**, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the territory of Jucatan, 10 miles from Selem. Lon. 289. 45. lat. 20. 40.
 - LINCHE**, a strong town of French Flanders, seated on the river Colne, 12 miles S. W. of Dunkirk. Lon. 19. 55. lat. 50. 3.
 - LINCOLN**, the capital town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Fridays, and 2 fairs, on the second Tuesday after April 12, July 5, first Wednesday after September 12, and November 12, for berries, cattle, and sheep. It is pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, on the river Witham, which divides into several streams, and waters the lower part of the city, over which there are divers bridges. It had formerly 50 churches, which are now reduced to 14, besides the cathedral, or minster. It is well built, and well inhabited, and the shops are well furnished with commodities. It is a bishop's see, whose diocese is the largest in England. The cathedral is one of the most superb structures of this kind in England, and the country to the N. may be seen for 50 miles distance. The great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires 15 able men to ring it. It has the title of an earldom, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is a county of itself, whose liberties extend 20 miles in circumference. It is 32 mile N. E. of Nottingham, 21 S. of Kington upon Hill, and 128 N. of London. Lon. 17. 3. lat. 53. 13.
 - LINCOLNSHIRE**, a county of England, 77 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the W. by Nottinghamshire, on the N. by Yorkshire, and on the S. by Rutlandshire, Northamptonshire, and Cambridgeshire. It contains 4590 houses, 24,340 inhabitants, 631 parishes, and 51 market-towns, whereof 5 send members to parliament, which, with 2 for the

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the county, make 12 in all. The prin-
cipal rivers are, the Humber, the Trent,
the Witham, the Nire, the Welland, the
Ankham, and the Dun. It is divided
into three parts, Lindsey, Kesteven, and
Holland; the air of this last is unwhole-
some and foggy, on account of the fens
and large marishes. The soil of the N.
and W. parts is very fertile, and abounds
in corn and pastures. The E. and S.
parts are not so proper for corn, but then
they supply them with fish and fowl in
great plenty, particularly, ducks and geese.
Lincoln is the principal town.

LINDENFELLS, or **LINDENFELD**, a town
of Germany, in the palatinate of the
Rhine, 17 miles N. of Heidelberg. Lon.
26. 22. lat. 49. 41.

LINDKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the
province of W. Gothland, of which it is
capital, with a bishop's see. It is 83
miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 35. 58.
lat. 58. 20.

LINDOW, a town of Germany, in the circle
of Suabia, and territory of Algow, which
is very strong, free, and imperial. Here
is a celebrated abbey of Canonesses,
whose abbess is a princess of the em-
pire, and a Roman Catholic, though
the inhabitants of the town are Pro-
testants. It is a trading place, and is
seated on an island of the lake Con-
stance, 12 miles S. E. of Buckhorn, 25
E. of Constance, and 75 S. by W. of
Augsburg. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 47. 35.

LINDSAY, the N. division of the county
of Lincoln, which gives title to a mar-
quis.

* **LINDSEW**, a village in Suffolk, 13 miles
E. of Ipswich, with one fair, on July
25, for toys.

* **LINFIELD**, a village in Sussex, 8 miles
S. of E. Grinstead, with 3 fairs, on May
6, for horned cattle; on Whit-Tuesday
for horned cattle and horses, and on Oc-
tober 28 for pedlars ware.

LINGEN, a strong town of Germany, in
the circle of Westphalia, and capital of
a county of the same name. It belongs
to the king of Prussia, and is seated on
the river Embs, 30 miles W. of Osnab-
rug, and 37 N. of Munster. Lon. 25.
5. lat. 52. 32.

* **LINGFIELD**, a village in Surry, with 2
fairs, on May 12, and June 29, for
pedlars ware.

LINLITHGO, a town of Scotland, in the
county of Lothian, capital of a territory
of the same name, with the title of an
Earldom. It is remarkable for its anti-

quity, lake, park, and royal palace, fi-
nished by king James I. It is 25 miles
W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 20. lat.
56. 4.

* **LINLITHGO**, a shire of Scotland, which
sends 2 members to parliament, one for
the burghs of Linlithgow, &c. and one
for the burghs of Queensferry, &c.

* **LINOSA**, an island of the Mediterranean
Sea, on the coast of Africa, 12 miles
from Lampedusa, almost over against
Mahometta, in Barbary, and is about 12
miles in circumference. Lon. 31. 6.
lat. 34. 0.

LINTZ, a very handsome town of Germa-
ny, capital of Upper Austria, with two
fortified castles, the one upon a hill, and
the other below it. Here is a hall, in
which the states assemble, a bridge over
the Danube, a fine Jesuits college, and
several manufactures, besides which they
make a great deal of gun powder. The
French became masters of it in 1741,
but the Austrians retook it in 1742. It is
seated on the Danube, where the Traen
falls into it, 42 miles E. of Passaw, 115
P. by N. of Munich, and 100 W. of
Vienna. Lon. 32. 8. lat. 48. 16.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle
of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of
Cologne, being subject to that elector.
It is seated on the Rhine, 15 miles N.
W. of Coblentz, and 20 S. W. of Co-
logne. Lon. 24. 56. lat. 50. 31.

LINTON, a town of Cambridgeshire, with
a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on
Holy-Thursday, and August 30, for
horses. It is seated on the confines of
this county, towards Essex, and is 12
miles S. E. of Cambridge, and 46 N. by
E. of London. Lon. 17. 47. lat. 52. 8.

LIONS, a town of France, in Upper Nor-
mandy, 5 miles from Ecouis, 10 from
Gournai, and 17 from Rouen. Lon. 19.
10. lat. 46. 25.

LIPARI, an island of the Mediterranean
Sea, to the N. of Sicily, to which it is,
as it were, annexed. It is the largest of
the seven islands of the same name, and
is about 15 miles in circumference. It
abounds in corn, bitumen, sulphur, al-
lum, and mineral waters, and more es-
pecially in figs and grapes. The names
of the others are, Stromboli, Pare, Rotto,
Panaria, Salme, Volcano, Fenicusa, Ali-
cor, and Ufrica, of which two or three
emit flames of fire, which may be seen
a great way at sea.

* **LIPARI**, a very ancient and strong town,
and capital of an island of the same
name,

name, in the Mediteranean Sea, (with a bishop's see. It was ruined by Barbarossa in 1544, who carried away all the inhabitants into slavery, and demolished the place; but it was rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. Lon. 33. 0. lat. 38. 35.

• **LIPHOOK**, a village in Hampshire, in the road from London to Portsmouth, 8 miles N. E. of Petersfield, with 2 fairs, on the first Weareday in March, and on June 11, for horned cattle and horses.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswarc, with a castle. It was taken by the Turks in 1552, and was retaken by the Imperials in 1688, and by the Turks again in 1697, who abandoned it in 1695, after having demolished the fortifications. It is seated on a mountain, 22 miles N. E. of Temeswarc, 55 W. by S. of Westlumburg, and 75 N. by E. of Belgrade. Lon. 39. 30. lat. 36. 5.

• **LIPPE**, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which has its source at the village of Lippinick, in the bishoprick of Paderborn, waters the town of the same name, besides Ham and Dorsten; after which it falls into the Rhine a little above Wesel.

• **LIPPE**, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, lying on a river of the same name, between the bishopricks of Paderborn and Munster, the dutchy of Westphalia, and the counties of Ravensburg and Pirmont.

LIPSTADT, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of the county of Lippe. It was formerly free and imperial; but is now partly subject to its own counts, and partly to the elector of Brandenburg. It is seated in an unhealthy morass on the river Lippe, 17 miles S. W. of Paderborn, and 13 S. E. of Munster. Lon. 26. 2. lat. 51. 43.

LIPPE, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Artois, and 12 miles W. of St. Omers. Lon. 19. 35. lat. 50. 52.

• **LIPPE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Frabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp. It is seated at the confluence of the river Nethe, 9 miles N. of Mechlin, or Malines, and 12 S. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 22. 11. lat. 51. 9.

LIPPE, a river of the French Netherlands, which has its source at Lisbourg, in Artois; and running N. E. into Flanders,

passes by Aire, St. Wenant, Armentiers, Menin, Courtray, and Dians, and then falls into the river Scheld at Ghent.

LISBOA, the capital of the kingdom of Portugal, which was lately a large, rich, strong, celebrated city, and one of the principal of Europe, with an archbishop's see, an university, a tribunal of the inquisition, a strong castle, and a harbour 12 miles in length. The squares, the publick buildings, the palaces, and every other part, were very magnificent; but it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake on November 1, 1755, and is not yet entirely rebuilt. The harbour will contain several thousand sail of ships, which ride in the greatest safety; and the city, being viewed from the southern shore of the river, afforded a beautiful prospect, as the buildings rose gradually one above another. There were 30,000 houses, 200,000 inhabitants, 40 parish-churches besides the cathedral, and 40 convents for both sexes. It is seated on the river Tagus, 10 miles from the mouth of it, 138 W. by N. of Seville, 80 S. W. of Coimbra, 255 S. of Compostella, and 265 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 9. 30. lat. 38. 42.

LISBURN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulster. It was burnt down about 30 years ago; but is now rebuilt in a neat, handsome manner, and has a large manufactory for linen-cloth. It is seated on the river Laggan, 7 miles S. W. of Belfast. Lon. 11. 15. lat. 54. 31.

• **LISCA-BIANCA**, is a small desert island in the sea of Tuscany, and one of the Lipari, 5 miles from that which is properly so called.

LISIEUX, a considerable town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a bishop's see. The churches and religious houses and the bishop's palace, are all very handsome structures. It is a trading place, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Arbeck and Gassi. It is 12 miles from the sea, 30 E. from Caen, and 40 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 49. 11.

LISLE, a large, rich, handsome, and strong town of French Flanders, of which it is the capital, with a strong castle, and a citadel built by Vauban, and is said to be the finest in Europe, as well as the best fortified. The large square, and the publick buildings, are very handsome; and they have manufactures of silks, cambricks, and camblets, as well

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months siege and the loss of many thou-
sands of men, in 1708; but it was re-
stored to the French by the treaty
of Utrecht, in consideration of their de-
molishing the fortifications of Dunkirk.
It is seated on the river Duele, 14 miles
W. of Tournay, 17 N. of Douay, 32
S. W. of Ghent, 37 S. E. of Dunkirk,
37 N. W. of Mons, and 130 N. of
Paris. Lon. 20. 44. lat. 50. 38.

LISMORE, one of the Western Islands of
Scotland, seated at the mouth of the
bay of Lochyol, in Argyleshire. It is 8
miles long, and 2 broad, and the soil
is pretty fertile. It was formerly the re-
sidence of the bishops of Argyle.

* **LISONZO**, a river in Italy, which has its
source in Upper Carinthia, runs through
part of the republic of Venice, and falls
into the Gulph of Venice, at a harbour
of the same name.

* **LISS**, a village in Hampshire, with one
fair, on May 6, for horned cattle and
horses.

LISSA, an island in the Gulph of Venice,
on the coast of Dalmatia, belonging
to the Venetians, where they have a
fishery of sardines and anchovies. It
produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles
W. of Ragusa. Lon. 34. 35. lat. 43.
22.

LISSA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate
of Posna, of which it is the capital. It
is 50 miles W. of Calith. Lon. 34. 35.
lat. 32. 15.

LISSA, a village of Silesia, 16 miles from
Breslau, remarkable for a battle fought
between the Prussian and the Austrians,
on the 15th of December 1757, when
the latter were entirely defeated.

LITCHFIELD, a town or city of Stafford-
shire, with two markets, on Tuesdays
and Fridays, and three fairs; viz. on
Shrove-Monday, for cattle, sheep, bacon,
cheese, and iron; on May 12, for sheep
and cattle; and on Friday before Novem-
ber 8, for geese and cheese. It is a city
and county of itself, and is seated in a
pleasant champaign country. It is divid-
ed from the clove and cathedral, which are
joined together by 2 bridges and cause-
ways. It is well-built, indifferently
large, and contains 3 parish-churches,
besides the cathedral, which is a hand-
some structure. Here is a free grammar
school and two hospitals, and it is much
frequented by the better sort of people.

It is 15 miles N. W. of Tamworth, 14
S. E. of Stafford, and 118 N. W. of
London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 52. 43.
This, together with Coventry, is the see
of a bishop.

LITHUANIA, a large country of Europe,
which now makes part of Poland, with
the title of a grand dutchy. It is bound-
ed on the S. by Volinia, and part of
Red Russia; on the W. by Upper Poland,
Polachia, Ducal Prussia, and Samogitia;
on the N. by Livonia and Moscovia,
which also bounds it on the E. It is
about 300 miles in length, and 250 in
breadth, and is watered by several large
rivers, the principal of which are, the
Nieper, the Dwina, the Neman, the
Pripee, and the Bogg. It is divided
into 8 palatinates; namely, Troki, Min-
ski, Novogrodec, Brestia, Wilna, Mscislaw,
Vitepsk, and Poloesk. It is a flat coun-
try, like Poland; and the land's are very
proper for tillage. The soil is not only
fertile in corn, but it produces honey,
wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool.
They have also excellent little horses,
which they never shoe, because their
hoofs are very hard. Their rivers like-
wise yield great plenty of fish. The
inhabitants resemble the Poles in many
respects; but they speak a different
language, have particular customs, and
other privileges. The peasants are
more miserable than those of Poland;
and they observe neither holidays nor
Sundays. The prevailing religion is the
Roman-Catholick: however, there are
a great number of Lutherans, Calvinists,
Socinians, Arians, Greeks, Jews, and
Turks, who are all tolerated.

LIVADIA, a province of Turkey in Europe.
It is bounded on the N. by Theffaly;
on the E. by the Archipelago; on the
S. by the Morea; and on the W. by
Janna. The capital town is Athens,
now called Setines.

LIVADIA, an ancient town of Turkey in
Europe, and capital of a province of that
name. It carries on a trade in wool,
corn, and rice, wherewith it furnishes
all Greece. It is 58 miles N. W. of Se-
tines, and 62 S. E. of Lepanto. Lon.
41. 4. lat. 38. 40.

* **LIVANOSTA**, a town of Livadia. It is
seated on the gulph of Lepanto, in the
isthmus of Corinth, to the N. of a city
of that name, with a bishop's see.

* **LIVONIA**, a river of Italy, in the ter-
ritory of Venice, which runs on the
confines of the Marche of Trevisano,

and of Friuli. After it has received the Celino, it falls into the Gulph of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorli.

- * **LIVERDUN**, a town of Lorrain, seated on a mountain near the river Moselle, 10 miles N. E. of Toul. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 48. 45.

LIVONIA, a large province of the Russian empire, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by the Gulph of Finland; on the W. by that of Riga; on the S. by Courland; and on the E. partly by Plescow, and partly by Novogorod. It is about 250 miles, from N. to S. and 150 from E. to W. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the N. and would produce a great deal more, if it was not so full of lakes. The fish that abound here are salmon, carps, pikes, flat fish, and many others. In the forests there are wolves, bears, elks, rain-deer, stags, and hares. The domestick animals are very numerous; but the sheep bear very bad wool. Here are a great number of forests, which consist of birch trees, pines, and oaks; and all the houses of the inhabitants are built with wood. The merchandises which they send abroad are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and potashes. The Swedes were formerly possessed of this province; but they were obliged to abandon it to the Russians after the battle of Pultowa; and it was ceded to them by the peace of the North, concluded in 1722, which was confirmed by another treaty in 1742. It is divided into 2 provinces, viz. Letonia and Estonia, and two islands called Oescl and Dagho, which are again subdivided into several districts. The Czar Peter perceiving the inhabitants did not like the change, he compelled them to abandon their country, and drove many of them as far as the Caspian Sea; but being persuaded to recal them, most of them perished before the edict was published; so that he was obliged to re-people it with other nations.

- * **LIVRADE**, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agencis. It is seated in a plain, on the river Lot, and has a priory of the Benedictine order. Lon. 18. 15. lat. 45. 50.

LIZARD, the most southern promontory of England, which is not above 56 miles from the Land's-end in Cornwall, and 12 S. of Helston. From hence the ships usually take their departure, when they are bound to the westward, Lat. 49. 55.

* **LIZIER**, an ancient town of France, in Guienne, and capital of Couferans, with a bishop's see. Here are two cathedrals, and a chapel resorted to by a great number of pilgrims. It is seated on the river Salat, 52 miles S. E. of Auch, and 390 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 48. lat. 43. 1.

* **LEAMAMON IN YALE**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on October 19, and November 30, for cattle.

* **LEANARTH**, a village of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on September 22, for cattle and horses.

LEANEDER, a town of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tuesday, and six fairs; viz. on Whit-Wednesday, July 10, first Monday in August, first Monday in September, October 19, and the first Monday in November, for cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river Tivy, over which there is a bridge into Carmarthenshire. It is but a poor place, consisting of 50 houses, and yet has one good inn. It is 24 miles E. by N. of Cardigan, and 175 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 52. 15.

* **LEANDEGLA**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, 7 miles W. of Wrexham, with five fairs, on March 11, April 25, June 23, August 4, and October 26, all for cattle.

* **LEANDERFEL**, a village of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, in August 17, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **LEANDREWY**, a village of Pembrokeshire, in N. Wales, 14 miles N. E. of Pembroke, with one fair, on March 14, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **LEANDIBEA**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Whit-Wednesday, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

LEANDILOVAWE, a town of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Wednesday in Whitfun-week, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is seated on an ascent on the river Towey, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is 17 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 172 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 51. 55.

* **LEANDWOG**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Monday before Whitfunday, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

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* LLANDYSELL, a village in Cardigan-
shire, in S. Wales, with three fairs, on
February 11, and Palm-Thurday, for
small horfes, sheep, and pedlars ware,
and on September 19, for cattle, horfes,
and sheep.

* LLANEDY, a village of Carmarthen-
shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on No-
vember 8, for cattle, horfes, and pedlars
ware.

* LLANELIOM, a village of Denbighshire,
in N. Wales, with four fairs, on Mon-
day after Easter-week, July 26, October
5, and December 8, for cattle.

* LLANELLECHYD, a village of Carnar-
vonshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on
October 30, for cattle.

* LLANELLY, a town of Carmarthen-
shire, in S. Wales, with a market on
Tuesdays, and two fairs, viz. on Holy-
Thursday, and September 30, for cattle,
horfes, and pedlars ware. It is seated
on a river or creek of the sea, and trades
much in pit-coal. It is 13 miles S. by
E. of Carmarthen, and 214 W. N. W.
of London. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 51.
57.

* LLANNERILLO, a village in N. Wales,
5 miles E. of Bala, with four fairs, on
February 25, July 5, August 28, and
on November 14, for sheep, horned
cattle, and horfes.

* LLANFAIVER, a village of Merioneth-
shire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on
August 25, for sheep, horned cattle, and
horfes.

* LLANGADOCK, a town of Carmarthen-
shire, in S. Wales, with a market on
Thursdays, and five fairs; on March 12,
for horfes and pedlars ware; on Holy-
Thursday, July 9, and first Thursday in
September, for cattle, horfes, and sheep;
and on December 11, for cattle and
pedlars ware. It is seated between the
rivers Brane and Sawthy, which soon
empty themselves into the Towey, and
is but an indifferent place. It is 18
miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 168
W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 35.
lat. 52. 5.

* LLANGERNIEW, a village of Denbigh-
shire in N. Wales, with five fairs; viz.
on March 29, May 16, June 29, Sep-
tember 29, and November 29, all for
cattle.

* LLANGINDAIRN, a village of Carmar-
thenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair,
on August 5, for cattle, horfes, and
pedlars ware.

* LLANGOLEN, a town of Denbighshire,

in N. Wales, 7 miles S. W. of Wrex-
ham, with 5 fairs, viz. on the last Friday
in January, March 17, May 31, Au-
gust 21, and November 22, for sheep,
horned cattle, and horfes.

* LLANHARN, a town of Carmarthen-
shire, in S. Wales, with a market on
Fridays, and one fair, on December 10,
for cattle, horfes, and pedlars ware.
It is seated at the mouth of the river
Towey, near the ruins of two old
castles. It is pretty well built, and
has some trade, and is 7 miles S. W.
of Carmarthen, and 193 W. N. W.
of London. Lon. 13. 15. lat. 51. 57.

LLANIMDOVERY, a town of Carmarthen-
shire, in S. Wales, with two markets,
on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and six
fairs; viz. on July 31, Wednesday after
October 10, November 26, Wednesday
after Epiphany, Wednesday after Lent-
Sunday, and on Whit-Tuesday, for cat-
tle, hogs, and stockings. It is seated
near the river Towey, and had once a
castle now in ruins. The houses are but
meanly built, and are about 100 in all.
It is 24 miles N. E. of Caermarthen, and
182 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 13.
45. lat. 52. 6.

* LLANNERCHYMFADD, a village of the
Isle of Anglesea, in N. Wales, with four
fairs; viz. on February 5, April 25,
May 6, and Thursday after Trinity, for
cattle.

* LLANRHEIDER, a village of Denbigh-
shire, in N. Wales, with four fairs; viz.
on May 5, July 24, September 28, and
November 8, for sheep, horned cattle,
and horfes.

LLANRWST, a town of Denbighshire, in
N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays,
and five fairs; viz. on April 25, June
21, August 9, September 17, and De-
cember 11, for cattle, and pedlars ware.
It is seated on the river Conway; and
though it is but a small place, it has a
good market-house, and a free school.
It is 15 miles W. of Denbigh, and 198
N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 45. lat. 53.
10.

* LLANSADWIN, a village of Carmarthen-
shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on
October 5, for cattle, and pedlars ware.

* LLANSANNAN, a village of Denbigh-
shire, in N. Wales, with five fairs; viz.
on April 25, June 21, August 9, Sep-
tember 17, and December 11, for cattle
and small pedlars ware.

* LLANTHRAD-DYFFIN-ALWYD, a vil-
lage of Denbighshire, in N. Wales,
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with one fair, on October 17, for cattle.

LLANTRISSENT, a town of Glamorgan-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs; viz. on May 1, August 1, and October 18, for cattle. It is seated in a hilly part of the country, and is an ancient place, governed by a port-reeve, who is sworn by the deputy-constable of the castle that stands near it. It is 10 miles W. of Landaff, 149 W. of London. Lon. 14. 9. lat. 51. 37.

* **LLANUGIDD**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, 5 miles W. of Denbigh, with four fairs; viz. on March 18, May 12, August 14, and November 20, all for cattle.

LLANVILLING, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs; viz. on Wednesday before Easter, May 24, June 28, and October 5, for sheep, horses, and horned cattle. It is seated in a flat, among the hills, near the river Cane, and is a pretty good place. It is 15 miles N. of Montgomery, and 138 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 52. 45.

* **LLANWINGO**, a village of Carmarthen-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on Monday before Whitsunday, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

* **LLANWNEEN**, a village of Cardigan-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on December 24, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

* **LLANWBYNECK**, a village in Shropshire, six miles from Oswestry, with two fairs; viz. on May 29, and September 29, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **LLANVDIGS**, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs; viz. on the first Saturday in April, May 11, July 17, first Saturday in September, and October 28, for sheep, horses, and horned cattle. It is 18 miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 137 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 7. lat. 52. 30.

LLAUGHARN. See **LLANHARN**.

* **LLIFMUNWELLYN**, a village of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on September 22, and October 16, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

* **Lo**, a considerable town of France, in Lower Normandy, with manufactures of cloths, stuffs, and iron. It is seated on the river Vire, in a fertile country, 12

miles from Coutances, and 165 W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 32. lat. 49. 7.

LOANBO, a small island of Africa, on the coast of Angola. It is 12 miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It has a town of the same name, which is capital of the kingdom of Angola, in S. Guiney, with a very good harbour, a fort, and a bishop's see. It is large and handsome, considering the country, and may contain about 3000 houses, built of stone, and covered with tiles. Besides these, there are a vast number of negroes huts made of straw and earth. The Jesuits have a college here, and there are several other religious houses; but they have no fresh water. They have a prodigious number of slaves, insomuch that the Jesuits alone have at least 2000. It belongs to the Portuguese. Lon. 30. 0. lat. S. 8. 45.

LOANGO, a considerable kingdom of Africa, in S. Guiney, lying on the sea-side, being about 250 miles in length, and 183 in breadth. The king and his court reside in a town of the same name; and it is pretended that the natives are converted to Christianity, at least the greatest part of them. The land is so fruitful, that they have three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees from whence they draw palm-wine. Their principal trade consists in elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. Before they were converted, they circumcised their children, without knowing why. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are black, well-made, mild, and tractable. This country produces several kinds of fruits; and, it is said, is subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 29. 15. lat. S. 3. 0.

* **LOBRAW**, a town of Pehth Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides. It is 15 miles from Culm. Lon. 37. 3. lat. 52. 58.

LOBEA, a town of Spain, in the province of Extremadura. It is seated on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E. of Badajoz. Lon. 10. 35. 38. 48.

LOCARNO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, seated at the N. end of the lake Maggiore, near the river Magie. It carries on a great trade; and the country abounds in pastures, wine, and fruits. It is 60 miles N. of Novara, and 65 N. by W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 16. lat. 46. 6.

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LOCHABER. See LOQUARYR.

LOCHEM, a town of the Dutch Nether-
lands, in Guelderland, and in the coun-
ty of Zutphen. It was taken by the
French in 1672, who abandoned it in
1674, after having demolished the forti-
fications. It is seated on the river Bo-
reel, 10 miles E. of Zutphen. Lon. 23.
58. lat. 52. 15.

LOCHES, a town of France, in Touraine,
with a castle. In the choir of the colle-
giate church is the tomb of Agnes Sorel.
It is seated on the river Indre, near a
forest, 15 miles S. of Amboise, and 20
S. E. of Tours. Lon. 18. 39. lat.
47. 8.

LOCHMABEN, a town of Scotland, in the
county of Annandale. 15 miles N. E.
of Dumfries. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 55.
10.

LOCHTA, a sea-port town of Sweden, in
E. Bohemia, seated on the gulph of Boli-
nia, 92 miles S. of Tornea. Lon. 39.
35. lat. 65. 0.

LOCRIDA, or OERIDA, a town of Turkey
in Europe, seated on a hill, near a lake
of the same name, in the province of
Albania, with a Greek archbishop's fee.
It is a pretty large place, and well forti-
fied, being 70 miles S. E. of Durazzo.
Lon. 38. 35. lat. 41. 0.

* LONDON, a town in Norfolk, with a
small market on Fridays, and two fairs,
on Easter-Monday, for petty-chapmen,
and on November 11 for horses and
hops. It is 8 miles S. E. of Norfolk,
and 105 N. E. of London. Lon. 18.
50. lat. 52. 38.

* LODFSAN, a small district of Italy, in
the duchy of Milan. It lies along the
river Adda, and is very fertile and pop-
ulous. Its cheeses are in very high
esteem. Lodi is the capital town.

LODEVE, an ancient town of France, in
Languedec, with a bishop's fee. Its
manufactures in cloth and hats render it
very rich, but it is seated in a dry, bar-
ren country, on the river Lergue, at the
foot of the Cevennes, 27 miles N. W.
of Montpellier, and 42 N. W. of Nar-
bonne. Lon. 21. e. lat. 43. 47.

Lodi, a large and strong town of Italy, in
the duchy of Milan, and capital of the
Lodesan. It is seated in a pleasant coun-
try, that produces plenty of all things,
20 miles S. E. of Milan, 20 N. E. of
Pavia, and 15 N. W. of Piacentia. Lon.
27. 1. lat. 45. 18.

LODRON, a town of Italy, in the bishep-
rick of Trent, seated on the small lake

Idro, at the place where it receives the
river Chiese. It is 31 miles S. W. of
Trent. Lon. 27. 59. lat. 46. 20.

LOEMEL, a town of the Austrian Nether-
lands, in Brabant, 30 miles S. of Bois-
le-duc, and 35 E. of Antwerp. Lon.
22. 45. lat. 51. 20.

LOEWENSTEIN, a fortress of Germany, in
Franconia, and chief place of a district
of the same name. Lon. 26. 56. lat.
49. 10.

* LOEWENSTEIN, a small territory of Ger-
many, in the circle of Franconia, includ-
ed in that of Suabia, except a small
place which joins towards the N. with
the county of Hollach. It is about 10
miles long, and 2 broad.

LOGA. See LOXA.

* LOGOWO, or OP, a town of Poland, in
Lower Vellinia, famous for a battle
fought there in 1749. It is seated on the
W. bank of the river Neiper, 25 miles
N. W. of Kiow. Lon. 49. 22. lat. 50.
46.

LOGROÑA, an ancient town of Spain, in
Old Castile, in a country abounding
with excellent fruits, good wines, and
all the necessaries of life. It is seated on
the river Ebro, 55 miles E. of Burgos,
and 115 N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 15.
32. lat. 42. 26.

* LOIR, a river of France, which has its
source in Perche, and loses itself in the
Sart at Biolé.

LOIRE, a large river of France, which has
its source in the Viverais, at mount
Cerbier-le-Joux, and passes through For-
rez, Bourbonnois, Nivernois, Berry, An-
gou, and Bretagne, falling into the ocean
between Croisic and Bourgneuf. It be-
gins to be navigable at Reanne.

* LOMAGNE, a French district of France,
in Gascony, which makes part of Lower
Aquitaine.

LOMBARDY, a name given to part of Italy,
and which comprehends almost all the
ancient Cisalpine-Gaul. It lies towards
the N. and is divided into the Upper
and Lower; Upper Lombardy is the
western part, and comprehends Pied-
mont, with its dependencies, and the
duchies of Montferrat and Milan.
Lower Lombardy, which is the eastern
part, comprehends Parma, Modena, Man-
tua, Ferrara, the Bolognese, the territo-
ries of the church, the Paduan, Vicen-
tin, the Veronese, the Bressan, the Cre-
mase, and the Bergomese.

* LOMBARDS, a people which some say
took their name from their long beard

or, as others, from the long halbeards, which they call Barden. They dwelt at first in the country now called the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, but were invited into Italy by the emperor Justinian, to serve against the Goths; and to reward their services he gave the Norica, and part of Upper Pannonia in 548, from hence in 578 they passed into Italy, and their chief was declared king by the army at Milan, in 570. This kingdom subtended by the name of Lombardy till 772, when Charlemain took Desiderius king of the Lombards, and became master of its territories, which, besides the countries just mentioned, included all the territories of Venice, the bishoprick of Trent, part of Tirol, the country of the Gaisons, the republick of Genoa, and Tuscany.

LOMBEZ, a small but pleasant town of France, in Gascony, in the Comingee, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Seve, 27 miles S. W. of Toulouse, 25 S. E. of Auch, and 20 N. W. of Rioux. Lon. 18. 33. lat. 43. 33.

LOMOND, a large lake of Scotland, in the county of Lenox, which is 20 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and which comprehends 30 isles, many of which are inhabited. It abounds in fish, and in particular a fine kind of eels, called Pollac.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great Britain, is very ancient, but was neither built by Brute nor king Lud, as some dreaming authors pretend; nor yet was it in being in the time of Julius Caesar, though it is mentioned by Tacitus as a place of considerable trade, in the reign of Nero, and hence we may conclude it was founded about the time of Claudius, and the year of Christ 42. It is said, but with no great certainty, that it was surrounded with a wall by Constantine. It had 7 gates by land, namely, Ludgate, Aldergate, Cripplegate, Newgate, Aldersgate, Moorgate, and Bishopgate: of which the three first were taken down in September of this present year, 1760. On the side of the water there were Dowgate and Billingsgate, long since demolished, as well as the postern-gate near the tower, and the greatest part of the walls. In the year 1670 there was a gate erected, called Temple-Bar, which determines the bounds of the city westward. This city has undergone great calamities, of various kinds, but the most last were most remarkable; that is, the

plague in 1665, which swept away 68,596 persons, and the fire in 1666, which burnt down 13,200 dwelling-houses; in memory of this last there is an obelisk erected, called the Monument, near the place where it began, which is one of the most remarkable structures in the city. The tower of London is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain; however, it is said William the conqueror built that part of it called the White Tower: it is surrounded by a wall, and partly by a deep ditch, which enclose several streets, besides the tower, properly so called: this contains the great artillery, a magazine of small arms for 60,000 men, and the large horse armoury, among which are 15 figures of kings on horseback. Here are the jewels and ornaments of the crown, as well as the other regalia; the mint for coining of money, and the menagerie for strange birds and beasts. The circumference of the whole is accounted about a mile. There is one parish-church, and it is under the command of a constable and lieutenant. In Thames-street, near the tower, is the custom-house, which is a large, stately structure, where the king's customs are received, for all goods imported and exported: and opposite thereto, as well as a great way down the river, there is a delightful prospect of a grove of ships, laden with commodities of various kinds. London-bridge is a little farther to the West, which was to greatly admired for having fine houses on each side; but they are now taken down to render the passage more commodious, and lately the middle arch is widened, and the whole bridge is beautifying. The stone gate-house, which commanded the passage into London from Surrey and Kent, built near the entrance of the bridge, is also taken down. Gresham-college, in Bishopgate-ward, is built round a court 14 feet square, with bricks, and covered with slate. There are professors, with salaries, appointed to read lectures here, in the different faculties, but now they seldom or never have any auditors. It formerly had a fine library, and was the museum of the Royal Society. The bank of England began to be erected in 1692, and in 1733, about a year after it was finished, a marble statue of William III. was set up in the hall. The Royal exchange, in Cornhill, is generally allowed to be the finest structure in

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this kind in the world. It was first
 built by Sir Thomas Gresham, in the
 years 1566 and 1567, but being burnt
 down in 1666, it was rebuilt, in a
 grander manner, with Portland stone;
 it was finished in 1669, and cost 66,000l.
 The quadrangle within is 144 feet long,
 and 117 broad, and there are piazzas
 on the outside of the walls, and over
 them are 24 niches, 18 of which are
 filled with the statues of the kings and
 queens of England. In the middle of
 the area is the statue of Charles II. in a
 Roman habit. The tower and turret of
 the lantern is 178 feet high. In the
 place where stocks-market was held is
 the mansion-house, for the lord-mayor
 to reside in; the first stone of which was
 laid in October 1739: it is a noble and
 magnificent structure, but too heavy,
 and too large for the use for which
 it was designed. Bowchurch is ad-
 mired for the beauty of its steeple, and
 that of Wallbrooke, behind the man-
 sion-house, for its curious architecture.
 Guildhall, in Cheapside, is the town-
 house of the city, and the great hall is
 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high,
 and will hold near 7000 people. Be-
 sides the two giants, it is embellished
 with the pictures of Edward the confes-
 sor, King William, Queen Mary, Queen
 Anne, George I. Queen Caroline, and of
 his present Majesty. Blackwell-hall in
 Bassishaw-ward is famous for being the
 greatest mart for woollen-cloth in the
 world. Sion-college stands by London
 wall, and has a library appropriated to
 the use of the London Clergy; and un-
 der it there is an alms-house, consisting
 of 10 poor men and as many women,
 each of whom are allowed six pounds
 a-year. St. Paul's cathedral is allowed to
 be the finest Protestant church in the
 world, and was built after a model done
 by Sir Christopher Wren; its length from
 E. to W. is 465 feet, and, including the
 portico, 500; and the height, from
 the ground to the top of the cross, 344
 feet. In Warwick-lane is the physicians
 college, where two of the fellows meet
 twice in a week, to give medicines
 to the poor, gratis; the structure is ve-
 ry fine, but it is in a manner hid. Sur-
 geons-hall is in the Old-Bailey, and is
 built in the modern taste, since the sur-
 geons company separated from that of
 the barbers. Christ's Hospital was for-
 merly a house of the Grey-friers, and
 was founded by Edward VI. for the en-

tainment and education of the poor
 children of citizens, of both sexes: a ma-
 thematical school was founded here in
 1673, and a writing school in 1694,
 and the charity has been otherwise en-
 creased, by a great many noble benefac-
 tions. Doctors Commons is not far
 from St. Paul's, and is a spacious, com-
 modious structure, with several hand-
 some courts, where the judges of admi-
 ralty, court of delegates, court of arches,
 &c. meet. Near it is the herald's col-
 lege, to which belong three kings at
 arms, namely, Garter, Clarencieux, and
 Norroy, with six heralds, four pursuiv-
 ants, and eight profctors. It is a spa-
 cious building, with convenient apart-
 ments, a good library relating to heral-
 dry, and the coats of arms are kept of
 all the families of note in England.
 Near Temple Bar are the inner and
 middle temple, which are both inns of
 court, for the study of the law. The
 Temple church was founded at first
 by the Knights Templars, in 1185, and
 it is now one of the most beautiful Go-
 thick structures in England. There are
 twelve other inns of court, which it
 would be too long to dwell upon. They
 have now begun to build a stone-bridge
 over the Thames, at Black-Friers. The
 sessions-house is in the Old-Bailey, where
 they hear and determine criminal causes
 eight times a year. Fleet-prison is by
 Fleet-market, and Bridewell by Fleet-
 ditch, which is an hospital, and a house
 of correction. St. Bartholomew's hos-
 pital is near W. Smithfield, and conti-
 guous to Christ's hospital, and it is de-
 signed for the relief of the sick and
 lame: the buildings have been greatly
 enlarged of late. The Lock-hospital is
 in Kent-street, Southwark. The small-
 pox hospital in Cold-bath-fields, the ly-
 ing-in hospital in Brownlow-street, and
 another in Aldersgate-street. Besides
 these, there are St. Thomas's and Guy's
 hospitals, in Southwark, St. George's
 hospital at Hyde-park corner, Middle-
 sex hospital in Tottenham-court-road,
 and the London hospital at Mile-End.
 Add to these Bedlam, or Bethlehem hos-
 pital, for mad-people, in Lower Moor-
 fields, and St. Luke's, for the same pur-
 pose, in Upper Moorfields. To which
 add the magnificent structure in Lamb's
 Conduit-fields, called the Foundling-hos-
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mous for the palaces of our kings, the seat of our law-tribunals, and of the high court of parliament. It is named from its abbey, formerly called a Minster, and from its W. situation in regard to St. Paul's. The abbey is a truly venerable pile of building, in the Gothick taste, where most of our monarchs have been crowned and buried. It was founded before the year 850, but the present fabrick was erected by Henry III. It is 489 feet in length, and 66 in breadth at the W. end, but the cross stile is 189 feet broad, and the height of the middle roof 92 feet. At the E. end is the chapel of Henry VII. which is so artificially wrought, that Leland calls it the miracle of the world. The screen or fence is entirely brass, and within are the figures of Henry VII. and his queen, of solid brass, gilt with gold: but the magnificent monuments in the abbey are so numerous, that it would require a volume to describe them. Westminster-hall is near the abbey, and is one of the largest rooms in Europe, whose roof is not supported by pillars. Here the law-courts are kept, and adjoining are the houses of the lords and commons. Westminster bridge, over the Thames, is universally acknowledged to be a master-piece of art, and superior to any thing of this kind hitherto erected. The new buildings in the liberty of Westminster are increased to a prodigious degree, insomuch that they reach as far as Marybone to the N. Piccadilly to the S. and Hyde-park wall to the W. among them are several magnificent squares, as those of Hanover, Grosvenor, Barclay, and Cavendish. St. James's, Soho, Leicester, Golding, and Bloomsbury are old squares. To these may be added the magnificent square called Lincolns-Inn-Fields, and several others of less note, both in the city and suburbs. As there are several spots of ground within the city very proper to build squares on, it is hoped the magistrates will take this affair into consideration, to prevent their rich citizens from removing to the court end of the town. There were two exchanges in the liberties of Westminster, of which one called New Exchange is pulled down, and the other is not worth notice. Lately the Number of houses in the cities of London and Westminster, and their liberties, were computed at 122,370, which, multiplied by 10, the number of people in each house, the in-

habitants will amount to 1,229,300. But, if there is no more than 2 persons in a house, the total will be 983,300, that is 16,560 less than a million. As to the number of parishes, there are 97 within the walls, 16 without, 19 in the out-parishes of Middlesex, and 11 in the city and liberties of Westminster, which, added together, make 143. The number of meeting-houses, for Protestant-dissenters, of all denominations, is upwards of 100, besides which there are 5 Jewish synagogues. The publick schools are, that of St. Paul, merchant-taylors school in Canon-street, mercers-chapel school in Cheap-side, the charter-house, the royal school in Westminster, and St. Martin's school near the King's Mews. The trading part of the city of London is divided into 89 companies, but some can hardly be called so, because they have neither charters, halls, nor liveries. Of these there are 12 principal, of one of which the lord-mayor is usually free, and they are, the mercers, grocers, drapers, fishmongers, goldsmiths, skinners, merchant-taylors, haberdashers, salters, ironmongers, vintners, and cloth-workers. The city magistrates are, the lord-mayor, 26 aldermen, 202 common-councilmen, a recorder, 2 sheriffs, a chamberlain, a common-fergeant, and a town-clerk. The city and liberties of Westminster are governed by a high-steward, an under-steward, a head-bailiff, a high constable, and 14 burgeses. Places for diversion are, Vauxhall, Ranelagh-gardens, Marybone-gardens, the two play-houses, the opera-house, and occasionally the little theatre in the Hay-market. Learned bodies of men, besides the clergy, are, the royal society, the college of physicians, and the society of antiquarians. The finest repository of rarities is, sir Hans Sloane's museum, now kept in Great Ruffel street. In general, London, Westminster, and Southwark, are seated on the banks of the Thames, and from Ratcliff cross in the E. to Northumberland-house in the W. there is a gradual ascent to the principal streets. The hackney-coaches are about 800, and the sedan-chairs very numerous. There are 22 prisons, 42 markets, 27 squares, of all sorts, and the common firing is pit-coal, commonly called sea-coal, of which there is consumed upwards of 600,000 chaldrons every year. This renders the air gross, but then it has a salutary effect, in preserving the city

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city from pestilential distempers, and the same has been observed of some cities of Germany: whereas, when wood was the chief fuel, the plague returned every 10 years. It is 400 measured miles S. by E. of Edinburgh, 225 N. W. of Paris, 690 N. by W. of Madrid, 750 N. W. of Rome, 660 W. N. W. of Vienna, 334 S. E. of Dublin, and 190 W. S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 51. 30.

LONDONDERRY, a town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, and province of Ulster, with a bishop's see. It is not very large, nor are its fortifications very strong, and yet it is remarkable for a long siege which it sustained against the forces of king James II. in 1689, when he was in possession of almost all the rest of the kingdom. It is a modern place, which was built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. and is become the capital of the county. It consists of only two streets, which cross one another in the middle, but they are neat and well paved, and the houses are several stories high, being mostly built of free-stone. It has a handsome church, a fine market-place, and its harbour is bordered with a quay. At the siege above mentioned, when all the commanding officers were dead, they chose Mr. Walker, a clergyman, for their head, who performed wonders by his bravery and conduct, insomuch that they were obliged to raise the siege, on July 31, after having lain 6 weeks before it, and thrown near 600 bombs into the town. It is seated on the river Mourne, near its mouth, 5 miles S. of the lake or bay of Loughfoyle, 50 W. of Carrickfergus, and 104 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 9. 55. lat. 54. 52.

● **LONDONDERRY**, a county of Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Donnegal, on the N. by the Ocean, on the S. and S. W. by Tirone, and by Antrim on the E. It contains 13,489 houses, 38 parishes, 4 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 3 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for Londonderry, 2 for Colerain, and 2 for Newtown-Amivady. It is a fruitful champagne country, and has a capital town of the same name.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, 25 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, bounded on the E. and S. by Westmeath, on the N. and N. W. by Letrim and Cavan, and on the W. by the river Shannon. It

contains 5038 houses, 24 parishes, 6 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for Longford, 2 for Granard, 2 for Lanefborough, and 2 for St. John's-Town. It is a small, but rich and pleasant country, and the principal town is of the same name.

LONG-ISLAND, is an island of N. America, in the colony of New-York, which is separated from the continent by a narrow channel, and is about 100 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, containing Queen's-county, Suffolk-county, and Richmond-county. There is a fine plain in the middle of the island, called Salisbury-plain, on which they have horse-races, and gentlemen come to it from the neighbouring parts, as those in England do to New-Market. The produce of this island is chiefly provisions for the mouth, such as wheat, Indian-corn, salt-bee, pork, fish, and strong-beer, which they send to the Caribbee Islands, and, in lieu of them, receive sugar, rum, cotton, and indigo.

LONGISLAND, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morca, anciently called Olympia, which was famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympus, which is not above a mile and half from it. It is now but a small place, and is seated on the river Alpheus, 10 miles from its mouth, and 50 S. of Lepanto. Lon. 39. 35. lat. 37. 30.

* **LONGTOWN**, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Thursdays, for horses and linnen-yarn, and on Thursday after November 22 for horses, horned cattle, and linnen-cloth. It is seated on the borders of Scotland, 12 miles N. of Carlisle, and 316 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 45. lat. 55. 15.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, seated on the small river Lee, 17 miles N. of Rouen. It has the title of a duchy. Lon. 18. 45. lat. 49. 46.

LONGWY, a town of France, on the frontiers of the duchy of Luxemburg, with a castle, and it is divided into the old and new towns. This last was built and fortified by Lewis XIV. It is seated on an eminence, 15 miles S. W. of Luxemburg, 15 N. E. of Montmedi, and 167 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 26. lat. 40. 52.

LONSDALE, or KIRKBY LONSDALE, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Holy-Thursdays for horned cattle, and on December 21 for woollen cloth. It is seated on the river Len, in a pleasant and rich valley of the same name. It is a large well built town, has a handsome church, and a fine stone-bridge over the river. It is well inhabited, and is the best town in the county, except Kendal. It is 10 miles S. E. of Kendal, 29 S. of Applebee, and 231 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. S. lat. 54. 10.

* **LONS-LE-SAUNIER**, a town of France, in the Franche Compté, seated on the river Solvan, 20 miles from Dole, and 22 from Chalon. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 46. 36.

LOO, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, 8 miles W. of Deventer, where the prince of Orange has a fine palace. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 52. 13.

LOOTS, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, 16 miles W. of Maastricht. Lon. 22. 47. lat. 50. 52.

* **LOOTS**, a county of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, bounded on the S. by Halbay, on the N. by Campigne, on the W. by the dutchy of Brabant, and on the E. by Limburg. It had formerly its own counts, but the family is now extinct. Loots is the capital town.

LOCHABAR, or LOCABAR, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverness, on the E. by Fife, Arbroath and Athol, on the S. by Leny, and on the W. by the Western Ocean. It is a mountainous country, and is so barren, that it does not produce corn enough for the inhabitants; but there are large forests, a few mines of iron, and good pastures. The sea, the lakes, and the rivers, yield plenty of fish. In the eastern part there are two large lakes, one of which has the same name as the county, and is 16 miles in length, communicating with the Irish Sea by a long channel. The other is about 10 miles long, and communicates with it by a channel, 3 or 4 miles in length.

LOAA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, on the confines of Andalusia, 15 miles N. of Malaga. Lon. 12. 45. lat. 37. 0.

LOBA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andalusia, seated on the river Guadalquivir, 28 miles N. E. of Seville. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 37. 20.

LOBA, a town of Germany, in the circle

of Upper Saxony, and county of Hebenstem, in Thuringia, 30 miles N. of Saxgotha. Lon. 23. 20. lat. 51. 30.

* **LORVUS**, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated on a pleasant plain, fertile in corn. 150 miles S. W. of Tunis. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 35. 35.

LORCA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Mercia. It is a poor place, though seated in a fertile country, upon an eminence, near the river Guadalatin, 30 miles W. of Carthageua, and 35 S. W. of Mercia. Lon. 16. 32. lat. 37. 25.

* **LOREN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Remms, 20 miles N. W. of Esslingen. It had formerly a very rich abbey, but its revenues are now employed in maintaining the university of Tubingen.

LORENO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Polesina, seated on the river Adige, 20 miles E. of Rovigo. Lon. 30. 25. lat. 45. 5.

LORETTO, a town of Italy, in the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is small, but very well fortified, and is the place which contains the casa santa, or the house of Nazareth, in which they pretend Jesus Christ was brought up; they tell us that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and from thence to the place where it now stands. The inner part of this house or chapel is very old, but it is surrounded by a marble wall, and within a church built of free-stone. The famous lady of Loretto, who holds the infant Jesus in her arms, stands upon the principal altar; this statue is of cedar-wood, three feet high, but her face can hardly be seen on account of the smoke of the numerous lamps round about her. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels, and the little Jesus is covered with a shirt. He holds a globe in his hand, and is adorned with rich jewels. There are prodigious numbers frequently go in pilgrimage to Loretto, particularly at Easter and Whitsuntide, among whom there are many of the first distinction. Every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the virgin a present proportional to his ability, whence it may be readily concluded, that this chapel must be full of immense riches. Christina, queen of Sweden, made the Vir-

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gin a present of a crown of gold, worth
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fanta of Spain, sent her a garment which
cost 40,000 ducats. Lewis XIII. of
France, and his queen, sent her two
crowns of gold, enriched with diamonds.
Besides these crowns, they sent an angel
of massy silver, holding in his hand the
figure of the dauphin, of solid gold. As
one and the same place may be converted
to several uses, politicians have often
met here to consult about peace or war,
or to make alliances. The palace where
the governor lodges stands near the
church, and the ecclesiasticks who are
employed in it lodge in the same palace,
where they receive the pilgrims of high
distinction. As for the town itself, ex-
clusive of the chapel, it is neither very
considerable nor very agreeable, nor does
it contain above 300 inhabitants, who
are almost all shoemakers, taylors, or
sellers of chaplets. The environs of this
town are very agreeable, and in fine
weather the high mountains of Croatia
may be seen from hence. It is seated
on a mountain, 3 miles from the gulph
of Venice, 12 S. E. of Ancona, 20 N. E.
of Fermo, and 112 N. E. of Rome.
Lon. 31. 25. lat. 43. 24.

* **LORGUES**, a town of France, in Pro-
vence, which is very populous, and feat-
ed on the river Argens, 5 miles from
Draguignan, 12 from Freigus, 10 from
Aix, and 430 S. by E. of Paris. Lon.
24. 2. lat. 43. 30.

LOTH, the N. part of Argyleshire, in Scot-
land, bounded on the N. by Lochabar,
on the E. by Broadalbine, on the S. by
the rest of Argyleshire, and on the W.
by the sea.

LOMBARDY, a sovereign state of Europe,
bounded on the N. by Luxemburg and
the archbishoprick of Treves, on the E.
by Alsace and the duchy of Deux-ponts,
on the S. by Franche Compte, and on
the W. by Champagne and the duchy
of Bar. It is about 100 miles in length,
and 75 in breadth, and abounds in all
sorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, rapeseed,
game, and fish, with which it carries
on a great trade, and in general all
the necessaries of life. There are fine
meadows and large forests, with mines
of iron, silver, and copper, as also salt-
pits. There are a great number of rivers,
of which the principal are, the
Maso or Meuse, the Moselle, the Seille,
the Meute, and the Sarre. It is divided
into three parts, the duchy of Lorraine,

properly so called, which was heretofore
a sovereign state, the duchy of Bar,
which formerly belonged to the dukes of
Lorraine, but afterwards came under the
government of France, and the third
comprehends the three bishopricks of
Mez, Toul, and Verdun, which have
belonged to France ever since the year
1552. In 1733 the emperor of Ger-
many being at war with France, this
last got possession of the duchy of Lor-
rain, and when there was a peace made,
in 1735, it was agreed, that Stanislaus
King of Poland, father-in-law to the
King of France, should possess these
duchies, and that after his death they
should be united for ever to the crown of
France. It was also then agreed, that
Francis Stephen, duke of Lorraine, and
the emperors son-in-law, should have
the Grand Duchy of Tuscany as an
equivalent for Lorraine. After the death
of the great duke of Tuscany, in 1737,
King Stanislaus and the duke of Lorraine
took possession of their respective domi-
nions, and the cession was confirmed
and guaranteed by a treaty in 1738. The
inhabitants are laborious and valiant,
and the religion is the Roman Catholic.
They have but little trade with strangers,
because they have no navigable rivers,
and because they have all necessaries
within themselves: but what little trade
they have consists of corn and linnen-
cloth. Nancy is the capital town.

* **LOT**, a river of France, which has its
rise in Gevaudan, and falls into the Ga-
ronne at Aiguillon. It begins to be na-
vigable at Cahors.

LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, bounded
on the N. by the Frith of Forth, on the
E. by the German ocean, on the S. by
Clydesdale, Tweeddale, and Mers, and
on the W. by Sterling. It is the best
part of Scotland, upon all accounts, the
air being more mild, the land more fer-
tile, and the country more populous than
in other parts. To the S. there is a long
chain of mountains, which are dry and
barren, and have several names, in dif-
ferent places. The most considerable of
these mountains is Pentland, which is
very high, and the most considerable ri-
vers are, the Avon, the Amond, the
Lyth, the two Eiks, and the Tyne. The
principal city is Edinburgh, which is the
capital of the kingdom.

LOUEN, a town of France, in Poitou,
which is seated on a mountain, 12 miles
N. W. of Poitiers, 37 S. W. of Tours.

and 155 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 42. lat. 47. 2.

OVENDEGEN, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the canal between Ghent and Bruges, 5 miles W. of Ghent. Lon. 51. 5. lat. 51. 20.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on May 28, for horses and cows; April 25, for horses, cows, and sheep; August 1, for horses and cows, and November 2, for a few foals. It is pleasantly seated among fertile meadows, near the forest of Charwood, and on the river Sour, over which it has a bridge. It is a handsome town, and has a large church. It is 8 miles N. of Leicester, 15 S. by E. of Derby, and 107 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 23. lat. 52. 53.

LOUISA, or **DEGERBY**, a town of Sweden, pleasantly seated on a commodious harbour, on the gulph of Finland. In 1745 it was made a frontier-town against the Russians.

LOUISIANA, a large country of N. America, divided almost in the middle by the river Mississippi, which runs N. and S. It is a very fruitful country, and is claimed by the French, but unjustly; however the present war will, in all probability, take away this bone of contention, and then we shall know to whom it belongs. As for the bounds they are not settled, and therefore it is to no purpose to say any thing about them. The English assert that Carolina, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, may extend as far westward as they think fit, and therefore their present design is to prevent the French from settling in these parts.

LOUTZ, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 miles E. of Gnesna. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 52. 25.

LOURD, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of Lavedan, with an ancient castle seated on a rock, 10 miles from Bagniers. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 43. 8.

LOUREBRANDER. See **LARREBUNDAR**.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 miles in length and 13 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Armagh and Carlingford bay, on the E. by St. George's channel, on the W. by Monaghan and Eastmeath, and on the S. E. by Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is a fruitful country, but small, and is proper to feed cattle,

The chief town is Drogheda. There is another town, of the same name as the county, but it is small, and not worth particular notice. It contains 8268 houses, 50 parishes, 5 baronies, 7 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for Atheddee, 2 for Dundalk, 2 for Carlingford, and 2 for Dunleer.

LOUTH, a town of Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 24, and August 16, for sheep; and on December 3, for horses. It is a large, well built corporation, and the market is well frequented. It is 28 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 135 N. of London. Lon. 17. 47. lat. 53. 25.

LOUVAIN, a very large and pleasant town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with an old castle, and a celebrated university. The walls of this place are near 7 miles in circumference, but within the walls there are a great many gardens and vineyards. The publick buildings are magnificent, and the university consists of a great number of colleges. They formerly made great quantities of cloth, inasmuch that there were 15000 weavers; but at present their trade is greatly decayed, and this place is chiefly remarkable for its good beer, with which it serves the neighbouring towns. The fortifications are not very strong, and yet it boasts of never having been taken, except by the French in 1746. It is seated on the river Dyle, 12 miles N. W. of Brussels, 20 N. W. of Namur, and 40 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 22. 17. lat. 51. 45.

LOUVESTEIN, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maese, 16 miles E. of Dort. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 50. 53.

* **LOUVIERS**, a handsome town of France, in Upper Normandy, which has a manufacture in cloth, and whose walls are defended by ditches. It is seated in a fertile plain, 10 miles N. of Evreux, 15 S. E. of Rouen, and 55 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 13. 50. lat. 49. 10.

LOUVO, a considerable town of Asia, in the Kingdom of Siam, with a palace, where the king passes one part of the year. It is very populous, and seated in a pleasant plain. It is 50 miles N. of the city of Siam, or Judia, being both seated on the same river. Lon. 118. 45. lat. 14. 45.

LOUVRE,

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colnshire, with two days and Saturdays, May 24, and August on December 3, for well built corporation is well frequented. E. of Lincoln, and Lon. 17. 47. lat.

and pleasant town in Brabant, and a celebrated university of this place are inference, but with great many gardens the publick buildings the univerty consist of colleges. They quantities of cloth, were 15000 weavers; trade is greatly decreased, with which it being towns. The very strong, and having been taken, ch in 1746. It is Dyle, 12 miles N. N. W. of Namur, ns. Lon. 22. 17.

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LOUVRE, a magnificent palace of the French King, in Paris, which is now neglected, the court having forsaken it.

* **LOWICZ**, an handsome, populous, and strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a strong fortress. It is seated on the river Bzura, 17 miles S. of Plocko, and 30 N. of Rava. Lon. 37. 46. lat. 52. 18.

LOXA, or **LOVA**, a considerable town of Spain, in the Kingdom of Granada. It is seated in a pleasant fertile country on the river Xenil, 18 miles W. of Granada. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 37. 5.

LOXA, a town of S. America, in Peru, 200 miles E. of Peyta. Lon. 320. 35. lat. 5. 0.

* **LOYTZ**, a town of Ducal Pomerania, in the County of Gutzkow, seated on the river Pene, 10 miles above the city of Gutzkow.

LUBAN, a town of Livonia, 70 miles E. of Riga, and subject to Russia. Lon. 45. 5. lat. 56. 45.

LUBANSK-SEA, or, the Lake of Luban, is in Livonia, towards the confines of Courland and Lithuania. The river Rofita falls into this lake.

LUBEN, a town of Germany, and capital of Lower Lusatia, with a handsome castle. It is seated on the river Spree, and belongs to the duke of Merseburg. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 51. 58.

LUBEC, a sea-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, capital of Wagria, with a bishop's see. It is a free, imperial, Hanziatick town, and the streets are handsome, large, and neat. The houses are all built with free stone, and have large apartments, with spacious cellars. The doors of the houses are so high and so wide, that a cart loaded with hay may pass through them. The town-house is a superb structure, and has several towers. On the ground-floor is the hall of audience, which is well furnished, and where the senate assembles regularly three times a-week. Above is another large hall, where the deputies of the Hanziatic League formerly held their assemblies. Here is also a fine exchange, which was built in 1683. The senate is composed of 20 persons, 4 of which are burgo-masters, the other consist of the nobility, men of letters and merchants. Add to these a syndic, a prothonotary, and 4 secretaries. The inhabitants are all Lutherans; and there are 21 preachers, whose chief has the

title of Superintendent. There are five large churches and palaces, one of which is the cathedral, whose body is of an extraordinary length. There are several curiosities in it; such as, an handsome statue of the Virgin Mary, a curious clock, and prodigious large organs. There were formerly 4 convents; and, in that of St. John, there are still 22 protestant girls, under the government of an abbess. That of St. Mary Magdalen is turned into an hospital; that of St. Ann is made a house of correction; and of the monastery of St. Catherine they have made an handsome college. In the great hospital there is always a considerable number of poor men and women. Besides these, there are 14 other hospitals, one for lunatics, a pest-house, and 4 others for sick persons. It is seated on the river Trave, 10 miles S. W. of the Baltic Sea, 17 N. E. of Hamburg, and 130 S. by W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 28. 26. lat. 53. 57.

* **LUBEC**, the bishopric of, a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein. It belongs to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, or rather to a younger son of that house, who has the title of Holstein-Eutin, from the place where he usually resides, which is 4 miles from this city.

LUBEN, a town of Germany, in Silesia, 22 miles N. E. of Breslau, now subject to the King of Prussia. Lon. 33. 55. lat. 51. 24.

LUBLIN, an handsome and considerable town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a citadel, a bishop's see, an academy, and an handsome Jewish synagogue. Here the great courts of justice are held for the whole kingdom; and there are three fairs, resorted to by merchants of all nations. It is seated on the river Bystrza, 110 miles N. E. of Cracow, 75 S. E. of Warsaw, and 62 N. by E. of Sandomer. Lon. 40. 50. lat. 51. 14.

LUBOW, a town of Poland, in the province of Little Poland, and palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles S. E. of that city. Lon. 38. 5. lat. 49. 30.

LUC, a town of France, in Provence, 23 miles N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 43. 23.

LUC, a town of France, in Dauphiny, seated on the river Drome. It is 72 miles S. of Grenoble. Lon. 23. 0. lat. 44. 40.

LUCAR,

LUCAR DE BAREMEDA, *St.* a sea-port town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a bishop's see. It has a very fine large harbour, which is well defended; and it is seated at the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, 48 miles S. by W. of Seville, and 270 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 11. 30. lat. 36. 40.

LUCAR DE GUADIANA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the confines of Algarve, with a small harbour on the river Guadiana. It is 40 miles N. E. of Faro. Lon. 10. 36. lat. 37. 20.

LUCAR LA MAYOR, *St.* a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Guadiana, 8 miles N. W. of Seville. Lon. 12. 12. lat. 37. 25.

LUCARNO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the lake Maggiore, 14 miles W. of Lugano, and belongs to Switzerland. Lon. 18. 21. lat. 45. 52.

LUCCA, a town of Italy, capital of a republic of the same name. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and is surrounded with a wall and other modern fortifications. It is an archbishop's see, and the churches are very handsome. The inhabitants have a considerable manufacture of silks, and gold and silver stuffs, in which they drive a great trade; for this reason it is called Lucca the Industrious. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the city-gate, and will not suffer any one to wear a sword within it. It is seated in the middle of a fruitful plain, surrounded with pleasant hills, near the river Secchio, over which there are two bridges. It is 10 miles N. E. of Pisa, 37 W. of Florence, 20 N. E. of Leghorn, and 135 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 28. 10. lat. 43. 50.

• **LUCCA**, the republic of, is a small territory of Italy, lying on the Tuscan sea. It is about 10 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The soil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts; their oil in particular is in high esteem, and the common people usually eat chestnuts instead of bread. It is a sovereign state, under the protection of the emperor, whose government is aristocratic. The head of this republic has the name of Gonfalonier, who has the executive power, together with a council of nine members, who are changed every two months; but the legislative authority is

lodged in a senate of 200 of the principal persons, who ballot for the choice of all officers. The usual revenues amount to about 30,000 l. per annum, and they can raise and pay 10,000 men upon occasion.

LUCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a bishop's see. It is 30 miles S. W. of Manfredonia, and 65 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 59. lat. 41. 28.

LUCERN, the name of one of the thirteen cantons of Switzerland, and the most considerable of them, except Zurich and Bern. It is bounded on the E. by the cantons of Underwald, Switz, and Zug; and on all other sides by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants are all Roman Catholics; and they can send 16,000 men into the field. It is 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; and has its great and little council, its avoyers, and two courts of justice, the one criminal, and the other civil. They have plenty of fish, on account of the lake of the same name, on which it stands. Lucern is the capital town.

LUCERNE, the capital town of the canton of Lucern in Switzerland. It is divided into two by one of the branches of the river Rus, which falls into the lake. They are united by 4 covered bridges, embellished with paintings. This place is encompassed about with a single wall; and is rich and populous, and drives a great trade with the merchants of Germany and Italy. The most remarkable things are, the organ of the great church, which is very fine, and of an extraordinary size; and the skeleton of a giant, which is in the town-house. It is seated on the lake Lucern, 30 miles S. W. of Zurich, 35 E. of Bern, and 45 S. E. of Basle. Lon. 25. 51. lat. 47. 55.

LUCERNA, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 15 miles S. of Turin, and subject to the King of Sardinia. Lon. 24. 55. lat. 44. 40.

LUCENA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia. It is 30 miles S. of that city. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 39. 8.

• **LUCIA** *Is.* one of the Canibee Islands, in America. It is 22 miles in length, and 21 in breadth. It is partly hilly, and part consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and furnished with timber, having several good bays, and commodious harbours. The English lay claim to this island, and it was given to the duke

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Duke of Montague in 1722, who planted it; but the French drove the planters away from it. However, we do not find they have made much advantage of it themselves, there being but few French inhabitants. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It is about 70 miles N. W. of Barbadoes, and 21 S. of Martinico. Lon. 316. 40. lat. 13. 50.

LUCIA ST. one of the Cape de Verd Islands, about 450 miles W. of the continent of Africa.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuscany, 10 miles S. of Sienna. Lon. 30. 10. lat. 43. 10.

* **LUCKO,** a considerable town of Poland, and capital of Volhinia, with a citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Ster, 65 miles N. E. of Limburg, and 175 S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 43. 50. lat. 50. 50.

* **LUCO,** a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It is seated on the western bank of the lake Celano, in Farther Abruzzo.

LUCON, or **LUZON,** a town of France, in Poitou, with a bishop's see. It is seated in an unwholesome morass, 17 miles N. of Rochelle, and 50 S. of Nants. Lon. 16. 29. lat. 46. 27.

LUCONIA, or **MANILLA,** the chief of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, lying in the S. Sea. It is 400 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as might be expected, because it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which lay all the plains under water. There are several volcanos in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and there are variety of hot baths. The produce of this island is, wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoa nuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, besides Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe, who prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. To this island the Spaniards bring all sorts of commodities; such as, silver, from New Spain, Mexico, and Peru; diamonds, from Golconda; silks, tea, Japan and China ware, and gold dust, from China and Japan. The Spaniards send 2 large

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ships every year from hence to Aquapulco in Mexico with merchandises, and return back with silver. The Spaniards have an inquisition here, but it does not affect the natives and the Mahometans. In 1743, near this island, admiral Anson took the large Aquapulco ship, which was loaded with a vast deal of treasure, which he brought to England in 1744. Lon. from 137. 0. to 141. 35. Lat. from 13. 10. to 19. 0.

LUCRINE, Lake. See **LICOLA.**

* **LUDERSBURG,** a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Lawenburg. It is seated on the river Elbe, 5 miles above the town of Lawenburg.

LUDLOW, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs; viz. on Tuesday before Easter, and Wednesday in Whitfun-week, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and linen and woollen cloth; on August 27, September 28, and December 8, for the same, besides hops, and fat hogs. It is seated on the river Tamd, and is a large well-built corporation-town, consisting of 4 wards, which sends 2 members to parliament. Here a court is held for the marches of Wales, and it is encompassed with a wall, having 7 gates. It has likewise a strong castle, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales, and a very beautiful stately church, which was formerly collegiate, besides an alms-house for 30 poor people. It is governed by 2 bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 masters. The houses amount to about 300, and the streets are broad and paved. It is 29 miles S. of Shrewsbury, 25 N. of Hereford, and 136 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 52. 28.

LUG, a river of S. Wales, which rises in Radnorshire, and running S. through Herefordshire, passes by Monmouth, and falls into the Severn at Chepstow.

LUGANO, a town of Swisserland, capital of a considerable bailiwick of the same name, conquered from the duke of Milan by the Swiss. It is seated on a lake of the same name, 15 miles N. W. of Como, and 25 S. W. of Chiavenna. Lon. 26. 28. lat. 45. 58.

* **LUGANO,** a bailiwick of Italy, and the first in order of the government of Swisserland. The bailiff has the title of Captain-General of all these governments; and he has a right to command the other bailiffs, when any unexpected war

war breaks out. The most considerable place is the town of the same name.

LUGGERSHAI, a town in Wiltshire, whose market is disused; but it has one fair, on July 25, for horses, cows, and sheep; and it sends 2 members to parliament. It is 12 miles N. of Salisbury, and 73 N. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 51. 20.

LUGO, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a bishop's see. There are springs in this city which are boiling hot. It is seated on the river Minho, 32 miles S. E. of Mondonedo, and 60 S. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 10. 40. lat. 43. 1.

• **LUGO**, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and in the Ferrarese, between Ravenna and Bologna. It gives its name to the Selva, that is, the forests of Lugo, anciently called Litanía Sylva, famous for the defeat of the Romans, under Lucius Posthumus, at which time they had 25,000 men killed by the Gauls.

• **LUINS**, a town of France, in Tourain, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 13. 14. lat. 47. 29.

LULA, a town of Swedish Lapland. It is seated at the mouth of the river Lula, on the W. side of the Gulph of Bothnia, 42 miles S. W. of Tornea. Lon. 38. 35. lat. 64. 30.

LULA LAPMARE, a province of Sweden. It is bounded by that of Tornea on the N. by the Bothnic Gulph on the E. by Pithia Lapmark on the S. and Norway on the W.

LUSELLIO, a village in Italy, which gives name to the Laumellin, a small district in the duchy of Milan, which lies along the river Po, and of which Mortaria and Valencia are the principal places. It was ceded to the Duke of Savoy in 1707, and confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Lon. 26. 17. lat. 45. 5.

LUNDEN, a considerable town of Sweden, in Gothland, and capital of the territory of Schonen, with an archbishop's see, and an university. It was ceded to the Swedes by the Danes in 1658. It is 17 miles E. of Copenhagen, and 225 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 31. 0. lat. 55. 40.

LUNDEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, and in Ditmarsch. It is seated near the river Eyder, 8 miles S. E. of Toringen, and 40 N. of Glückstad, and is subject to the Duke

of Holstein. Lon. 26. 48. lat. 54. 30.

• **LUNEGIANA**, a small territory of Italy, that took its name from the town of Lyna, now in ruins. It lies to the E. of the river Magra, along its banks, and is divided into 120 parts. The western of which has Sarzane, and is the capital, and belongs to the Genoeze; but the eastern makes part of the duchy of Massa.

LUNDV, an island in the mouth of the Bristol Channel, near the middle, between Devonshire and Pembrokehire. Lon. 12. 45. lat. 60. 25.

• **LUNEL**, a town of France, in Langue-doc, and in the diocese of Montpellier, near the river Vidourle, over which there is a bridge. Its territory produces excellent muscadine wine. It is 16 miles E. of Montpellier. Lon. 21. 48. lat. 43. 38.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which, including Zell, is bounded by the river Elbe, which separates it from Holstein and Lauenburg on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg on the E. by the duchy of Brunswick on the S. and by the duchies of Bremen and Westphalia on the W. being about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenow; and part of it is full of heaths and forests; but, near the rivers, it is pretty fertile. It abounds with wild boars; for which reason, the German nobility come to hunt here in the proper season. It belongs to his majesty King GEORGE, as Elector of Hanover. Lunenburg is the capital town.

LUNENBURG, a town of Germany, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is a large place, and well fortified; and within it is a palace lately built, wherein the Dutchess-dowager resided. Here is also a famous Benedictine convent, which hath a good school for the disciples of that order; as also a college, with proper professors, who are protestants. In the middle of the monastery there is a church, famous for the golden table contained therein. It had a picture of massy gold, with figures in relief, and adorned with all sorts of precious stones; but it was carried off by a band of robbers in 1698, who, however, left the table in its place. They were in number twelve, and were afterwards all taken, and broke upon the wheel. The

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salt springs near this place produce great quantities of salt, which bring in a good revenue to the sovereign, and chiefly employ the inhabitants. It is seated on the river Ilancou, 35 miles S. E. of Hamburg, 12 S. W. of Lawenburg, and 78 N. of Brunswick. Lon. 28. 15. lat. 53. 28.

* **LUZERNA**, a mountain of Italy, in the Terra di Lavera, between Naples and Puzzei. It contains a great deal of sulphur and alumin; and the springs thence from it are excellent for curing wounds.

LUXEMBURG, an handsome town of Lorran, with a magnificent castle, where the dukes formerly kept their court. There is an abbey of regular canons, whose church is exceeding handsome; a school for bringing up gentlemen in the military sciences, and a hospital. It is seated in an agreeable plain, on the rivers Vesoul and Meurt, 12 miles S. E. of Nancy, and 62 W. of Straßburg. Lon. 24. 18. lat. 48. 36.

* **LUGO-GRABO**, a town of Istria, seated near the mountains of Vena, 11 miles W. of St. Ven. It belongs to the house of Austria.

LURE, a town of France, in Champagne, seated on the river Pongnon, 35 miles N. E. of Befanzon. Lon. 25. 55. lat. 47. 46.

* **LURIA**, an ancient town of the island of Corfica, between the point of Cape Corfica, and the towns of Bastia and St. Fiorenzo.

LESANIA, a province of Germany in Saxony, bounded on the N. by Brandenburg, on the E. by Silisia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Misnia and the duchy of Saxony. It is divided into the Higher and Lower; and the former belongs to the Elector of Saxony; but the latter is divided between the Duke of Merseburg, the King of Prussia, the Counts of Promnitz, Solms, and the Elector of Saxony.

LUSIGNAS, a town of France, in Poitou. It is seated on the river Vienne, 12 miles S. W. of Poitiers, 58 E. by N. of Rochelle, and 200 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 42. lat. 46. 28.

* **LESO**, a river of Italy, in the state of the Church, which rises in the confines of the duchy of Urbino, and, after having crossed part of Romagna, falls into the Gulph of Venice, 10 miles to the W. of Rimini.

Lusac. See **LUCRA**.

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LUTERNBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and duchy of Styria. It is seated on the river Meurt, 40 miles S. E. of Gratz. Lon. 34. 5. lat. 47. 6.

* **LOTTERSBURG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Hildoin, and the chief place in the great circle of Warria. It is seated near the Baltic Sea, 10 miles from Posen.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on April 25, and October 18, for all kinds of cattle. It is pleasantly seated among some hills, and is a pretty good town, with a large market-house. It is 13 miles S. of Bedford, and 20 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 51. 58.

LUTTRE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunswick, remarkable for the battle given at it, on the 10th of July, 1530, by the emperor, and the king of France. It is 12 miles N. W. of Osnabruck, and 17 S. of Hildesheim. Lon. 20. 5. lat. 52.

* **LUTTENBERG**, a small territory of Germany, in the duchy of Saxony, and in the duchy of Lüneburg. It lies on the confines of the counts of Hildesheim, and is now incorporated with the duchy of Gumbergen. Its principal places are Lutterburg and Othroel.

LUTTERWOLTH, a town of Leice^rshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; viz. on April 21, for horses, cows, and sheep; and September 16, for the same, and cheese. It is seated on the river Swift, in a fertile soil, and is a pretty good place, adorned with a large handsome church, which has a fine lofty spire-steeple. Here the famous Wickliff, the first reformer, was reborn, who died in 1384; but was dug up and burnt for an heretick 40 years afterwards. It is 11 miles S. of Leicester, and 84 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 18. 28. lat. 52. 26.

LUTZEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, famous for a battle fought here in 1632, when Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed. It is seated on the river Elster, 12 miles W. of Leipzig, and 8 S. E. of Merseburg. Lon. 30. 12. lat. 51. 20.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Alface, capital of a district of the same name, for which the Elector-Palatine does homage to the French. It has a strong castle, and is seated on a moun-

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tain, 30 miles N. of Straßburg. Lon. 7. 22. lat. 48. 55.

LUXEMBURG, a considerable and very strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a dutchy of the same name. It was taken by the French in 1684, who augmented the fortifications so much, that it is one of the strongest places in Europe. It was ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It is divided by the river Elbe into the upper and lower towns; and the former is almost quite surrounded with rocks; but the lower is seated on a plain. It is 25 miles S. W. of Treves, 100 W. of Mentz, and 37 N. of Metz. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 49. 40.

LUXEMBURG, the dutchy of, is one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands. It is bounded on the E. by the archbishopric of Treves; on the S. by Lorraine; on the W. partly by Champagne, and partly by the bishopric of Liege, which likewise, with part of Limburg, bound it on the N. It lies in the forest of Ardenne, which is one of the most famous in Europe. In some places it is covered with mountains and woods, and in general it is fertile in corn and wine; and here are a great number of iron-mines. The principal rivers are, the Moselle, the Sour, the Ourte, and the Semois. It belongs partly to the house of Austria, and partly to the French; and Thionville is the capital of the French part.

* **LUXEUIL**, a town of France, in the Franche-Comté, near a famous Benedictine abbey of the same name, and is remarkable for its mineral waters. It is seated at the foot of mount Vosgue, 15 miles W. of Vesoul, and 7 from the abbey of Lour. Lon. 24. 4. lat. 47. 50.

LIZZANA, a town of Italy, seated on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Guastalla, near the place where the river Crostolo falls into the Po. It is pretty strong, and is remarkable for a battle fought here between the French and Spaniards in 1702, and each side claimed the victory. It is 12 miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 25. lat. 45. 8.

* **LUZI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, near the river Craté, 3 miles S. of Besigniano.

LYCONIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, whose capital was Iconium, now called Cogni.

LYCHAM, or **LITCHAM**, a town of Norfolk, whose market is now dispersed; but it has one fair, on November 1, for toys. It is seated on a common, and is a straggling place. It lost its market on account of a fire, which happened above an hundred years ago. It is 24 miles W. of Norwich, and 92 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 52. 45.

LYCIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, lying on the Mediterranean Sea, between Caria and Pamphylia.

LYDIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, lying N. of Caria, in which was the city of Philadelphia.

LYESSE, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault. It is 15 miles E. of Landrecy, and 22 S. of Mons. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 50. 14.

LYME, a sea-port town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on February 2, and September 21, for cattle. It is seated on the sea-shore, and has a good well-known harbour. It is so called from a little river which runs through the middle of the town, and falls into the sea. It is a large well-built corporation-town, is a place of good trade, and sends two members to parliament. The Duke of Monmouth landed here with a handful of men in 1685, which were soon increased to 6000, and he then was proclaimed King; but he was defeated by King James's army, taken prisoner, and beheaded. It is 28 miles E. by S. of Exeter, 23 W. by N. of Dorchester, and 144 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 50. 40.

LYNN-REGIS, a town of Norfolk, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and a fair of six days, proclaimed February 14. It is a handsome, large, well-built corporation-town, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is encompassed with a wall and a deep trench; and there are two small rivers that run through its streets, over which there are about 15 bridges. It is a trading place, on account of its commodious harbour. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, high-steward, 12 aldermen, and 18 common council-men. Formerly it was well fortified; but has now only a battery of 10 guns. It has two churches, a very large chapel, and two dissenting meeting houses. Here are about 2000 houses, mostly pretty good ones, built with brick: the streets are narrow, but well-paved; and it has a very good market-place,

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are here some remains of monasteries.
It is 46 miles N. by E. of Cambridge,
64 N. W. by N. of Ipswich, 42 W. by
N. of Norwich, and 98 N. by E. of
London. Lon. 18. S. lat. 52. 46.

LYONNOIS, a large province of France.
It is bounded on the N. by Burgundy;
on the E. by Dauphiny, Bresse, and the
principality of Dombes; on the S. by
Vivarais and Velay; and on the W. by
Auvergne, and a small part of Bourbon-
nois. It comprehends Lower Lyonnois,
Beaujolois, and Forez; and it produces
corn, wine, fruits, and more especially
excellent chestnuts. The principal rivers
are the Saone, the Rhone, and the Loire.
Lyon is the capital town.

LYONS, a large, rich, handsome, ancient,
and famous town of France, being the
most considerable in the kingdom, next
to Paris, with an archbishop's see, an
academy of sciences and belles lettres,
and an academy of arts and sciences,
settled here in 1756. It is seated in the
center of Europe, on the confluence of
the rivers Rhone and Saon, and on the
side of it are two high mountains; and
the mountain of St. Sebastian serves as
a bulwark against the N. winds, which
often blow here with great violence. It
contains about 100,000 inhabitants, and
above 5000 houses, which, in general,
are high and well-built; and it has six
gates, and as many suburbs. The town-
house, the arsenal, the amphitheatre
built by the ancient Romans, the hos-
pital, and the numerous palaces, are
worthy a traveller's attention. The
cathedral is a superb structure, and the
canons, that compose the chapter, are
all persons of distinction. It is a place
of very great trade, which is extended
not only through France, but to Italy,
Switzerland and Spain; and there are
four celebrated fairs every year, which
are frequented by great numbers of
people. It derives vast advantages from
the rivers it stands upon; and is 15
miles N. of Vienna, 60 N. W. of Gre-
noble, 70 S. by W. of Geneva, 100 S.
of Dijon, 120 N. of Avignon, 150 N.
W. of Turin, and 250 S. E. of Paris.
Lon. 22. 30. lat. 45. 46.

* LYPEZE, or LIEN, a town of Upper
Hungary, and capital of the county of
Lypeze. It is seated on the river Gran,
5 miles above Bittritz.

* LYPER, the county of, in Upper Hun-
gary, lying between the counties of Arva,

Turosc, Bistritz, Gomar, Lepus, and
mount Crapach, which separates it from
Poland. Lypeze and Saitta are the prin-
cipal towns.



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* MABRA, a town of Africa, in
the kingdom of Algiers, and
province of Centantine. It is seated
on the gulph of Pena, to the W. of the
town of that name.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province
of Canton, seated in an island at the
mouth of the river Tac. The Portu-
guese have been in possession of the
harbour 150 years; and formerly they
had a great trade here; but now they
have only a torr, with a small garrison.
The houses are built after the same
manner as in Europe. The Chinese are
more numerous than the Portuguese,
which last are a mixed breed, for they
take any women to their wives. Here
is a Portuguese governor, as well as a
Chinese mandarin, to take care of the
town and the neighbouring country.
Lon. 130. 48. lat. 22. 12.

* MACASSER, a considerable kingdom of
Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island
of Celebes, under the Torrid Zone. The
heat would be insupportable, if they had
not breezes from the N. and if the rains
did not fall some days before and after
the full moons, and during the 2 months
that the sun passes over their heads. In
the mountains there are quarries of very
fine stone, as well as mines of gold and
copper. The soil is extremely fertile,
and there are ripe fruits at all times of
the year. There is a great number of
monkeys, whose natural enemies are the
serpents; and it is pretended, that some
of them are so large, that they will swal-
low a monkey whole. The Macassers
are large, robust, courageous, and great-
ly addicted to war. They are Maho-
metans by profession, and the flattest
nosed women are the greatest beauties.
They never swaddle their children, but
put them quite naked in baskets as soon
as they are born. They have neither
lawyers nor attorneys; but every one
pleads his own cause; and the Lex
Talionis is rigidly observed amongst
them.

* **MACASSER**, a large, strong, and handsome town of the island of Celebes, and the capital of the kingdom of the same name, where the lang resides. The houses are all of wood, and supported by thick posts, and they have ladders to go up into them, which they draw up as soon as they have entered. The roofs are covered with very large leaves, that the rain cannot penetrate. It is seated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N. to S. Lon. 135. 30. lat. S. 5. 0.

* **MACARSKA**, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of Prim regia, with a pretty good harbour, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Gulph of Venice, 25 miles S. E. of Spalatro, and 27 N. W. of Narenta. Lon. 35. 52. lat. 45. 42.

MACCLESFIELD, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs; viz. on May 6, June 22, July 11, October 2, and November 11, for cattle, wool, and cloth. It is seated at the edge of a freshet of the same name, upon a high bank, near the river Bollin. It is a large handsome town, with a fine church, which has a very high spire-steeple. It has manufactures in mohair, twill, handkerchiefs, buttons, and thread. Of late there have been several small silk-mills erected here. It is 36 miles E. of Chester, and 151 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 28. lat. 53. 15.

MACEDONIA, a province of Turkey in Europe. It is bounded on the N. by Servia and Bulgaria; on the E. by Romania, and the Archipelago; on the S. by Livadia, and part of Albania; and on the W. by Albania. Salonica is the capital town.

MACERATA, a considerable, handsome, and populous town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the Marca of Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is near the mountain Chaina, 12 miles S. W. of Loretto, and 20 S. W. of Ancona. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 43. 17.

* **MACERON**, a town of France, in Britanny, and chief place in the duchy of Retz, seated on the river Tern, 21 miles from Nantz. Lon. 15. 48. lat. 47. 7.

MACHIN, one of the Malacca Islands, in the Indian ocean, about 20 miles in circumference, and is the most fertile of them all. It likewise produces the best cloves, and is in possession of the Dutch, who have there an inviolable fort built on it. Lon. 147. 30. lat. 0.

MACHIAN, a promontory of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay.

MACHINLETH, a town of Montgomeryshire, in N. Wales, with a market on Mondays, and 5 fairs, on May 16, June 26, July 9, September 18, and November 5, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Douay, over which there is a large stone bridge which leads into Merionethshire. It is 32 miles W. of Montgomery, and 183 N. W. of London. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 52. 34.

MACKERAN, or **MACKERAN**, a province of Persia, bounded on the N. by Sigistan, on the E. by Tatta in Indostan, on the S. by the ocean, and on the W. by the province of Kerman. The capital town is of the same name, and is 100 miles N. W. of Tatta. Lon. 83. 35. lat. 26. 0.

* **MACOCO**, a kingdom of Africa, in Ethiopia, lying to the E. of Congo, and S. of the equator. The Portuguese carry on a trade with the inhabitants for slaves, elephants teeth, and copper. It is but little known.

* **MACON**, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of Maconnais, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for its good wine, and for the councils that have been held here. It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Soane, 37 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 23. lat. 46. 20.

* **MACONNOIS**, a territory of France, in Burgundy, between Beaujeu, Chalonnais, and Bresse. It is fertile in good wine, and was united to the crown of France in 1476.

* **MACRE**, a river of Africa, which runs across the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea a little to the E. of Lebeda.

* **MIVERY**, an ancient town of the island of Samo in the Archipelago.

MACRO, or **MACRONISSA**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Achaia, 25 miles E. of Sufinea.

* **MACROSA**, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abex, and city of Eracco, or Arhiko.

MADAGASCAR, an island lying on the eastern coast of Africa, about 500 miles in length, 200 in breadth, and 2000 in circumference. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1492. The inhabitants are generally black, and are treacherous, savage, and cruel. Their hair is long

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long and curled, at least on the coasts, for they seem to have had a great many Arabs among them, with whom they are mixed; and there are some likewise of a yellowish complexion, who have better features than the rest. It is a populous country, but they have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages at small distance from each other. Their houses are thatched huts, with doors so low, that a boy of 12 years old cannot enter them without stooping. They have neither windows nor chimneys, and the roofs are covered with reeds or leaves. Their furniture consists of a few baskets, to put their necessaries in, and they can change their habitations when they please. Those that are destitute in the best manner have a piece of cotton-cloth, or silk, wound round their middle, but the common sort have scarce sufficient to hide their nakedness. Both men and women are fond of bracelets and necklaces, and they adorn their bodies with blinking grease or oil. Their beds are only mats spread upon boards, and a piece of wood or stone serves them for a bolster. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are always at war one with another. The first horse that was ever seen in this island was brought over from the E. Indies by a Frenchman. It is hard to say what their religion is, for they have neither churches nor priests. They have no rules relating to marriage, for the men and women cohabit together for some time, and then leave each other as freely again. Here are a great number of leopards, crocodiles, camellions, and other animals common to Africa. They have corn and grapes, and several sorts of excellent honey; as also minerals and precious stones. The inhabitants are generally circumcised, but for what reason is hard to say. The French have attempted to settle here, but have all been driven from hence. There is no doubt to be made but there must be different sorts of soil and productions in different parts of so large an island, but there is only some parts on the coasts yet known. The famous Avery, a privateer, formerly had his station in a harbor of this island, as well as others, and thence sent first English in a number of war-fleets to suppress them. They were to prevail once, as not to be afraid of any enemies, either by sea or land. Lat. S. from 12. 0. to 26. 0.

MADERA, an island of the Atlantick Ocean,

in the form of a triangle, 240 miles N. by E. of Teneriff, 360 from Cape Can- tin, on the coast of Africa, and 300 N. of the island of Ierto. It was disco- vered, according to Mr. Ovington, by an English gentleman, in 1344, and was conquered by the Portuguese in 1471. They set fire to a forest with a design to warm themselves, which continued burn- ing for several years; and the ashes rendered the soil extremely fertile, espe- cially in wine, which it now produces in great quantities, and keeps it in the hottest climates under the Torrid Zone. For this reason the inhabitants of the Canibbee Islands that can afford it drink little else, and the Madeira wine that is brought to England is thought to be worth little, unless it has first been a voyage to the W. Indies. The air is temperate, pure, and serene, and they have oranges, bananoes, and other sou- thern fruits. They have also plenty of cattle and game, but they have no ve- nerable creatures. This island is well watered and peopled, and the inhabi- tants are good natured, but greatly ad- dicted to pleasure. Funchal, or Fun- chal, is the capital town. Lon. 0. lat. from 20. 0. to 31. 0.

MADIA, or MAGIA, a valley of Swit- zerland, on the confines of the Milanese, and the Upper Vallais. It is long and narrow, being between high mountains, and it is watered throughout its whole length by a river of the same name. It is the fourth bailwick of the swiss in Italy, and has a town of the same name, seated on the river.

MADRASS. See GEORGES, ST.

MADRE DE POPA, a town and convent of S. America, in Terra Firma, seated on the river Grande, 12 miles E. of Car- thagen. It is a place much resorted to by pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in Europe, and the image of the virgin Mary is said to have done a great many miracles, in favour of the sea-far- ing people. Lon. 71. 27. lat. 11. 0.

MADRID, the capital town of Spain, in New-Castile, and the place where the king's usually resides. It was formerly an inconsiderable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo, and the purity of the air is one of the causes to draw hither. Indeed the Rivers are very dirty, especially in the summer, for they empty all their runnals into the sea; how- ever, the hot days of the summer render them dry. It is very populous, and

Some pretend that the number of inhabitants amount to 300,000. The houses are all built with bricks, and the streets are long, broad, and strait; being adorned at proper distances with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples, in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the town. It is seated in a large plain, surrounded with high mountains, but it has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the town, and as it is but two stories high it does not make any extraordinary appearance. A fire happened in 1734, which almost reduced it to ashes, and it was a long time in rebuilding. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, which is surrounded with 300 houses, 5 stories high, and of an equal height. Every stage is adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts are supported by columns, which form very nice arches. Here the market is held, and here they have their famous bull-fights. However, it is observable, that the very finest houses have no glass-windows, they being only lattices. Most travellers observe that the streets are generally nasty, and have a very bad smell. Casa-del-Campo is a house of pleasure, a little above half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleasant walks, and a great variety of uncommon animals. It is seated beyond the river Manzanares. Teen Kairo is on this side the river, next the town, and is a proper place to retire to in the heat of summer, there being a great number of fish-ponds, grottoes, tents, groves, and hermitages, which yield a very pleasant sight; as for the building, it is more like a monastery than a house of pleasure. When the inhabitants build a house the first stage belongs to the king, who may either sell, or let it, as he pleases. Philip IV. built a large and magnificent bridge over the river, which river being exceeding small, has occasioned great many troubles. It is 13 miles S. W. of Aledo, 265 N. E. of Lisbon, 100 S. W. of London, 675 S. W. of Paris, and 750 W. of Rome. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 41. 26.

MADRID, a city of Spain, in Old-Castile, situated on a plain fertile in excellent wine, 10 miles from Medina-del-Campo. Lon. 13. 56. lat. 41. 25.

MADRIGAL, a town of S. America, in the province of Popayan, subject to

Spain. It is 120 miles S. of America, Lon. 302. 0. lat. 0. 30.

MADROGATZ, a large town of Africa, and capital of Monomotapa, with a spacious palace, where the king lodges. The upper part of the houses are in shape of bells. Lon. 47. 15. lat. S. 18. 0.

MANDRA, a province of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, bounded on the E. by Tanjour and Marava, on the S. E. by the sea, on the W. by the Balagate mountains, which separate it from Malabar, and on the N. by Visapour and Carnate. The places of most note on the sea-shore are, Manaper, where the Dutch have a factory, and Tutucori, which has a good, safe harbor. The inhabitants are Gentoos, and are of a thievish disposition, treating the women as slaves. It produces a great deal of rice, elephants-teeth, and the animals are different from those in Europe. With regard to manufactures, it produces a great deal of cotton-cloth, but none fine; but the Dutch have a pearl fishery, which brings them in a large sum every year. The natives are blacks, with long hair.

MADURA, a town of Asia, and capital of a province of the same name, in the E. Indies. It is 130 miles N. of Caye Comorin, and 300 S. W. of Fort St. George. Lon. 05. 58. lat. 10. 5.

MAEST, or **MEUSE**, a large river which rises in France, and in Bassigni, near a village called Meuse, from whence it passes through Foul and Verdun, Champain, Luxemburg, the county of Namur, the bishoprick of Liege, and the United Provinces, falling into the sea between Brille and Gravfande.

MAESLAND-SLUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and in Delfland, 5 miles S. of Delft. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 52. 0.

MAELSTRAND, a strong place of Norway, in the government of Bahus. It is seated on a rock, at the mouth of the river Wener, and belongs to Sweden. Lon. 28. 56. lat. 57. 58.

MAENLOCHOG, a village of Pembroke-shire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on May 22, for sheep, and a few cattle.

MAESYCH, a considerable town in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on the river Maese, 5 miles S. W. of Ruremond, and 30 N. E. of Liège. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 51. 5.

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MAGADOXO, the capital town of a kingdom of the same name, in Africa, and on the coast of Ajan. It is situate near the mouth of a river of the same name, and is a large place, defended by a citadel, and has a good harbour. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 67. 50. lat. 5. 0.

* **MAGDALEN-HILL**, a place in Hampshire, near Winton, where there is one fair, on August 2, for cheese, leather, and horses.

* **MAGDALENE'S CAVE**, a cove of Germany, and in Carinthia, 10 miles E. of Gorz. It appears like a chasm in a rock, and at the entrance torches are lighted to conduct travellers. It is divided into several apartments, or halls, with a vast number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a beautiful appearance they being as white as snow, and almost transparent. The bottom is of the same substance, insomuch that a person may fancy himself to be walking among the ruins of an enchanted castle, surrounded with magnificent pillars, some entire and others broke.

MAGDEBURG, a large, ancient, strong, handsome, and trading town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the same name. The fortifications are by some thought to surpass those of most towns in the empire. There were several hundred houses burnt to the ground, which have been rebuilt by French refugees. There is a handsome palace, a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral; which contains the superb mausoleum of Otto the Great. Among many other pretended reliques, they shew

the ladder on which the cock was perched when Peter denied his master, the lantern of Judas when he betrayed Jesus Christ, a tub of the whale which swallowed up Jonas, and four palm-tree branches which were used when Christ made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem. It is seated on the river Elbe, 40 miles W. of Brandenburg, 42 N. W. of Wittenburg, and 125 S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 52. 18.

MAGDEBURG, the duchy of, a territory of Germany, in the east of Lower Saxony, bounded on the S. by the Old Marche of Brandenburg, on the E. by the Middle Marche, on the S. by the provinces of Anhalt and Halberstadt, and on the W. by the duchy of Brunswick. It is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and belongs to the king of Prussia. The capital town is of the same name.

MAGDELANA, a large river of S. America, which rises under the equator, and running N. through Terra Firma, unites with the Orino, and then is called Rio Grande, and falls into the N. Sea below Mordre de Papa.

* **MAGDELENA**, a river of N. America, in Louisiana. It had its source in the mountains which separate Louisiana from New Mexico, and falls into the S. Sea to the S. W. of the bay of St. Lewis.

MAGELLAN, a famous strait of S. America, discovered in 1520 by one Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, since which time it has been sailed thro' by several navigators. As the passage was dangerous and troublesome, they have now found out another to the S. Sea, round Cape Horn. The inhabitants on each side are of a copper colour, with long black hair like the rest of the native Americans; and both men and women go stark naked in the coldest weather, though they have a sort of a garment, in the form of a carpet, which they sometimes wrap about their bodies; on their heads they have caps of the skins of fowls, with the feathers on, and on their feet they tie pieces of skins. They never wear the garment but when they are sitting down, even in the most excessive cold weather. The Spaniards call the country to the N. of this strait Terra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili. They had a fort and a garrison upon this strait, but they were all shewed to death for want of provisions.

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- MAGGIORE**, a lake in Italy, lying partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Grisons, being about 35 miles in length, and 6 in breadth.
- * **MAGHIAN**, a large town of Asia, in Happy Arabia. Lon. 61. 30. lat. 16. 3.
- * **MAGLIANO**, a small but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and district of Sabina. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Tiber, 30 miles S. W. of Spoleto, and 30 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 10. lat. 42. 20.
- MAGNAVACCA**, a small town of Italy, in the Ferrarese, with a fort, seated at the mouth of the lake Comacchio, in the gulph of Venice, 18 miles N. of Ravenna. Lon. 30. 26. lat. 44. 55.
- * **MAGNESA**, a town of Asia, in Proper Natolia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the Sarabat, 22 miles above the city of Smyrna, and was formerly the seat of the Ottoman empire. It is still large, populous, and rich, and is seated on an eminence, which is commanded by another whercon a citadel is built. Lon. 40. 40. lat. 39. 12.
- MAGNY**, a town of France, in the French Verin, on the road from Paris to Rouen. It is seated in a fertile plain, 33 miles W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 25. lat. 45. 12.
- * **MAGOR**, a village of Monmouthshire, with two fairs, on the two last Mondays in Lent, for horned cattle.
- * **MAGRA**, a river of Italy, which rises in the Appennine mountains, in the valley of Magra, where it washes Pontremoli, passes on to Sarzana, in the territory of Genoa, and falls a little after into the Mediterranean Sea.
- * **MAGRA**, the valley of, lying in Italy, and in the grand duchy of Tuscany, being about 27 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.
- MAGUELONE**, a lake of France, in Languedoc, near a town of the same name, which is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, into which it discharges itself by a canal that is the beginning of the famous canal at Languedoc.
- * **MAHALEU**, a handsome and considerable town of Egypt, and capital of Gambia. It carries on a considerable trade in linnen, cottons, and sal armoniac. They have ovens here to hatch chickens, as in other parts of this country. It is seated near the sea. Lon. 49. 56. lat. 31. 4.
- * **MAIDEN-BRADLEY**, a village in Wiltshire, 7 miles S. W. of Warminster, with

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- two fairs, on April 25, and September 27, for cattle, horses, pigs, and cheese.
- MAIDENHEAD**, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on Whit-Wednesday and November 30, for horses and cattle; and on September 29 for horses, cattle, and hiring servants. It is seated on the river Thames, on the great western road, and is full of inns and places of entertainment. From hence they send goods in barges to London. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Reading, and 23 W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 51. 33.
- MAIDSTONE**, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on February 13, May 12, June 20, and October 17, for horses, ballolls, and all sorts of commodities. It is seated on the river Medway, a branch of which runs through the town, and is a large, populous, and agreeable place, where the assizes are held for the county. It is a corporation, has a free-school, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 24 miles W. of Canterbury, and 30 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 13. 12. lat. 51. 20.
- * **MAIRNONE**, a considerable, handsome, and populous town of France, in Maïre, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on a river of the same name, 32 miles N. W. of Mars, 42 N. E. of Reims, and 55 N. of Angers. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 48. 18.
- MAILLEZAIS**, a town of France, in Poitou, seated in a marsh, and in an island formed by the rivers Seure and Antze, 30 miles N. E. of Rochelle, 5 S. W. of Poitiers, and 225 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 46. 22.
- * **MAINA**, a country of Turkey in Asia, in the Morea, lying between two chains of mountains which advance into the sea. The inhabitants could never yet be subdued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. Their greatest traffick consists in slaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and the Christians. They have a harbour and a town of the same name, and their language is Bad Greek.
- MAINE**, a river of France, in the county of Maine, which rises at Linières, on the borders of Normandy, soon after which it receives the Sarte, and at length falls into the Loire.
- MAINE**, a province of France, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the N. by Normandy, on the E. by Perche, Dunois and

that call here. The pine-apple is the best in the world, and the manjostane is a delicious fruit, in the shape of an apple, whose skin is thick and red. The ramboutan is of the size of a walnut, with a very agreeable pulp, and the durian, though it has not a pleasant smell, yet has a very delightful taste. They have plenty of cocoa-nuts, and their shells will hold an English quart; besides lemons, oranges, limes, sugar-canes, and mangoes. There is but little corn, and sheep and bullocks are scarce, but pork, poultry, and fish, are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometanism, and they are mightily addicted to juggling, which some mistake for conjuration. The inland inhabitants are a savage, barbarous people, who take great delight in doing mischief to their neighbours. The Dutch have a factory in the town of Malacca, which they took from the Portuguese in 1640. Lon. 119. 45. lat. 2. 12.

MALAGA, an ancient, rich, and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with two castles, a bishop's see, and a good harbour, which renders it a trading place. It is frequented by the English and Dutch, who bring their vessels there to load them with fruits and wine. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of a craggy mountain, 85 miles S. of Cordova, 62 S. W. of Granada, 83 S. E. of Seville, and 255 S. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 36. 45.

• **MALAGUETA**, a part of the coast of Guinea, in Africa, so called on account of the spice sold there, which is not unlike pepper. It is divided into several territories.

MALANOCOCO, a small island and sea-port town in the Lagunes of Venice, in Italy, 5 miles S. of that city.

• **MALATHIAN**, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, and in Aladuba, capital of the Lesser Armenia, seated on the river Arzu, with an archbishop's see. Lon. 61. 0. lat. 39. 8.

• **MALCHIN**, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxon. It is seated on the river Peng, in Varelia, where it falls into the lake Camm 12 miles from Waren, and 12 from Demmin. Lon. 21. 51. lat. 51. 0.

MALDA, a town of Bengal in India, and in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the river Ganjes, 100 miles N. of Hogley. Lon. 100. 50. lat. 24.

Some of the European factories have their agents here.

MALDEGHEM, a village of the Netherlands, in Flanders, to which Baron Spaur retired with his little army, after he had forced the French lines in 1705. It is 9 miles E. from Bruges.

MALDEN, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Lady-day and September 8, eight days each, for toys. It is seated at the mouth of the river Chelmer, and is a very ancient place. Here are still to be seen intrenchments thrown up by the Danes, with the ruins of an old abbey and manastery; and several curiosities have been dug up here, as ancient coins, Saxon armour, iron cups, &c. The town-hall is an ancient edifice, and was formerly a castle, belonging to the king. Here was Cromwell's head quarters, and several battles have been fought near this place. This town is governed by 2 bailiffs, 8 aldermen, and 18 common-council. It has 2 very old churches, 3 meeting-houses, and about 1000 houses, which are but indifferently built, and the streets are narrow, and not paved. The town has two bridges, over the rivers Chelmer and Black-water, and, having a commodious harbour, carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, coals, iron, wine, brandy, and rum, of which the people import great quantities. It is 9 miles E. by N. of Chelmsford, and 38 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 13. 25. lat. 51. 41.

MALDIVES. See **MOLDIVES**.

MALÉSTROIT, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the diocese of Vannes. It is seated on the river Oust, 37 miles E. of Port-Louis. Lon. 15. 19. lat. 47. 45.

MALINES. See **MÉCHLIN**.

• **MALIO**, or **CAPO MALIO**, or **ST. ANGELO**, a cape of the Morea, at the S. entrance of the Gulph of Napoli. It is 15 miles E. of Malvasia.

MALLING, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on August 12, October 12, and November 17, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is seated near Compherst-Wood, and had formerly a nunnery dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is 6 miles W. of Maidstone, and 30 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 5. lat. 51. 20.

MALLO, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated on the river Blackwater, 17 miles N. of Cork. Lon. 9. 0. lat. 52. 0.

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* MALHAM, a village in Yorkshire, with
two fairs, on June 25, and October 4,
for sheep.

MALMEDY, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of
Liege, with an abbey. It is seated on
the river Recht, 9 miles S. of Limburg,
and 52 N. of Luxemburg. Lon. 22. 4.
lat. 50. 25.

* MALMISTRA, an ancient town of Asia,
in Natolia, and in Alidili, with an arch-
bishop's see. It is seated at the mouth
of a river of the same name, which di-
vides it into the Old town and the New.
It is 30 miles S. E. of Tarsus. Lon. 53.
10. lat. 36. 50.

MALMOE, a sea-port town of Sweden, in
the province of Gothland, and territory
of Schonen. It is seated on the streight
called the Sound, with a large harbour,
and a strong citadel. It is 10 miles
S. E. of Lunden, and 15 S. E. of
Copenhagen. Lon. 50. 54. lat. 53.
35.

MALMESBURY, a town in Wiltshire, with
a market on Saturdays, and three fairs;
viz. on March 17, April 7, and May 26,
for cattle and horses. It is pleasantly
seated on a hill, and on the river Avon,
which almost surrounds it, and over
which it has six bridges. It is a very
ancient place, has an alms-house for 4
men and 4 women. It is 20 miles E.
by N. of Bristol, 42 W. by S. of Oxford,
and 90 W. of London. Lon. 15. 23.
lat. 51. 34.

MALO, ST. a sea-port town of France,
in Bretagne, with a bishop's see. It
has a large well-frequented harbour, but
difficult of access, on account of the
rocks that surround it. It is a rich,
trading place, and of great importance,
and is defended by a strong castle. It
was bombarded by the English in 1693,
but without success. However, in June
1758, they landed men in Cancall-Bay,
who went to the harbour by land, and
destroyed above 100 ships, great and
small, by setting them on fire; and then
they retired to the ships again, without
loss. It is seated on an island united to
the main land by a causeway. It is
chiefly inhabited by seafaring men, who
in time of war fit out a great many pri-
vateers to cruise upon the English. It
is 17 miles N. W. of Dol, 42 N. by
W. of Rennes, 95 N. of Nantz, and
205 W. of Paris. Lon. 15. 38. lat. 48.
39.

MALORTA, a small island of Italy, on the

coast of Tuscany, 10 miles W. of Leg-
horn. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 43. 20.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spain, in the
province of Etremsadura. The Duke of
Berwick retired to this place in 1706,
after the Allies had taken Alcantara.
It is 14 miles S. of Placentia. Lon. 11.
35. lat. 39. 20.

MALPAS, a town in Cheshire, with a
market on Mondays, and three fairs, on
March 25, July 25, and December 8,
for cattle, linen, woollen-cloth, hard-
ware, and pedlars ware. It is seated on
an high eminence not far from the river
Dee, on the edge of the county, and is
an handsome place, containing three
streets, an hospital, and a grammar-
school. It is 12 miles S. E. of Chester,
and 157 N. E. of London. Lon. 14.
40. lat. 53. 5.

MALPLAQUEF, a village of the Nether-
lands, in Hainault, famous for a battle
fought here between the Allies and the
French. See BARENGIES.

MALTA, an island of the Mediterranean
Sea, between Africa and Sicily. It is
20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth.
It was formerly reckoned a part of
Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It
was anciently little else than a barren
rock; but there has been brought from
Africa such quantities of soil, that it is
now become a fertile island. However,
they sow but little corn, because they
can purchase it cheap in Sicily; but they
cultivate large quantities of lemon, cot-
ton trees, and vines which produce ex-
cellent wine. The heat is so excessive,
both day and night, that the water
breeds great numbers of gnats, which
are the plague of the country. The
number of the inhabitants are said to
be about 90,000; and they are much
such sort of people as those of Sicily.
The common people speak Arabick, but
the better sort Italian. After the taking
of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave
this island to the grand master of the
order of St. John of Jerusalem, and it
is extremely well fortified. It was at-
tacked by the Turks in 1566, who were
obliged to abandon it with the loss of
30,000 men. The knights of Malta
formerly consisted of eight nations; but
now they are but seven, because the
English have forsaken them. They are
obliged to suppress all pirates, and are
at perpetual war with the Turks and
other Mahometans. They are all under
a vow of celibacy and chastity; and yet

they make no scruple of taking Grecian women for mistresses. It is about 60 miles S. of Sicily, and 200 E. of Tunis in Africa.

MALTA, or rather **VALETTA**, an exceeding strong and very considerable town of the island of Malta, of which it is the capital, and is well fortified. It is a bishop's see, is the residence of the grand master and knights of the order, and has a magnificent hospital. It is divided into three parts, which are so many settlements, consisting of solid rocks, and separated from each other by channels, which are capable of receiving large fleets. The streets are spacious, and the houses are built with white stone, which are got out of the rocks, of which the island consists. The whole island contains 26 parishes, and between 30 and 40 villages. It is seated on the fertile facing Sicily. Lon. 31. 10. lat. 35. 54.

MALTON, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, for horses and horned cattle; on Saturday before Whitsunday, for sheep, hares, and powder; and on October 15, for pots and small ware. It is seated on the river Derwent, over which there is a stone-bridge, and is composed of two towns, the New and the Old, each containing three churches. It is well inhabited, accompanied with good inn, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles N. E. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 54. 8.

MALVA, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is very fertile; and Rampoure is the capital town.

MALVASTA, a small island of Turkey in Europe, lying on the eastern coast of the Morea, which is remarkable for its excellent wines. The capital is seated on the sea-side, at the foot of a rock, on the top of which there is a strong fort. The rich wine, called Malmsey, is brought from hence. It is the see of a Greek archbishop; and is 20 miles S. E. of Mistra, and 75 S. of Scio, or Athens. Lon. 21. 13. lat. 36. 09.

MALVERN-HILLS are mountains in Worcestershire, which may be seen at a great distance.

MAMERS, an ancient town of France, in Maine, seated on the river Diève. Lon. 78. 2. lat. 48. 20.

MAN, an island in the Irish Sea. It is about 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It contains 17 parishes, and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The soil is good, and produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the natives. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants live to a very old age, and are a mixture of English, Scots, and Irish. The Duke of Athol is their governor, and is styled **KING IN MAN**. They have a bishop, called the Bishop of Sodor and Man; but he is not a lord, nor has he a seat or voice in the British parliament. The commodities of this island are wool, hides, and tallow; but it is most noted for running of goods, which they dispose of either in England, Scotland, or Ireland; for it is only 12 miles S. of Scotland, 20 N. of Anglesea in Wales, 35 W. of the coast of Cumberland, and 40 E. of the coast of Ireland. Lon. 15. 5. lat. from 54. 20. to 54. 26.

* **MAGACIA**, an ancient and considerable town of Turkey in Asia, and in Naxos, with a castle; as also, handsome bazars, mosques, and hospitals, and was known to the ancients by the name of Magnesia. It is seated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 45. 15. lat. 38. 45.

MANAR, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, and on the eastern coast of the island of Ceylon. The Portuguese got possession of it in 1560; but the Dutch took it from them in 1638. Lon. 98. 20. lat. 9. 0.

* **MANAR**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula beyond the Ganges. It is capital of a small kingdom, and is seated on the river Menan, on the confines of Siam.

MANCHA, a territory of Spain, in the province of New Castile, lying between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is a mountainous country; and it was here the famous Don Quixote was supposed to perform his chief exploits.

MANCHESTER, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; viz. on Whit-Monday, September 21, and November 6, for horses, horned cattle, bedding, cloth, and toys. It is seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell upon a stony hill, and is a place of great antiquity. It is now a large flourishing town, very populous, and has several curious manufactures, known in London by the name of Manchester goods,

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use of for breeches. Its chief ornaments
are the college, the market-place, and
the collegiate church; which last has a
small choir, of excellent workmanship.
It has an additional church, which was
begun in Q. Anne's reign, and finished
in 1723. It sends no members to parli-
ament; but it has the title of a duchy.
It is 67 miles W. S. W. of York, 39
E. N. E. of Chester, 55 N. N. W. of
Derby, and 166 N. N. W. of London.
Lon. 15. 23. lat. 43. 27.

* **MANCUP**, a town of Crim-Tartary.
It is seated on a mountain near the river
Karbata, 20 miles W. of Baciefary.

* **MANDERSCHIEF**, a town of Germany,
in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and
in the electorate of Triers, capital of a
county of the same name, which is be-
tween the diocese of Triers and the
duchy of Juliers. It is 20 miles N.
of Triers or Treves. Lon. 24. 7. lat.
50. 20.

* **MANDRIA**, a small desert island, in the
Archipelago, furr. unded with rocks. It
lies between Samo and Lango, and gives
name to the sea near it.

MANERFONIA, a town of Italy, in the
kingdom of Naples, and in the Capita-
nata, with a cattle, a good harbour, and
an archbishop's see. It was burnt by
the Turks in 1620. It is seated on a
gulph of the same name, 50 miles N.
of Cirenza, 50 N. W. of Barri, and 100
N. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 41.
38.

MANGATOR, a sea-port town of Asia,
in the peninsula on this side the Ganges,
and on the coast of Malabar. It is one
of the most considerable places in the
kingdom of Canary, and has a most ex-
cellent road for the ships to anchor in,
while the rainy season lasts. It is seated
on a rising-ground, and is inhabited by
Gentooes and Mahometans. They are of
a tawney complexion, with long black
hair, and go half naked. On their fes-
tival days, they carry their idols in
triumph, being placed in a waggon,
adorned on all sides with flowers.
There are several sharp crooked iron-
hooks fastened to the wheels, upon
which the mad devotees throw them-
selves, and are crushed to pieces. They
expose their criminals quite naked on
the sands, where they die a most mis-
erable and lingering death. It is the
greatest place for trade of any in the

kingdom; and the Portuguese have a
factory here for rice, and a pretty large
church frequented by black convents,
but the priests are a shameless set of
men, who will not scruple to pimp for
any stranger. The fields near this place
bear two crops of corn in a year; and
the higher grounds produce pepper, be-
tel-nuts, sandal wood, iron, and steel.
The houses are meanly built along the
sides of the rivers; and it has scarce any
defence against an enemy. Lon. 92. 45.
lat. 13. 0.

* **MANHARTZBERG** is the northern part
of Lower Austria, in Germany, which
is separated from the southern by the river
Danube; and is bounded on the E. by
Upper Austria, on the N. by Bohemia
and Moravia, and on the E. by Hun-
gary.

MANHEIM, a strong town of Germany,
in the Lower Palatinate, with a strong
citadel, and a palace, where the Elector-
Palatine often resides. It is seated at
the confluence of the rivers Neckar and
Rhine, 10 miles N. E. of Spire, and 8
W. of Heidelberg. Lon. 26. 8. lat.
49. 25.

* **MANIEL**, a mountain of N. America,
in the island of Hispaniola, which is
20 miles in circumference, and is so
high and craggy, that it is almost in-
accessible.

* **MANINGAPATAN**, a town of Asia, in
the E. Indies, and in the peninsula on
this side the Ganges. It is seated
near the sea-shore, 25 miles N. E. of
Brampore, and in the kingdom of Gol-
conda.

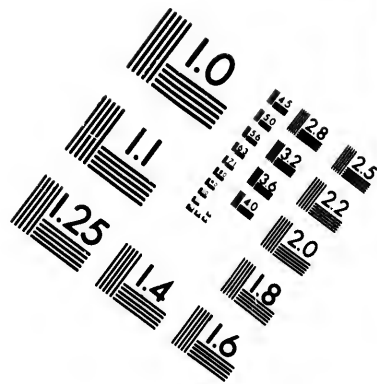
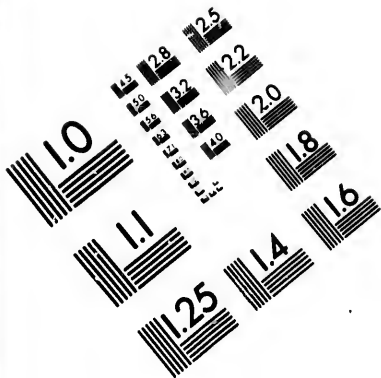
MANILLA. See **LUCONIA**.

MANINGTREF, a town of Essex, with a
market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on
June 15, for toys. It is seated on the
river Stour, where the river is divided
into two branches, and is but a small
place. It is 9 miles E. N. E. of Col-
chester, 12 W. of Harwich, and 59 E.
N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 51. lat.
52. 5.

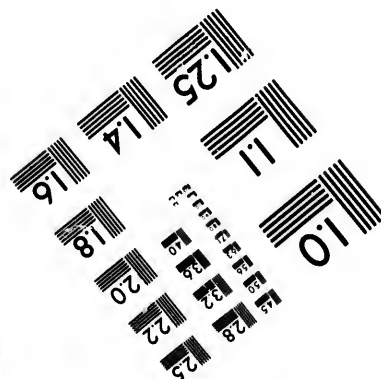
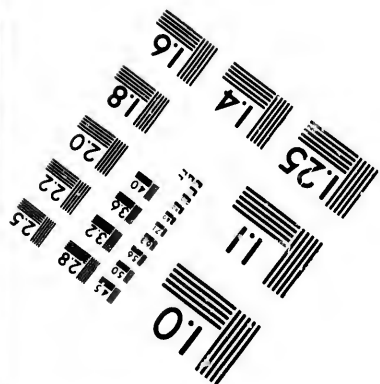
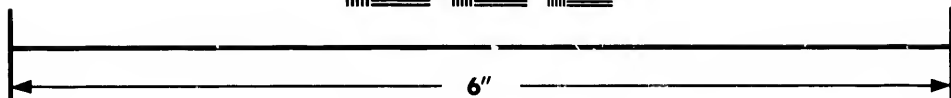
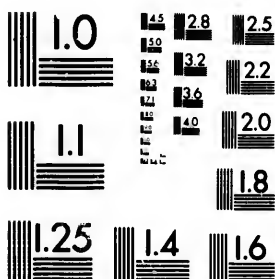
MANOQUE, a town of France, in Pro-
vence, with a castle, and a commandery
of the order of Malta. It is seated on
the river Durance, 10 miles S. of For-
calquier, and 380 S. by E. of Paris.
Lon. 23. 30. lat. 43. 52.

MANRESA, an ancient town of Spain, in
Catalonia, seated at the confluence of
the rivers Cardenerio and Lobregon. It
is 22 miles N. W. of Barcelona, and 15
S. E.





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MAINS, a rich, populous, large, and ancient town of France, and the capital of Maine, with a bishop's see. Its wax and fluffs are very famous. It is seated on a high hill near the river Sart, 20 miles S. of Alerzon, 42 N. W. of Tours, 30 N. E. of Angers, and 75 W. by N. of Orleans. Lon. 17. 45. lat. 47. 58.

MANSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is 35 miles S. of Magdeburg, 48 N. by E. of Erturt, and 48 W. of Wirttemberg. Lon. 29. 30. lat. 51. 35.

MANSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs; viz. on June 29, for horned cattle and hogs; and on the 2d Thursday in October, for horses and cheese. It is seated in the forest of Sherwood, and is a pretty large town, with good houses. It drives a great trade, and is famous for malt. It is 13 miles N. of Nottingham, and 156 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 29. lat. 53. 12.

* **MANSILLA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It stands 15 miles S. W. of the city of Leon. Lon. 12. 40. lat. 42. 30.

MANTE, a considerable town of France, in the Isle of France, and capital of the Marche. It stands on the river Seine, 27 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 20. lat. 48. 53.

MANTUA, the dutchy of, is a country of Italy, lying along the river Po, which cuts it into two parts. It is bounded on the N. by the Veronese; on the S. by the dutchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E. by the Ferrarese; and on the W. by the Cremonese. It is about 50 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; and it is fruitful in corn, pastures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV. the last Duke of Mantua, being a vassal of the empire, took part with the French, in the dispute relating to the succession of Spain; for which reason, he was put under the ban of the empire, and died at Venice in 1708. He having no heirs, the Emperor kept the Mantuan in his own hand, and the Duke of Savoy had Montserrat, which were confirmed to them by subsequent treaties. After the death of the Emperor, in 1740, his eldest daughter, now

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Empress-Queen, kept possession of the Mantuan; and the governor of the Milanese has the administration of affairs. The Mantuan comprehends the dutchies of Mantua, Guastalla, and Sabioneta; the principalities of Castiglione, Solferina, and Bosolo; likewise the county of Novellara. The principal rivers are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio; and the principal town is of the same name.

MANTUA, the capital town or city of the dutchy of the same name, in Italy. It is seated on an island in the middle of a lake. It is very large, having 8 gates, 21 parishes, 40 convents and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. The streets, are broad and straight, and the houses well built. It is very strong by situation as well as by art, and there is no coming at it but by two causeways which cross the lake; for which reason, it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe: and the Allies, in 1735, though their army was in the dutchy, durst not undertake the siege. It was greatly noted for its silk, and silk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the summer-time is very unwholesome. The famous poet **VIRGIL** was born at a village near this city. It is seated on the river Minchio, and is an archbishop's see, and an university. It is 35 miles N. E. of Parma, 20 W. of Verona, 35 N. of Modena, 90 N. by W. of Florence, and 220 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 28. 22. lat. 45. 10.

MARACAYBO, a rich and considerable town of S. America, and capital of the province of Venezuela. It carries on a great trade in skins and chocolate, which is the best in America; and they have likewise very fine tobacco. It was taken by the French buccaners in 1666 and 1678. It is seated near a lake of the same name. Lon. 307. 50. lat. 10. c.

MARACAYBO, a lake in S. America, which is 100 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, and runs into the N. sea. It is well defended by strong forts, which, however, did not hinder Sir Henry Morgan, a buccanier, from entering it, and plundering several Spanish towns that were seated on the coast. He also defeated a squadron that was sent out to take him.

* **MARAGNAN**, a province of S. America, in Brazil, which comprehends a fertile populous

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populous island of 112 miles in circum-
 ference. The French settled here in
 1612, and built a town; but they were
 soon driven from thence by the Portu-
 guese, who have possessed it ever since.
 It is little, but strong, and has a castle,
 a harbour, and a bishop's see. The
 climate is very agreeable and wholesome,
 and there is plenty of most things. Lon.
 323. 0. lat. S. 2. 0.

* **MARANA**, a river of Italy, in the
 Campania of Rome, which passes by the
 town of Grotta-Ferrata, and then separ-
 ates into two branches; one of which
 falls into the Teverone, and the other
 into the Tiber near Rome.

MARANA. See **MAROGNA**.

MARANO, a town of Italy, in the terri-
 tory of Venice, and province of Friuli,
 with a strong citadel. It is seated in a
 marsh, which renders it difficult of ac-
 cess, and at the bottom of the Gulph of
 Venice. It is 30 miles N. E. of Venice.
 Lon. 30. 50. lat. 46. 0.

MARANS, a rich town of France, in the
 territory of Aunis, and diocese of Ro-
 chelle. It is seated among salt-marshes,
 near the river Sevre, three miles from
 the sea. It carries on a very great
 trade in corn; and it is 12 miles N.
 E. of Rochelle. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 46.
 20.

* **MARANT**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and
 in the province of Adinbasin. It is
 seated in a fertile and pleasant country.
 The inhabitants affirm, that Noah and
 his wife were buried here.

* **MARASCH**, a town of Asia, in Natolia,
 seated near the river Euphrates, 12 miles
 below Malahyah. It is a populous place,
 and capital of a Beglerbegie, which is en-
 compassed by the mountains of Taurus,
 Anti-Taurus, and the Euphrates. It is
 110 miles N. by W. of Aleppo. Lon.
 56. 0. lat. 38. 15.

* **MARATHONA**, a village of Greece, in
 Livadia, which was formerly a city. It
 is famous for a victory obtained by Mil-
 tiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over
 500,000 Persians, who lost above 100,000
 men.

* **MARBACH**, a town of Germany, in the
 circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtem-
 berg. It is seated on the river Neckar,
 over which it has a bridge. It was
 taken and burnt by the French in
 1603. It is 16 miles S. of Hailbron,
 and 13 N. of Stuttgart. Lon. 27. 50.
 lat. 48. 53.

* **MARBELLA**, a town of Spain, in An-

dalusia, seated at the mouth of the river
 Rio Verde. It is 30 miles N. E. of Gib-
 raltar, and 28 S. W. of Malaga. Lon.
 12. 10. lat. 30. 25.

* **MARCA**, a small island in the Gulph of
 Venice, about 5 miles from Ragusa, on
 which it depends. It had formerly a
 bishop's see; but the town is now in
 ruins.

* **MARCA-TREVISANA**, a province of
 Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded
 on the E. by Friuli and the Gulph of
 Venice; on the S. by the sea, the Dogate,
 and Paduano; on the N. by the Feltrino,
 and the Bellunese; and on the W. by
 the Vicentino. The soil is fertile, and
 produces corn, wine, and wood; and
 they gain large sums by their cattle, silk,
 and woollen-cloth. The principal town
 is Treviso.

* **MARCELLIN**, a town of France, in
 Dauphiny, and in the diocese of Vienne.
 It is an handsome place, is agreeably
 seated, and produces excellent wine.
 It is 5 miles from St. Antoine, 17 from
 Grenoble and Valence, and 253 S. by
 E of Paris. Lon. 21. 53. lat. 45.
 30.

* **MARCELLINO**, a small river of Sicily,
 in the Val di Noto, which falls into the
 sea, 2 miles from Augusta.

MARCHE, a province of France, bounded
 on the N. by Berri, on the E. by Au-
 vergne, on the W. by Angoumois, and
 on the S. by Limosin. It is about 55
 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and
 pretty fertile in corn and wine. Gueret
 is the capital town.

MARCHE, a town of France in Barrois,
 which has given its name to a college
 in Paris. It is 20 miles S. of Neuf-
 Chatteau, and 45 by W. of Toul. Lon.
 23. 26. lat. 48. 2.---The Barrois is the
 dutchy of Barr in Lorraine.

* **MARCHENA**, an handsome, ancient,
 and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia,
 with the title of a dutchy, and a suburb
 as large as the town. It is seated in the
 middle of a plain, which is particularly
 fertile in olives, though it is dry for
 want of water. It is 18 miles W. of
 Seville. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 37. 20.

MARCHIENNES, a town of the Austrian
 Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege,
 seated on both sides the river Sambré.
 It is 3 miles W. of Charleroy, and 20
 S. W. of Namur. Lon. 20. 0. lat. 50.
 23.

MARCHIENNES, a village of French Flan-
 ders, with an abbey, seated in a morass,

on the river Scarpe, between Douay and St. Amand.

MARCHBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and dutchy of Styria, with a strong castle, seated on the river Drave. It is 15 miles W of Pettau, and 25 S. of Gratz. Lon. 35. 34. lat. 47. 0.

* **MARCIGLIANO**, a town of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro. It lies 7 miles E. of the city of Naples, between Nola and Acerra. Lon. 37. 55. lat. 40. 36.

MARCK, a territory of Germany, in Westphalia. It is bounded on the N. by the bishoprick of Munster, on the E. by the dutchy of Westphalia, and on the W. by that of Belg. It is pretty fertile, and belongs to the King of Prussia. Ham is the principal town.

* **MARCO, ST.** a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Senito, 25 miles N. of Cozenza. Lon. 36. 25. lat. 39. 40.

* **MARDEN**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on October 10, for pedlars ware.

MARDIKÉ, a sea-port town of French Flanders. It is 4 miles W. of Dunkirk. The French intended to fortify this place after Dunkirk was demolished; but the remonstrances of the British court made them desist. Lon. 35. 34. lat. 51. 12.

* **MERESFIELD**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 4, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **MARENNES**, a town of France, in Saintonge, remarkable for the green-finned oysters which are found near the coast; and for its salt, which it sends to other places. It is seated near the sea, 25 miles N. W. of Saintes, and 270 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 33. lat. 43. 49.

* **MARETIMO**, an island of Italy, on the western coast of Sicily. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and has a castle, with a few farm-houses. It produces a great deal of honey. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 38. 5.

MARGARETTA, an island of S. America, near Terra-Firma, and in New Andalusia, discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498. It is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The continual verdure renders it very pleasant; but it is not very considerable since the Spaniards retired from thence to Terra-Firma. The inhabitants now are mulattos, and

the original natives, It was taken by the Dutch in 1626, who pillaged and demolished it. Lon. 313. 35. lat. 12. 30.

MARGATE, a sea-port town of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet. It has neither markets nor fairs; but it is of late much frequented in the summer-time for bathing in the salt-water. It is 14 miles N. of Deal, 12 N. E. of Canterbury, and 68 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 55. lat. 51. 24.

MARGENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It is subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order, now elector of Cologne. It is seated on the river Tauber, 20 miles S. W. of Wirtzberg. Lon. 27. 15. lat. 49. 32.

MARIANNES. See LADRONES.

* **MARIA, or SANTA MARIA**, an island of the ocean, to the E. of Africa, six miles from Madagascar. It is 27 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is well watered within, and surrounded by rocks without. The air is extremely moist, for it rains almost every day. It is inhabited by five or 600 negroes, and is seldom visited by any ships that pass that way.

* **MARIA, ST.** a considerable town of S. America, in the audience of Panama. It was built by the Spaniards after they had discovered the gold mines that are near it. It was soon after taken by the English, and abandoned. It is seated at the bottom of the Gulph of St. Michael, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which is navigable, and the largest that falls into the gulph. The Spaniards come here every year in the dry season, which continues 3 months, to gather the gold-dust out of the sands of the neighbouring streams; and they carry away large quantities. Lon. 229. 5. lat. 7. 0.

* **MARIA, ST.** one of the Western Islands, lying to the S. of St. Michael, in the Atlantick Ocean. The soil is the same as in the other islands.

* **MARIA, St.** a handsome and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a small castle. It was taken by the English and Dutch in 1702, for the archduke of Austria. It is seated on the Guadaleta, at the mouth of which is a tower, and a close battery. It is 10 miles N. E. of Cadiz, and 10 S. W. of Xeres-de-la-Frontera. Lon. 12. 2. lat. 36. 35.

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* **MARIE-AUX-MINES**, a town of France, in Lorrain, divided in two by the river Leber. It is famous for its silver mines, and is 25 miles N. W. of New Bifach. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 48. 16.

MARIENBERG, a handsome town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, remarkable for its rich silver mines. It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and was pillaged by the Swedes in 1039. It is seated among the mountains on the confines of Bohemia, 25 miles from Dresden. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 50. 20.

MARIENBURG, an ancient and strong town of Poland, and in Regal Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Nagot, 30 miles S. W. of Elbing, and 300 E. of Dantzick. Lon. 37. 20. lat. 54. 6. The palatinate of Marienburg is bounded on the N. by the Baltick sea, Frichoff, and Natangen, on the E. by Bartonja and Galiindia, on the S. by Hockeland, and on the W. by Pomerallia.

MARIENBURG, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault. It was formerly a strong place, but was dismantled by the French, after it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees. It is 10 miles W. of Charlemont, and 7 E. of Philipville. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 50. 4.

* **MARIENSTADT**, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated on the Waner Lake, 35 miles S. E. of Carlostadt, and 162 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 32. 0. lat. 58. 38.

* **MARIENTHAL**. See **MARGENTHEIM**.

* **MARIENWERDER**, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, with a castle, and a magnificent church. It is seated on the river Nagot. Lon. 37. 10. lat. 53. 42.

MAR GALLANT, an island of N. America, and the least of the Caribbees. The French have had a colony here ever since the year 1648. It was taken by the English in 1692, but the French soon settled there again. It produces sugar-canes, indigo, tobacco, and cotton, but it is in want of water.

MARIGNAN. See **MARIGNON**.

MARIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swiss near this place by the French in 1515. It is seated on the river Lambro, 10 mile. S. E. of Milan, 12 N. E. of Pavia, and 12 N. E. of Lodi. Lon. 26. 45. lat. 45. 20.

MARINO, ST. a strong town of Italy, and capital of a small republick, surrounded

by the dutchy of Urbino, on the confines of Romania, under the protection of the Pope, with three castles. It has been governed as a republick a great number of years, and chuses its own officers and magistrates. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles S. W. of Rimini, and 13 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 30. 8. lat. 43. 25.

MARINO, ST. a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a handsome castle. It is 10 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 51. lat. 41. 51.

* **MARK**, a village in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on September 15, and Tuesday before Whitfunday, for horses and pedlars ware.

MARKET JEW, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursdays, and a fairs, 3 weeks before Easter-eve, and September 29, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on an arm of the sea, called Mount's-bay, very dangerous for shipping, and is but a mean place. It is 3 miles E. of Penzance, 72 W. by S. of Plymouth, and 287 W. by S. of London. Lon. 11. 55. lat. 50. 12.

MARLBOROUGH, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs on July 10, and November 22, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Kennet, in a chalky soil, and is a handsome corporation, which sends 2 members to parliament, and has the title of a dutchy. It had a castle, and once had a parliament held here. It has often suffered by fire, and has been handsomely rebuilt. It contains two parishes, with about 500 houses, with streets broad and paved, and is governed by a mayor, &c. It is 40 miles E. of Bristol, 17 W. of Newbury, and 75 W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 51. 23.

MARLBOROUGH FORT, an English factory in Asia, and on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, 3 miles E. of Bencoolen, and 300 N. W. of Batavia. Lon. 118. 35. lat. S. 4. 15.

MARLOW, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on October 29, for cattle, cheese, and hops. It is seated on the river Thames, over which there is a bridge into Berkshire, and is a pretty good place, which sends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 31 W. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 51. 34.

MARLY, a palace belonging to the King

of France, between Versailles and St. Germain. It is seated in a valley, near a village and a forest of the same name. It is greatly noted for its fine gardens and water-works, and there is a curious machine on the river Seine, which not only supplies them with water, but also those of Versailles. It is 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 46. lat. 48. 52.

MARMADE, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Agennois. It carries on a great trade in corn and wine, and is seated on the river Garonne, 30 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 350 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 48. 35.

MARMORA, the name of four islands in Asia, in the sea of the same name. The largest is about 30 miles in circumference, and the soil of them all produces corn, wine, and fruits. The sea of Marmora is a large gulph, which communicates with the Archipelago, and with the Black Sea by that of Constantinople, being 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and all ships must pass thro' it that sail to Constantinople from the Mediterranean. It was anciently called the Propontis.

MARNE, a river of France, which has its source in Bassigny, and runs N. W. thro' Champagne to Chalons, and from thence passes to Meaux, Lagny, and Charenton, and falls into the Seine a little below it.

* **MARNHAM**, a village in Nottinghamshire, with one fair, on September 1, for horned cattle, horses, hogs, and merchandize.

MARO, a small town of Italy, on the coast of Genoa, and in a valley of the same name, with the title of a marquifate. It is 8 miles N. W. of Oneglia, and 48 W. S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 44. 2.

* **MAROGNA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated near the sea, 70 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 150 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 43. 16. lat. 40. 56.

MAROSCH, or **MERISH**, a river which rises in the Carpathian mountains, runs S. through Transylvania, and afterwards turning W. passes into Hungary, and falls into the river Teyse at Segedin.

* **MAROUTIER**, a town of France, in Lower Alface, with a Benedictine abbey. It is 7 miles S. of Saverne, and 18 N. W. of Straßburg. Lon. 25. 8. lat. 48. 33.

MARBURG, a strong and considerable town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, and in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, with an university, a castle, a palace, a handsome square, and a magnificent town-house. It is seated on the river Lahn, in a pleasant country, 15 miles S. of Waldeck, 45 N. by E. of Francfort, and 47 S. W. of Cassel. Lon. 26. 28. lat. 50. 42.

* **MARBURG**, a handsome town of Germany, in Lower Styria, seated on the river Drave, with a castle. It is 25 miles S. W. of Gratz, and 60 N. E. of Laubach. Lon. 33. 45. lat. 46. 42.

MARR, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Buchan and Bamff, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Mers and Gowry, and on the W. by Badenoch and Athol. The chief town is Aberdeen.

MARSAL, a town of France, in Lorraine, remarkable for its salt-works. It is seated in a marsh of difficult access, which, together with the fortifications, render it an important place. It is seated on the river Selle, 17 miles N. E. of Nanci. Lon. 24. 18. lat. 48. 46.

MARSALA, an ancient and strong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. It is well peopled, and is built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybœum. It is 53 miles S. W. of Palermo, and 12 N. of Mazara. Lon. 30. 12. lat. 37. 52.

* **MARSAN**, or **MOUNT - MARSAN**, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of a small territory of the same name, fertile in wine. It is seated on the river Miduse, 25 miles from Dax. Lon. 16. 56. lat. 44. 0.

MARSAQUIVIR, or **MARSALQUIVER**, a strong and ancient town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, and in the province of Beni-Arax, in the kingdom of Tremesen, with one of the best harbours in Africa. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1732. It is seated on a rock near a bay of the sea, 3 miles from Oran. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 35. 40.

MARSEILLES, a strong sea-port town of Provence, and the most rich and trading place therein. Here is a good harbour, where the French galleys are stationed, for it will not admit large men of war. It is divided into the old town and the new, and in the old the houses are not so well built as in the other. They are separated by a street which is bordered by trees on each side, and it is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It

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is one of the most trading towns in France, to which its harbour contributes, which has a chain crosses its mouth. Without the walls is the castle of Notre Dame, which is very well fortified. It is a bishop's see, and there is a French academy, it having been noted at all times for men of learning. In 1660 Lewis XIV. built the citadel and fort St. John to keep the inhabitants in awe, because they pretended to be free. The Jesuits have a very fine observatory here, and in the arsenal, built not long ago, there is arms for 40,000 men. There are publick schools, where young men are taught navigation. In the house of discipline they weave gold, silver, and silk brocades. They reckon 2000 country-houses round about Marseilles, where the inhabitants go in the summer-time to take the air. The publick buildings are very handsome, and the finest drugs are brought hither from all parts of the world. A ship from Sayde in 1720 brought the plague to this place, of which a vast number of the inhabitants died. It is seated on the shore of the Mediterranean, 15 miles S. of Aix, 13 N. W. of Toulon, 40 S. E. of Arles, and 422 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 2. lat. 43. 18.

* MARSH, a village of Cambridgeshire, in the Isle of Ely, with two fairs, on Whit-Munday for household goods, and on October 27 for cheese.

MARSHFIELD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 24, and October 24, for horned cattle, sheep, horses, and cheese. It is seated on the Cotswold hills, and is a small place, lying on the road from London to Bristol, from which it is distant 12 miles E. and it is 103 W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 51. 30.

* MARSÌ, the dutchy of, a small territory of Italy, and in the Farther Abruzzo, which lies about the lake Celano.

MARSICO NUOVO, a small, rich, and handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Agri, 6 miles from Marsico Vecchio, 27 miles S. W. of Cirenza, 50 S. E. of Salerno, and 70 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 24. lat. 20. 42.

MARSTAND, an ancient, staple town of Sweden, in Gothland, now gone to decay, it having but 20 burghers.

MARTELA, a town of Italy, in the patrimo-

ny of St. Peter, and in the dutchy of Caffro. It is seated on a lake of the same name, otherwise called Bolsenna, from whence the river Marta proceeds 35 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 15. lat. 42. 20.

MARTABAN, a province of Asia, in the kingdom of Pegu, lying on the gulph of Bengal. The soil is fertile in rice, and all sorts of fruits, and there are wines of all kinds. The capital town is of the same name, and was a rich, trading place, before they sunk ships at the entrance of the harbour to choke it up, which it has done effectually; besides which the whole country is ruined by the terrible wars between the kings of Pegu and Siam, and the former was taken and killed by a people called Barmais, who conquered the whole kingdom, and brought it under subjection. It is 3 miles S. of Pegu. Lon. 115. 25. lat. 15. 35.

MARTEL, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in Querci. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 18 miles E. of Sarlat. Lon. 18. 18. lat. 45. 0.

MARTHA, ST. a province of S. America, on the coast of Terra Firma, bounded on the N. by the N. Sea, on the E. by Rio-de-la-Hacha, on the S. by New-Granada, and on the W. by Cartagena, being 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, and the land is very high. Here the famous ridge of mountains begin, called the Cordillera-de-los-Andes, which run the whole length of S. America, from N. to S. It is extremely hot on the sea-coast, but within it is cold on account of the mountains. It abounds with the fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, as also salt-works. The Spaniards possess but one part of this province, in which they have built Martha, the capital. The air about it is wholesome, and it is seated near the sea, having a harbour surrounded with high mountains. It was formerly very considerable, when the Spanish galleons were sent thither, but it is now come almost to nothing. Lon. 303. 24. lat. 11. 20.

* MARTHA, ST. OF SIERRA NEVADA, a very high mountain, in New-Spain. Some say it is 10 miles in circumference at the bottom, and 5 high. However the top is always covered with snow in the hottest weather, and the French

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- affirm they can perceive it from the island of St. Domingo, which is 370 miles distant from it. Lon. 503. 0. lat. S. 0.
- MARTHA'S VINEYARD**, an island of N. America, near the coast of New England, 80 miles S. of Boston. The inhabitants apply themselves chiefly to their fisheries, in which they have great success. Lon. 307. 0. lat. 41. 0.
- MARTIGUES**, a sea-port town of France, in Provence, with the title of a principality. It is seated near a lake 12 miles long and 5 broad, which is navigable throughout, and from whence they get excellent salt. It is 20 miles N. W. of Marseilles. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 43. 28.
- MARTIN, ST.** a small but strong town of France, in the isle of Rhee, with a strong citadel and a harbour. It is fortified after the manner of Vauban. The island lies near the coast of Poitou, 15 miles W. of Aunis. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 45. 40.
- MARTIN, CAPE**, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia. It is near a town called Denia, and separates the gulph of Valencia from that of Alicante.
- MARTIN, ST.** an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, lying on the gulph of Mexico, to the N. W. of St. Bartholomew, and to the S. W. of Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, and has neither harbour nor river, but has several salt-pits. After various revolutions it is at length in possession of the French and Dutch, who possess it conjointly. Lon. 375. 0. lat. 18. 15.
- MARTINICO**, a considerable island of N. America, and one of the Caribbees. It is about 40 miles in length, and 100 in circumference. The French have had it in possession ever since 1635, and there are many high mountains covered with trees, as well as several rivers and fertile valleys, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however the former is not much wanted, for those that are born here prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits. It is extremely populous, and the governor-general of the French Caribbee Islands resides here. It has several safe and commodious harbours, which are all well fortified. The principal places are, Fort-royal, Fort St. Peter, Fort-trinity, Fort-marigot, and Fort-du-

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- mouillage. There are still some of the ancient inhabitants remaining. Lon. 300. 16. lat. from 14. 0. to 15. 0.
- MARTINSBERG**, a Benedictine abbey, and the most considerable in all Hungary. It stands upon a very high hill, and the convent is built like a castle, and is surrounded with a large heath, in which there were formerly villages and churches. It was taken by the Turks in 1594, who could not keep it above two years. It is in the palatinate of Raab, which lies at the confluence of the rivers Raab and Danube.
- MARTIN'S TOWN**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on November 22, for bullocks, sheep, and toys.
- MARTOCK**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on August 21, for hogs and pedlars ware.
- MARTORANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is 8 miles from the sea, and 15 S. of Cosenza. Lon. 34. 12. lat. 39. 8.
- MARTOREI**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situate at the confluence of the rivers Noya and Lobragat, over which there are two bridges. It is 12 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 19. 20. lat. 41. 20.
- MARTOS**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, and in Cordova, with a fortress seated on a rock, 8 miles S. of Anduxar.
- MARYLAND**, an English settlement in N. America, lying at the N. end of Chesapeake-bay, which divides it into two parts, called the eastern and western shores. It is bounded on the N. by Pennsylvania, on the E. by another part of Pennsylvania and the sea, on the S. by Virginia, and on the W. by the Aligany mountains. It is 140 miles in length, and as much in breadth. At first when it was settled it was almost all covered with trees, except in some few spots, which were old plantations of the original inhabitants. It resembles Virginia in all things, and the planters live in houses dispersed about the country, and generally near the rivers, for the convenience of putting their hogheads of tobacco readily on board the ships. The governor and proprietor of this country is the lord Baltimore, and the council is appointed by him, but the house of representatives is chosen by the freeholders. There are more Papists here than in any of the other settlements, because the first proprietors were of that religion.

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MARVESJOLO, a handsome town of France, in Languedoc, and is a great trading place. It is seated on a pleasant valley, on the river Colange, 10 miles N. W. of Mende, and 300 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 58. lat. 44. 35.

MARVILLE, a town of Lorraine, in the dutchy of Bar. It is seated on the river Oschin, on the confines of Luxemburg, three miles E. of Jametz.

* **MARY HILL**, St. a village of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on August 15, for cattle.

MARZA, a place in Sicily, in the Val di Noto, near which is a pit full of salt-water, which being dried up in summer, leaves a great deal of salt, of which the inhabitants make considerable profit.

* **MARZA SIROCCO**, a small gulph on the S. side of the isle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valetta, for which reason the grand master ordered three forts to be built, two at the entrance of the gulph, and one on the point of land that advances into the middle of the gulph.

* **MARZILLA**, a handsome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and on the road from Madrid to Pampluna, seated near the river Arragon.

MASANDERAN, a province of Asia, in Persia, bounded on the N. by the Caspian Sea, on the W. by Khilan, on the S. by Irac-Agemi, and on the E. by Astrabad. Farabad is the capital town.

MASBATE, an island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, almost in the center of the rest. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1569, and is 75 miles in circumference. The natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 137. 0. lat. 13. 0.

* **MASCALATE**, a town of Arabia the Happy, and capital of a province. It is 50 miles from the gulph of Balfora, and 125 E. of Babia.

MASCAREGNE, or the **ISLE OF BOURBON**, an island of Africa, to the E. of Madagascar, and 250 miles N. of the Cape of Good Hope. It is almost oval, and is about 30 miles long, and 25 broad. The French made a settlement here in 1672, and it is the place where the ships of the E. India company stop to take in fresh water and provisions. The air is wholesome, the mountain full of game, and the river abound with fish. It has no noxious animals, but hurricanes are very frequent and violent. There is not the least sign of any inhabitants having been here before

the French. Lon. 73. 30. lat. S. 20. 36.

* **MASCATE**, a town of Asia, on the coast of Happy Arabia, with a castle seated on a rock. It is built at the bottom of a small bay, and was fortified by the Portuguese about the year 1650, but from a misbehaviour of the governor, the Arabs took it from them, and put all the garrison to the sword except 18 who turned Mahometans. It is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are very mean. The cathedral built by the Portuguese is now turned into a palace for the king. There are neither trees, shrubs, nor grass to be seen on the sea-coast near it, and there are but a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, and yet they have all things in plenty. The weather is so hot from May to September, that no people are to be seen in the streets from 10 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon. The bazars or market-places are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the house-tops on one side to those on the other. The roofs are all flat, and they lodge on them in the summertime. The horses and cattle are used to eat roasted fish, as well as the sheep; notwithstanding which the beef and mutton are both good. Their religion is Mahometanism, and yet they will suffer any one to go into their mosques, contrary to the custom of the Turks. The mens garments are a pair of breeches which reach to the ankles, and a loose vest on their backs, with very large sleeves, which is fastened to their bodies by a gash, and they have a large turban, carelessly wreathed about their heads, with a dagger stuck in their girdles. In cold weather they use a sort of a loose coat, made of camels wool without sleeves. The women's dress is much the same, only the vests fit their bodies better. The product of the country is honey, dates, fine brimstone, coffee, and ruinos, a root that dyes red. Lon. 75. 28. lat. 23. 0.

MASCON. See **MACON**.

* **MASCONVILLE**, a town of France, in the county of Fois, seated on the rivulet Rive, 3 miles from Pamiers, and 10 from St. Lizier, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* **MASCON-SAINT**, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the diocese of Val-de-Vivres, and elector of Milland.

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still some of the remainings. Lon. 2. 0. to 15. 0.

Benedictine abbey, visible in all Hungary, on a high hill, and the castle, and is fertile heath, in which are villages and churches. The Turks in 1594, burnt above two years. The castle of Raab, which is on the river Raab

a village in Dorsetshire, burnt on November 22, and toys.

in Somersetshire, burnt August 21, for hog

in Italy, in the north and in the Hither part of the sea. It is 8 and 15 S. of Corfu. Lat. 39. 8.

of Spain, in Catalonia, on the influence of the river Segura, over which is a bridge. It is 12 miles from Sagunt. Lon. 19. 20. lat.

Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress seated on a hill of Anduxar.

fish settlement in N. America, at the end of Chesapeake Bay, divides it into two parts, the eastern and western settlements on the N. by the Chesapeake, and the E. by another part of the bay.

the sea, on the S. by the bay, and on the W. by the Aligany river, which is 40 miles in length, and 10 miles in breadth. At first when it was discovered, almost all covered with woods.

in some few spots, the plantations of the original inhabitants resemble Virginia.

the planters live in the country, and the owners, for the conveyance of their goods, and the ships. The

governor of this country is chosen by the council, and the council is chosen by the freeholders.

the freeholders are Papists here than Protestants, because of that religion.

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MAS-GARNIER, a town of France in Gascony, and in Armagnac, near the river Garonne, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

• **MASHAM**, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair on Sept. 17 and 18, for horned cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware.

• **MASOX**, a valley in the country of the Grisons, which gives name to the eighth community of the Grison league. The principal town is of the same name.

MASSA, an ancient, populous, and handsome town of Italy, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with the title of a principality, and a strong castle. It is famous for its quarries of fine marble, and is seated on a fine plain 3 miles from the sea, 10 from Sarzano, 25 N. W. of Pisa, and 55 W. by N. of Florence. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 44. 1.

• **MASSA**, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea in a place difficult of access, 5 miles S. W. of Soriento, and 17 S. W. of Naples. Lon. 31. 58. lat. 40. 40.

MASSA, a town of Italy in the Siennese, and in Tuscany, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain near the sea, 25 miles S. W. of Sienna. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 43. 5.

• **MASSAFRA**, a strong town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles S. of Naples. Lon. 34. 55. lat. 40. 50.

MASSACHUSET COLONY, a sub-division of New England in N. America, bounded on the N. by New Hampshire, on the E. and S. by the sea, and on the W. by Connecticut and New York, being about 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It produces plenty of Indian corn, flax, and hemp, and they have manufactories of leather, linen, and woollen cloth, besides there is no want of beef, pork, fowls, and fish. They have mines of copper and iron, and the chief trade is with the Caribbee Islands, to which they send provisions, and have sugar and molasses in return. The king appoints a governor, and the representatives for the people the council of the upper house. This is the most powerful colony in N. America, and is well provided with sailors and soldiers, which they can raise in case of necessity. With regard to religion they are independents, but of late

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there are many of the church of England, they being not so rigorous as formerly.

MASSERANO, a town of Italy in Piedmont, and capital of a small territory of the same name, with the title of a principality. The prince of this district holds it as a fief of the church. It is seated on a mountain 20 miles N. W. of Verceil, and 45 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 45. 32.

• **MASSINGHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on the Thursday before Easter, and November 8, for horses.

• **MASTICO**, or **CARO MASTICO**, a cape on the south side of Scio, one of the islands of the Archipelago.

MASTRICHT. See **MAESTRICHT**.

MASULAPATAN, a populous town of Asia in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Coromandel, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It carried on a great trade, and most nations in Europe had factories here, but the English have now left it, and even the Dutch themselves have not above a dozen people here to carry on the chintz trade. The inhabitants are Gentoos, who will not feed on any thing that has life; and they had a famous manufacture of chintz, which is greatly decayed since the English set off buying any. The Great Mogul has a custom-house here; and the adjacent countries abound in corn, tobacco, and timber for building. It is seated on the W. side of the Bay of Bengal, 200 miles N. of Fort St. George. Lon. 99. 0. lat. 16. 30.

MATACA, or **MANTACA**, a commodious bay in America, on the N. coast of the island of Cuba. Here the galleons usually come to take in fresh water in their return to Spain. It is 35 miles from the Havannah. Lon. 29. 0. lat. 25. 0.

MATAGORDA, a fortress of Spain, seated at the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz.

MATAMAN, a country of Africa, bounded by Benguela on the N. by Monometopa on the E. by Caffaria on the S. and by the Atlantic ocean on the W. There is never a town in it, and the inhabitants live in miserable huts, it being a desert country, and but little visited by the Europeans.

• **MATAN**, or **MACTAN**, an island of Asia in the E. Indian sea, and one of the Philippines. The inhabitants have thrown off the yoke of Spain; and it

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MATAPAN CAPE, the most southern promon-
tory of the Morea, which lies be-
tween the gulph of Coran and that of
Colo-china.

• **MATARAM**, a large town of Asia, for-
merly the capital of an empire of that
name, in the island of Java. It is strong
by situation, and is seated in a very fer-
tile, pleasant, and populous country, sur-
rounded with mountains. Lon. 129. 0.
lat. S. 7. 55.

MATARO, a town of Spain in Catalonia,
remarkable for its glass works. It is seat-
ed on the coast of the Mediterranean, 15
miles N. E. of Barcelona, and 35 S. W.
of Gironne. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 41. 30.

• **MATALONA**, a town of Italy in the
kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-
di-Lavoro, with the title of a principa-
lity. It is 8 miles N. W. of Capua, and
19 W. by S. of Benevento. Lon. 32. 0.
lat. 41. 2.

• **MATCOWITZ**, a strong town of Upper
Hungary, in the county of Scopus, seated
on a mountain. It was taken by the
Imperialists in 1684.

• **MATELICA**, an ancient town of Italy,
in the territory of the Church, and in
the march of Ancona, 15 miles S. of
Jesi.

• **MATELLES**, a town of France in Low-
er Languedoc, and in the diocese of
Montpellier.

MATERA, a considerable town of Italy in
the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra
d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, seated on
the river Canapro, 27 miles S. W. of
Barri, 32 S. E. of Cerenza, and 35 N.
W. of Taranto. Lon. 34. 18. lat. 40.
51.

• **MATHRY**, a village of Pembrokehire
in S. Wales, with one fair on Oct. 10,
for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

• **MATHEO**, ST. a town of Spain in the
kingdom of Arragon. It is seated in a
pleasant plain, and in a very fertile coun-
try, watered with many springs. It is
10 miles from the Mediterranean sea, 40
S. S. W. of Tortosa, and 55 N. of Va-
lencia. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 40. 22.

MATHEO, ST. an island of Africa, a
great distance from any land, the nearest
being Cape Palmas on the coast of Gui-
ney, which is 420 miles distant. It was
formerly planted by the Portuguese, but
is now deserted. Lon. 11. 35. lat. 1.
40.

• **MATUMAY**, a sea-port town of Asia in
Yesso, and capital of a province of the
same name, tributary to Japan. The
Jesuits made many converts here in
1620. Lon. 156. 30. lat. 50. 40.

MAUBEUGE, a town of the Netherlands
in Hainault, with an illustrious abbey of
cononesses, who must be noble both by
the father and mother's side. This place
was ceded to France in 1678; and it is
fortified after the manner of Vauban. It
is seated on the river Sambre, 12 miles S.
of Mons, 17 S. E. of Valenciennes, and
40 S. W. of Brussels. Lon. 21. 35.
lat. 50. 14.

• **MACBILLE**, a large river of N. Amer-
ica in Louisiana, which has its source in
the mountains about it, which border on
the country of Illinois, and runs through
a tract of land 500 miles in length.

MAULEON, a town of France in Gascony,
and capital of the territory of Soule. It
is 20 miles S. W. of Pau, and 40 S. of
Lax. Lon. 16. 46. lat. 43. 12.

• **MAULEON**, a town of France in Poitou,
and in the diocese of Rochelle, with a
famous Augustine abbey. It is seated
near the rivulet Oint, 52 miles N. E. of
Rochelle, and 52 N. W. of Poitiers.
Lon. 16. 50. lat. 46. 52.

MACRA, ST. an island of the Mediterra-
nean, near the coast of Albania and the
shore, and is 15 miles N. E. of the island
of Cephalonia. Lon. 38. 35. lat. 38.
43.

• **MAURE**, ST. an ancient town of France
in Tourain, and in the diocese of Tours,
with a castle. It is 17 miles from Tours,
and 148 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 17.
lat. 47. 7.

• **MAURIAE**, a town of France in Upper
Auvergne, which is a place of some
trade, and their horses are the best in
France. It is seated near the river Dor-
dogne, 27 miles S. E. of Tulle. Lon.
19. 59. lat. 45. 10.

MAURICE, an island of Africa, 500 miles E.
of the island of Madagascar. It is about
37 miles in circumference, and has an
excellent harbour. There are very high
mountains, covered with green trees all
the year. The sea near the shore abounds
with fish, and there are both sea and land
tortoises, which are extremely large.
There are also cows, sea-calves, and one
sort of fish so large that, as they say, it
is sufficient for a ship's company. There
are birds of divers kinds, and very singu-
lar, which are so tame they may be taken
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by the hand. The batts are as large as young fowls, and have heads like monkeys. This island is not now inhabited, though it was formerly in possession of the Dutch, who called there in their way to the E. Indies. Some say it is inhabited by the French, but that is a mistake. Lat. S. 18. 30.

MAURIENNE, a valley of Savoy, about 50 miles in length, and reaches as far as Mount Cenis, which separates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital town.

MAURITANIA, the ancient name of the coast of Barbary in Africa.

• **MAWARANNAHAR**, a name given to the country of the Uibeck Tartars. It is very populous, and comprehends a great number of towns, of which Sarmand is the capital.

MAWES, *St.* a town in Cornwall, whose market is diffused; nor yet has it any fairs. It sends two members to parliament, and is seated on the E. side of Falmouth haven, over against Falmouth, from which it is distant 3 miles, and 265 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 9. lat. 50. 30.

• **MAXIMIN**, a town of France in Provence, and in the diocese of Aix. There is a Dominican convent here, in which they pretend is the body of St. Mary Magdalene, which brings them in great riches. It is seated on the river Argens, 12 miles S. E. of Aix, and 20 N. of Toulon. Lon. 23. 42. lat. 43. 30.

MAY, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, near the coast of Fife. There are rocks about it which render it almost inaccessible.

MAYENCE. See MENTZ.

• **MAYFIELD**, a village in Suffolk, with two fairs, viz. on May 30, for pedlars ware, and Nov. 13, for cattle and pedlars ware.

MAYO, or the *ISLE OF MAY*, one of the Cape de Verd islands, lying in the Atlantic ocean, near 300 miles from Cape Verd in Africa, being about 17 miles in circumference. The soil in general is very barren, and water scarce; however they have plenty of beeves, goats, and asses, as also some corn, yams, potatoes, and plantains. What trees there are, are on the sides of the hills, and they have some figs and water-melons. The sea round about the island abounds with fish. The chief commodity of all is salt, with which many English ships are loaded in the summer-time. Pimosa is the principal town, and has two church-

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es. The inhabitants are negroes, who speak the Portuguese language, and are stout, lusty, and fleshy. They are not above 200 in number, and many of them go naked. Lon. 356. 10. lat. 15. 5.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, which is 62 miles in length, and 52 in breadth, bounded on the E. and N. E. by Roscommon, and Sligo, on the W. by the sea, on the N. and on the S. by Galway. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 13083 houses, 73 parishes, 9 baronies, one borough, and sends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Castlebar. The principal town is of the same name, which is now much decayed. Lon. 7. 55. lat. 53. 40.

MAZAGAN, a strong place of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco, and on the frontiers of the province of Tegueta. It was fortified by the Portuguese, and was besieged by the King of Morocco with 20000 men in 1502, but to no purpose. It is near the sea, 8 miles from Azamor, and 100 N. of Morocco. Lon. 9. 30. lat. 35. 5.

MAZARA, an ancient town of Sicily, and capital of a considerable valley of the same name, which takes up the eastern part of the island. It is very fertile, and watered with several rivers. The town is a bishop's see, and has a good harbour. It is seated on the sea-coast, 25 miles S. W. of Trapani, and 55 S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 30. 14. lat. 37. 42.

MAZERES, a considerable town of France in the county of Foix. Lon. 19. 17. lat. 43. 15.

MEACO, a large and celebrated town of the island of Nippon in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are said to be 600000 in number, besides strangers who come thither to trade. Lon. 151. 0. lat. 36. 0.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary in the banat of Temeswaer, seated on the N. side of the Danube, 15 miles E. of Belgrade. It was dismantled by the Turks in 1738. Lon. 39. 35. lat. 45. 0.

• **MEAO**, a small island of Asia in the E. Indian sea, and one of the Moluccas, with a good harbour: it is one of the Spice islands, producing cloves. Lon. 144. 40. lat. 1. 12.

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It contains 1308
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as a good harbour.
-coast, 25 miles S.
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le town of France
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celebrated town of
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ngary in the ban-
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t of Asia in the E.
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: it is one of the
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ty of Ireland in
the

the province of Leinster, 36 miles in
length, and 35 in breadth, bounded on
the N. by Cavan and Louth, on the E.
by the Irish Channel, on the S. by Kil-
dare and Dublin, and on the W. by
Longford and Westmeath. It contains
14,277 houses, 199 parishes, 12 baronies,
6 boroughs, and sends 14 members to
parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 each,
for Trim, Ailboy, Navan, Kells, Du-
lck, and Ratoath.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland, in
the province of Leinster, bounded on the
N. by Longford and East-Meath, on the
E. by the Sea, on the S. by King's-
County, and on the W. by Roscommon.
It is one of the most populous and fer-
tile counties in Ireland. It contains 9271
houses, 62 parishes, 12 baronies, 4 bo-
roughs, and sends 10 members to par-
liament, 2 for the county, and 2 each,
for Athlone, Fore, Kiltbeggan, and Mel-
lingar.

MEAUX, an ancient town of France, in
Brie, with a bishop's see, seated in a place
abounding in corn and cattle, on the ri-
ver Marne, which divides it into two
parts, and its trade consists in corn,
wool, and cheese. It is 10 miles N.
W. of Colomiers, 20 S. E. of Senlis, and
25 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 33. lat.
48. 58.

MECCA, an ancient and very famous town
of Asia, in Arabia the Happy. It is
seated in a barren place, in a valley, or
rather in the middle of many little hills,
about a days journey from the Red-Sea.
It is a place of no strength, having nei-
ther walls nor gates, and the buildings
are very mean. That which supports it
is the resort of a great many thousand
pilgrims annually, for the shops are
fearfully open all the year besides. The
inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean,
and swarthy. The hills that are about
the town are very numerous, and all
consist of a blackish rock, and some of
them are half a mile in circumference.
On the top of one of them is a cave,
where they pretend Mahomet usually
retired to perform his devotions, and hi-
ther they affirm the greatest part of the
alcoran was brought him by the angel
Gabriel. The town has plenty of wa-
ter, and yet there is little garden-stuff;
but there are several sorts of good fruits
to be had, such as grapes, melons, wa-
ter-melons, and cucumbers. Likewise
there are plenty of sheep brought thither
to be sold to the pilgrims. It stands in

a very hot climate, and the inhabitants
usually sleep on the tops of their houses,
for the sake of coolness. The temple
of Mecca has 42 doors, and its form
much resembles the royal exchange in
London, but is near ten times as large.
It is open in the middle, and the ground
is covered with gravel, except in two or
three places that lead to the Beat-Allah
through certain doors, and these are
paved with flint stones. There are clois-
ters all round, and in the sides there are
little rooms or cells for those that live a
monastick life. The Beat-Allah stands
in the middle of the temple, is a square
structure, and each side is about 20
paces long, and about 24 feet high. It
is covered all over from top to bottom
with a thick sort of silk, and above the
middle it is embroidered with letters of
gold, each letter being about two feet in
length, and two inches broad. The
door is covered with silver-plates, and
there is a curtain before it thick with
gold embroidery. This Beat is the prin-
cipal object of the pilgrims devotion,
and it is open but two days in the space
of six weeks, namely, one day for the
men, and the next for the women.
Within there is only two wooden pillars
in the middle to support the roof, with
a bar of iron fastened thereto, on which
hang three or four silver lamps. The
walls on the inside are marble, and cov-
ered with silk, unless when the pil-
grims enter. About 12 paces from the
Beat is the sepulchre of Abraham, as
they pretend, and they affirm that he
crested the Beat-Allah. The tomb is
handsome enough, and not unlike those
of people of fashion in England. When
they have performed their devotions
here, they repair to a gibel or hill,
which however is not large enough to
contain them all at once, for there are
no less than 70000 pilgrims every year.
When certain ceremonies are over they
then receive the title of hadgies or saints,
and the next morning they move to a
place where they say Abraham went to
offer up his son Isaac, which is about
two or three miles from Mecca; here
they pitch their tents, and then throw
seven small stones against a little square
stone building. This, as they affirm, is
performed in defiance of the devil. This
done every one buys a sheep, which
is brought for that purpose, eating some
of it themselves, and giving the rest to
the poor people who attend upon that

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occasion. Indeed these are miserable objects, and such starved creatures, that one would almost think they would devour each other. After all one would imagine that this was a very sanctified place, and yet a renegado who went in pilgrimage thither affirms there is as much debauchery practised here as in any part of the Turkish dominions. It is 25 miles from Jedda, the sea-port town of Mecca, and 220 S. E. of Medina. Lon. 53. 30. lat. 21. 45.

Mechlin, or Malines, a handsome town of the Austrian Netherlands, and capital of a district of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is a large and well-built place, with clean, well-paved streets. It consists of several small islands made by artificial canals, over which there are a great many bridges. The cathedral-church is a superb structure, with a very high steeple, in which are harmonious chimbes. There is a very large house, in which are brought up 800 or 1000 young girls. It is a place of great trade, and they found a great many cannons and mortars here, as well as all sorts of arms. It is very famous for its fine lace, and they brew a sort of beer, which is sent into the neighbouring provinces. The territory of this town is a lordship, which comprehends two small districts, containing 9 small towns of little consequence, and some villages. It submitted to the duke of Mailborough in 1706, and was retaken by the French in 1746. It is 10 miles N. W. of Leuven, 10 N. E. of Brussels, 15 S. E. of Antwerp, and 27 E. of Ghent. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 51. 2.

Mexicoacan, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded on the N. by Panuco, on the E. by Proper-Mexico, on the S. by the S. Sea, and on the W. by New-Galicia. It is about 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich, abounding in all the necessaries of life. It has also mines of silver, copper, and great plenty of cocoa-nuts, besides a great deal of silk. Valladolid is the capital town.

Mechlenburg, a dutchy of Germany, in Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Baltick-Sea, on the E. by Pomerania, on the S. by Brandenburg, and on the W. by the dutchies of Holstein, Lauenburg, and Mecklenburg, being about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is thought to be one of the most fruitful countries in Germany, for it abounds

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in corn, pastures, and game; and is very well seated on the Baltick for foreign trade. It is subject to a duke, who, by a decree of the Aulic council, is not permitted to tax his subjects above a certain sum. It takes its name from a town which was very flourishing formerly, but now is reduced to a little village.

Mecon, a river of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, which, rising in the N. runs S. through the Kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, and falls into the ocean in lat. 10. 0.

* **Mecran**, a province of Persia, on the confines of Indostan, which is very little known.

Medelin, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 20 miles E. of Merida. Lon. 12. 42. lat. 38. 46.

Medelpadia, a maritime province of Sweden, on the gulph of Bothnia, which is full of mountains and forests. Sundevald is the capital town.

Medenblick, a town of the United Provinces, in W. Friesland, seated on the Zuyder-Zee, with a good harbour. It has a house belonging to the E. India company, and sends deputies to the States of the province. It is 9 miles N. of Hoorn, and 22 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 28. lat. 52. 47.

Medewi, a famous medicinal spring of Sweden, in E. Gothland, in a pleasant situation, 3 miles from Wadstena.

Media, formerly a kingdom of Asia, which was bounded on the E. by Hyrcania and Parthia, on the S. by Proper Persia and Susiana, on the W. by Assyria and Armenia, and on the N. by the Caspian-Sea. Ecbatana was the capital town, which some take to be Tauris, and others Cassin. It is supposed to contain Shirvan, Aderbeizan, and the western part of Irac-Agenii, provinces of Persia.

Medina Talmari, a famous town of Asia, in Arabia, between Arabia Deserta and Arabia the Happy, celebrated for being the burying-place of Mahomet. It is but a small, poor place, and yet it is walled round, and has a large mosque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner of this there is a place 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates. In the middle of it is the tomb of Mahomet, which is enclosed with curtains like a bed. Some affirm there are 3000 lamps about it, but an

eye-witness declares there is not too. The tomb is not exposed to any, except the eunuchs who are appointed to take care of it, and to light the lamps. The story of its being suspended in the air by a loadstone is now well known to be a fable. Provisions are brought to this place out of Nubia, across the Red-Sea, in odd sort of vessels, whose sails are made of mats; it is called the city of the prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca, and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan era begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is seated on a plain, abounding in palm trees, 220 miles N. W. of Mecca. Lon. 57. 30. lat. 25. 0.

MEDINA-CRISTI, an ancient town of Spain, in Old-Castile, and capital of a considerable dutchy of the same name. It is seated near the river Xalon, 15 miles N. E. of Siguenza, and 75 S. W. of Saragoissa. Lon. 15. 26. lat. 41. 15.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a large, rich, and ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. The great square is very fine, and adorned with a superb fountain. It is a trading place, and enjoys great privileges, and is seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 miles S. E. of Zamora, 25 S. W. of Valladolid, and 75 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 15. lat. 41. 22.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, an ancient and rich town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with the title of a dutchy. It is seated on a plain, where there are fine pastures, 35 miles N. W. of Valladolid, and 25 S. E. of Leon. Lon. 13. 2. lat. 42. 8.

MEDINA SIDONIA, a very ancient town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an old castle, 37 miles N. W. of Gibraltar, 58 S. W. of Seville, and 25 E. of Cadiz. Lon. 12. 20. lat. 36. 25.

MEDINA DE LAS TORRES, a very ancient town of Spain, in Extremadura, with an old castle, and the title of a dutchy. It is seated on the confines of Andalusia, at the foot of a mountain, near Bajadoz.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, the name of the sea between Asia, Africa, and Europe, which communicates with the ocean by the Streights of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea, by those of the Dardine's. There is no description of it can be so

clear, as that which may be gained by viewing a map thereof. There is no tide in it, or at least so small, that it is scarcely perceptible. Some have puzzled themselves by endeavouring to find out the cause of its keeping to the same level; but the evident reason is its evaporation by the sun, and the particles that are brushed off by the blowing of the winds.

MEDNIKI, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Warwitz, 40 miles E. of Memel. Lon. 41. 0. lat. 55. 40.

* **MEDOC**, a district of France, in Bourdeaux, lying on the river Garonne, famous for its oysters. It has a fort of the same name.

* **MEDUA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated in a rich country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of sheep. It is 175 miles S. W. of Algiers. Lon. 21. 12. lat. 33. 25.

MEDWAY, a river which rises in Ashdown Forest, in Suffex; and running N. E. passes by Pendhurst, Tunbridge, Maidstone, and Rochester in Kent; beyond which it is divided into two branches by the Isle of Sheppy, and then falls into the mouth of the Thames. The eastern branch, called the Swale, runs to Milton and Feverham, where there are the finest oysters in the world. In the western branch, near Chatham, is the station of the royal navy, where most of the first and second rate men of war are laid up. In 1665 the Dutch came up the Medway, and burnt the men of war, which occasioned Sheerness to be built at its mouth, to defend the entrance.

* **MEDZIBOZ**, a town of Poland, in the fourth part of the Palatinate of Volhinia. It is seated on the north bank of the river Bog.

* **MEEN**, ST. a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the diocese of St. Malo, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* **MEGARA**, an ancient town of Greece, formerly very large, but now inconsiderable, it being inhabited only by poor Greeks; however, there are some fine remains of antiquity. It is 22 miles W. of Setines, or Athens. Lon. 41. 27. lat. 38. 10.

* **MEGEEA**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It is 5 miles from the sea.

MEGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch

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Dutch Brabant. It is feated on the river Maefe, 25 miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 21. 55.

* **MEGESVAR**, a town of Transilvania, capital of a county of the fame name, remarkable for its good wines. It is feated on the river Kotel. Lon. 42. 55. lat. 46. 50.

MEGIERS, a town of Transilvania, which is fubject to the houfe of Austria. It is 30 miles N. of Hermanftadt. Lon. 42. 20. lat. 47. 5.

MEHAIGN, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rifes in the weft part of the province of Namur, and running E. falls into the Maefe, a little W. of Huy.

* **MEHUN-SUR-YVRE**, an ancient town of France, in Berri, with the ruins of an old caſtle. It is feated in a fertile plain on the river Yvres, 10 miles from Bourges, and 105 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 52. lat. 47. 8.

* **MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE**, a town of France, in Orleannois. Lon. 19. 17. lat. 47. 50.

MEIN. See **MAINE**.

MEISSEN, a rich, populous, and confiderable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and in the margravate of Mifnia, with a caſtle. It formerly belonged to a bifhop; but is now fecularized; and the inhabitants are Lutherans. In this place there is a wooden bridge over the Elbe; and the famous manufacture of porcelaine is fettled here. It is feated on the river Elbe, 10 miles N. W. of Dreffden, 27 S. E. of Leipſick, and 47 S. by E. of Wirtemberg. Lon. 31. 8. lat. 51. 15.

MEISSEN, or **MISNIA**, a margravate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Saxony, on the E. by Luſatia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Thuringia, being about 100 miles in length and 80 in breadth. It is divided into five circles; viz. Meißen, Leipſick, Ertzgebürg, Voigtland, and Luſtadt. It is a very fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleaſure of life. The inhabitants are pelite, hoſpitale, addicied to arts and ſciences. and ſpeak the pureſt language in Germany. The capital town is Dreffden.

MELAZZO, an ancient town of Turkey in Aſia, and in Natolia, where there remain curious monuments of antiquity, with a bifhop's ſee. It is feated on

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a bay of the Archipelago, 55 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 45. 30. lat. 37. 23.

MELCK, a ſmall but ancient town of Germany, in Lower Austria, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, feated on a hill, and well fortified. It is 47 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 25. lat. 48. 15.

MELCOMB-REGIS, a town of Dorſetſhire, with two markets, on Tuſdays and Fridays, but no fairs. It is feated on an arm of the ſea, and is joined to Weymouth, they both being incorporated into one body; and there is a handſome bridge of timber, over which they paſs from one into the other. Melcomb is feated in a flat, and has a market-place, with good ſtreets, and yards for their merchandizes. In Weymouth the chapel ſtands on a ſteep rock, and there are 60 ſteps to go up to it. The united towns have a church, and about 400 houſes. They are governed by a mayor, ſeveral aldermen, and a recorder; and each ſends 2 members to parliament. The ſtreets are broad and paved; and they have an excellent harbour, and two forts; by which they carry on a pretty good foreign trade. It is 8 miles S. of Dorcheſter, and 132 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 50. 40.

* **MELDELA**, a town of Italy, in Romania, belonging to its own prince. It is 8 miles from Forli, and 8 from Ravenna. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 44. 20.

MELDERT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant. It lies 8 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 22. 15. lat. 50. 55.

MELDORF, an ancient and confiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holſtein. It is feated near the river Milde and the ſea, 15 miles S. of Tonningen, 12 S. W. of Lunden, and 45 W. of Hamburg. Lon. 26. 45. lat. 54. 18.

* **MELGAZO**, a town of Portugal, lying on the frontiers of Galicia, between the rivers Minho, the Folia, and the high mountains.

MELIAPORE, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the penintula on this ſide the Gauges, on the coaſt of Coromandel, and kingdom of Carnate. Some call it St. Thomas; but that place is diſtinct from it, though near it: it is inhabited by Indians and Mahometans; whereas, in St. Thomas, there are many Chriſtians, which

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guese; and here was a Portuguese bi-
shop's see. It was in subjection to the
Portuguese; but it has been taken from
them by the Moors and Dutch. It is 3 miles
S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 98. 30. lat. 13. 10

* **MELFI**, an ancient and considerable
town of Italy, in the kingdom of Nap-
les, and in the Basilicata, with an an-
cient castle seated on a rock, the title
of a principality, and a bishop's see.
It is 10 miles N. E. of Conza, and
72 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 35. 25. lat.
41. 2.

MELIDA, an island of Dalmatia, on the
Gulph of Venice, and in the republick
of Ragusa, being 25 miles in length.
It abounds in oranges, citrens, wine,
and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey,
6 villages, and several harbours. Lon.
from 35. 28. to 35. 38. Lat. from 42. 5.
to 42. 46.

MELILLA, an ancient town of Africa, in
the kingdom of Fez, and in the province
of Garet. It was taken by the Spani-
ards in 1496, who built a citadel here;
but it returned back to the Moors. It is
seated near the sea, 75 miles from Tre-
mesen. Lon. 15. 38. lat. 34. 48.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the
coast of Zanguabar. The capital town
is of the same name, which is seated at
the mouth of the river Quilmanci, in an
agreeable plain. It is a large, populous
place, in which the Portuguese have 17
churches, 9 convents, and ware-houses,
well provided with European goods.
They exchange these for gold, slaves,
elephants teeth, ostrich feathers, wax,
aloes, fena, and other drugs. The
country produces plenty of rice, sugar,
cocoa nuts, and other tropical fruits.
It is surrounded on all sides with fine
gardens, and has a good harbour, de-
fended by a fort; but the entrance is
very dangerous, on account of the great
number of shoals and rocks which are
hid under water. The inhabitants con-
sist of Christians and negroes, which last
have their own king and religion, and the
number of both is said to amount to
200,000. Lon. 56. 35. lat. S. 3. 0.

* **MELITELLO**, a town of Italy, in the
island of Sicily, and in the Val di Noto,
8 miles W. of Leontini.

* **MELITO**, a town of Italy, in the king-
dom of Naples, and in the Farther
Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is
40 miles N. W. of Reggio, and 25
S. W. of Cosenza, Lon. 34. 9. lat.
38. 36.

MELLE, a town of Germany, in the circle
of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Osnab-
brug, 10 miles S. E. of Osnabrug. Lon.
27. 50. lat. 52. 25.

MELLE, a town of France, in Upper Poi-
tou, with 2 priories, and a manufactory
of ferges.

MELLER, a lake of Sweden, 80 miles in
length, and 30 in breadth, which has a
communication with the Baltic Sea.
Stockholm stands on the N. side of it,
and it is surrounded by the provinces
of Upland, Sudermania, and Westmania.

* **MELLERAVE**, a rich abbey of France,
in the diocese of Nantz.

* **MELLI**, a kingdom of Africa, in Ne-
grolan^d, which lies along the banks of
a river that runs into the Niger. It is
bounded upon the N. by Ghinea; on the
S. by mountains and deserts; on the W.
by large woods and forests reaching to
the sea-shore; and on the E. by Gago.
There is a town of the same name,
which contains about 6000 families, and
where the king resides. This country
abounds with corn, flesh, and cotton;
and the religion of the country is a kind
of Mahometanism. They are said to
be the most civilized of all the negroes,
and to be addicted to trade. Some as-
sert, that this kingdom is tributary to
Tombut.

* **MELLINGEN**, a town of Swisserland,
in the bailiwick of Baden, which, since
1712, depends on the cantons of Zurich
and Bern; and yet the inhabitants are
Roman Catholics. It is seated in a fer-
tile country on the river Rufs.

MELNICK, a town of Bohemia, seated at
the confluence of the rivers Elbe and
Mullau, and subject to the house of
Austria. It is 20 miles N. of Prague.
Lon. 32. 18. lat. 50. 22.

* **METOUR**, an handsome town of Africa,
in Upper Egypt. It is seated on the
river Nile, from whence it makes an
handsome appearance, and here is a re-
markable mosque. Lon. 49. 30. lat. 27.
30.

MELREY, or **MELROSS**, a town of Scot-
land, in the county of Merke, on
the confines of Tweedale. It stands
on the S. side of the river Tweed,
27 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15.
2. lat. 55. 32.

* **MELRICHSTADT**, a town of Germa-
ny, in Franconia, and in the bishoprick
of Wurtzburg. It is capital of a baili-
wick of the same name, is situated on
the river Strat, and is remarkable for a bat-
tle

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tle fought near it between the emperor Henry IV. and Rodolph duke of Suabia.

MELTON-MOWBRAY, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs; viz. on the first Tuesday after January 17, for horses and horned cattle; on Whit-Tuesday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; and on August 21, for horses, horned cattle, and hogs. It is seated on the banks of the river Eye, which almost surrounds it, and over which there are two handsome stone-bridges. The houses are well-built; its market is considerable for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, and provisions; and it is the best place in the county, next to Leicester. It is 18 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, 12 miles N. E. of Leicester, and 104 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 52. 45.

MELVIL, an handsome palace of Scotland, in Fifeshire, belonging to the Earl of Leven.

MELUN, an ancient town of the Isle of France, and capital of Hurepoix. It is seated on the river Seine, 10 miles from Fontainebleau, 35 miles N. W. of Sens, and 25 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 16. lat. 48. 33.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 14 miles S. of Alcantara. Lon. 11. 35. lat. 39. 12.

MEMEL, a strong town and castle in Polish Prussia, with a good harbour. It is seated on the Baltic Sea, 120 miles N. E. of Dantzick, and 203 N. of Warsaw. Lon. 39. 25. lat. 55. 50.

MEMMINGEN, an handsome strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Algow. It is seated in a fertile pleasant plain, 22 miles S. E. of Ulm, and 35 S. W. of Augiburg. Lon. 27. 55. lat. 48. 3.

MEMPHIS, anciently the capital town of Egypt, in Africa, which was seated on the river Nile. Cairo has been built out of its ruins, on the eastern side of the Nile.

MENAN, a large river of Asia, in the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N. to S. passes by the city of Siam, and falls into a bay of the sea below Bancoek. There are several singular fishes in it, besides crocodiles, which are common in these parts.

* **MENANCABO**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Sumatra.

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It is capital of a small kingdom of the same name, and is seated on the south coast, over-against the Isle of Naffau, 250 miles from the strait of Sunda.

* **MENAR**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the diocess of Clermont, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* **MENEHOSI**, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, viz. on June 11, and July 28, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

MENENOU, a town of France, in Champagne, 16 miles N. E. of Chalons. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 49. 5.

* **MENES**, an ancient town of France, and capital of the Gexaudan, with a bishop's see. The fountains, and the steeples of the cathedral church, are the most remarkable things in it. It is very populous, and is seated on the river Lot, 35 miles S. W. of Puy, 70 N. of Albi, and 210 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 9. lat. 44. 31.

MENDELISHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on Holy-Thursdny, for cattle. It is seated in a dirty country among the woodlands, and is a small place, but has an handsome church. It is 13 miles E. of Bury, 16 N. by W. of Iptwich, and 75 N. E. of London. Lon. 13. 47. lat. 52. 22.

MENHIP-HILLS are in the county of Somerset, in the neighbourhood of Wells, and contain lead-mines.

* **MENEROULIN**, S. E. an ancient and considerable town of France, in Champagne, and the chief of Argonne, with a castle seated on a rock. It has undergone several sieges; but now the fortifications are demolished. It is seated in a morass, between two rocks, on the river Ains, 25 miles N. E. of Chalons, 22 W. of Verdun, 37 S. E. of Rheims, and 110 E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 34. lat. 49. 10.

MENIN, a handsome town of the Netherlands in Flanders, which was taken by the French in 1667, who fortified it very strongly. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and was added to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but was retaken by the French in 1744, who demolished the fortifications. It was restored to the house of Austria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and is seated on the river Lys, 10 miles N. of Liège, 17 N. E. of Armentier, 7 S. W. of Courtray, 3 S. E. of Ypres, and 140 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 44. lat. 50. 49.

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* **MENTON**, a town of Italy in the principality of Monaco, with a castle. It is seated near the sea, 5 miles from Monaco, and 3 from Ventimiglia. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 43. 46.

MENTZ, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the dominions of the elector of Mentz, with an university, and an archbishop's see. The archbishop is arch-chancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular assemblies. He has also a right to convoke the electoral college. The cathedral, the palace of the archbishop, and the other public structures, are very handsome; but the private houses are mean, and the fortifications are of no great strength. This is most probably the place where printing was first invented. It has been several times taken and retaken, and is seated on the Rhine, where there is a bridge of boats, 20 miles N. W. of Worms, 20 S. W. of Francfort, 75 E. of Triers, 87 N. by E. of Strasburgh, and 85 S. by E. of Cologne. Lon. 26. 2. lat. 49. 54.

MENTZ, the archbishoprick of, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is bounded on the N. by Wetteravia and Hesse, on the S. by Franconia and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W. by the electorate of Triers. It is about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is very fertile, especially in good wines, and is well peopled. It is divided into two parts, namely, the Rinraw, which lies towards Franconia, and which comprehends the bailiwicks of Hoefel, Steinheim, Afschaffenburgh, the county Konichstein, and part of that of Reineck. We must not confound the archbishoprick of Mentz with the electorate; for this is much more extensive, and the greatest part of it lies about the Rhine, between the Palatinate and Triers. Mentz is the capital town.

MEOTIS PALUS, a sea in the Turkish dominions, now called Zabach.

MEPPEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, which depends on the bishop of Munster. It is seated on the river Enis, 15 miles N. of Lingon, and 50 N. W. of Munster. Lon. 25. 3. lat. 52. 45.

MEQUINENZA, an ancient town of Spain in the kingdom of Arragon, which is strongly defended by a good castle. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers

Ebro and Segra, in a fertile and pleasant country, 35 miles N. W. of Tortosa, and 180 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 41. 22.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez in the empire of Morocco, 66 miles to the W. of Fez. It is seated in a delightful plain, having a very serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor chuses this place to reside in rather than Fez. It is now the capital of the whole empire, to which the bashaws and alcaids resort with the tribute and presents every two or three years. In the middle of the city the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night; and there is an alcaid to guard them, and to protect them against the common people, who otherwise would plunder them. It is death for them to curse or lift up a hand against the meanest Moor, inasmuch that their boys kick them about at their pleasure. They are obliged to wear black cloaths and caps, and to pull off their shoes whenever they pass by a mosque. Close to Mequinez, on the N. W. side, stands a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and from thence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The palace stands on the S. side, and it is guarded by several hundreds of black eunuchs, who are cleanly dressed, and their knives and scymetars are covered with wrought silver. The houses are very good, but the streets are exceeding narrow, and hardly any of the windows are to be seen, except little holes to look out at. The light comes in at the inside of their houses, where there is a square court-yard open at the top, with pillars supporting galleries and painted wooden ballustrades round the inside of the house, almost like some of our inns. In the middle of the yard there is a fountain, if the house belongs to a person of any consideration. They are flat at the top, so that in many places they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often visit each other from the tops of the houses. The women, when they go abroad, have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down close to their eyes; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their faces. They are quite covered all

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over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a single fillet over their foreheads. The Moors are unwilling to let their women be seen; however, when there is none of their own people near, they will unveil, and behave wantonly before Europeans. As to their customs and manners, they are much the same as those of other Mahometans. Lon. 11. 35. lat. 34. 0.

MERAN, an handsome trading town of Germany, in the Tirol, and capital of Erschland. It is seated on the river Adige, 3 miles S. E. of Tirol, and 12 N. W. of Bolzand. Lon. 28. 28. lat. 46. 35.

MERF, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs; viz. on May 6, August 24, and September 29, for cattle, hogs, cheese, and peccars ware. It is seated near large hills, on one of which there is a beazon; but it is a place of no great account. It is 24 miles W. of Salisbury, and 102 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 51. 16.

* **MERDIN**, a town of Asia, in Diarbeck, with a castle which passes for impregnable, and an archbishop's see. There are several handsome palaces; and the country about it produces a great deal of cotton. It belongs to the Turks, who have a Bathaw, and a good garrison here. It is 45 miles S. E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 57. 5. lat. 36. 14.

MEREZ, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, seated at the confluence of the rivers Beresino and Merez. It is 30 miles N. of Grodno. Lon. 41. 35. lat. 54. 0.

MERIDA, a strong town of Spain, in Estremadura, built by the Romans before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch; but it is not now what it was formerly. It is seated in an extensive, delightful, and fertile plain, 47 miles E. of Elra, and 45 S. by E. of Alcantara. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 38. 45.

MERIDA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of the province of Yucatan, where the bishop and the governor of the province reside. It is inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans. It is 30 miles S. of the sea, and 10 N. E. of Campeachy. Lon. 289. lat. 20. 10.

* **MERIDA**, a town of S. America, in the

Kingdom of New Granada. It is seated in a country abounding with all kinds of fruits, 100 miles N. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 309. 17. lat. 8. 30.

MERTONESHIRE, a county of North-Wales, 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is bounded by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire on the N. by Montgomeryshire on the S. E. and by the Irish Sea on the W. It contains 2500 houses, 17,100 inhabitants, 37 parishes, 5 market-towns, and sends but one member to parliament, who is for the county. It is watered by several rivers, the chief of which are the Dee, and the Douay. The air is sharp, on account of the high barren mountains, which are extremely steep; however, this county feeds large flocks of sheep, many goats, and large herds of cattle; besides which, there is plenty of fish of several sorts.

MERKE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Brabant, and running N. by Breda, afterwards turns W. and falls into the sea, opposite to the island of Overflackee in Holland.

* **MERLOU**, or **MELLO**, a town of France, in Picardy, with a palace or castle, to which belong very superb stables. It belongs to the house of Luxemburg. Lon. 20. 0. lat. 49. 10.

MERNS, a county of Scotland, bounded by Mar on the N. by the German Ocean on the E. by Angus on the S. and by Gowry on the W. It is fruitful in corn and pastures; and the place of the chiefest note is the strong castle of Dunnet.

MERO, a strong town of Asia, in the peninsula beyond the Ganges, and in the Kingdom of Pegu. It is 180 miles W. of Pegu town. Lon. 111. 35. lat. 17. 0.

* **MEROU**, a town of Asia in Persia, and in Korassan. It is seated in a delightful fertile country, which produces salt, 112 miles S. W. of Bokara, and 270 N. E. of Nishabour. Lon. 81. 0. lat. 37. 40.

MERS, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Lothian, on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by Northumberland and Tiviotdale, and on the W. by Tweedale. It is very fruitful in corn and grass, and abounds with seats of persons of quality. The chief place is the town and castle of Duns.

MERSBURG, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the elector

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10 miles S. of Hall, 20 N. W. of Leip-
sic, and 58 W. by N. of Dresden. Lon.
30. 2. lat. 51. 28.

* MERSHAM, a village in Kent, with one
fair on Friday in the Whitfun-Week, for
horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

MERSBURG, a town of Germany in the
circle of Swabia, and bishopric of Con-
stance, seated on the N. side of the Lake
Constance, and 3 miles from the town of
that name. It is the usual place of re-
sidence of the bishop. Lon. 26. 53. lat.
47. 45.

MERTOLA, a strong town of Portugal in
the province of Alentejo. It was taken
from the Moors in 1239, and is seated
near the river Guadiana, 60 miles S. of
Evora, and 100 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon.
10. 20. lat. 37. 30.

* MERU, a town of France in Picardy,
and in the diocese of Beauvais, with a
castle. It is seated near the source of a
brook that falls into the river Oise.

MERUF, the north branch of the river
Maese, on which the city of Rotterdam,
in Holland, is seated.

MERVILLE, a town of French Flanders,
seated on the river Lis, 10 miles from
Cassel, and 24 S. W. of Menin. Lon.
20. 18. lat. 50. 38.

* MESA-DE-ASTA, formerly a large town
of Spain in Andalusia, seated on the river
Guadaleta, between Arcos and Xeres
de la Frontera; but it is now nothing
except a large heap of ruins. It was
here that the Arabs conquered Roderic,
the last king of the Goths, and by that
victory became masters of Spain in
713.

MESCHED, a considerable town of Asia
in Persia, and in the province of Korassan.
It is fortified with several towers, and is
famous for the magnificent sepulchre of
Iman Rifa, of the family Ali, to which
the Persians pay a great devotion. It is
seated on a mountain near this town, in
which are found fine Turkey stones. It
is 120 miles S. E. of the Caspian sea.
Lon. 77. 0. lat. 37. 0.

MESSEN, a sea-port town of Russia, and
capital of a province of the same name,
seated on the E. coast of the White Sea,
130 miles N. E. of Archangel. Lon. 63.
0. lat. 66. 0.

* MESEMBRIA, a town of Turkey in Eu-
rope, seated on the Black Sea, between
Stravico and Varna, with an archbi-
shop's see.

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* MESKIRK, a town of Germany in Swa-
bia, and in the county of Furstenberg.
It is a handsome place, and is 15 miles
N. of Uberlingen.

* MESSINGHAM, a village in Lincolnshire,
with one fair on Trinity-Monday, for
merchandizing goods.

MESOPOTAMIA, the ancient name of Di-
arbeck, a province of Turkey in Asia, sup-
posed to be called Padan Aram in scrip-
ture.

* MESSA, a town of Africa in the king-
dom of Merocco, and in the province of
Sus. It is composed of three fortified
towns, which lie in a triangle, and are at
a small distance from each other. It
has a temple which is built with large
fish bones instead of timber. It is seated
at the foot of Mount Atlas, near the
ocean, in a country abounding with
palm trees, 40 miles W. of Sus. Lon.
8. 40. lat. 29. 20.

* MESSIN, a province of France, between
the dutchies of Luxemburg, Lorraine, and
Bar. It is fertile in wine, corn, and
fruits, and is watered by several rivers,
the principal of which are the Moselle
and the Sarte. Metz is the capital
town.

MESSINA, an ancient, large, handsome,
and strong town of Italy in Sicily, and
in the Val-di-Demona, with a citadel, fe-
veral forts, a fine spacious harbour, and
an archbishop's see. It is at present about
5 miles in circumference, and has four
large suburbs. The public buildings and
the monasteries, which are very nume-
rous, are magnificent, and it contains
about 6000 inhabitants. The harbour,
whose key is above a mile in length, is
one of the safest in the Mediterranean,
and is in the form of a half-moon. It
is 5 miles in circumference, and extremely
deep. The entrance is difficult, on ac-
count of the gulph Charybdis, which is
near it; but there are always good pi-
lots who conduct the ships in without any
danger. The viceroy of Sicily resides
here 6 months in the year; and it is a
place of great trade in silk, oil, fruit,
corn, and excellent wine, especially since
it has been declared a free port. It sub-
mitted to the Spaniards in 1713, but was
retaken by the emperor in 1720. In
1735 the Spaniards got possession of it
again, and gave leave to the Turks to
have a consul here. It is seated on the
sea-side, 110 miles E. of Palermo, 52 N.
E. of Catania, 185 S. by E. of Rome, and

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188 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 30. lat. 53. 10.

MESTRE, a town of Italy in the dogado of Venice, 16 miles N. E. of Padua. Lon. 20. 25. lat. 45. 35.

METELIN, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N. of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulph of Gueftro. The foil of this island is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. The women of this island have always been noted for their freedom; and though now they are not so bad as they were formerly, they yet go with their breasts quite naked. This island produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago; nor have their wines lost any thing of their ancient reputation. It is subject to the Turks, and Castro is the capital town, where a cadì has the civil administration, and an aga of the Janissaries commands the soldiers; for it is under Turkish government. Lon. from 43. 52. to 44. 0. lat. from 37. 0. to 39. 15.

METHWOLD, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on April 25, for cattle and toys. It is 17 miles W. of Thetford, and 79 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 7. lat. 52. 36.

METLING, a strong town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Austria and dutchy of Carniola, seated on the river Kulp, 55 miles S. E. of Laubach. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 45. 58.

* **METRO**, a river of Italy, in the territory of the church, that runs into the dutchy of Urbino, washes Fassambrone, and falls into the gulph of Venice, near Fano.

METZ, an ancient, large, and strong town of France, and capital of the territory of Messin, with a citadel, a parliament, and a bishop's see, whose bishop assumes the title of a prince of the empire. The cathedral church is one of the finest in Europe, and the square called Coffin, and the house of the governor, are worth seeing. The Jews live in a part of the town by themselves, where they have a synagogue. The sweetmeats they make here are in high esteem. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Moselle and Seille, 25 miles N. E. of Toul, 25 N. W. of Nancy, 37 S. of Luxemburg, and 48 S. W. of Friers. Lon. 23. 51. lat. 49. 7.

MEUDON, a handsome palace of the king of France, seated on a hill which stands

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in a plain, on the banks of the river Seine, 5 miles S. W. of Paris, from whence there is a fine prospect of the neighbourhood of Paris.

* **MEULAN**, an ancient town in the Iso of France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, over which there are two handsome bridges. It is 20 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 32. lat. 49. 1.

MEURS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the river Rhine, 15 miles N. of Duffeldorp, and subject to Prussia. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 51. 22.

MEUSE. See **MAËSE**.

* **MEWAPI**, a considerable town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a palace where the king sometimes resides. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of which there are vast fields, which yield wheat and rice, and in which there are fine orchards, full of excellent plumbs.

* **MEXAT-ALI**, a noted town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac-Arabi. It is famous for the superb and rich mosque of Ali, to which the Persians go in pilgrimage from all parts. However, it is not so considerable as it was formerly. It is 45 miles S. W. of Bagdad. Lon. 62. 32. lat. 31. 40.

* **MEXAT-OCEM**, a considerable town of Asia, in Persia, which takes its name from a mosque dedicated to Ocem, the son of Ali. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates. Lon. 62. 40. lat. 32. 20.

MEXICO, a town of N. America, capital of New Spain. It was a flourishing place before the Spaniards entered into the country, and was seated on an island in a salt-water lake, to which there was no entrance, but by three causeways above two miles in length each. It contained about 80,000 houses, with several large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces, where the emperor of Mexico resided. It was taken by Ferdinando Cortez in 1521, after a siege of three months. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterwards rebuilt by the Spaniards. It now contains about 35,000 houses, built of stone and brick, to which they have added a suburb of 3000 houses, inhabited by the native Americans. It is a very handsome place, with large, clean, wide streets, in which are a great number of magnificent structures, palaces, churches, and convents. It is the usual residence of the vice-roy of

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New-Spain, and has a royal audience, a tribunal of the inquisition, a mint, an archbishop's see, an university, and a printing-house. It is a common saying, that there are four beautiful things to be seen at Mexico, namely, the women, the rich habits, the coaches and horses, and the streets. The goldsmiths here are immensely rich, and it carries on a great trade to Europe by St. John de Ulva, and to Asia by Acapulco. This place was overflowed by an inundation in October 1629, in which 40,000 persons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake, which being done, part of the town became seated on dry land, without walls, or any other defence. Mexico is supplied with sweet water by an aqueduct of three miles in length, which is carried along on arches, under which people may walk. The Spaniards do not make a tenth part of the inhabitants, the other nine being Negroes, Mulattoes, native Americans, and a mixture of them all. It is 200 miles E. N. E. of St. John de Ulva, on the N. Sea, and 200 N. by E. of Acapulco on the S. Sea. Lon. 27 5. 0. lat. 20. 0.

Mexico, a large country of N. America, otherwise called New-Spain, which is bounded on the N. by New Mexico, on the E. by the gulph of Mexico and the N. Sea, and on the S. and W. by S. America and the S. Sea, being above 2000 miles in length, and from 60 to 600 in breadth. It is divided into 23 provinces, the principal of which is that of Mexico, and contains many mines of gold, silver, iron, and allum, besides Indian-corn, cabbage-trees, chocolate, nuts, vanellas, plantains, pine-apples, cochineal, and several other fruits, gums, and drugs, proper to the climate. Before the Spaniards came here they had no animals, of any sort, exactly like those in Europe, but they had a sort of dogs which did not bark, but howled much like wolves, and also tigers, bears, elks, or moose-deer, pecarics, warrees, beavers, opossums, armadillos, guanoes, flying squirrels, racoons, crocodiles, manattes, monkeys, parrots, macaws, pelicans, cormorants, and great variety of other birds, snakes, scorpions, and other insects. It is governed by a Spanish viceroy, who is changed every five years, and all the people are Papists, or at least profess to be so, an account of the

inquisition. The Spanish clergy are very numerous, and there are a great number of monasteries and nunneries; however, none of them are very famous for the holiness of their lives. They have but a few fortified towns, and the best of the sea-ports have been taken and plundered by a few Buccaneers. In general it is a most barren country, intermixed with many rich valleys; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the S. Sea, many of which are volcanoes. The eastern shore is a flat, level country, full of bogs and morasses, that are overflowed in the rainy season, which is at the same time as our summer. The hills between the mountains and the flat country are best inhabited, because there the air is most temperate. The revenues of the crown are vastly great, which arise from the fifth part of the gold and silver, and from the duties and customs, as well as the lands, which are held of the crown.

MEXICO, New, otherwise called the New Kingdom of Granada, a large country of N. America, discovered by the Spaniards in 1503. It is bounded on the W. by the Vermeil Sea, on the S. by New-Spain, on the E. by Florida, and on the N. by an unknown country. The air is very temperate, and the soil is generally fertile. It is inhabited by a great number of people, whose languages and customs are very different; some wander about, and some dwell in towns and villages. The principal of the Spanish colonies are, those of St. Barbe and Santa Fe, the capital town. It is said there are many silver mines.

* MEXICO, the gulph so called, is part of the sea of Mexico, and lies between the S. coast of Florida, and N. of the audience of Mexico, and the island of Cuba.

* MEYENFELD, a handsome town in the country of the Grisons, in the league of the Ten Jurisdictions, and chief place of the Fifth Community. It is seated on the Rhine, in a pleasant, fertile country, especially in excellent wine, 15 miles N. E. of Coire. Lon. 27. 15. lat. 47. 10.

MEZIERES, a town of France, in Champagne, with a citadel. It is seated on the river Meuse, partly on a hill, and partly on a valley, 12 miles N. W. of Sedan, 3 S. E. of Charleville, and 127 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 23. lat. 49. 46.

* MEZO, a town of Asia, in Proper Natolia,

- tolia, which formerly was the see of a bishop; it is 25 miles E. of Malazzo.
- * **MEZUMA**, a town of Africa, that was formerly in Cefarian Mauritania; it is still of some account, and is seated in the province of Tenez, between the city of that name and that of Mostagan.
 - * **MEZURADA**, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, between Cape Palmas and Tagrin.
 - * **MEZURATA**, a Cape of Africa, in the Kingdom of Tripoly, in Barbary, which lies W. of the gulph of Sidra, near Colbena.
 - * **MEZZAR**, a town of Biledulgerid, in Africa, and capital of a territory of the same name, which lies between Tschort, Zeb, Tegorara, and the Saari, or Desert.
 - * **MEZZANO**, a small lake of Italy, in the duchy of Castro, a province in the territory of the church. It is near Petuliano, and is the source of the river Olpita, which washes the ruins of Castro, and falls into the Fiera.
 - * **MIA**, or **MIJAN**, a large town of Japan, in the province of Owry, seated on the S. coast of the isle of Niphon, with a fortified palace. Lon. 153. 55. lat. 35. 0.
 - * **MICHA**, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulph of Venice, near the town of Zara.
 - * **MICHAEL**, ST. a strong town of the island of Malta, otherwise called the Isle of Single, from the name of the grand master who built it. It is seated on a rock, and separated from the firm land by a ditch.
 - * **MICHAEL**, ST. a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the province of Mechoacan. It is very populous, and is 100 miles from Mexico. Lon. 274. 40. lat. 21. 35.
 - * **MICHAEL**, ST. or **MITCHEL**, a borough-town of Cornwall, which has neither markets nor fairs, but sends two members to parliament. It is 3 miles S. W. of St. Columb, and 281 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 0. lat. 50. 25.
 - * **MICHELONIA**, a country of Regal-Prussia, which is a part of the circle of Culm, and is separated from the other part by the river Dribentz. It takes its name from the castle of Michelow.
 - * **MIDDLEBURG**, a large, handsome, rich, and strong town of the Netherlands, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares and publick buildings are magnificent, and it is a

- trading place, particularly for wines. It has a communication with the sea by a large canal, which will bear the largest vessels. It is 20 miles N. E. of Bruges, 30 N. W. of Ghent, 35 W. by N. of Antwerp, and 72 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 21. 18. lat. 51. 30.
- * **MIDDLEBURG**, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, which belongs to the prince of Bienghien. Lon. 20. 55. lat. 51. 12.
 - * **MIDDLESEX**, an English county, 20 miles in length, and 14 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Hertfordshire, on the E. by Essex, on the S. by the river Thames, which separates it from Surry, and on the W. by Buckinghamshire. It is one of the least counties in England, but much the richest, and pays more taxes to the government than any ten besides. It contains 11,000 houses, 126 parishes, besides London, and 4 market-towns. It sends 8 members to parliament, 4 for London, two for Westminster, and 2 for the county. The air in general is healthy, and the soil fertile, which can hardly be otherwise, considering that they never want dung to manure the land. See LONDON.
 - * **MIDDLEWICH**, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 25, and Holy-Thurday, for cattle. It is so called because it stands between Nantwich and Northwich. It is seated on the river Croke, and is a large place, containing several streets and lanes, but is of chief note for its salt-pits, and making fine salt. It is 18 miles E. of Chester, and 156 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 53. 13.
 - * **MIDHURST**, a town in Suffex, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on May 25, Whit-Tuesday, and October 18, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated on a small river, which almost surrounds it, and is a pretty large place, sending two members to parliament. It is 11 miles N. by E. of Chichester, 29 E. of Winchester, and 52 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 0.
 - * **MIDLAM**, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays, and a fair on November 6 and 7, for sheep. It is seated on the river Youre, not far from Bishopstale-chafe, and is 10 miles S. of Richmond, 56 N. W. of York, and 255 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 54. 15.
 - * **MID-LOTHIAN**, the same as the shire of Edin-

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Edinburgh, a county of Scotland, which lies between E. and W. Lothian.

• **MIECHAU**, or **MIEZVA**, a handsome town of Poland, in Cujavia, seated on the river Vistula, 10 miles from Thorn. Lon. 57. 5. lat. 52. 50.

• **MIEZ**, **ST.** a considerable town of France, in the duchy of Bar, and capital of a district, between the rivers Moselle and Meuse, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Meuse, 20 miles N. E. of Bar, 35 N. W. of Nancy, and 165 E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 27. lat. 48. 38.

• **MIES**, or **MYSA**, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of the Upper Palatinate. Lon. 30. 55. lat. 49. 46.

• **MIGUEL**, **ST.** a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the government of Quito. It is the first colony the Spaniards sent into this country, and is seated at the mouth of the river Catanayo, 225 miles W. of Quito. Lon. 297. 0. lat. South, 5. 0.

• **MIGUEL**, **ST.** one of the western islands, about 50 miles in length. It contains a great deal of land fit for tilling, but is much subject to earthquakes. Punta del Gado is the capital town. Lon. 354. 50. lat. 33. 10.

• **MIGUEL**, **ST.** a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Guatimala, seated on a small river, 130 miles from Guatimala. Lon. 289. 50. lat. 13. 0.

MILAN, a town or city of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Ticin, and from one to the other there are two canals cut, which render it a trading place. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and is called by the Italians Milan the Great. The chief inhabitants are rich, and descended from the most ancient houses. It is a good place to live in, on account of the vast quantities of provisions which are brought from all parts, and because there is more freedom in their manner of living than elsewhere. There are a great number of fine houses, and superb palaces, but that of the governor is the most magnificent. All the fortifications consist in high walls, which is the reason of its having been taken so often; for it has been besieged 40 times, and taken 22. There is a citadel in the middle of the city to keep it in awe, and there is a large square before it, where great numbers of the better sort go to walk. The

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principal gate is defended by two towers, built with large stones, and after having crossed a large ditch, there is another wall, which is thick, high, and flanked with several towers. Behind it is a covered gallery, supported by brick pillars, on which there are 200 pieces of cannon. Near to this is the palace of the ancient dukes of Milan, which is a brick building, and in the great hall there are several sorts of arms, very ancient and very valuable, being sufficient to arm 10 or 12,000 men. Milan has 25,000 inhabitants, 22 gates, 230 churches, 96 parishes, 90 religious houses, 100 fraternities, 120 schools, and 10 hospitals, which maintain 9000 poor or sick people, at the publick expence, and there are often 4000 in the grand hospital. The cathedral church is the finest structure therein, it being 500 feet long, 200 broad, and 400 high. Though it is not so large as St. Peter's at Rome, yet it far surpasses it in the number and excellence of its sculptures, and the beauty of its ornaments. It is cased both within and without with white marble. The roof, which is vastly high, is supported by 160 columns of white marble, which are so large, that three men can scarce fathom one of them. There are 600 statues, each of which cost above 1000 crowns, and the cross which adorns the great altar cost above 200,000 crowns. This church, which may be looked upon as the eighth wonder of the world, is dedicated to the virgin Mary, and to St. Thekla. The college of St. Ambrose has 16 professors, who read lectures every day, and a fine library belongs thereto, which, besides a prodigious number of manuscripts, contains 45,000 printed books. Its superb gallery is adorned with rich paintings, which deserve to be taken notice of by travellers. The most considerable commerce of the inhabitants is in wine, corn, cheese, saffrages, hard-ware, silk, and cotton-stuffs, all sorts of artificial flowers, paper, pens, silver-smiths work, and more particularly in cloths, and lace of gold and silver. Notwithstanding the largeness of the place, it is governed only by a president and 12 senators. It is the see of an archbishop. It is 35 miles N. W. of Castel, 70 N. of Genoa, 65 N. W. of Parma, 72 N. E. of Turin, 75 N. W. of Mantua, 145 N. W. of Florence, and 270 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 26. 36. lat. 35. 25.

* **MILAN**, the duchy of, a considerable country

country of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Swiss and Grisons, on the E. by the republic of Venice, and by the duchies of Parma and Mantua; on the S. by the duchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa, and on the W. by Piedmont and Montserrat, being 150 miles in length, and 78 in breadth. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives; there are also plenty of cattle. The rivers are, the Seccia, the Tesin, the Adda, and the Oglio. There are likewise several lakes, the three principal of which are, the Lago Maggiore, which is about 50 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; it has its source in Switzerland, and is very advantageous to trade: Lago di Como has its source in the country of the Grisons, and is about 35 miles in length, and 5 in breadth; it abounds in very good fish, particularly excellent trouts: that of Lugano is not above 20 miles in length, and it empties itself into the river Tresa, which falls into the Lago Maggiore. They have cut, with much labour and charge, several canals, that the trade of Milan might be carried on more readily, and to bring provisions thither. The two principal are, the Grand Canal, or Il-Naviglio-Grande, which reaches to the river Tesin, and the Small Canal, or Il-Naviglio-Minore, which joins the Adda. The Milanese had dukes of their own, whose house is extinct above two centuries ago. The French and Spaniards have had bloody wars about this duchy, but the house of Austria has got possession of it. In 1741 the French and Spaniards laid claim to it again, or, more properly, the French supported the pretensions of the Spaniards; but the duke of Savoy, solicited by Great Britain, prevented their gaining their ends, and the queen of Hungary, out of gratitude, gave part of this duchy to the duke, in 1743. There are as many provinces or districts as there are large towns, and formerly they counted 17; but the Swiss having got 4 bailiwicks, they are now reduced to 13 provinces, which the queen of Hungary and the duke of Savoy possess between them. The names of them are, the Proper Milanese, the Pavese, the Lodisano, the Cremonese, the Comasco, the county of Anghiera, the Valicse, the Sefia, the Novarense, the Vigavanese, or the county of Vigevano, the Alexandrino or Alessandrino, the Lomilino, the Tortonenso, and the territory of Bobbio.

MILAZZO, a handsome and strong town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a harbour. It is divided into the upper and lower town. The upper is very strong, and the lower has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It is seated on a rock, on the western banks of a bay of the same name, 17 miles W. of Messina, and 20 N. W. of Patta. Lon. 33. 10. lat. 38. 32.

MILBORN-PORT, a town in Somersetshire, which has no market, but has two fairs, on June 5, and October 23, for a few cattle and toys. It is seated on a branch of the river Parret, on the confines of Dorsetshire, and sends two members to parliament. It is 32 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, 55 E. by N. of Exeter, and 115 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 51. 5.

* **MILBOERN**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on December 30, for bullocks, horses, and cheese.

MILDENHALL, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on October 10, for wood. It is seated on a branch of the river Ouse, and is a large, populous place, having distinct streets, called rows, as big as some little towns. It stands in a bleak place, and has a handsome church, with a high steeple. It is 16 miles N. by E. from Newmarket, 12 N. W. of Bury, and 68 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 11. lat. 52. 25.

MILITO, an ancient town of Italy, in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is 5 miles from the mouth of Metranno, and the city of Nicotera.

MILFORD-HAVEN, a large, safe, and commodious harbour of S. Wales, lying on a bay of the Irish Sea, which is capable of containing above 1000 sail of ships at one time, without any danger of running foul of each other. It has 13 roads, 16 creeks, and 5 bays, each of which have their particular names; and it is now fortifying, by order of the government.

* **MILIANE**, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, with a castle that commands it. It is seated in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, which are the best in all Barbary. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 35. 45.

* **MILKESHAM**, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on July 16, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses.

* **MILLAW**, or **MILAUD**, a town of France,

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France, in Guenne, and capital of the Upper Marche of Rouergue. It was dismantled in 1629; and is seated on the river Tarn, 60 miles N. W. of Montpellier, and 142 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 46. lat. 44. 10.

MIL0, an island of the Archipelago, about 50 miles in circumference, with a harbour, which is one of the best and largest in the Mediterranean, and which serves as a retreat for all vessels that go to, or come from the Levant. It consists of a hollow spongy rock, soaked with sea-water, with a mixture of iron and sulphur; whence proceed the internal heat, burning spots of ground, and hot baths. It produces excellent fruits, delicate wine, and abounds in very good cattle, especially in goats, and has mines of iron and sulphur. In the spring the fields are enameled with anemones of all sorts. The inhabitants, who are all Greeks, except the Cadi, are good sailors; but they are much addicted to pleasures and debaucheries. The women paint their faces very remarkably, and are of a loose disposition. Salt is so cheap here, that it may almost be had for nothing. This island is remarkable for plumous allum, which is found in large lumps, and is composed of threads as fine as the softest silk, silvered over, and shining very prettily; it has the same taste as rock allum, and is a true salt, which differs only from the common salt, by being stinging. There is a Waiwod, who is a Greek, and three consuls, who can depose the Cadi, when he fails in his duty. Here are likewise two bishops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. There is a town of the same name, in the eastern part of the island, which is a very dirty place, and contains about 5000 inhabitants. It is 60 miles N. of Candia. Lon. 42. 45. lat. 56. 45.

MILTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and electorate of Mentz. It is seated on the river Maine, 18 miles S. of Aschaffenberg. Lon. 46. 40. lat. 49. 46.

MILTHORE, a village in Westmoreland, with one fair, on May 12, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

MILTON, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is an ancient place, and was only eminent for its abbey, which is now in ruins. It is 14 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and

117 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 7. lat. 50. 50.

MILTON, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on July 24, for toys. It is seated on a creek of the Medway near the life of Sheppy, and is of great note for its excellent oysters. It is 14 miles N. of Maidstone, and 40 E. of London. It is governed by a constable, has one church, and about 120 houses, built with wood work and brick. The Streets are narrow but paved. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 51. 25.

MILVERTON, a town in Somersetshire, 13 miles E. of Dulverton, with three fairs, viz. on Tuesday in Easter-Week, July 25, and October 10, for cattle.

MINCIO, a river of Italy, rising in the Lago de la Garda, which runs south through the dutchy of Mantua, and falls into the Po at Borgo Forte.

MINDANAO, a large island of Asia in the E. Indies, and one of the Philippines. It is 180 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It is a very mountainous country, full of hills and valleys, and the mould is generally deep, black, and fruitful. The sides of the hills, and valleys, are stony, and yet there are tall trees thereon of kinds not known in Europe, some of the mountains yield very good gold, and the valleys are watered with variety of rivulets. The libby trees produce the sago, which the poor people eat, instead of bread, three or four months in the year. It produces all sorts of fruits proper to the climate; besides plenty of rice, some affirm that there are nutmegs and cloves, but none of the trees that bear them appear near the coast. They have horses, beeves, buffaloes, goats, deer, monkeys, guanoes, lizards, and snakes; but they have neither lions nor tygers. Their hogs are very ugly creatures; and they have all great knobs growing over their eyes; however, their flesh is sweet. Their fowls are ducks, hens, pigeons, parrots, paroquets, turtle-doves, and bats as large as kites, besides many small birds. The air is temperate, they having breezes by day, and cooling land-winds at night. The winds are easterly one part of the year, and westerly the other; while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, stormy, and tempestuous. The inhabitants are of a mean low stature, with small limbs and little heads. Their faces are oval, with flat foreheads, black small eyes,

eyes, short low noses, and pretty large mouths. Their hair is black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclining to yellow than that of other Indians. The women are very desirous of the company of strangers, especially white men. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. Their distempers are as in other places, except the leprosy, which is very common here. The sultan has a queen, besides twenty other women, and all the men have several wives; for their religion is Mahometanism. Their houses are built on posts, from 14 to 20 feet high; and they have ladders to go up out of the streets. They have but one floor, which is divided into several rooms, and the roofs are covered with palm-tree leaves. Those that have been far up in the country say, that the people are all blacks, and go quite naked. The principal town, of the same name, is pretty large, and is seated on the eastern coast. Lon. 140. 40. lat. 7. 0.

MINDELHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and in Algow, with a castle. It is capital of a small territory which lies between the river Iller and Lech, and belongs to the house of Bavaria. It was taken by the Imperialists after the battle of Hochstet, who erected it into a principality in favour of the duke of Marlborough, but it returned back to the house of Bavaria by the treaty of Rastat. It is 33 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lon. 28. 15. lat. 48. 5.

MINDELHEIM, a district of Germany in Suabia, lying between the bishopric of Augsburg and the abbacy of Kempren, which is 20 miles in length, and 16 in breadth.

MINDEN, a considerable town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the river Weser, where there is a bridge over it, which renders it a trading place. It belongs to the king of Prussia, who has secularized the bishopric. It is 27 miles E. by S. of Osnabrug, 37 W. of Hanover, and 37 N. of Paderborn. Lon. 26. 40. lat. 52. 22.

* **MINDEN**, the principality of, in Germany, lies in the circle of Westphalia, to the N. of the county of Ravensberg, and along each side of the river Weser. It is about 22 miles square, and Minden and Peterthagen are the principal places. It was formerly a bishopric, but is now se-

cularized, and ceded to the elector of Brandenburg, by the treaty of Westphalia.

MINDORA, an island of Asia in the E. Indies, and one of the Philippines. It is 50 miles in circumference, and is separated from Luzonia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm trees, and all sorts of fruits. The inhabitants are idolaters, and pay tribute to the Spaniards to whom this island belongs. Lon. 135. 0. lat. 13. 0.

MINEHEAD, a sea-port town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair on Whit-Wednesday, for pedlars wares. It is seated on the sea-shore, and has a very good harbour for ships of large burthen. It carries on some trade to Ireland, and sends two members to parliament. It is 71 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, 26 W. of Bridgewater, and 167 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 51. 18.

* **MINGRELA**, a famous town of Asia in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Visapour. 20 miles N. by E. of Goa. It is called by some Vingrela, and is famous for the cardamoms which grow near it. The Dutch have a factory near it; and there is a road where ships come to anchor near this place. Lon. 89. 40. lat. 16. 10.

MINGRELIA, a province of Asia, which makes part of Georgia, bounded on the W. by the Black Sea, on the E. by Mount Caucasus and Imuretta, on the S. by a part of Georgia, and on the N. by Circassia. It is a country covered with trees, and has scarce any ground fit for tillage. The rains are very frequent, and the air is very unwholesome for strangers. There are plenty of vines that run up the trees, whose trunks are extremely thick, but the grapes make excellent wine. There are good pastures, which feed a great number of herds. The Mingrelians are well made, especially the women; and they are great thieves, haughty, perfidious, cruel, drunkards, and shameless. They make no scruple of marrying their nieces, and sisters-in-law. If a husband catches his wife with a gallant, they make the matter up for a pig, which they eat all three together. They think it a charity to make away with new-born children, when the parents cannot maintain them. Their common business is hunting; and they think themselves rich if they have a horse, a good dog, and a falcon.

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Spaniards to whom
Lon. 135. o. lat.

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ous town of Asia in
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nce of Asia, which
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extremely thick, but
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which feed a great
The Mingrelans are
the women; and
, haughty, perfidi-
s, and shameless,
e of marrying their
law. If a husband
h a gallant, they
r a pig, which they
They think it a cha-
rith new-born chil-
ts cannot maintain
n business is hunt-
themselves rich if
a good dog, and a
falcon.

falcon. Their religion has some relation to that of the Greeks, but is mixed with variety of superstitions. They have nei-ther towns nor villages; but they have a prince that is tributary to the Persians. They sell boys, girls, and young women to the Turks, and will steal them from each other for that purpose.

MINHO, a river of Spain, which has its source in Galicia, near Castro del Rey. It runs S. W. and passes by Lugo, Orense, and Tey. After which it divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic sea at Caminha.

MINIATO, *Sic.* a town of Italy in Tuscany, and in the Florentine, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arno, 20 miles S. W. of Florence. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 43. 40.

* **MINORBINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Barri, with a bishop's see, though it is but a small place. It is 20 miles N. W. of Cerenza. Lon. 33. 45. lat. 41. 8.

MINORCA, a considerable island of the Mediterranean sea, lying 50 miles to the N. E. of the island of Majorca, being the least of the Balearics. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and is chiefly valuable for its excellent harbour. It is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys, where there are excellent mules. Citadella is the capital, besides which there are Port-Mahon, Laor, and Mercadal. It was taken by the English in 1708, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht; but it was invaded by the French in 1756, and taken by them on June 29, after two months siege of St. Philip's castle. Lon. from 21. 30. to 22. 0. lat. from 39. 0. to 40. 0.

* **MINORI**, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Salerno, between the town of that name and Amalfi.

* **MINSINGEN**, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a handsome castle. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 48. 22.

MIŃSKI, a town of Poland in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels, one of which is seated in a morass, and the other commands the town. It is 17 miles S. E. of Wilna. Lon. 35. 32. lat. 53. 32.

* **MIŃSKI**, the palatinate of a territory of Poland in Lithuania. It lies between the duchies of Novogrodeck, Wilna, Wi-

tepsk, Mscislaw, and the territory of Rohadzow. It is pretty fertile, and there are forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of the riches of the country. There are many Jews, who have the same rights as the native inhabitants, who are employed in trade and the practice of physick. The capital town is of the same name.

* **MIOLANS**, a fortress of France, in the duchy of Savoy and valley of Barcelonetta. It is seated on a craggy rock, 6 miles N. E. of Montmelian. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 45. 35.

MIQUELETS, a name given to the Spaniards, who live in the Pyrenean mountains on the frontiers of Catalonia and Arragon, who live by robbing.

* **MIRANDO DE DOURO**, or **DUERO**, a strong town of Portugal, and capital of the province Tra-los-Montes, with a bishop's see. It is well fortified, and is seated on a rock near the confluence of the rivers Douro and Fresna. 37 miles N. W. of Salamanca, 32 S. E. of Braganza, and 208 N. by E. of Lisbon. Lon. 11. 55. lat. 41. 30.

MIRANDA DE EBRO, a town of Spain in Old Castile, with a strong castle. It is seated in a country that produces excellent wine, on both sides the river Ebro, which runs through it under an handsome bridge. It is 35 miles S. of Bilbao, and 160 N. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 42. 52.

* **MIRANDE**, a town of France in Gascony, and capital of the county of Astarac. It is seated on a mountain near the river Baese, 15 miles S. W. of Auch, and 380 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 56. lat. 42. 33.

MIRANDOLA, a town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, which lies between the duchies of Mantua and Modena. It is a pretty large place, and well fortified, and has also a strong citadel and a fort. It has been several times taken and retaken; and last of all by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is 17 miles N. E. of Modena, 22 S. E. of Mantua, 25 W. of Ferrara, and 85 E. of Milan. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 44. 52.

* **MIRANNEAU**, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a small district. It is 123 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 46. 47.

MIRROBERT, a considerable town of France in Lorraine, and capital of the bailiwick of Vofes, famous for its violins, and fine laces. It is seated on the river

Maldon, 27 miles S. of Nanci, and 30 S. E. of Toul. Lon. 23. 52. lat. 48. 15.

* MIREMONT, a town of Franco in Perigord, near the river Vizere, about 15 miles E. of Bergerac, and 20 from Pétigieux. Near it there is a remarkable cave, or cavern, called Cluscau, very famous in this country.

MIREPOIX, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see, and title of a marquifate. It is feated on the river Gers, 15 miles N. E. of Foix, and 40 S. E. of Touloufe. Lon. 19. 32. lat. 43. 7.

MISENO, a cape of Italy near Naples, which is in the Terra-di-Lavoro, between Puzzolo and Cuma. On it there are the ruins of the ancient Misenum, which was a bishop's fee.

* MISITRA, a very ancient and celebrated town of Greece, capital of the Morea, and in the province of Sacania, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a castle which paffes for impregnable. It is divided into four parts, the castle, the town, and two large suburbs. The church is one of the finest in the world, and the Turks have turned it into a superb mosque, near which is a magnificent hospital. There are fine remains of antiquity. There are a great number of Christians, and so many Jews, that they have three fynagogues. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. It is feated on the river Vasilpotamo, 100 miles S. W. of Serines, and 92 S. by E. of Lepanto. Lon. 40. 20. lat. 37. 10.

MISNIA. See MEISSIN.

* MISSILIMAKINAC, an isthmus of N. America, in New France, about 300 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, where the French have a settlement. It is a long mile from the Lake Illinois. Lon. 292. 0. lat. 45. 35.

MISSISSIPPI, a large river of N. America, whose source is unknown: it paffes S. through Louisiana, a delightful country inhabited by savages, and runs above 2000 miles, till it falls into the gulph of Florida. The French lay claim to some part of the country it runs through, but that is now disputing by Great Britain. The supposed richness of these parts, gave rise to the French bubble in 1719, which ruined as many families as that of the South Sea did in England in 1720.

* MISSOURI, a large river of N. America, and the most rapid yet known: it

falls into the Mississippi, and the savages who inhabit its banks, are called Missourites by the French.

MITTAE, a strong town of Poland, in the dutchy of Courland. It was taken by the Swedes in 1701, and by the Russians in 1706; and had a strong castle, which was the residence of the duke of Courland. It is feated on the river Beldeiau, 45 miles E. of Golding, 20 S. W. of Riga, and 240 N. of Warsaw. Lon. 41. 45. lat. 56. 40.

MOAB. See MOUAB.

MOCHA, or MOKHA, a considerable town of Asia in Arabia Felix. It is surrounded with walls, consisting of half stone and half earth; and there are four gates, but no ditch, and several towers, with guns mounted on some of them. They are inhabited by soldiers, who patrole in the night, and in the day keep on the harbour and near the bazar to prevent disorders. The women, except a small number of the common sort, never appear in the streets in the day-time; but they visit each other in the evening. When they meet any men in the way, they stand close up against the wall to let them pass. Their habit is much like that of other women of the East, and over all they wear a large veil of painted callico, so thin that they can see through them without being seen. They have also little bukins of Morocco leather: some of the women of quality are very handsome, and not browner than the Spanish women. They are much addicted to gallantry when they have an opportunity; but it is very dangerous for the Europeans to be concerned with them. This town carries on a great trade, especially in coffee; and the number of inhabitants are reckoned at 10000, without comprehending the poor Aramians, or the Jews which inhabit the suburbs. It is feated in a sandy country, and there are several palm trees round about it, which are watered with wells dug for that purpose. The sands are so hot, and the reflexion of them from the sun is so great, that it impairs the sight of foreigners who go there for trade, unless they take a great deal of care. It is feated near the straits of Babel-Mandel, and is 500 miles S. of Mecca. Lon. 62. 0. lat. 14. 0.

MODBURY, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair on April 23, for horned cattle, cloth, and shoes. It is feated in a bottom between

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two hills, and is a pretty good place,
whose market is well supplied with cat-
tle and provisions. It consists of about
100 houses badly built; but the streets
are broad and paved. It is 36 miles S.
W. of Exeter, and 203 W. by S. of
London.

MODENA, an ancient town of Italy, and
capital of the Modenese, with a strong
citadel, and a bishop's see. It is seated
between the rivers Secchia and Panaro,
and is a large handsome place, and pretty
well fortified. There are several piazzas
and a great number of fountains, but
the streets are very narrow. The cat-
hedral, several of the churches, and
some of the monasteries, are handsome
structures; and the ducal palace, though
not quite finished, is richly furnished,
and contains fine paintings. The citadel
is very considerable, and very regular,
but has been taken several times, particu-
larly by the king of Sardinia in 1742. The
number of inhabitants are said to be
40000; and they make here the best
masques for masquerades in all Italy. It
is seated on the canal, which is cut be-
tween the above-mentioned rivers, 22
miles N. W. of Bologna, 30 S. W. of
Parma, 34 S. of Mantua, and 60 N. by
W. of Florence. Lon. 23. 52. lat.
44. 34.

MODENESE, or the territory of Modena,
is bounded on the W. by the duchy of
Parma, on the N. by the duchies of Man-
tua and Mirandola, on the E. by the Bo-
lognese, and a part of the Ferrarese, and
on the S. by part of Tuscany and the re-
public of Lucca. It is about 50 miles in
length, and 40 in breadth; and the soil
is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and
fruits of different kinds. It also feeds a
great number of cattle. In times of war
the duke cannot raise above 15000 foot
and 4000 horse; and these being insuffi-
cient to defend his dominions, he has
been obliged to forsake them twice, and
leave his poor subjects to be ill used by
the French armies. Likewise, in the last
war, he was obliged to abandon them
again, because he had taken the side of
Spain against the queen of Hungary and
her allies.

MONTEA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of
Noto, seated on a river of the same
name, 25 miles S. of Syracuse. Lon.
33. 34. lat. 36. 43.

MONON, an ancient, handsome and strong
town of Greece, in the Morea, with a
very safe and commodious harbour, and

a bishop's see. It is seated on a pro-
montory, advanced into the sea of Sapi-
enza, 15 miles from Coron, and 95 S.
W. of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 39. 20.
lat. 36. 53.

* **MODZIR**, a town of Poland, in Lithu-
ania, capital of a district of the same
name. It is seated on the river Przpeic,
in a fertile and well cultivated country.
Lon. 46. 45. lat. 52. 5.

* **MOGADOR**, an island and castle of A-
frica, in the kingdom of Morocco, near
Cape Ozem. There are mines of gold
and silver in one of the mountains. Lon.
S. o. lat. 31. 35.

* **MOGUL, GREAT**, the dominions of, a
large empire of Asia, bounded on the N.
by the mountains of Imaus, which sepa-
rate it from Great Tartary; on the E.
by the river Aracan; on the S. by the
gulph of Bengal, the peninsula of Mala-
bar, and Coromandel, and on the W. by
Persia and Candalar. This is commonly
called Indostan: besides which he has
several kingdoms and territories in the
above-mentioned peninsula. Tamerlane
was the founder of it; but of all his
conquests there remains nothing to the
family but Indostan, which is, at least,
2500 miles in length, and immensely
rich, as likewise fertile in all sorts of
corn, silks, and cottons; and all kinds
of merchandize, which come from the
E. Indies, are to be met with here. The
Great Mogul is an absolute monarch, en-
joying a vast revenue, and keeping on
foot an army of 200000 men, with 500
elephants, magnificently harnessed. When
a Mahometan subject dies, all his effects
belong to him. The emperor himself is
a Mahometan; and there are a great
number of governors under him, some
of which have the title of Nabob. The
particular provinces will be mentioned
in their proper places. The original
people, who made the conquest, are a
sort of vagrant Tartars, living to the
north of Indostan.

MOHATZ, a town of Lower Hungary in
the county of Baraniwar, famous for two
battles fought near it in 1526 and 1687.
It is seated at the confluence of the rivers
Danube and Corasse, 17 miles N. W. of
Effeck, and is subject to the house of
Austria. Lon. 36. 8. lat. 45. 50.

MOHAWK COUNTRY, belongs to one of
the five nations of the Iroquois, in alli-
ance with the English. It lies in N.
America, between the Lake of Ontario
and New York.

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MOHILA, or **MOELIA**, one of the Comoraiflands, in the sea between the N. end of the island of Madagafcar, and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are villages scattered here and there, whose houses are made of reeds and straw. The people are blacks, with great heads, large lips, flat noses, sharp chins, and strong limbs. They go quite naked, except only a few leaves to hide their nakedness. Their skins are cut and pricked, so as to make several figures on all parts of their bodies. Some of the inhabitants are Mahometans, who have a few wretched mosques, built with wood and straw without, but matted and neat within. It produces plenty of provisions and animals, such as buffaloes, goats, tortoises, or turtles, hens, large harts, camels, rice, pease, honey, cocoa-nut, plantains, oranges, lemons, cucumbers, pumpkins, cucumbers, tamarinds, and sugar-canes. There are several fine streams, and the grass and trees are green all the year; so that, in short, it is a kind of paradise. The cattle here are called buffaloes, because they have a great bunch on their shoulders; but in other respects they are not like those of the E. Indies, and they have a great number of birds, whose names are not known in Europe. Lon. 61. 5. lat. S. 12. 0.

MOHILOF, a large and strong town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Mscislaw. It is populous, well built, and passes for one of the strongest places in Poland, having a considerable trade. Near this place the Swedes obtained a victory over the Russians in 1707. It is seated on the river Nieper, 35 miles S. of Orsa, and 52 S. W. of Mscislaw. Lon. 49. 20. lat. 50. 28.

* **MOISSAC**, an ancient town of France in Quercy, with a secular abbey. It is rich, and agreeably seated on the river Tarn, near the Garonne. Lon. 19. 2. lat. 44. 8.

MORA, an ancient town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terradi-Lavoro. They pretend to shew here the ruins of Cicero's house. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 7 miles E. of Bari. Lon. 35. 25. lat. 41. 5.

* **MOLD**, a town of Flintshire in N. Wales, 5 miles S. of Flint, with five fairs; on Feb. 13, March 21, May 12, Aug. 2, and Nov. 22, for cattle.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe,

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bounded on the N. by the river Niefter, which separates it from Podolia, on the S. by the Danube, which divides it from Bulgaria, on the W. by Black Russia, Transilvania, and Walachia, and on the E. by Beifarabia, being 270 miles in length, and 210 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Pruth, the Molda, and the Bardalach. The soil is rich, and it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; and it produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, many European fruits, with plenty of game, fish, and fowls. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church, and Jassy is the principal town. The Turks oblige the prince, who is appointed by them, to pay a large tribute, and to raise a large body of troops, at his own expence, in time of war.

* **MOLDAW**, a river of Turkey in Europe, which has its source in Transilvania, and running on the confines of Proper Walachia and Moldavia, falls into the Seret at Taugorod.

MOLDIVIA ISLANDS, are a cluster of small isles S. W. of the island of Ceylon in the E. Indies. They lie from lat. 7. 2. N. to 11. 0. S. and are all low, sandy, and barren, bearing no sort of corn, nor little else except cocoa-nuts. The trees are not so high nor so thick as those of the continent, but their fruit is more pleasant; with these trees they build vast sets of the burthen of 50 tons, and from them they have all their resin. They also make oil with the fruit for their kitchens and lamps. The seas about these islands produce abundance of fish; but their chief trade is in coaries, a small shell fish, whose shells serve instead of money. The religion of the inhabitants is Paganism and Mahometanism, and the king resides in an island that lies in lat. of 4 deg. N. The number of these islands are so many, and so near each other, that they never could yet be exactly numbered. The inhabitants are very poor, and generally go naked; nor indeed is it scarce possible they should be otherwise, they not having money or commodities to purchase cloaths.

MOUR, a river in Surry, which runs underground from Boxhill, near Dorking, till it comes near Leatherhead, where it appears again.

* **MOLFETA**, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terradi-Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the gulph

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gulf of Venice, 10 miles N. W. of Bari, and 8 E. of Trani. Lon. 34. 25. lat. 41. 13.

MOLINA, a strong town of Spain in New Castile, seated on the river Gallo, in a territory abounding in pastures, 35 miles S. E. of Siguenza, and 88 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 50. 58.

* **MOLISE**, a territory of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, lying between the Terra-di-Lavoro, Hither Abruzzo, the Capitinata, and the Farther Principato. It is in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 miles in length. It is a mountainous country, but yet is fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk. The capital town is of the same name.

MOLISE, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is thin of people, and daily runs to decay. It is 50 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 10. lat. 41. 40.

MOLLEN, a strong town of Germany in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lauenburg. It belongs to the city of Lubeck, and is seated on the river Stekinens, 16 miles N. of Lauenburg. Lon. 28. 5. lat. 54. 0.

* **MOLOME**, an abbey of France in Champagne, and in the diocese of Langres. It is of the Benedictine order, and is reckoned very rich.

* **MOLSHEIM**, a town of France in Alsace, seated on the river Bruch, 8 miles from Straßburg. There is an handsome char- treuse, which, with the Jesuits house, takes up a good part of the town. It is 248 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 48. 32.

MOLUCCA ISLANDS lie in the E. Indian sea under the Line, of which there are five principal, namely, Ternate, Tydor, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian. The largest of them are hardly 30 miles in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and they eat sago instead of bread: however, they are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves. They have large snakes, which are not venomous, and very dangerous land crocodiles. At present they have three kings; and the Dutch, who are very strong there, keep out all other European nations, being jealous of their spice trade. Their religion is idolatry, but there are many Mahometans. They were discovered by the Portuguese in 1511, who settled

upon their coasts; but the Dutch drove them away, and are now masters of them all.

MOLWITZ, a town of Silesia in the province of Grotzka, remarkable for a battle which the Prussians gained over the Austrians in April 1741. It is 40 miles S. of Breslaw. Lon. 34. 20. lat. 50. 26.

MOMBAZA, or **MONBAZA**, a town of Africa, in an island of the same name, with a castle and a fort. It is seated on the eastern coast of Africa, opposite to the country of Mombaza in Zanguebar, 70 miles S. of Melinda, and subject to Portugal. Lon. 65. 35. lat. 44. 0.

MOMBAZA, a country of Africa in Zanguebar, subject to the Portuguese, from whence they export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brazil. The king of this country being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the cattle by assault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Christians in 1631; but in 1729 they became masters of this territory again.

MONA, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic-Sea, seated to the S. W. of the Isle of Zealand, from whence it is separated by a narrow channel. Lon. 30. 5. lat. 55. 20.

MONACO, a small, but handsome and strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a castle, a citadel, and a good harbour. It is very strong by nature, being seated on a craggy rock, and has its own prince, under the protection of France, who keep a garrison here, so that they may be said to be masters of it. The rock stretches out into the sea, and is 3 miles S. W. of Ventimiglia, 5 N. E. of Villa Franca, and 8 N. E. of Nice. Lon. 25. 8. lat. 43. 48.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Tyrone, on the E. by Armagh, on the S. by Cavan and Louth, and on the W. by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it is taken up by Lough Earne. It contains 9587 houses, 24 parishes, 5 baronies, and one borough, and sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for Monaghan.

* **MONASTER**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleasantly seated

feated near the sea, 70 miles S. E. of Tunis. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 36. 0.

MONCALLIER, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seated on the river Po, 5 miles S. E. of Turin, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 24. 55. lat. 44. 50.

MONCALVO, a small, but strong town of Italy, in Montferrat, seated on a mountain, 12 miles S. W. of Casel. Lon. 25. 43. lat. 44. 58.

MONCAON, or **MONZON**, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-E-Minho, with a strong castle. The Spaniards have attempted to take it several times, but in vain. It is seated 8 miles S. E. of Tuy, and 27 N. of Bragaa. Lon. 9. 33. lat. 41. 52.

MONCON, or **MONZON**, a strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a castle. It was taken by the French in 1643, but the Spaniards retook it the following year. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Sofa and Cinca, 10 miles S. W. of Balbastro, and 50 N. E. of Sarragoña. Lon. 17. 54. lat. 41. 43.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in Bretagne, 30 miles S. W. of St. Malo. Lon. 20. 11. lat. 48. 22.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the Mirebalais. It is seated on the river Dio, 10 miles from Luden, and 165 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 46. 50.

MONCORNET, a town of France, in Laonnois, seated on a mountain, on the banks of the river Serre, 25 miles N. of Rheims, with a manufacture of serges.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, and, crossing the province of Beira, passes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantick Ocean by a cape of the same name, to the N. of its mouth.

MONDONEDO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile country, with a wholesome air, upon a small river, 62 miles E. of Compostella. Lon. 10. 27. lat. 43. 50.

MONDOUBLEAU, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Chateaudu-Loir, with the title of a barony, and a castle.

MONDOVI, a considerable town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a citadel, an university, and a bishop's see. It is the largest and most populous town in Piedmont, and is seated on a mountain, near the river Elero, 8 miles N. W. of Ceve, and 32. S. E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 44. 23.

MONHEMUGI, a Kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia, bounded on the S. by Monomotapa, on the N. by Abyssinia, and on the E. by Zanguabar. We know little of this country, except that it produces gold, silver, copper, and elephants teeth, which the inhabitants bring to Monbara and Quilola, to trade with.

*** MONFORTA**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 23 miles N. by E. of Portalegre. Lon. 9. 57. lat. 39. 50.

MONFORTÉ, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 23 miles S. W. of Portalegre. Lon. 10. 0. lat. 38. 47.

*** MONGHAM**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on October 29, for cattle and pedlars ware.

MONJUIC, or **MONTJOY**, a castle of Spain, in Catalonia, which stands a mile W. of Barcelona, and was taken by the English in 1705.

*** MONGUIS**, or **MUNGALS**, a people who inhabit a country to the N. of China, and are of the same original as those who accompanied Tamerlane in the conquest of India, Perù, and other countries, and are called in most histories Moguls. It is a country very little known, except that part of it which the caravans pass through in travelling from Moscow to China. They are generally of a middle size, but strongly made, with large, flat faces, flat noses, and their eyes black and large. Their complexion is tawney, their hair black and coarse, like horse hair, and they cut it close to the head, leaving only a tuft at the top. They have very little beard, and wear very large shirts, and calice drawers. There are two sorts of these people, whose language, religion, and customs, are very different. Those of the East have fixed habitations, but they have little or no religion. Those of the West wear garments of sheep-skins, which they fasten about their loins, with leather girdles. Their boots are very large, and they have caps on their heads bordered with fur. The women wear the same sort of garments, and are fairer than the men. They dwell in tents, or little moveable houses, and live entirely on the produce of their cattle, which are, horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They change their commodities for rice, sugar, bohea-tea, tobacco, cotton cloth, and several sorts of household utensils, they not having the use of money. The religio

religion of the Monguls of the West is that of Dali-Lami, which is full of ceremonies, not unlike popery; and they tell their beads as the Papists do, but they know nothing of Christ.

* **MONHEIM**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 10 miles from Weissemburg, and 8 from Donawert. Lon. 28. 22. lat. 48. 53.

MONIKEDAM, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, seated on the Zuyder-zee, 8 miles N. E. of Amsterdam, and sends a deputy to the States. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 52. 29.

* **MONKTON**, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on July 22, fat hogs, and on October 11, for toys.

MONLUZON, a town of France, in Lyonnois, and in the dutchy of Bourbon. It is 45 miles S. of Bourges, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 16. lat. 46. 22.

* **MONMORILLON**, a town of France, in Poitou, seated on the river Cartempe, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is 22 miles from Poitiers. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 46. 28.

MONMOUTH, the county-town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 3 fairs, on Whit-Tuesday and September 4, for horned cattle, and on November 22, for horned cattle, fat hogs, and cheese. It is pleasantly seated at the confluence of the rivers Wye and Munow, which almost surround it, and over each of which there is a bridge. It was formerly surrounded with a wall and a ditch, and in the midst of the town there is a castle, in ruins. At present it contains two parish-churches, and that called Monk's church is a very curious structure. It sends only one member to parliament. It is 25 miles W. of Gloucester, 52 N. of Bristol, and 127 W. by N. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 51. 47.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, an English county, 53 miles in length and 22 in breadth, bounded on the N. E. by Herefordshire, on the S. E. by the river Severn, which separates it from Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, and on the W. by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire. It contains 6000 houses, 58,340 inhabitants, 127 parishes, and 7 market towns. It sends only 3 members to parliament, that is, one for Monmouth, and two for the county. The principal rivers are, the Rimney, the Ebbwith, the Uik, and the great river Wye. The air is healthy and temperate, and the soil fruitful,

especially in the valleys, and the hills feed cattle, sheep, and goats. Monmouth is the principal town.

MONOMOTAPA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Monocmugi, and on the other sides by unknown countries. It is watered by several rivers, of which Zambeza is the chief. The air is temperate, and the soil fertile in rice and sugar-canes, which last grow without cultivation. There are a great many ostriches and elephants, with several mines of gold and silver. The houses are built of wood, and covered with plaster, but they have very few towns, of which Monomotapa is the chief. The inhabitants are negroes, who have as many wives or women as they can get. Their religion is Paganism; however, they believe in one God that created the world. The army of the king consists only of foot, for they have no horses in the country. The Portuguese had a settlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away, soon after. It lies on the sea-shore, in the southern part of Africa, between 15 and 23 degrees of S. lat.

MONOPOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Terra-di-Barri, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 22 miles S. E. of Barri, and 8 E. of Polignano. Lon. 35. 2. lat. 41. 10.

MONS, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, and very strong town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault. It was surrounded with a triple wall, and the fortifications were very fine, as are likewise the publick buildings. There is a chapter, consisting of 30 ladies of distinction, who have the liberty of leaving the community when they intend to marry. They have several manufactures, and a good trade. It was taken by the allies in 1709, and by the French in July 1746, but was rendered back by the treaty of Aix la-Chapelle, after the fortifications were demolished. It stands partly on a hill and partly on a plain, in a marthy soil, on the rivers Haine and Trouille, by which the country about it may be overflowed when they please. It is 17 miles N. E. of Tournay, 10 N. of Maybeuge, 30 N. E. of Cambrai, and 57 W. of Namur. Lon. 21. 34. lat. 50. 25.

MONSANTO, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, which is a frontier place, and strongly fortified. It was invested by the

the Confederates in 1704, who on that occasion gained a considerable victory over the Spaniards. Lon. 10. 5. lat. 39. 50.

MONSARAZ, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 25 miles S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 9. 35. lat. 38. 30.

* **MONSTERBERG**, or **MUNSTERBERG**, a town of Lower Silesia, in a province of the same name, with a castle. It is 20 miles N. E. of Glatz, and 27 S. of Breslaw. Lon. 34. 56. lat. 50. 38.

MONSTIER. See **MOUTIER**.

* **MONTABOUR**, a small, fortified town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblantz and Limpurg. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 50. 20.

* **MONTAUTE**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on April 25, for leather.

* **MONTAGNIAC**, a considerable town of Asia, in Natolia, and in the province of Eec-Sangil, on the sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, especially in fruits, and is seated on a bay of the same name, 12 miles from Burfa, and 60 S. of Constantinople. Lon. 46. 30. lat. 40. 10.

* **MONT-ALBAN**, a strong town of Spain in the kingdom of Aragon, with a strong citadel. It is seated on the river Riomartin, 50 miles S. of Saragossa, and 92 N. by W. of Valencia. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 40. 52.

* **MONTALCINO**, a small, populous town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the territory of Sienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 45 S. E. of Florence. Lon. 29. 12. lat. 43. 7.

MONT-ALTO, a town of Italy, in the Marca of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Monacio, 10 miles N. E. of Ascoli, 12 S. W. of Fermo, and 45 S. of Ancona. Lon. 31. 18. lat. 42. 55.

MONTARGIS, a considerable town of France, in the Orleanois, and capital of the Gatinois, with an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Loir, near a handsome forest, 15 miles S. of Ne-mours, 50 N. of Nevers, and 62 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 25. lat. 48. 0.

MONTAUBAN, a considerable town of France, in Guienne, and territory of Quercy, with a bishop's see, and an academy. The fortifications were demolished in 1629, because it took the part of the Huguenots. It is seated on the river Tarn, 27 miles N. of Touloufe,

and 34 S. of Cahors. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 44. 2.

* **MONTBAZON**, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a duchy. It is agreeably seated at the foot of a hill, on which there is an ancient castle, 8 miles from Tours, and 135 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 22. lat. 47. 17.

MONTBELLIARD, a handsome and strong town of France, capital of a province of the same name, which lies between Alface and the Franche Comè. It is seated at the foot of a rock, on which there is a large, strong castle, in the form of a citadel. The prince of Montbelliard is the sovereign, who has a voice and seat in the college of the princes of the empire. It was taken by the French in 1674, who demolished the fortifications, but it was restored to the prince. It is seated near the rivers Alaine and Doux, 57 miles W. of Basle, and 45 N. E. of Bezanfon. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 47. 38.

MONTBLANC, a town of Spain in the province of Catalonia, 15 miles N. of Tarragona. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 41. 10.

* **MONTBRISON**, a considerable town of France, and capital of Forez, seated on the river Veziza. It is 37 miles W. of Vienna, 17 S. W. of Lyons, and 250 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 42. lat. 45. 32.

* **MENT CASSINO**, a mountain of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, on the top of which there is a celebrated abbey of the order of St. Benedict. Lon. 31. 25. lat. 41. 35.

* **MONT-DAUPHIN**, a town of France in Dauphiny, 8 miles from Embun, seated on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the river Durance. It was fortified in 1693. Lon. 24. 20. lat. 44. 40.

MONT-DIDIER, an ancient town of France in Picardy, where the kings of France formerly had a palace, and kept their court. It is seated on a mountain, 17 miles from Amiens and Compiègne, and 58 N. of Paris. Lon. 13. 51. lat. 49. 39.

* **MONTFECCHIO**, a considerable town of Italy in the duchy of Reggio, 10 miles S. E. of Parma, and 8 N. W. of Reggio. Lon. 28. 2. lat. 44. 44.

MONT-FALCO, a town of Italy in the territory of the duchy and duchy of Spoleto. It is seated on a mountain near the river Cliturno, 12 miles W. of Spoleto. Lon. 30. 18. lat. 42. 29.

MONT-FALCONE, a town of Italy in

Lon. 19. 5. lat.

of France, in Tou-
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S. W. of Paris.

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12 miles W. of
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E. of,

Friuli, with a castle. It belongs to the
Venetians, and is near the river Ponza-
no, 10 miles N. W. of Aquileia, and
12 N. W. of Trieste. Lon. 31. 15.
lat. 45. 50.

MONTA-FIASCONE, a small but populous
town of Italy, in the territory of the
Church, with a bishop's see. It is seated
on a mountain, near the lake Bolsena,
in a country abounding with excellent
wine. It is 12 miles S. W. of Orvieto,
12 N. W. of Viterbo, and 45 N. W. of
Rome. Lon. 29. 40. lat. 42. 35.

* **MONTÉLMAR**, a town of France, in
the dutchy of Valentinois, with an an-
cient citadel. It is a populous trading
place, and is seated in a fertile plain,
25 miles S. of Valence, and 325 S.
by E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 44.
34.

* **MONTÉ-MARANO**, a populous town of
Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in
the Farther Principato. It is seated on
the river Calore, 14 miles S. of Bene-
vento. Lon. 32. 42. lat. 40. 53.

* **MONTÉ-MEN-É-NOVO**, or **MONTÉ-
MAJOR-É-NOVO**, a considerable town
of Portugal, on the road from Lisbon
to Badajoz. Lon. 10. 50. lat. 38. 32.

* **MONTÉ-MEN-É-VELHO**, or **MONTÉ-
MAJOR-É-VELHO**, a town of Portu-
gal, in the province of Beira, with a
very large caude. It is seated in a fer-
tile country, 10 miles S. W. of Coimbra,
and 85 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 50. lat.
40. 4.

MONTÉ-PELOSO, a town of Italy, in the
kingdom of Naples, and in the Banlica-
ta, with a bishop's see. It is seated on
a mountain, near the river Basento, 10
miles E. of Circeza. Lon. 33. 58. lat.
40. 50.

MONTÉ-PULCIANO, a town of Italy, in
Tuscany, with a bishop's see. It is
seated on a high mountain, near the
river Chiana, in a country noted for ex-
cellent wine, 25 miles S. E. of Sienna,
and 50 S. by E. of Florence. Lon. 29.
25. lat. 43. 5.

MONTÉBAU FAUT YONNE, a town of
France, in Champagne. It is seated at
the confluence of the rivers Yonne and
Seine, 37 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon.
22. 52. lat. 48. 20.

* **MONTESA**, a very strong town of
Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia. It
is the seat of an order of knight-hood of
the same name; and is five miles from
Xativa. Lon. 17. 11. lat. 50. 1.

MONTÉ SANCRO, formerly called Mount

ATROS, a mountain of Turkey in Eu-
rope, seated on the Gulph of Contessa.
It is called *Monte S. Co*, or the Holy
Mount, because there are twenty-two
monasteries seated thereon, in which are
4000 monks, who never see a woman
to come near them. It is 17 miles
S. of Saleniki. Lon. 42. 35. lat. 40.
12.

MONTÉ VERDE, a town of Italy, in the
kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther
Principato, with a bishop's see. It is
60 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 47.
lat. 41. 5.

MONTÉFERRAT, a province of Italy, with
the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on
the E. by the dutchy of Milan, and part
of the territory of Genoa; on the N. by
the Vercelesse and Canavese; on the W.
by Piedmont properly so called; and on
the S. by the territory of Genoa, from
whence it is separated by the Apennine
mountains. It contains 200 towns and
castles, is very fertile and well cultivat-
ed, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and
silk, and belongs to the king of Sardinia.
Cibis is the capital town.

* **MONTÉFORS**, a town of France, in
Upper Bretagne, seated on the river Men,
12 miles from Rennes. Lon. 15. 36.
lat. 48. 5.

* **MONTÉFORT**, an handsome and strong
town of the Netherlands, in the U-
nited Provinces, with an ancient castle.
It is seated on the river Yssel, 7 miles
from Utrecht. Lon. 22. 30. lat. 52. 7.

MONTÉFORT, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Suabia, on the confines of Ty-
rol, 18 miles S. of Lindau, and the Lake
Constance. It is capital of a county of
the same name, which has been almost
all bought by the house of Austria. Lon.
27. 26. lat. 47. 16.

MONTÉFORTE-DE-LEMOS, an ancient town
of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia,
with a magnificent castle, where the
Comarca of Lemos resides. It is seated
in a fertile country, 25 miles N. E. of
Orensa, and 55 S. E. of Compostella.
Lon. 10. 30. lat. 42. 33.

* **MONTÉFORT L'AMÉLY**, a town in the
Isle of France, with the title of a dutchy,
25 miles from Paris. Lon. 19. 25. lat.
49. 45.

MONTÉGATZ, a town of Lower Hungary,
in the county of Ferezas, with a fort-
ress composed of three castles, seated
on a craggy rock. It is encompassed
with a great morass, and art and na-
ture have rendered it almost impregna-
ble.

- ble. It was defended by the Princefs Ragotki, wife of Count Tckeli, who kept it a great while, when besieged by an army of the Imperialists, who were obliged to raise the siege in 1688.
- MONTGOMERY**, the county-town of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs; viz. on March 26, June 7, September 4, and November 14, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is pleasantly seated in a healthful air, on the ascent of a hill, and in a fertile soil. It had once a town and a castle, which were demolished in the civil wars. It only contains 100 houses at present; but it sends a member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 22 miles S. W. by W. of Hereford, 24 S. W. of Shrewsbury, and 158 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 52. 36.
- MONTGOMERYSHIRE**, a county of N. Wales. It is 35 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; and is bounded on the N. by Merionethshire and Denbighshire; on the E. by Shropshire; on the S. by Radnor and Cardigan shires; and on the W. by another part of Merionethshire. It contains 5660 houses, 35,960 inhabitants, 68 parishes, and 6 market-towns. It sends but two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and the other for Montgomery. It is watered by several small streams, which run into the Severn, whose head is at a small lake on the top of Plimlimon-hill, and the rivers Rhydel and Wye have their sources on the same mountain. This county is full of high hills, with a few valleys and meadows fit for corn and pastures. The air is sharp and cold, on account of the mountains; but in the valleys it is more mild. Montgomery is the capital town.
- **MONTIGNY**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Auxois, seated on the river Armanzon. Lon. 21. 30. lat. 47. 40.
 - **MONTIVILLIERS**, a town of France, in Normandy, with a famous rich Benedictine abbey. It is 8 miles from Harfleur, and 95 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 58. lat. 49. 35.
 - **MONT-LHERI**, a town of the Isle of France, 75 miles from Paris. Here are the remains of a tower, which may be seen at a great distance. Lon. 19. 50. lat. 48. 38.
 - **MONT-LOUIS**, a small but strong town of France, in the Pyrenees, with a strong citadel. It is seated on an eminence, 455

- miles S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 40. lat. 42. 30.
- * **MONT-LUET**, a town of France, in Breffe, and capital of the territory of Valbonne. It is seated in a fertile pleasant country, on the river Seraine, 8 miles from Lyons, and 25 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 43. lat. 45. 49.
 - * **MONT-LUZON**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois. It is seated on the river Cher, 35 miles S. W. of Moulins, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 16. lat. 46. 22.
- MONTMARIANO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see. It is 32 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 2. lat. 41. 5.
- MONTMEDI**, a small but strong town of France, in Luxemburg, seated on the river Chire, and is divided into the upper and lower towns. It is 22 miles S. E. of Sedan, 27 S. W. of Luxemburg, and 135 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 5. lat. 49. 36.
- MONTMELIAN**, formerly a strong town of Savoy, with a good castle. It was taken by the French in 1705, who demolished the fortifications. It is 27 miles N. E. of Grenoble, 83 N. W. of Turin, and 8 S. E. of Chamberry. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 45. 32.
- MONTMORENCI**, a town of the Isle of France, with the title of a duchy, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes. It is seated upon a hill, near a large valley fertile in fruits, especially good cherries, 7 miles from St. Dennis, and 10 from Paris. Lon. 19. 59. lat. 48. 59.
- MONTPELLIER**, one of the handsomest towns of France, and the most considerable in Languedoc (except Toulouse) with a citadel, a bishop's see, a famous university where they learn the art of medicine, a royal society of sciences, and a mint. The streets are very narrow and crooked; but they are always clean, because there is a descent. The cathedral church was ruined by the Huguenots, but has been partly rebuilt. The church of Nostre-Dame, which is one of the three parish churches, is remarkable for its high steeple, high altar, and for the chapel of the Virgin Mary. The churches and convents were very numerous before the civil wars in 1661, when 36 were demolished. But this place is most famous for its university where physicians are educated. The town-house is remarkable

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markable for its halls, which are embel- lished with fine paintings. The number of inhabitants are computed at 3000; among whom are a great number of phy- sicians, and 200 apothecaries, who are famous for their medicinal compositions, which are distributed all over Europe; particularly, Hungary water, oil of spikes, syrup of capillaire, effences, and perfumes. The air is extremely healthy, and a great number of persons flock thither from all parts to recover their health. It is feated on a hill on the river Merdanfon, which passes into several parts of the town thro' subterranean vaults. It is 27 miles S. W. of Nifnes, 47 N. E. of Narbonne, 35 S. W. of Arles, 55 S. W. of Orange, and 180 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 21. 33. lat. 43. 37.

MONTPENSIER, a town of France, in Lower Auveigne, with the title of a dutchy. It is feated on a hill, 12 miles N. E. of Clermont, and 210 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 55. lat. 45. 58.

* **MONT-REAL**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a castle. It is feated on the river Xiloca, 25 miles N. W. of Teruil, and 40. S. E. of Calataud. Lon. 16. 21. lat. 40. 50.

MONT-REAL, an ifle of N. America, in the river of St. Lawrence, about 28 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. The foil is very fertile, and the air wholesome, and it did belong to the French. But it was taken by the Ge- nerals Amherft and Murray, on the 8th of September 1760, without firing a gun. According to the terms of capitulation, all the French forces were to be sent to Old France; and, consequently, all Can- ada became fubject to the crown of Great Britain. The town is pretty well fortified, and has a pleafant fiteuation, with wide open ftreets. It is built on the fide of the river, from whence there is a gradual eafy afcent to what is called the Upper Town. The Hotel-Dieu, the magazines, and the place of arms, are in the Lower Town; which is alfo the refidence of the merchants. The femi- nary or fchool, the parifh-church, the monks called Recolets, the Jefuits, and the Nuns, are in the Upper. Likewife the late Governor, and moft of the offi- cers refided in this laft. There are alfo a general hofpital, and a church belong- ing to the Jefuits, which is large and well-built. The inhabitants have car- ried on a trade with the favages in fkins and furs. It is 120 miles S. W. of

Quebec, 140 N. by E. of Lake Ontario, and 110 N. of Albany. Lon. 305. 35. lat. 45. 35.

MONT-REAL, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the Valley of Mazara, with an archbifhop's fee. It is feated on a rivu- let, which falls into the fea at Palermo. It is 8 miles N. E. of Palermo, and 50 N. E. of Mazara. Lon. 31. 5. lat. 38. 10.

MONT-REAL, or **MONT-ROYAL**, a fort- refs of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and elektorate of Triers. It is feated on the river Mofelle, 20 miles N. E. of Triers. Lon. 24. 25. lat. 50. 22.

MONTREUIL, a confiderable town of France, in Lower Picardy, feated on a hill near the river Canche. It is forti- fied, and has a caftle; and is 10 miles N. W. of Hefden, 20 S. E. of Boulogne, and 117 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 26. lat. 43. 37.

* **MONTREUIL-BELLAY**, a town of France, in Anjou, feated on the river Touet, 12 miles from Samur, 25 from Angers, and 155 from Paris. Lon. 17. 26. lat. 47. 10.

MORTROSE, a town of Scotland, in the fhire of Angus, feated at the mouth of the river Esk on the German Ocean. It is a trading place, and has a harbour for fhips of a confiderable burden. It is adorned with fine buildings; and has an hofpital for the poor inhabitants. It has the title of a dutchy, and is 46 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 25. lat. 56. 34.

* **MONT-ST. ANDRE**, a town of the Au- ftrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 2 miles N. of Ramillies, and 11 N. of Namur. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 50. 45.

* **MONT ST. MICHAEL**, a ftrong town of France, on the confines of Norman- dy, with a caftle, and a celebrated ab- bey, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is 10 miles S. E. of Avranches, and 180 W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 2. lat. 48. 34.

* **MONTSAUJEON**, a town of France, in Champagne, capital of a fmall diftrict of the fame name, 15 miles from Langres, and 145 from Paris. Lon. 22. 56. lat. 47. 38.

MONT-SERRAT, an high mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a fa- mous monaftery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whole image is faid to perform a great many miracles. There are a great number of pilgrims who re-

fort thereto. It is inhabited by monks of several nations, who entertain all that come thither out of devotion or curiosity, for three days gratis. This mountain is said to be 10 miles in circumference, and five high from the top of which there is a view of the country to the distance of 150 miles. It is 25 m. N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 41. 40.

MONT-SERRAT, an island of America, and one of the smallest of the Caribbees. It is 8 miles in length, and about as much in breadth; and the mountains are covered with cedar, and other useful trees. It belongs to the English, who have a settlement here, and is 30 miles S. W. of Antigua. Lon. 315. 25. lat. 15. 55.

* **MONT-TRICHAD**, a town of France in Touraine, with a castle. It is seated on a high mountain near the river Cher, 22 miles E. of Tours, and 112 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 50. lat. 47. 20.

* **MONT-VALERIEN**, a mountain of France near Paris, which is a place of great devotion, and inhabited by hermits, and a community of secular priests.

* **MONZA**, a town of Italy in the duchy of Milan, seated on the river Lambro, 8 miles N. E. of Milan, and 20 S. W. of Bergamo. Lon. 26. 45. lat. 45. 37.

* **MOOR-KIRK**, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair on June 24, for leather ware.

* **MOOR-LINCH**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair on August 20, for all sorts of cattle.

MORA, a town of Spain in New Castile, 18 miles S. E. of Toledo. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 30. 35.

MORANT-POINT, the most easterly point or promontory of the island of Jamaica in America. Lon. 302. 5. lat. 18. 0.

MORAT, or **MURTEN**, a rich, trading, and considerable town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, with a castle, where the bailiff resides. It is seated on the lake Morat, on the road from Yverches to Bern, 10 miles W. of Bern, and 10 N. E. of Friburg. Lon. 24. 50. lat. 47. 1.

MORAVA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which rises in Bulgaria, runs N. thro' Servia by Nissa, and falls into the Danube at Semendria, to the eastward of Belgrade.

MORAVIA, the marquisate of, is a province annexed to the kingdom of Bohemia, and is bounded on the N. by Bohe-

mia and Silesia, on the E. by Moravia and Krapack, and on the S. by Hungary and Austria. It is a mountainous country, and is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. It takes its name from the river Morava, or Moray, which runs through it. It is very fertile, and populous; and hence the sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first broached here. Olmutz was the capital town, but now Brinn claims that honour.

MORAW, or **MORAVA**, a large river of Germany, which has its source on the confines of Bohemia and Silesia. It crosses all Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Bradiss, and receiving the Taya from the confines of Lower Hungary and Upper Austria, it separates these two countries as far as the Danube, where it falls into it.

MORBACH, or **MURBACH**, a town of France, in Alsace, 40 miles S. of Strasbourg. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 47. 0.

* **MOREATH**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Monday after August 24, for cattle.

* **MORRETO**, a handsome town of the country of the Castles, in the Valdelina, where the governor and the regency reside. It is seated on the river A. 12 miles S. E. of Chiavenna, and 20 N. E. of Lago. Lon. 26. 0. lat. 46. 0.

MOREA, formerly called **PEROPONNESUS**, is a peninsula on the south-east part of Greece, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulphs of Lepanto and Ionis. Its figure is like a mulberry leaf, and it is 110 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The air is temperate and the soil rich, enclosing the middle, where there are many mountains. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus, the Vaphi-Panomo, and the Stromio, are the chief. It is divided into three large provinces, called Scania, Elycedem, and the Brazzo-di-Maiva. The Sack of the Morea took place at Modon. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, but they lost it again in 1715.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated on the frontiers of Arragon, among high mountains. It was almost destroyed in 1703, by the army of Philip V. and it is now in a very poor condition.

MORER, an ancient town of the Isle of France, with a castle. It is seated on

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all the trade. This is carried on by land with the Negroes, to whom they send large caravans, who travel over vast deserts, almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen manufactures, silk, salt, and other things, and, in return, they have slaves, gold, and elephants teeth. Out of the slaves the emperor recruits his cavalry. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Their commodities are woollen manufactures, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers, in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicoes, coffee, and drugs. In the deserts there are lions, tygers, leopards, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. They have also flax and hemp, but little timber. The naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes, especially those belonging to Saltee. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises very great cruelties. His usual taxes are, one tenth of the goods of his Mahometan subjects, and six crowns a year of the Jews; but the emperor often breaks thro' these rules, and seizes what he pleases. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot, and half horse, but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war.

MOROCCO, the capital city of the kingdom of Morocco, in Barbary. It is seated in a very large plain, on the river Niffis, 250 miles S. by W. of Fez, 125 N. W. of Sus, and 15 from mount Atlas. It was surrounded by a strong wall, fortified with towers and some bulwarks, and encompassed with deep ditches. The number of houses were reckoned formerly to be 100,000, all with flat roofs, but they are now greatly diminished, inso-much that the greatest part of the city is unpeopled. The irruptions and robberies of the Arabs hinder them from cultivating the lands about it, inso-much that there is nothing but vines, date-trees, and some other fruits. There were three temples or mosques in this place, which were of a prodigious size, and the emperor's palace was so large, and took up so much ground, that it resembled a small city. A late traveller affirms, that the inhabitants now are not above

25,000, and that the houses go to ruin every day, without being rebuilt. This may happen in part from the removal of the court from hence, which is now at Mequinez. Lon. 10. 50. lat. 30. 32.

MORON, a town of Spain in Andalusia, seated in a pleasant fertile plain, and in the neighbourhood there is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 37. 0.

MORFETH, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday se'nnight before Whit-Sunday, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses; and on Wednesday before July 22, for a few horned cattle. It is seated on the river Wenfpeck, and is a handsome thorough-fare-town, which has a castle still standing, and it sends two members to parliament. The market is very large for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is 41 miles S. of Berwick, 23 N. of Durham, and 291 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 55. 15.

MORS, a town and castle of Germany in Westphalia, seated near the Rhine, and belonging to the duchy of Cleves. It is 17 miles N. W. of Dusseldorp, and 12 S. E. of Gueldres. Lon. 24. 15. lat. 51. 23.

MORTAGNE, a town of France in Orleans, and the largest in Perche, having considerable manufactures of coarse linen cloth. It is 17 miles S. E. of Sez, 22 N. E. of Alençon, and 85 W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 22. lat. 38. 41. There is another town of this name in Poitou. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 47. 2.

MORTAIGN, a town of France in Flanders, and in Tournaisis, seated at the confluence of the rivers Scarpe and Scheld, 8 miles from Tournay. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 50. 31.

MORTAIN, a town of France in Normandy, on the confines of Maine. It is seated on the rivulet Lances, and is almost surrounded with craggy rocks. It is 20 miles E. of Avranches. Lon. 16. 37. lat. 48. 37.

MORTARA, a strong town of Italy in the duchy of Milan, and in the Luemellino, subject to the king of Sardinia. It is 15 miles N. E. of Casal, 17 N. W. of Pavia, and 22 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 19. lat. 45. 22.

MORTEMAR, a town of France in Poitou, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 45. 50.

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ent fair on Oct. 25, for horses and
Welsh cattle.

MOR TLACK, a pleasant village in Middle-
sex, seated on the river Thames, 6 miles
W. of London.

* **MORVAN**, a territory of France in Bur-
gundy, lying along the river Yonne. It
produces nothing but rye and wine; but
there are good pastures, which feed a
great number of cattle, in which they
carry on a considerable trade.

MORVEDRO, an ancient town of Spain in
Valencia, built on the ruins of the an-
cient Saguntum. There are still the
ruins of a Roman amphitheatre to be
seen. It is seated on a river of the same
name, 10 miles N. of Valencia. It was
taken by lord Peterborough in 1706.
Lon. 17. 36. lat. 39. 44.

* **MOSA**, a town of Asia, in Arabia Fel-
lix, 25 miles N. E. of Mocha, which
supplies it with fowls and fruits.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, ly-
ing on the coast of Zanguebar, and the
most considerable thereon. Vafques de
Gama, landing on this coast in 1497,
the Portuguese took an occasion to set-
tle there, and seized on the town of Mo-
sambique, the capital of the country,
and have kept possession of it to this
day. It is bounded on the N. by Qui-
loa, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by
the river Zambeze, and on the W. by
Moneemugi. The king, who is a Ma-
hometan, still supports his dignity, tho'
he has lost his capital. The air of this
country is very unwholesome, whence it
is but thin of people; and the Portu-
guese themselves would not stay there
if the trade was not very large.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital town of a
kingdom of the same name, lying on the
eastern coast of Africa in Zanguabar. It
is seated on a small island about 3 miles
in length, and half as much in breadth.
It is a large, handsome, rich, and well-
fortified town, having a strong citadel
which defends the harbour. It is the
same to the Portuguese, as the Cape of
Good Hope is to the Dutch; for which
reason there is generally a good garrison;
but the Portuguese governor is changed
every three years. They have built fev-
eral churches and monasteries, and they
trade with the natives for gold, ele-
phants teeth, and slaves. Their ships al-
ways call here in going to the E. Indies;
and the harbour is so commodious, that
whole fleets may winter here, and rest
their vessels, as well as provide them-

selves with all necessaries; and they have
a large hospital for sick sailors. Lon. 57.
35. lat. S. 15. 0.

MOSBACH, a handsome town of Ger-
many in the palatinate of the Rhine, with
a handsome castle. It is seated on the
river Neckar, 16 miles E. of Heidelberg.
Lon. 26. 30. lat. 49. 35.

* **MOSBURG**, a town of Germany in Ba-
varia, seated at the confluence of the riv-
ers Iser and Ambert, 8 miles W. of
Landshut. Lon. 29. 40. lat. 48. 33.

MOSCOW, the empire of. See **RUSSIA**.

MOSCOW, the dutchy of, a province of the
western part of the Russian empire,
bounded on the N. by the province of
Tweer, on the E. by Nise Novogorod,
on the S. by Rezan, and on the W. by
Smolentko. It takes its name from the
principal town.

Moscow, a town or city of the Russian
empire, in the dutchy of Moscow, of
which it is the capital. It is divided into
four parts, of which that in the middle
is called Kitaigorod, and is surrounded
with a strong wall of red stones, and it
contains the royal palace. The church
of the Annunciation has a vast vault,
wherein are the tombs of the Czars. It
has nine towers, and is covered with
gilded plates of copper, as are all the
other churches. This part also contains
the military school, the printing-house,
the library, the mint, and the apothec-
ary's magazine, belonging to the em-
peror, wherein the drugs are kept in fine
vessels of porcelain or chryystal. The
second part called Czargorod, is in the form
of a half-moon, and is surrounded by a
wall of white stone. Here the people of
distinction have their palaces; and there
is likewise a foundery of great guns.
The third is named Zemlergorod, and is
surrounded with ramparts. Here the
meaner sort of people live, where they
expose to sale wooden houses, which may
be transported from one place to ano-
ther. The fourth part is called Streliz-
za-Slaboda, because it was formerly in-
habited by Strelitzes, a sort of soldiers.
Besides these there is a large suburb,
where the German soldiers lodge; and
there are many rich inhabitants, who
have handsome houses, inasmuch that
the suburb may be said to make a
better appearance than the city. In ge-
neral, Moscow contains 2000 churches,
two of which are for the Lutherans, and
one for the Calvinists. The ordinary
houses are but one story high, and fo
wretchedly

wretchedly furnished, that a fire cannot do any great damage. In 1737 there was a fire which consumed 30000 houses in 18 hours time. This city is now going to decay, since an order has been published, that no more houses shall be built except on old foundations; and this was done in favour of Peterburg. There is such a crowd of beggars and vagabonds here, that there is no going out in the night without a guard. Peter the Great has cut a canal from Moscow to Peterburg. It is 440 miles N. of Caffa, 460 S. E. of Peterburg, 800 E. of Stockholm, 600 N. E. of Constantinople, 2100 N. E. of Vienna, and 1400 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 58. 0. lat. 55. 56.

MOSCOWA, a river of the Russian empire, which has its source in the duchy of Moscow, and running E. through that province, passes by the city of Moscow, and falls into the river Oeka a Kolumna.

MOSELLE, a large river, which has its source in the mountains of Vauze, on the confines of Alsace; and having crossed Lorrain, and one part of Luxemburg, and the archbishopric of Triers, or Treves, falls into the Rhine at Coblentz. It receives several streams as it passes along, and the places it runs by are Remont, Eipinal, Toul, Metz, Thionville, Treves, Mont-Royal, Traerbach, and Coblentz.

MOSKITO-COUNTRY lies in N. America, between 13 and 15 degrees of latitude, being bounded on the N. and E. by the N. sea, on the S. by Nicaragua, and on the W. by Honduras. The Spaniards have no settlements in this country, because when they first invaded Mexico they massacred a great part of the inhabitants, which gave those that escaped such an aversion to them, that they will join with any Europeans against the Spaniards. These people are tall, well-made, raw-boned, lusty, strong, and nimble of foot, with long faces, straight combs black hair, stern looks, hard features, and dark copper-coloured skins. They are very ingenious in throwing all sorts of darts, and they never go abroad without a lance in their hands. Their chief employment is to strike fish, turtles, and manates, inasmuch that one or two of these in a ship are able to maintain 100 men.

MOSTAGAN, an ancient and strong town of Africa in the kingdom of Algiers, with a castle, a handsome mosque, and a

good harbour. It is 50 miles E. of Oran, Lon. 18. 20. lat. 35. 50.

MOSTAR, a considerable town of Dalmatia in Herzegovine, with a Greek archbishop's see. It belongs to the Turks, and is 20 miles N. E. of Narenta. Lon. 36. 12. lat. 45. 42.

MORATA. See **MORSETI**.

MORATA, a town of Italy in the Kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. It is 5 miles N. W. of Manfreda, 5 N. E. of Castellaneta, and 15 N. W. of Taranto. Lon. 34. 45. lat. 40. 51.

MORIS, an island of Asia, and one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch on account of its spices. Lon. 142. 35. lat. 0. 30.

MORITIA, a sea-port town of Spain in the Kingdom of Granada, with a good harbour, and a rich fishery. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 37 miles S. E. of Granada. Lon. 14. 57. lat. 36. 52.

MORIAN, a new town of Asia in Arabia-Felix, and capital of the kingdom of Yemen, between Danar and Sanaa. It is the usual residence of the King of Yemen, and is seated in a fertile country. The Jews are forced to live in the suburbs every night. Lon. 64. 40. lat. 14. 50.

MOUNOS, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne and country of Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is noted for its fairs, horses, and other cattle, and it is 30 miles N. of Lausan. Lon. 24. 30. lat. 46. 30.

MOELINS, a town of France, capital of Bourbonnois. The houses of the chartroux, and that of the visitation, are magnificent. It carries on a considerable trade in cutlery ware, and is seated on the river Allier, in a pleasant fertile plain, almost in the middle of France. It is 30 miles S. of Nevers, and 55 N. of Clermont. Lon. 21. 0. lat. 46. 34.

MOUNT-CASSEL, a town of French Flanders, 15 miles S. W. of Ypres. Lon. 20. 5. lat. 50. 50.

MOUNT ST. MICHAEL. See **MICHAEL'S ISL.**

MOUNT'S-BAY, is in Cornwall, and is so called from the high mountains of St. Michael in the neighbourhood.

MOUNT-SORREL, a town in Leicestershire, so named from a high mount, or fossil rock, adjoining to the town, of a dusky red, or purple-brown stone, extremely hard. Of rough stones hewn out of this rock the town is built. It has a market

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on Mondays, and a fair on July 10, for
pleasure and toys. It was noted for-
merly for its cattle, and is seated on the
river Sour, over which there is a bridge.
It is 18 miles S. E. by S. of Derby, 5 N.
of Leicester, and 104 N. W. by N. of
London. Lon. 16. 29. lat. 52. 45.

• **MOURA**, a town of Portugal in Alen-
tejo, with an old castle. It is seated at
the confluence of the rivers Ardita and
Guadiana, 87 miles S. E. of Lisbon.
Lon. 10. 36. lat. 38. 0.

MOSUL, or **MOSUL**, a town of Turkey in
Asia, and in Diarbeck. It is seated on
the western bank of the river Tygris,
nearly opposite to the place where Nine-
veh formerly stood. It is a large place,
surrounded with high walls, but the
houses are ill-built, and in several places
gone to ruin; however, it has a strong
castle and a citadel. It is a place of
great trade, particularly in cloth and all
sorts of cottons and silks. At some dis-
tance from Mosul there is a mosque, in
which they pretend the prophet Jonah
lies. The inhabitants are generally Ma-
hometans; but there are a great number
of Nestorian Christians, who deny the
doctrine of the Trinity. In 1743 it was
besieged by the Persians, but to no pur-
pose. It is 130 miles S. E. of Diarbe-
kir, and 190 N. W. of Bagdad. Lon.
59. 20. lat. 35. 30.

MOULIER, or **MONSIEUR**, a town of
Savoy, capital of Tarentaise, with an
handsome palace, where the archbishop
resides, and is subject to the King of Sar-
dinia. It is seated on the river Isere, 15
miles N. E. of St. John, 25 S. E. of
Chambery, and 62 N. W. of Turin.
Lon. 24. 6. lat. 45. 30.

MOULON, an ancient town of France in
Champagne, with a rich Benedictine ab-
bey. It is seated on the river Meuse,
among fine meadows, 8 miles S. E. of
Sedan, 57 W. of Luxembourg, and 125
N. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 45. lat. 49.
52.

• **MOYENVIC**, a town of France in the ter-
ritory of Meffin, 3 miles from Vic. It
is remarkable for its salt-pits, and was
ceded to France by the treaty of Mun-
ster, in 1648. Lon. 24. 12. lat. 43.
45.

MOZAMBIQUE. See **MOZAMBIQUE**.

MSCISLAW, a strong town of Poland in
Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of
the same name. It was almost ruined
by the Muscovites in 1660; but it is re-
built. It is seated on the river Soff,

20 miles S. E. of Smolensko, and 200
N. E. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 50. 55.
lat. 54. 30.

MUER, or **MUERAW**, a considerable town
of Germany, in the circle of Austria and
dutchy of Styria, on the river Muer, 25
miles N. W. of Gratz, and 25 N. W.
of Newstadt. Lon. 35. 25. lat. 57.
30.

MUER, a great river of Germany, which
has its source in the archbishoprick of
Saltzburg, crosses all Styria, passing by
Judenburg, Luben, Muer, Gratz, and
Backlesburg, and falling into the river
Drave at Legrad, near Kanisfa, in Hun-
gary.

• **MUGGIA**, or **MUGLIA**, a town of Ita-
ly in Istria, with a castle, seated on a
gulph of the same name. It belongs to
the Venetians, and is 5 miles S. E. of
Triefste, and 5 N. W. of Capo d'Istria.
Lon. 31. 52. lat. 45. 50.

MUL OF CANTIRE, a cape or promon-
tory in the W. of Scotland, in the county
of Cantire, and on the frith of Clyde.

MULL OF GALLOWAY, the most sou-
thern cape of all Scotland on the Irish
sea, in the county of Galloway.

• **MUL**, one of the western islands of Scot-
land, which is about 20 miles in length,
and as much in breadth.

MULDAW, a river of Bohemia, which rises
on the confines of Moravia, and running
by Budweis and Prague, falls into the
Elb at Melnick.

MULDORFF, a town of Germany in the
circle of Bavaria, and archbishoprick of
Saltzburg. It is 37 miles N. W. of
Saltzburg, and 40 E. of Munich. It is
seated on the river Inn. Lon. 30. 14.
lat. 48. 10.

MULHAUSEN, an Imperial and Hanseatick
town, of Germany, in Upper Saxony,
and in Thuringia, under the protection
of the elector of Saxony. It is seated
in a fertile country, on the river Un-
frucht, 15 miles N. E. of Eisenach, 30
N. W. of Erfort, and 45 E. by S. of Caf-
fel. Lon. 28. 14. lat. 51. 13.

MULHAUSEN, a considerable town of Ger-
many in the circle of the Upper Rhine,
and capital of a republick in alliance
with the Swifs. It is populous, well-
built, and adorned with handsome pub-
lic structures. It is seated in a pleasant
fruitful country, on an island formed by
the river Ill, 13 miles N. W. of Balle,
15 S. of Colmar, and 20 E. of Efsort.
Lon. 25. 7. lat. 47. 50.

• **MULHENA**, a town of Germany in the

electorate of Cologne, seated near the river Rhine. Lon. 24. 51. lat. 50. 35.

MULLERAS, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle marche of Brandenburg. It is seated on a canal cut between the rivers Spree and Oder, 38 miles S. E. of Berlin. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 52. 14.

MULTAN, a strong town of Asia in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name, subject to the Great Mogul. The inhabitants are chiefly Banyans. It is seated on the river Sinde, or Indus, 250 miles N. W. of Agra. Lon. 115. 20. lat. 29. 40.

MULVIA, a large river of Africa in the kingdom of Fez. It has its source in Mount Atlas, and crossing the province of Claufe, separates that of Gareta from the kingdom of Alkiers, and falls into the Mediterranean sea.

* **MUNDA**, an ancient town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, 12 miles from Malaga. Lon. 13. 22. lat. 36. 32.

* **MUNDIGORS**, the name of a people who live on the sides of the river Gambia in Africa, and who are of a jet black colour, strong, and well made. When this country was conquered by the Portuguese, some of that nation settled here; and by colabating with the negro women, are become almost as black as they. They still retain a sort of bastard Portuguese language, and they have a priest sent over every year from one of the Cape Verde islands, to christen and marry. They are greatly offended at being called Negroes, thinking that name only belongs to slaves.

MUNDBERKINGEN, a town of Germany in Suabia, seated on the river Danube, 25 miles S. W. of Ulm. Lon. 27. 18. lat. 48. 15.

MUNGATS, or **MUNKATS**, a town of Upper Hungary, with a bishop's see, and an impregnable castle, seated on a high rock, 50 miles N. E. of Tokay. Lon. 39. 35. lat. 48. 30.

* **MUNIA**, or **MENIE**, an ancient and considerable town of Africa in Egypt, seated on the river Nile, 140 miles S. of Cairo. The vessels that go down the Nile are obliged to stop here and pay certain duties. There are several mosques, and a great number of Granite pillars. Lon. 49. 55. lat. 26. 15.

MUNICH, a town of Germany, and capital of the electorate and dutchy of Bavaria, where the elector commonly resides. It is surrounded by thick walls, bulwarks,

and deep ditches, but otherwise is not a very strong place. The houses are high, and the streets large and spacious, there being canals running through many of them. The electoral palace is seated at the extremity of the town, and contains 206 windows, 20 large halls, 1 courts, 9 galleries, 16 kitchens, and 12 cellars. It is thought to be one of the most magnificent, large, and commodious palaces in Europe. After the battle of Hochstet, the duke of Marlborough carried away a great many fine pictures from hence into England. In 1720 this palace was set on fire, and did immense damage; however, it was rebuilt some time after. The cabinet of curiosities, the library, the arsenal, and the elector's gardens, deserve the attention of a traveller. The cathedral church contains 24 large columns, 25 chapels, and 30 altars; but the two steeples, and the tomb of one of the emperors, are of black marble, adorned with statues of bronze, and are the most remarkable things belonging to it. The Jesuits church is embellished on the inside with Mosaic work, and the college has 800 windows on one side only. This place has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Germany; and particularly in 1742, it was forced to submit to the Austrians, and the inhabitants were obliged to pay 25000 francs by way of contribution. It is seated on the river Iser, 15 miles S. E. of Augsburg, 62 S. of Ratibon, 90 S. by E. of Nuremberg, 175 S. W. of Prague, and 212 W. of Vienna. Lon. 29. 15. lat. 48. 2.

MUNSTER, the bishoprick of, lies in the circle of Westphalia in Germany, and is very considerable, being 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. The river Ems runs through the middle of it, from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. by the counties of Bentheim and Steinfurt, on the E. by the bishopricks of Osnabrug and Paderborn, on the S. by the county of Mark, and on the W. by the dutchies of Cleves and Zutphen, and is at present subject to the elector of Cologne. The capital town is of the same name.

MUNSTER, a large, rich, populous, and famous town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of the bishoprick of the same name, whose bishop is one of the sovereign princes of the empire. It contains 9 gates, 5 abbeys, 6 parishes, and many valuable houses of both sexes.

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It is defended by a strong citadel, which stands distinct from the city, and was free and imperial till 1661; and to keep the inhabitants in awe, this citadel was built. In 1533 a taylor, called John of Leyden, made himself master of this city, and drove away the bishop and magistrates: but it was taken from him in 1536, after 14 months siege, when he was tortured to death with red-hot pincers. The famous treaty was concluded here in 1648, which put an end to the religious wars of 30 years continuance. It is seated on the river Aa, 70 miles N. by E. of Cologne, 77 S. by W. of Bremen, 77 N. W. of Cassel, and 120 E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 25. 24. lat. 52. c.

MUNSTER, a town of Germany in Alsace, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is 30 miles S. W. of Strasburg, and subject to France. Lon. 22. 40. lat. 48. 8.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland, which is bounded on the E. and S. E. by the province of Leinster, on the W. by the Western Ocean, on the N. by the province of Connaught, from which it is separated by the river Shannon, and on the S. and S. W. by the ocean. It is about 135 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The chief rivers are the Sure, the Audluffe, the Lee, the Bande, the Leane, and the Cashon. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the valleys below are embellished with corn fields. The most general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fish. It contains 5 counties, namely, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry; as also one archbishoprick, 5 bishopricks, 109,743 houses, 740 parishes, 63 baronies, and 26 boroughs. The principal town is Waterford, though Limerick is a remarkable place.

MUNSTER MEINFELT, a town of Germany in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, 12 miles S. W. of Coblentz. Lat. 24. 35. lat. 50. 15.

MUNSTERBERG, a town of Silesia, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, 35 miles S. of Breslaw. Lon. 34. 15. lat. 50. 35.

• **MURANO**, an island of Italy, with a town of the same name, which they call a second Venice, and which the Venetians frequent for pleasure. It is only a

quarter of a mile from Venice. Lon. 30. 1. lat. 45. 32.

MURCIA, a kingdom in Spain so called, bounded on the N. by New Castile, on the E. by the kingdom of Valencia, on the W. by Andaluja and Granada, and on the S. by the Mediterranean-Sea. It is about 62 miles in length, and 58 in breadth, and its principal river is Segura. The soil is dry because it seldom rains, and therefore it produces little corn or wine, but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk. It was taken from the Moors in 1265. The air is very healthful, and the principal town is of the same name.

MURCIA, a large, handsome, and populous town of Spain, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a bishop's see. It contains 6 parishes and a superb cathedral, the stairs of whose steeple are so contrived, that a man may ride up to the top either on horseback or in a coach. It is seated in a pleasant plain, which abounds in fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the river Segura, 27 miles N. of Carthagena, 37 S. W. of Alicant, 112 S. of Valencia, and 212 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 16. 59. lat. 37. 48.

MURET, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the county of Comminges. It is seated on the river Garonne, 10 miles S. of Toulouze. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 43. 30.

MURO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 12 miles S. E. of Conza, and 22 S. W. of Cirenza. Lon. 33. 10. lat. 40. 45.

MURRAY, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, on the E. by Bamf, on the S. by Mar and Badenoch, and on the W. by Inverness. The climate and soil of this country is the best in all the N. of Scotland, and the inhabitants boast they have 40 clearer days than any of their neighbours. It is in general a champaign, low county, intermixed with pleasant hills. The soil is a mixture of sand and clay, which is very fruitful when manured. The principal rivers are, the Ness, the Spey, the Nairn, the Pindorn, and the Lossie. The chief town is Inverness. The rivers abound with fish, particularly salmon.

• **MURHART**, a town of Germany, in

the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Mur, 8 miles from Hall. Lon. 27. 26. lat. 49. 8.

* **MESIAN**, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, which sustained a famous siege in 1579. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 45. 5.

MUSLEBOROUGH, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Lothian, seated on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Esk. It is remarkable for a victory obtained here by the English over the Scotch, in the reign of Edward VI. It is 6 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 56. 0.

MUSTAGAM, a sea-port town of Africa, in the Kingdom of Algiers, with a good castle and a harbour, 140 miles W. of the city of Algiers. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 36. 30.

* **MOURAS**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on August 21, for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware.

MUZACRA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a strong castle seated on a mountain. It is 27 miles N. of Almeri, and 62 S. W. of Cartagena. Lon. 16. 18. lat. 36. 34.

MUYDEN, a town of Holland, seated on the river Vecht, on the S. coast of the Zuyder-zee, 7 miles E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 52. 19.

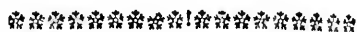
MYCENE, formerly the capital town of a famous kingdom in Morea, which is now reduced to a small village.

MYCONE, an island of the Archipelago, about 30 miles in circumference. The harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largest ships, where they may ride secure from the N. wind. There are about 500 sea faring men in the island, which belong to about 150 vessels of all sorts, and they are accounted pretty good sailors. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of a great height. The inhabitants lose their hair soon after 20 years, and yet they are a comely, handsome people. Water is very scarce in the summer-time, but in the town there is a large well, which is the only one in the island. This place contains about 3000 inhabitants, but for one man there are four women, who are often seen lying among the hogs in the open streets. In this island there are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtle-doves, rabbits, and wheatears; besides which there are excellent grapes and delicious figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks, who have fifty

churches in all; but there are many chapels, and some monasteries. Two or three European nations have consuls here, and yet there are very few ships frequent it that carry on much trade. The habits of the women are very disagreeable, and yet an ordinary suit of the better sort will cost 200 crowns; but then these cloaths generally last their life-time. Lon. 43. 26. lat. 37. 28.

* **MYDRIM**, a village of Carmarthenshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on March 12, for cattle, horses, and flannel.

MYSIA, formerly a country of Asia Minor, now called Natolia, which had Treas on the W. Phrygia on the E. and the Propontis to the N.



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NAB, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Franconia, crosses the palatinate of Bavaria and the landgrate of Luctenburgh, passes by the town of that name, and falls into the Danube a mile above Ratisbon.

* **NABAON**, a river of Portugal, in Estremadura, which runs by Tomar, and falls into the Zera a little before it meets with the Tajo.

NABURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the W. side of the river Nab, 10 miles S. of Amberg. Lon. 29. 43. lat. 49. 22.

* **NACHSAB**, or **NASAPH**, a town of Asia, in Great Tartary, in Mawanahar. It is said to have produced a great many learned men. Lon. 88. 0. lat. 39. 50.

* **NALRAVIA**, a territory of Ducal Prussia, and in the circle of Smaland. This country is covered with wood, except about Pregel, and Labaiou is the capital town.

NAERDEN, a very strong town of the Netherlands, and in Helland, at the head of the canals of the province, and is capital of Gayland. It is seated on the Zuyder-zee, 14 miles E. of Amsterdam, and 15 N. of Utrecht. Lon. 22. 38. lat. 52. 20.

* **NAGERA**, or **NAGARA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, and territory of Rioja, with a fort, and the title of a dutchy. It is seated in a fruitful soil, 3 miles N. W. of

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- W. of Calahorra, and 133 N. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 42. 25.
- **NAGIBANIA**, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Upper Hungary, and seated on the river Zazurd, 14 miles from Zatzmarbania, near which there are silver mines.
 - **NAGOLD**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 10 miles W. of Tubingen, with a strong castle.
 - NAGRACUT**, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, with a rich temple, to which the Indians go in pilgrimage. It is seated on the river Ravi, 500 miles N. of Agra. Lon. 96. 0. lat. 32. 0.
 - **NABAR MALEK**, a town of Asia, in Irac-Arabi, seated near the Euphrates, 20 miles from Kufah. Lon. 63. 15. lat. 31. 20.
 - **NABARVAN**, a town of Asia, in Irac-Arabi, seated on a branch of the Euphrates, 5 miles from Kufah. Lon. 63. 12. lat. 31. 25.
 - NAIRNE**, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Inverness, seated at the entrance of the firth of Murray, 18 miles E. of Inverness, and 104 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 57. 40.
 - NAIRNE**, a shire of Scotland, which sends one member to parliament.
 - NAKSIWAN**, a celebrated town of Asia, in Armenia, and capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It has three bazars or market-places, where they sell all kinds of merchandizes, and is so cold, that the Armenians believe it was the residence of Noah. It is seated between the towns of Erivan and Tauris. Lon. 81. 34. lat. 38. 40.
 - **NAMARI**, a mountain of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, between Messina, Taormina and Melazzo.
 - NAMPWICH**, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 26, September 4, and December 15, for cattle, horses, cloaths, flannel, bedding, hardware, and pewter. It is seated on the river Wever, which runs through the middle of it, and is a large, well built town, with a handsome church. Here are salt-springs, which lie on the banks of a fresh water stream, from which they make great quantities of white salt. It is 20 miles S. E. of Chester, and 162 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 53. 6.
 - NAMUR**, a large, rich, and very strong

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- town of the Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, with a strong castle, several forts, and a bishop's see. The most considerable forts are, Fort-William, Fort-Maefe, Fort-Coquelet, and Fort-Espinor. The castle is built in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock. It was besieged by king William in 1695, who took it in the sight of an army of 100,000 French, though there was 60,000 men in garrison. Namur is now a barrier town, and has a Dutch garrison. The bishop's palace is a superb structure. It was ceded to the house of Austria in 1713, but it was taken by the French in 1746, and rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is seated between two mountains, at the confluence of the rivers Maefe and Sambre, 12 miles S. W. of Huy, 15 N. of Dinant, 30 S. W. of Liege, 32 S. W. of Bruffels, 30 S. by W. of Louvain, 37 E. of Mons, and 150 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 32. lat. 50. 25.
- NAMUR**, the county of, a province of the Netherlands, lying between the rivers Sambre and Maefe, bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the E. and S. by the bishoprick of Liege, and on the W. by Hainault. It is pretty fertile, and has several forests, marble-quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and pit-coal, being about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Namur is the capital town.
- NANCY**, a town of France, in Lorraine, seated on the river Meuse, in the center of Lorraine, of which it is the capital. It is divided into the old town and the new, and the first, though irregularly built, is very populous, and contains the ducal palace. The streets of the new are as straight as a line, and is adorned with handsome buildings, and a very fine square. The primatial church is a magnificent structure, and in that of the Cordeliers are the tombs of the ancient dukes. These two towns are separated by a canal, and the new was very well fortified, but the king of France has demolished the works. It has been taken and retaken several times, particularly by the French. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Vienna in 1736, who is to enjoy it after the death of king Stanislaus. It is 10 miles E. of Toul, 25 S. E. of Metz, 62 S. E. of Luxemburg, and 75 W. of Strasbourg. Lon. 23. 52. lat. 48. 21.
- NANFIO**, an island of the Archipelago, a little to the N. of the island of Santorino, which

which is 16 miles in circumference, and has no harbour. The mountains are nothing but bare rocks, and there are not springs sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and are an idle sort of people, whose trade consists in onions, wax, and honey. There are a vast number of partridges, whose eggs they destroy every year, to preserve the corn, which has not the desired effect, for there are always great numbers of them. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, which consist chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 43. 55. lat. 36. 15.

NANGASACKI, a large and famous town of Japan, in the island of Ximo-Fisen, with a well-frequented harbour. The inhabitants are very debauched, and they carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The Dutch are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helms, and sails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lon. 151. 0. lat. 32. 36.

NANKING, a city of China, and capital of the province of Kiangnan. It is the largest in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and is about three miles distant from the great river Yang-tse-Chiang, from which there are canals cut, so large that vessels may enter the town. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendour, for it had a magnificent palace, which is quite destroyed, as well as many ancient monuments, and a third part of the city itself is quite desolate. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well paved, and on each side are shops, neatly furnished. The publick buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city-gates, and a tower of porcelain 200 feet high. They have several manufactures in silk and wool. The number of the inhabitants are said to be 1,000,000, without comprehending the garrison of 40,000 men, and here the physicians have their principal academy. It is 600 miles S. E. of Peking. Lon. 137. 0. lat. 32. 46.

NANSAWUND, a county of N. America, in Virginia, so called from a river of that name which runs through it.

NANTES, an ancient, rich, and very considerable town of France, in Bretagne, with a bishop's see, an university, and a mint. It is one of the most considerable places in the kingdom, and contains the richest merchants. It was formerly

the residence of the dukes of Bretagne, where they built a very strong castle on the side of the river, and which is strongly fortified. There are several parishes, and a great many religious houses, and the cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes. There are several fine bridges over the river Loire, on which it is seated, and on which there are vessels come full of rich merchandizes. The suburbs are so large, on account of the number of people that come from all parts to settle here, that they are much larger than the city. The Spaniards trade here with wine, fine wool, iron, silk, oil, oranges, and lemons, and they carry back cloth, stuffs, corn, and hardware. The Dutch send there salt-fish, and all sorts of spices; and in return have wine and brandy. The Swedes bring copper, and the English lead, tin, and pit-coal. It was in this place that Henry IV. promulgated the famous edict of Nantes, in 1598, and which was revoked in 1685. It is 37 miles S. W. of Angiers, 67 N. by W. of Rochelle, and 217 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 6. lat. 47. 13. The territory of Nantes lies on both sides the Loir, and feeds a great number of cattle. Large vessels can come no higher than port Launai, which is 12 miles from Nantes.

* **NANTGLIS**, a village of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two fairs, on May 6, and October 27, for cattle.

NANTUA, a town of France, in Bugey, with a rich Benedictine priory. It is seated on a large lake of the same name, 22 miles S. E. of Bourg-en-Bresse. Lon. 23. 18. lat. 46. 8.

NANTUCKET, an island of N. America, in New-England, whose inhabitants chiefly apply themselves to the whale-fishery. It is 80 miles S. of Boston. Lon. 307. 35. lat. 41. 0.

* **NAOPURA**, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the kingdom of Decan, seated on the river Tapti. Its territory produces the best rice in all the E. Indies. Lon. 91. 30. lat. 21. 20.

NAPLES, an ancient, large, rich, and trading town of Italy, and one of the finest in the world, being capital of a kingdom of the same name, with an archbishop's see, an university, and four castles. It is seated on the sea-coast, surrounded with strong walls, regular bastions, strong towers, deep ditches, and several fortified castles. It is 15 miles in circumference, and has 7 large suburbs,

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suburbs, in which, and the city, they reckon 300,000 inhabitants. There are three forts, which were built on purpose to keep the city in awe, one of which, called St. Elmo, stands on a high hill, and is said to be impregnable; the castle d' Ovo defends the harbour, and is seated on the sea, upon a rock; the other is Castel Nuovo, which stands near the sea-side, at a small distance from the royal palace. In this is the governor's palace, an arsenal, and the richest cabinet of curiosities in Europe. The streets of Naples are large, straight, and paved with free-stone. The houses are all built with stone, generally in the modern taste, and very well furnished. There are a great many palaces, on account of the nobility who chuse to reside here. That of the king is extremely large, and magnificently furnished. The convents and churches are surprizingly magnificent, and it is a doubt whether those at Rome surpass them or not. The finest of all is the cathedral, and the chapel where the blood of St. Januarius is kept. It is built in the modern taste, and is remarkable, as well on account of the statues of bronze, as the fine paintings contained therein. Here they make excellent soap, fine cloths, and all sorts of stuffs; and their wine and oil are excellent, and in great plenty. The air is pure, serene, and healthy, and the weather in winter is very mild. In short it would be a perfect paradise, if they were not liable to frequent earthquakes, and those in 1702, 1703, 1706, and 1744, were very terrible. The harbour is large enough to contain 500 vessels, where they may ride secure, without being endangered by the violence of the waves, which break against the mole. At the extremity of this there is a very fine light house, and near it there is a spring of sweet-water. It is 208 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 45. lat. 40. 55.

NAPLES, a kingdom in the S. part of Italy, which has undergone a great many changes. The Normans became masters of it in the eleventh century; and the sovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterwards Kings of Puglia: but in 1282, Peter III. king of Arragon, caused all the Normans to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this Puglia was joined to Sicily, whence the sovereigns had the title of, The King of the Two Sicilies, for about 260 years past. It has been called the kingdom of Naples, from the

city of that name, which is the capital. The French entered it again in 1504, but were driven away, and then it became under the dominion of Spain; but the archduke Charles, afterwards the emperor Charles VI. got possession of it in 1706. In 1736 it was given to Don Carlos, by the treaty of Vienna, who was lately in possession of it, but is now king of Spain, and was succeeded by his second son. This kingdom is a fief of the church, and the king pays to the pope every year a purse of 70,000 crowns of gold, and a white hackney. This kingdom is a sort of a peninsula, and is bounded on three sides by the Mediterranean sea, and on the N. by the territory of the Church. It is about 250 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. The Appennine mountains cross the whole country from E. to W. and divide it into two parts, like two amphitheatres. The soil contains a great mixture of sulphur, of which there are a great many mines, and several volcanoes. The heat of the country is greatly owing to this; and for this reason the fruits become perfectly ripe. These are oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, dates, capers, bay-berries, and figs. Besides these they have sugar, aniseed, pepper, and manna. The wine that is produced here is excellent; and the best of this is called Lacrymæ Christi. This country is not less rich in flax, hemp, cotton, olive, honey, wax, iron, and allum: likewise deer, fish, and fowls, are very common. The Neapolitan horses are in high esteem here. As this kingdom has been peopled by different nations, one may readily conclude, that this mixture has produced strange effects; for the Neapolitans have not only the vices of the original natives, but those of several other foreign nations. Those who live in the country are greatly addicted to hunting, and are very fond of hories; but those in the cities, pass their time in going to shews and spectacles. The ladies are greatly addicted to gallantry; and though their husbands are jealous, they find means to deceive them. The common people are so inclined to knavery and theft, that, in Calabria, one would think the seventh commandment was quite forgot. There was a time when Italy swarmed with vagabonds, called banditti, who made robbing a business. Some of these companies were so bold and formidable, that if they in-
tended

tended to murder any one, he seldom escaped. This was carried so far, that not only travellers were assassinated in their inns; but they sent letters to persons of quality, requiring them to lay such a sum of money in a certain place, unless they were willing to be murdered. But now this terrible race of men is quite extirpated, and the roads are free from robberies. The Jews were banished out of this kingdom till the reign of Charles V; but in 1740, the late king allowed them to enter it again for the sake of trade; however, in 1743, and 1744, a terrible plague happening, the churchmen persuaded the king, that it was upon account of the Jews, and so they were expelled the kingdom again. The kingdom of Naples is divided into four large provinces, namely, Terra-di-Lavoro, Abruzzo, Puglia, and Calabria, which are all subdivided into several districts.

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, a sea-port town of Turkey in Europe, and in the Morca. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, on a small point of land which advances thereunto. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ship only can enter at a time. It is a large place, inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, besides those of different nations. It is an archbishop's see, and is very strong both by nature and art. It is 60 miles S. W. of Setines. Lon. 40. 55. lat. 37. 30.

NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA, a sea-port town of Turkey in Asia, and in the Morca. It is seated on a rock, or little island at the entrance of the gulph of Napoli-di-Romania. It is vastly strong, and defended by a good citadel; has a fine harbour, as also a long wooden bridge which joins it to Terra-firma. It gives name to that excellent wine, called, in French, malvoisie, and, in English, malmsey. It was anciently noted for the temple of Æsculapius, and is 40 miles S. E. of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 41. 5. lat. 36. 51.

• **NARA**, a rich and handsome town of Japan, in the island of Niphon, with a magnificent castle. It is 25 miles from Meaco. Lon. 150. 50. lat. 36. 10.

• **NARBART**, a town of Pembrokehire in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and five fairs, viz. on March 21, June 4, July 5, Sept. 26, and Dec. 11, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on a hill, and is a petty good

town, with an old castle, 12 miles N. E. of Pembroke, and 199 W. by N. of London. Lon. 12. 49. lat. 51. 50.

NARBONNE, an ancient and large town of France in Lower Languedoc, with an archbishop's see, and famous for its honey. It is seated on a canal cut from the river Aude, which being but 5 miles from the sea, there are vessels come up it laden with merchandises, which render it a place of great trade. It is a very ancient place, being built in the time of the Romans, and the ruins of a capitol, an amphitheatre, and several other buildings still remain. It is divided into the city and the town, which are joined together by a bridge, with houses on each side, in which the richest merchants live. There are several churches and convents, and the metropolitan-church has a handsome steeple. It is 15 miles N. E. of Perpignan, 47 S. W. of Montpellier, and 75 E. by S. of Toulouse. Lon. 20. 41. lat. 43. 11.

NARBOROUGH, an island of S. America, in the S. Sea, and on the coast of Chili. It is so called because Sir John Narborough refreshed his men here, when he was sent to the S. Sea in the reign of king Charles II. Lon. 273. 0. lat. S. 45. 0.

NARDO, a pretty populous town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with the title of a duchy and a bishop's see. It is seated in a plain, 20 miles N. W. of d'Otranto, and 27 S. of Brindisi. Lon. 35. 45. lat. 40. 36.

NARENDA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Dalmatia, and in the Herzegovina, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a gulph of the same name, 60 miles N. E. of Ragusa, and 53 S. E. of Spalatro. Lon. 36. 2. lat. 43. 28.

NARNI, a very ancient, rich, and handsome town of Italy, in Sabina, and in the territory of the church, with a bishop's see. It contains a great many noble families, and is seated on the river Nera, 20 miles S. W. of Spoleto, and 40 N. E. of Rome. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus, one of whose arches was 150 feet high, and 200 broad, as also an aqueduct that brings water 15 miles, from a spring.

NARSINGA, or **NARSINGAPATAN**, a large and handsome town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and in the government of Bisingar, which was formerly the residence of a king. It

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is 200 miles N. W. of Fort. St. George. Lon. 95. 35. lat. 14. 15.

NARVA, a strong town of the Russian empire, in Livonia, with a castle, and a harbour. It was taken by the Muscovites from the Danes in 1553, by the Swedes in 1581, and they defeated the Muscovites near it in 1700; but it was retaken by the Russians in 1704, by storm, and the inhabitants were sent to Astrachan. It is seated on the river Narva, 95 miles S. W. of Wiburg, and 172 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 46. 35. lat. 59. 8.

NARVAR, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name. It is 80 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 96. 40. lat. 25. 6.

NASEBEY, a village in Northamptonshire, near which the parliament gained a decisive victory over the Royalists, in 1645. It is 12 miles N. of Northampton. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 52. 20.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the same name, the house of whose sovereign is divided into several branches. It is seated on the river Lahn, 12 miles S. E. of Coblentz, 20 N. W. of Mentz, and 50 S. E. of Bonn. Lon. 25. 30. lat. 50. 13.

NASSAU, a county of that name in Germany, and in the upper circle of the Rhine. It is bounded on the N. by Westphalia, on the E. by the county of Solmes, on the S. by the territory of Mentz, and on the W. by the electorate of Triers. It is a very fertile country, and contains mines of iron, copper, and lead.

NATA, a sea-port town of S. America, in the government of Panama. It is seated in a pleasant, fertile country, on the bay of Parita, 70 miles S. W. of Panama. Lon. 299. 10. lat. 8. 20.

NATAL, a country of the E. coast of Africa, to the N. of that of the Hottentots, or at least it is so supposed; but the English call the inhabitants Wild-bushmen, because they live in caves, and in the holes of rocks. The natives are of a middle stature, with strong limbs, woolly hair, and black skins. Their features are good, not having flat noses and thick lips, like the other Negroes. They are a lazy people, and their chief employment is husbandry. They plant their fields with Indian corn, of which they make bread, and another small grain, no larger than a mustard-seed, of

which they brew their drink. They have no arts nor trades, for every one builds his own house, and does his own work. They go naked, only they have a short apron to cover their nakedness. They have caps made of tallow, about nine or ten inches high, in which they resemble the Hottentots. The women have short petticoats, which reach down to the knee, and when it rains they cover their bodies with a cow-hide. Both men and women have a piece of cow-hide cut in the form of a tail, which reaches from the waist to the ground. Every man may have as many wives as he can purchase, for here they are all bought. In general, they are a very civil sort of people, and very kind to strangers, as two Englishmen experienced who were cast away upon the coast, and had wives and cattle given them gratis. The said animals are, elephants, lions, tigers, bullocks, hogs, rabbits, and many others. There are also abundance of sea-horses, of a monstrous size, with hides like elephants, and some call them water-elephants. The elephants herd together in troops, of 1000 or 1500 each. They are seen grazing in the morning and evening, but in the heat of the day they retire into the woods. They have also deer, and fowls of various kinds, as also a vast number of wild birds, whose names are unknown.

* **NATANGEN**, or **NATANGERLAND**, a territory of Regal Prussia, lying along the river Pregel. It is divided into four parts, Natanga Proper, Bartenland, Sudavia, and Calindia. Brandenburg is the capital town.

* **NATOLIA**, a country of Asia, formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most westerly part of Turkey in Asia, and is a large peninsula, which extends from the river Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Straits of Galipoli, and of Constantinople, which separate it from Europe on the W. It is bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is a vast country, whose air is temperate and wholesome, and the soil generally fertile. It is crossed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E. to W. and is watered by a great number of rivers. It comprehends Carimania, Albojulia, Amata, and Natolia Proper, which see.

* **NATOLIA PROPER**, a province in Natolia,

tolia, to which the Turks give the title of a Beglerbeglic. It extends from the Black Sea to the mouth of the river Aly, and along the Mediterranean Sea as far as the coast of the Isle of Rhodes, comprehending most of the western part of this peninsula. The towns are, Cutay the capital, Bourfa, Nicea, Scutari, Arguri, Magnesia, Smyrna, and Milazzo.

NAVARINO, a strong, large, and populous town of Turkey in Europe, in the Morea, and in Belvidera, with an excellent, large harbour, which is defended by two forts. It is seated on a hill near the sea, 8 miles N. E. of Modon, and 17 N. W. of Coron. It is accounted the best town in the Morea. Lon. 39. 26. lat. 37. 2.

NAVARRÉ, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is bounded by the Pyrenees, being about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholesome, than in the neighbouring province of Spain; and though it is a mountainous country it is pretty fertile, abounding in game of all sorts, and in iron mines. The inhabitants are polite, handy, lively, and laborious. It is divided into five districts, whose capital towns are, Pampeluna, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guesca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and comprehends but one merindade or district, whose capital is St. Jean-Pied-de-Porte. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, about 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The French king takes the title of king of Navarre from hence.

NAVARRÉINS, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the territory of Bearn, seated on the river Gave, in a fertile plain, 16 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 43. 20.

* **NAVENBY**, a village in Lincolnshire, with two fairs, on August 18 and October 17, for horses, sheep, and hogs.

NAVIDAD, a sea port town of Mexico, in N. America, and in the province of Mechoacan, seated on the S. Sea, 150 miles W. of Mexico, and subject to Spain. Lon. 267. 35. lat. 19. 0.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia-Meisen, with a bishop's see, which has been secularized. It is seated on the river Sala, 37 miles N. E. of Erfort, 55 S. by W. of Wittenburg, and 60 W. of

Dresden. Lon. 29. 55. lat. 51. 12. It is capital of the county of Saxe-Naumburg, and is subject to a prince of the same name.

* **NAUMBURG**, the dutchy of Saxe-Naumburg, a small district of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Meisen, about 17 miles in length and 12 in breadth. The principal town is of the same name.

* **NACKOW**, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade. There is a plentiful fishery here, and the land produces fine pastures. It is 55 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 29. 12. lat. 54. 50.

NAXOS, or **NAXIA**, a considerable island of the Archipelago, 25 miles in length, and 88 in circumference. The whole island is covered with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees; and there are a great many springs and brooks. This island has no harbour, and yet they carry on a considerable trade in barley, wine, figs, cotton, silk, flax, cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, mules, and oil. They burn only oil of mastic, though olive-oil is exceeding cheap. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, and they live in great dread of the Turks; for when the meanest of their ships appear here, they always wear red caps like galley-slaves, and tremble before the lowest officer; but, as soon as they are gone, they put on their caps of velvet. The ladies are so vain, that when they return out of the country, they have 40 women in their train, half on foot and half on asses, one of whom carries a napkin or two, another a petticoat, another a pair of stockings, and so on, which is a very ridiculous sight to strangers. There are four archbishops sees in this island, and a great many villages, which are so thin of people, that the whole island does not contain above 3000 inhabitants. The highest mountain is Zia, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter; however there are but few antiquities, except some small remains of the temple of Bacchus. Some say they have mines of gold and silver, however there is one of emery, which is so common here, and so cheap, that the English often ballast their ships therewith.

* **NAXOS**, or **NAXIA**, a considerable town, and capital of the isle of Naxos, ever against the title of Paros, with a castle and two archbishops sees, the one Greek

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• **NAZARETH**, a town of Palestine, in
Syria, famous for being the residence of
Jesus Christ in the latter part of his life.
It is now nothing but a village, where
the Monks of St. Francis have a con-
vent. Lon. 53. 15. lat. 32. 30.

NEATH, a town of Glamorganshire, in S.
Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and
three fairs, on Trinity-Thursd.ay, July
13, and September 12, for cattle, sheep,
and hogs. It is seated on a river of the
same name, over which there is a bridge,
where small vessels come to load coals,
which are here in great plenty. It is
an ancient and pretty large town, go-
verned by a Port-Reve, who is sworn in
by the Deputy-Constable of the castle of
Neath. On the other side of the river
are the ruins of a fine monastery, but
the house belonging to it, being a large
structure, is kept in good repair. It is
seated near the Bristol channel, 32 miles
N. W. of Landaff, and 168 W. by N.
of London. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 52. 42.

• **NEBIO**, or **NERBIO**, a ruined city of
Italy, on the N. side of the island of
Corfica, with a bishop's see, whose bi-
shop resides at St. Fiorenzo, from
which it is a mile distant.

• **NEBOUSAN**, a territory of France, in
the government of Guienne and Gasco-
ny, which lies along the country of
Comminges, with the title of a Vis-
county.

• **NECAUS**, an ancient town of Africa,
in the kingdom of Algiers, and in the
province of Bugia, with a superb mosque.
It is seated in a territory abounding
with excellent figs, 50 miles from Tet-
teza. Lon. 25. 45. lat. 35. 20.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which has
its source in the Black Forest, crosses
the duchies of Wirtemberg, and the pa-
latinate of the Rhine, and falls into the
Rhine at Mannheim, after having passed
by Tubingen, Essingen, Heilbron, Hei-
delburg, and other towns of less note.

• **NECKERS-GE MUND**, a town of Ger-
many, in the palatinate of the Rhine,
seated on the river Neckar. Lon. 27.
30. lat. 49. 26.

• **NECKERS-ULM**, a town of Germany,
in Franconia, seated on the river Nec-
kar. It belongs to the grand-master of
the Teutonick order. Lon. 26. 40. lat.
49. 20.

• **NEB-ROMA**, an ancient town of Afri-

ca, in the kingdom of Tremecen, built
by the Romans, and is seated in a fer-
tile soil, 10 miles from the sea.

NEEDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a
market on Wednesdays, and a fair on
October 28, for toys. It is seated on
the river Orwell, and consists of a long,
wide, poor street. It has some trade in
Suffolk-blues, and cloths, and the poorer
fort of women are employed in spinning
and weaving bone-lace. It is 10 miles
N. W. of Ipswich, and 71 N. E. of Lon-
don. Lon. 18. 41. lat. 52. 18.

NEEDLES, two capes or points at the W.
end of the Isle of Wight, which are very
difficult to pass, on account of the sands
and rocks.

• **NEFIN**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in
N. Wales, with three fairs, on April 4,
the Saturday before Whitsuntide, and
August 25, for cattle.

• **NEFTA**, a town of Africa, in the king-
dom of Tunis, and province of Zeb, ly-
ing on the road from Barbary to Negro-
land. It is very populous. Lon. 26. 0.
lat. 33. 0.

NEGAPATAN, a town of Asia, in the pe-
ninsula on this side the Ganges, and on
the coast of Coromandel. It was first a
colony of the Portuguese, but was taken
from them by the Dutch. The original
natives are Idolaters, and the factory
purchase very little besides tobacco and
long linnen cloths: however, the Dutch
have built a fort here. It is 20 miles
S. of Trankabar. Lon. 97. 45. lat.
11. 0.

• **NEGOAS**, a large island of Asia, and
one of the Philippines, which is very
populous. It lies between Luzon and
Mindanao. Lon. from 109. 35. to 141.
0. lat. from 8. 50. to 10. 35.

NEGOMBO, a sea-port town of Asia, on
the W. coast of the Isle of Ceylon. It
has a fort built by the Portuguese, which
was taken from them by the Dutch in
1640. Lon. 98. 0. lat. 7. 30.

NEGRATS, a sea-port town of Asia, in the
peninsula beyond the Ganges, and in
Pegu. It is seated on the E. side of the
Bay of Bengal, 240 miles W. of Pegu.
Lon. 100. 5. lat. 17. 0.

NEGREFELISE, a town of France, in
Quercy, and in the diocese of Monta-
uban, seated on the river Avirou, with
the title of a county. It was formerly
fortified by the Huguenots, but the for-
tifications were demolished in 1621.

NEGRII-POINT, the most westerly pro-
montory

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mentory of the island of Jamaica, in America.

NEGRO-CAPE, a promontory of Africa, in Angola, and on the W. coast thereof, being the most southerly country to which the Europeans usually resort to purchase slaves. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 17. 0.

NEGROES-ISLAND, an island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, lying between those of Panay and Cebu. It is subject to Spain.

NEGROLAND, or **NIGRITIA**, is a tract of land in Africa, through which the river Niger is supposed to run, but this is uncertain. It has the great desert called Zara on the N. and stretches far to the S. but the inland parts are very little known. However, the Europeans have many settlements on the western coast, and the Portuguese have some on the eastern, where they barter European goods for slaves, gold-dust, and elephants teeth.

NEGROPONT, an island of Turkey in Europe, and the largest in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Euboea, and is near the N. coast of Livadia, from which it is separated by a strait, over which there is a bridge. It is about 90 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, though in some places it is much narrower. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1466. It abounds in corn, wine, fruits, flesh, fish, and fowls, and is remarkable for the irregularity of the tides, which however do not rise above a foot. Lon. from 41. 32. to 42. 55. lat. from 38. 0. to 39. 16.

NEGROPONT, a large and strong town of Turkey in Asia, and capital of the island of that name, with a harbour, which is commonly the station of the Turkish ships. The walls of the town, in which the Turks and Jews reside, are about two miles and an half in circumference, but the suburbs, where the Christians live, are much larger. The Captain-bashaw resides here, who commands the whole island. The bridge, taken notice of above, reaches from this city to the continent. It has a Greek archbishop's see, and provisions here are very cheap. It was taken from the Venetians in 1469, by the Turks, after six months siege, at the cost of 40,000 men. The Venetians attempted to retake it in 1683, without effect. It is seated on a strait of the same name, 30 miles N. E. of Setines or Athens, 112 S. E. of La-

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rissa, and 260 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 42. 3. lat. 48. 30.

* **NERAVAND**, an ancient town of Asia, in Persia, famous for a battle fought near it between the caissif Omar and Yez Derud, king of Persia in 1638, when he lost that kingdom. It is 35 miles from Hamadan. Lon. 83. 50. lat. 34. 10.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Prussia, and in a county of the same name, with a castle upon a mountain; it is seated in a very delightful country.

NEISSE, a handsome town of Germany, in Silesia. It is surrounded with thick walls and deep ditches, and most of the houses are well built. The bishop of Breslau generally resides here, who has a magnificent palace. The air is very wholesome, provisions cheap, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linnens and wine. This place suffered greatly in 1729, by an inundation, and by a fire. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, who augmented the fortifications after the peace in 1742, and built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. It is seated on a river of the same name, 35 miles S. E. of Breslau, and 27 N. E. of Glatz. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 50. 32.

NEIVA, a river of Muscovy, on which the city of Petersburg is seated. It separates Carelia from Ingria, and running W. falls into the gulph of Finland. It rises from the lake Ladoga.

NELLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of the landgravate of the same name. It is 20 miles N. of Constance, and 20 N. E. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 26. 40. lat. 47. 59.

NELSON, an English settlement in N. America, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay, being seated at the mouth of the river Nelson, 600 miles N. E. of Rupertfort, and 250 S. E. of Churchillfort. It belongs to the Hudson's Bay company, and they carry on a great trade there in beaver and other skins. It is seated on the W. side of the bay. Lat. 57. 25.

NEMOEA, a village of Turkey in Europe, in the Morca, 28 miles S. of Corinth, famous for the Nemean games celebrated here.

NEMI, a town of Italy, in the Campania di Roma, with a magnificent palace. It is seated between Castell Gandolpho and Viliti,

of Constantinople.
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Viltri, near a small lake and a wood of
the same name. The first is but 5 miles
in circumference, and was called Lucus
Trivie, and the last Lucus Diaras.

* NEMI, or NUMICO, a small river of
Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, which
has its rise in a lake of the same name,
passes by Ardea, and afterwards falls in-
to the sea.

NEMOURS, a town of the isle of France,
in the Gatinois, with the title of a duc-
chy, and an old castle. It is seated on
the river Leing, 10 miles from Fontain-
bleau, and 45 S. of Paris. Lon. 20.
20. lat. 48. 15.

* NEOCASTRO, a fort of Turkey in Eu-
rope, and in Romania, seated in the
middle of the Bosphorus, where the
Turks always keep a good garrison. It
is 12 miles from Constantinople. Lon.
46. 32. lat. 41. 18.

* NEOTS, ST. a town of Huntingdon-
shire, with a market on Thursdays, and
four fairs, on Holy-Thurday, June 30,
August 1, and December 17, for all
sorts of cattle. It is a large, well built
town, seated on the river Ouse, over
which there is a stone-bridge. It is
adorned with a handsome church, which
has a fine steeple, and the market is ve-
ry considerable. It is 17 miles W. N.
W. of Cambridge, and 56. N. N. W. of
London. Lon. 17. 14. lat. 52. 10.

* NEPI, an ancient town of Italy, in the
patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's
see. It is seated on the river Triglia, 10
miles S. W. of Magliano, and 20 N. of
Rome. Lon. 30. 2. lat. 41. 12.

NERAC, a handsome town of France, in
Gascony, with a large castle. It is the
second town of Basadois, and is 10
miles W. of Agen, and 380 S. by W.
of Paris. Lon. 17. 58. lat. 44. 10.

NERICA, a province of Sweden, bound-
ed on the N. by Westmania, on the E.
by Sunderland, and on the S. W. by
Gothland. Orebo is the capital town,
and the only considerable place in it.

* NERINSKOI, a strong town of Siberia,
and capital of the province of Dauria, in
Asia. It is pretty strong, is provided
with several brass guns, and has a large
garrison of Daurian Cossacks. It is seat-
ed among high mountains, and yet there
is low ground enough to feed a great
number of camels, horses, and cows.
Here are great quantities of red and
white pines, which have a fine smell,
besides rosemary, thyme, matjoram, la-
vender, and several unknown plants;

but their only fruits are red and black
currants. The people that live near it
are all idolaters, and subsist on their
cattle and sable hunting. They all live
in huts composed of poles fixed in the
ground, and joined together at the top,
only there is a hole there to let out the
smoke, and the fire is in the midst of the
huts, which they sit round upon turves.
They are all idolaters, and are very
strong, with broad faces. Both men
and women dress in the same manner,
and both ride on horseback. Their com-
mon drink is water, but the better sort
have Bohem-tea, which they boil in mares
milk and water. They have also a sort
of spirits drawn from mares milk, and
their arms are bows and arrows. Lon.
134. 59. lat. 51. 30.

NERO, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies,
and the second of the Banda Islands. The
Dutch have a fort here, called Fort-
Naiffau, which serves in part to com-
mand the navigation of those seas. They
have large serpents which are not ve-
nomous, and the mountains are covered
with trees, in which are birds of a very
singular kind. Lon. 146. 50. lat. S.
4. 30.

* NESLE, a town of France, in Picardie,
with the title of a marquise. It is
seated on the river Lingon, 8 miles N.
E. of Roye, 17 W. of St. Quintin, and
70 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 34. lat.
49. 45.

NETHERLANDS, a large country of Eu-
rope, which was anciently called Belgick-
Gaul, and which comprehended all that
tract of land lying between the Rhine,
the Maese, and the Schelde, from the
ocean as far as Alsace. In the 5th cen-
tury the Franes, a people of Germany,
coming to settle in Gaul, founded a
new kingdom to which they gave the
name of France, but the country we are
now speaking of was not comprehended
therein. In the 9th century the sons of
the emperor Lewis the pious having di-
vided the dominions of their father a-
mong themselves, for he possessed Ger-
many, France, and Italy; a new king-
dom was then formed, comprehending
Germany and France, which extended
from the Mediterranean Sea to the ocean,
and contained a part of the Netherlands.
It was called Lotharia, but did not long
subsist, for it was soon divided into two,
and that which was seated near the Me-
diterranean was called the kingdom of
Burgundy, but that to the N. had the
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name of *Austrasia*. Neither did this last continue long, it being divided into small provinces under different names, which still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time the house of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the Hardy, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swifs in 1477, his part of the Netherlands fell to his daughter Mary, he having no male issue, and she marrying the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands fell to the house of Austria. Some time after the emperor Charles V. reunited them all under the title of the circle of Burgundy, making it a part of the Roman empire. This circle was then composed of 17 provinces, namely, Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, Guelderland, Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, Namur, Zutphen, Friesland, Mechlin, Utrecht, Overysel, Groningen, and Antwerp. After his death his dominions were divided between his brother Ferdinand I. and his son Philip II. so that the Netherlands fell to the share of Philip, and were united to Spain. This monarch was desirous of founding a fifth monarchy, and made choice of the Netherlands to begin his projects in. But foreseeing that he could not make this country a seat of war by sea and land, while the inhabitants enjoyed their ancient privileges, he undertook to deprive them of them. For this purpose he sent the duke d'Alba, well known for his cruel disposition. This duke went from place to place, exercising unheard of cruelties, in order to obtain his ends. After he had murdered above 100,000 people, and had executed near 2000 by the hands of the common hangman, seven of these provinces were determined to throw off the yoke, and an agreement was made at Utrecht in 1579. Spain endeavoured for 70 years together to reduce them to their obedience, but all in vain; and from this time the Seven United Provinces became a free and independent republick, which was confirmed by the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. After all these vicissitudes the Netherlands had yet another to come, which happened at the death of Charles II. king of Spain, in 1700; for then the Spanish provinces fell to the share of the house of Austria, and thence came the denomination of

the Austrian Netherlands and the United Provinces. To the Austrians belong the counties of Artois, Flanders, Hainault, and Namur, the dutchies of Luxemburg, Limburg, Guelderland, Brabant, and Mechlin, as also the marquifate of Antwerp; all which provinces see in their proper places. The French have also some part of the Netherlands. The Netherlands in general are bounded by the N. Sea, which gives the inhabitants the means of trading to all parts of the world; on the E. by Germany, West-Friesland, the territories of Munster, Cleves, Juliers, and Triers, and on the S. by France and Lorraine. As the situation is dangerous, they have raised up dykes on the side of the sea, and on the other side there are numerous fortresses to oppose the invasion of their enemies. It is about 300 miles in length on the side of the ocean, and about 140 on the S. side. It is full of large cities, towns, and villages, which put it upon a par with the largest kingdoms. The harbours are not so deep as might be expected, on account of the tide, which brings in large quantities of sand, mud, and shells; besides, it is so cold, that they are frozen up in the winter. In this country there is an inlet of the ocean 75 miles in length and 250 in circumference, called the *Zuyder-zee*, and within this the merchant-ships take in their loading. The principal rivers are, the Schelde, the Maese, the Rhine, and the Moselle. The Austrian Netherlands are about 100 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and the air is temperate, being neither too hot nor too cold. The soil produces no wine, but a great deal of corn and rich pastures, as well as several fine fruits. There are scarce any hills, but there are very fine forests, which supply wood for building, and for fire. In fine weather it is a good country to travel in, for you are scarce out of one city but you come near another; however, in the rainy season, the roads are almost impassable. In several places they cultivate a great deal of flax and hemp, and they have fine manufactures of linnen and lace, particularly lawns, cambricks, Mechlin and Brussels lace. They also make very rich tapestry, and have still good woollen manufactories, especially camblets and light stuffs. Their numerous rivers and navigable canals are of great advantage to trade, as the carriage is so exceeding cheap. This country

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country has often been the theatre of war, which has not had such terrible consequences as in other places, for the inhabitants always grow the richer by it. Their principal application is to trade, and there is scarce a city or town which has not very flourishing manufactories.

- **NETTUNO**, a handsome town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome. It is but thinly peopled, though seated in a fertile soil, and the inhabitants are almost all hunters. It is seated at the mouth of the river Loricina, 15 miles S. W. of Vilitri, and 27 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 52. lat. 41. 30.
- NEUBURG**, a handsome town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, in the dominions of the Elector Palatine, seated on the Danube, 5 miles W. of Ingolstadt, 12 E. of Donawert, 20 N. E. of Oiburg, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 48. 40.
- NEUBURG**, a town of Germany, in the Brisgau, seated near the Rhine, between Balle and Brissac, being 12 miles N. of the former, and as much S. of the latter. It is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 25. 17. lat. 47. 54.
- **NEUBURG**, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated on the Danube, 5 miles from Vienna, with a famous monastery. Lon. 34. 22. lat. 48. 20.
- **NEUBURG**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Entz, with a castle. It is 25 miles W. of Stuttgart. Lon. 27. 11. lat. 48. 5.
- NEUBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of the duchy of the same name, subject to the Elector Palatine. It is 28 miles N. E. of Augsburg, and 40 S. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 48. 45.
- **NEUBURG**, a strong town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the isle of Funen. It is very famous for its harbour, and is 53 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 28. 36. lat. 55. 30.
- NEUBURG**, a town in Polish Prussia, in Little Pomerania, which has the river Weichsel on one side, and morasses on the other. It was taken by the burghers in 1458, who drove out the Polish garrison, and admitted the knights of Jerusalem; but was taken from them by the Poles in 1464.
- **NEUBURG**, the duchy of, in Germany, and in the circle of Bavaria. It is about 50 miles in length on the side of

the river Danube, and about 8 in breadth. The capital town is of the same name. This is the western part, but the eastern lies between Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate; it is about 17 miles long, and as much broad, but has no remarkable town, there being nothing but villages.

- NUENSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Kocher, 12 miles N. E. of Hailbron. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 49. 20.
- NEVERS**, a considerable town of France, and capital of Nivernois, in Orleanois, with the title of a duchy, an ancient castle, and a bishop's see. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains several fine buildings. It is seated on the river Loir, over which there is a handsome bridge, and at the end of it a fine, large causeway, which reaches to the town. It is 15 miles N. of Moulines, 25 S. E. of Bourges, and 75 S. E. of Orleans. Lon. 20. 49. lat. 46. 59.
- NEUFCHATTEAU**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg, 20 miles N. E. of Sedan. Lon. 22. 55. lat. 50. 0.
- **NEUFCHATTEAU**, a town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of the chatellenie of Chatenoi. It is a handsome, populous, trading town, having an abbey of the nuns of St. Clair, a commandery of Malta, and several convents of monks and nuns. It is seated in a bottom, in a soil fertile in corn, wine, and all the necessaries of life, on the river Mouzon, 25 miles S. W. of Nanci, 17 S. W. of Toul, and 150 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 23. 20. lat. 48. 20.
- NEUFCHATEL**, a sovereign county of Swisserland, bounded on the W. by the Franche Comte, on the N. by the bishoprick of Basle, and on the E. and S. by the cantons of Bern and Friburg, being about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It had its own counts for a long time, and the last of these dying in 1694, without issue, it came to Mary of Orleans, dutchess of Nemours, his only sister, who died without issue in 1703; there were then 13 competitors, but, at an assembly of the States in 1707, they unanimously chose the king of Prussia for their sovereign, who has placed a governor therein. It is well peopled, and contains three cities, one town, 90 villages, and about 3000 houses, dispersed in the mountains. The inhabitants are all Protestants, except two Roman-Catholic villages, and in 1709 they

they entered into a strict alliance with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure, and Lucern. The air is healthy and temperate, but the soil is not every where equally fertile; however, there are large vineyards, which produce white and red wine, which last is excellent. The pastures on the mountains feed a great number of all sorts of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forests, besides large trouts, and other good fish in the lake and river. The people are ingenious, polite, active, industrious, and laborious.

NEUCHÂTEL, an handsome town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the same name. There are several ancient ruins near it, which shew its former extent, and there are two large churches, besides a castle, where the governor resides. It is seated on a lake of the same name, 17 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and the side of the harbour is the usual walk of the inhabitants. It has a grand and little council; the first is composed of 40 persons, with two masters of the keys; the little council consists of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is president. These two councils assemble regularly every month. The Ecclesiasticks likewise assemble once a month, to consult on affairs belonging to the church, and to fill up the places of ministers that die. They chuse a dean every year, who is president of the general assemblies, which are called Estates, and sometimes he is continued in this dignity. It is 37 miles N. of Lausanne, 25 W. of Bern, and 17 N. W. of Friburg. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 47. 5.

NEUCHÂTEL-EN-BRAY, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Bray. It is commodiously seated on the river Aiques, 20 miles S. E. of Dieppe, 22 N. E. of Rouen, and 75 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 49. 45.

* **NEUHAUS**, a strong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle. Lon. 32. 56. lat. 49. 8.

NEUHAUSEL, a small, but very strong town of Upper Hungary. It is seated on the river Neutracht, in a marshy plain, 15 miles N. of Komora, 20 S. E. of Leopoldstadt, and 32 S. E. of Presburg. Lon. 36. 10. lat. 48. 1.

NEWIN, or **NEWIN**, a town of N. Wales, in Carnarvonshire. It is seated on the shore of the Irish Sea, opposite Pwllheli, and is a very poor town. It has a very

small market, and three fairs, on April 4, Saturday before Whitfuntide, and August 25, for cattle. It is 22 miles S. W. of Carnarvon, and 214 N. W. of London. Lon. 12. 50. lat. 53. 0.

NEVIS, an island of America, and one of the Charibbees, divided from the E. end of St. Christopher's by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, and is very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are springs of fresh water and a hot bath, much of the same nature as those of Bath in England. It is a very small island, but very fruitful, and is a colony of the English. Lon. 315. 33. lat. 17. 50.

* **NEUMARK**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the principality of Breslau, 32 miles S. E. of Lignitz, and 15 W. of Breslau. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 51. 5.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Wagria, seated on the Baltick Sea. Lon. 28. 38. lat. 54. 10.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle. It is seated near the river Elb, and round about it there is very fine hunting. Lon. 29. 55. lat. 53. 38.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, with a bishop's see, a magnificent castle, an arsenal, and a very handsome park. It is 30 miles S. of Vienna, and 55 N. E. of Gratz. Lon. 34. 35. lat. 47. 48.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Wirtzburg, seated on the river Saale. Lon. 28. 10. lat. 49. 34.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunfwick Lunenburg, with a strong castle, 15 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lon. 27. 23. lat. 52. 34.

NEUSTADT-AN-DEH-HART, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on a small chain of mountains, 8 miles N. of Landau. Lon. 26. 50. lat. 49. 20.

* **NEUVILLER**, a small town of France, in Alsace, seated at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 48. 22.

NEWARK UPON TRENT, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and six fairs, on Friday before Passion-Sunday, May 14, Whit-Tuesday, August 12, November 1, and Monday before December 11, for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, linnen, and woollen cloth; but the last is only for cattle, horses,

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horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated
on the river Trent, over which there is
a bridge which leads into a small island
made by the river. It is on the great
road to York, has a good trade, and
once had a handsome castle, now in
ruins. It is 17 miles N. E. by E. of
Nottingham, 15 S. W. by W. of Lin-
coln, and 104 N. by W. of London. It
sends two members to parliament. Lon.
16. 50. lat. 53. 6.

NEWBOROUGH, a town of N. Wales, in
the Isle of Anglesea, with a market on
Tuesdays, and 5 fairs, on June 22, Au-
gust 10 and 21, Sept. 25, and Nov.
11, for cattle. It is seated on the river
Brant, and is a small place, but was of
good account formerly. It is 17 miles
S. W. of Beaumaris, and 228 N. W.
of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 53. 15.

* NEWBOROUGH, a village in Lancashire,
with one fair, on June 21, for horses,
horned cattle, and toys.

* NEWBRIDGE, a village in Berkshire,
with two fairs, on March 31 and Sep-
tember 28, for cheese and horses.

* NEW BUCKINGHAM, a village in Nor-
folk, with two fairs, on May 29, and
November 22, for cheese, cattle, and
toys.

NEWBURY, a town in Berkshire, with a
market on Thursdays, and four fairs,
on Holy-Thursdays, for horses and other
cattle; on July 5, for horses, cows, and
hogs, and on August 24, and October
28, for cheese and horses. It is com-
modiously seated on the river Kennet,
and is a large, well frequented corpora-
tion, with a handsome market-house. It
was built out of a Roman town called
Spina, which is now a village adjoining
thereto. It is 16 miles W. of Reading,
59 E. of Bristol, and 56 W. of London.
Lon. 16. 10. lat. 51. 27.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, the county-
town of Northumberland, with two
markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays,
and two fairs, on August for nine days,
and on October 29 for nine days, for
horned cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, lin-
nen, and woollen cloth; and various
other goods. It is seated on the N.
bank of the river Tyne, over which
there is a bridge, and on the S. side of
a considerable ascent. It is a corpora-
tion, containing four parish-churches,
besides one at Gatehead, and has a
handsome exchange, and a custom-house.
It is surrounded with a strong wall,

through which there are seven gates, and
had a castle, which is now in ruins. It
is rich, populous, and carries on a great
trade both by sea and land; but it is
principally noted for its coals, with
which it loads many thousand ships in a
year, that are carried to London and
other parts. It is 14 miles N. of Dur-
ham, 94 N. of York, 63 S. by E. of
Berwick, 60 E. of Carlisle, and 276 N.
by W. of London. It sends two mem-
bers to parliament. Lon. 16. 25. lat.
55. 0.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LYNE, a town in
Staffordshire, with a market on Mon-
days, and five fairs, on Easter-Monday,
Whit-Monday, July 6, first Monday in
September, and November 6, for cattle.
It is seated on a rivulet, and is a large
place, with broad, paved streets; but
the buildings are low, and many of them
thatched. It had four churches, now
reduced to one, and the castle from
whence it had its name, is quite demo-
lished. It holds pleas for actions under
40 pounds, and sends two members to
parliament. It is 15 miles N. of Staff-
ord, 33 S. S. E. of Warrington, and
149 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 23.
lat. 53. 0.

* NEWCASTLE, a town of Carmarthen-
shire, in S. Wales, with a market on
Fridays, and three fairs, on June 22,
July 18, and November 22, for cattle,
horses, and sheep. It is seated on the
river Tivey, over which there is a bridge.
It is but a poor town, and its fine castle
is now in ruins. It is 17 miles N. of
Carmarthen, and 188 W. N. W. of Lon-
don. Lon. 13. 3. lat. 52. 8.

* NEWCHURCH, a village in Lancashire,
with two fairs, on April 29, and Sep-
tember 30, for horned cattle and sheep.

* NEWEDDEN, a village in Kent, with
one fair, on July 1, for pedlars ware.

* NEWENHAM, a village in Kent, with
one fair, on June 29, for linnen and
toys.

* NEWENT, a town in Gloucestershire,
with a market on Fridays, and four fairs,
on Wednesday before Easter, Wednesday
before Whitfuntide, August 1, and Fri-
day after September 8, for cattle, horses,
and cheese. It is seated on or near a
branch of the Severn, and is but a mean
place. It is 8 miles N. W. of Glouc-
ster, and 104 W. N. W. of London.
Lon. 17. 15. lat. 51. 57.

* NEWFIDLER-SEA, a lake in Hunga-
N n n 15.

N E

ry, 17 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, 28 miles E. S. E. of Vienna, and 20 S. by W. of Preburg.

NEWFOREST is a part of Hampshire, lying on the English channel, opposite to the isle of Wight. It was made by William the conqueror, who caused 36 churches, and all the houses belonging thereto, to be pulled down, that there might be no obstruction in hunting the game. It is now appropriated by act of parliament for the production of oaks, to be employed in building the royal navy.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large island lying on the eastern coast of N. America, between 47 and 52 degrees of latitude. It is a mountainous, barren country, and is much colder than England, it being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer-time it is visited by a kind of savages called Eskimaux, who are of a different race from the other Americans. However, it has several commodious bays and harbours, and there are 4 or 500 English families who continue there all the year, besides the garrisons of St. John's, Placentia, and other forts. However, in the fishing season, it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people every year, on account of the fishing-banks to the E. of this island, for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to all parts of Europe. Since the treaty of Utrecht the French have no other places except these on the N. part of the island, where they cure their fish. It is 350 miles in length from N. to S. and 200 in breadth, at the base, from E. to W. There is great plenty of venison, fish, and fowls, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle, upon which account the inhabitants have not only their cloaths and furniture, but provisions from England.

* **NEWHAVEN**, a town of Sussex, whose market is dispersed, but has one fair, on October 10, for pedlars ware. It is seated at the mouth of the river Ouse, and is a small place, chiefly inhabited by maritime people. It has a quay on the E. side, where ships may ride secure in foul weather. It is 7 miles S. of Lewes, 9 S. E. of Brightonstone, and 57 S. of London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 50. 58.

* **NEWHAVEN**, a village in Derbyshire, with one fair, on October 30, for sheep, cattle, and horses,

N E

* **NEWICK**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on June 1, for cattle and pedlars ware.

NEWMARK, a town of Transilvania, seated on the river Merish, 40 miles N. of Clausenburg, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 41. 0. lat. 47. 35.

NEWMARK, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, 30 miles N. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 49. 20.

NEWMARKET, a town which is partly in Cambridgeshire and partly in Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and October 28, for horses and sheep. It consists of one well-built street, seated upon the great road, and full of inns. It has one parish in Suffolk, and another in Cambridgeshire, but the market-place and all the street is in Suffolk. It is chiefly noted for its races. It is 14 miles E. of Cambridge, 14 W. of Bury, and 60 N. by E. of London. Lon. 18. 0. lat. 52. 16.

* **NEWMARKET**, a small town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, 4 miles N. E. of St. Asaph, with 4 fairs, viz. on the last Saturday in April, the third Saturday in July, the fourth Saturday in October, and the second Saturday in December, all for cattle.

NEWNHAM, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on June 11, and October 18, for horses, and sheep. It is a corporation, and is seated on the W. side of the Severn, 8 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 106 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 7. lat. 51. 48.

NEWPORT, a town of Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on Whit-Monday, for old horses and toys. It is seated almost in the middle of the island, and is a large, populous, and well-frequented town, governed by a mayor and burgesses. This town sends two members to parliament. It has one church, built with stone, and four streets, which are paved, and contain about 500 houses, built with brick and stone. The number of the people amounts to about 2500, but it has no manufactory. It is 4 miles from the channel, which separates it from the main-land, and small vessels come up the creek to the very quay, which is of great advantage to its trade. It is 17 miles S. of Southampton, and 85 S. W. of London, Lon. 16. 10. lat. 50. 50.

in *Suffex*, with one
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of *Transylvania*, seat-
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subject to the house
lat. 47. 35.
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85 S. W. of *Lon-*
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NEW:

NEWPORT, a town in *Shropshire*, with a
market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on
Saturday before Palm-Sunday, May 28,
and July 27, for horned cattle, horses,
and sheep; and on December 10, for
the same, and fat cattle. It is seated on
a plain, near the borders of *Staffordshire*,
and has a handsome free-school and a
market-house. It is 17 miles E. of
Shrewsbury, 10 W. of *Stafford*, and 134
N. W. of *London*. Lon. 15. 9. lat. 52.
45.
NEWPORT, a town of *Monmouthshire*,
with a market on Saturdays, and four
fairs, viz. on Holy Thursday, Whit-
Thursday, Aug. 15, and Nov. 6, for cat-
tle. It is seated on the river *Uik*, over
which there is an handsome bridge; and
it has a good harbour, or port, from
whence it has its name; and it had a
strong castle, which is now demolished.
It is 19 miles S. S. W. of *Monmouth*,
12 N. E. of *Cardiff*, and 151 W. by N.
of *London*. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 51. 40.
NEWPORT, a town of *Pembrokeshire* in
S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays,
and one fair on July 27, for cattle, hor-
ses, and sheep. It is seated at the foot of
a high hill, and near the sea-shore, and
is an ill-built place, but has an handsome
church, and the ruins of a castle. It is
governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a
recorder, two bailiffs, and six constables.
It has one church, with about 150 hou-
ses, with broad paved streets. The *Ne-*
veru, a fine navigable river, runs by the
end of the town, and empties itself into
Bristol channel. It is 18 miles N. E. of
St. Davids, and 200 W. N. W. of *Lon-*
don. Lon. 12. 45. lat. 52. 6.
NEWPORT, a town of *Cornwall*, whose
market is disused, nor has it any fairs,
but it sends two members to parliament.
It is 12 miles W. of *Launceston*, and
208 W. by S. of *London*. Lon. 12. 50.
lat. 50. 40.
NEWPORT, a sea-port town of the *Aus-*
trian Netherlands in *Flanders*, 6 miles
N. E. of *Furnes*, 9 S. W. of *Ostend*, and
16 N. E. of *Dunkirk*. It was taken by
the French in 1745, but was rendered
back after the treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*.
Lon. 20. 15. lat. 51. 18.
NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a town of *Bucking-*
hamshire, with a market on Saturdays,
and four fairs, viz. on April 22, June
23, Oct. 22, and Dec. 22, for cattle.
It is seated on the river *Ouse*, over which
it has two bridges, and is noted for the
bone-lace that is made here. It has an

old church, and two meeting-houses, and
the streets, tho' they are in general com-
posed of but indifferent houses, are
pretty well paved. It is 14 miles E. N.
E. of *Buckingham*, 13 W. S. W. of *Bed-*
ford, and 54 N. N. W. of *London*.
16. 45. lat. 52. 5.
* **NEWPORT**, a village in *Essex*, with two
fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and Nov. 17,
for horses.
NEWSOM, a town of *Upper Hungary*, with
a large castle. It is a handsome place,
and at its upper end stands an handsome
tower. In the castle there is a church,
which is covered over with copper, and
there are many figures of carved wood,
and some reliques. Near this town are
the greatest copper-mines in all *Hungary*;
but the ore, after it is taken out of
the mine, is melted 14 times before it is
fit for use. It is seated on the river
Grain, over which there is a wooden
bridge, 10 miles N. of *Chrennitz*, and
50 N. E. of *Leopoldstadt*. Lon. 37. 24.
lat. 48. 30.
NEWTON, a town of *Lancashire*, with a
market on Saturdays, and two fairs, viz.
on May 17, and Aug. 12, for horses,
horned cattle, and toys. It is an incon-
siderable place, though it sends two
members to parliament. It is 5 miles
N. of *Warrington*, 45 S. of *Lancaster*,
and 187 N. W. of *London*. Lon. 15.
3. lat. 53. 30.
NEWTON, a town of *Montgomeryshire* in
N. Wales, with a market on Tuesdays,
and five fairs, viz. on the last Tuesday
in March, June 24, last Tuesday in
August, Oct. 24, and Dec. 16, for
sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is
seated on the river *Severn*, 7 miles S. W.
of *Montgomery*, and 187 W. N. W. of
London. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 52. 56.
NEWTON, a town of *Hampshire*, in the
Isle of Wight, whose market is disused;
but it has one fair on July 22, for old
horses and toys, and sends two members
to parliament. It is 14 miles S. of *South-*
ampton, and 89 miles W. by S. of *Lon-*
don. Lon. 16. o. lat. 50. 40
* **NEWTON-ABBOT**, a village in *Devon-*
shire, with three fairs, viz. on June 24,
for horned cattle; on the first Wednes-
day in September, for cheese; and on
Nov. 6, for woollen cloth.
* **NEWTON-PEPPLEFORD**, a village in
Devonshire, with one fair on Oct. 18,
for cattle.
NEVLAND, a town in *Suffolk*, with a
market on Fridays, and one fair on Oct.

2, for horses, cattle, and toys. It is seated on the river Stour, in a rich bottom, and is a pretty large place, with a woollen manufacture. It is 16 miles S. W. of Ipswich, and 54 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 52. 5.

NEYTRACHT, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Neitra, 40 miles N. E. of Pretsburg. Lon. 36. 35. lat. 48. 28.

* **NIAGARA**, a considerable river of N. America, in the country of the Iroquois. It proceeds from the Lake Erie, and runs to the Lake Ontario. In this river there is a large cataract, which has been reported to have been the greatest in the world, and that the mist which this occasions, may be seen at 15 miles distance; but this is a great mistake: however, the waters fall from a rock 140 feet high, and make a noise like thunder heard at a great distance. There was a strong fort built on this river by the French, which was taken by the English in 1759.

NIABANO, a town of Italy in the duchy of Parma, 37 miles W. of Parma. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 45. 5.

NICARAGUA, a large river of S. America, in a province of the same name, whose western extremity lies within 5 m. of the S. sea. It is full of dreadful cataracts, and falls at length into the N. sea.

NICARAGUA, a maritime province of N. America in Mexico, bounded on the N. by Honduras, on the E. by the N. sea, on the S. E. by Costa Rica, and on the S. W. by the S. sea, being 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 120 in breadth from N. to S. It is one of the most fruitful and agreeable provinces in Mexico, and is well watered with lakes and rivers. The air is wholesome and temperate; and this country produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. There are some trees so large, that 12 men, hand in hand, can hardly embrace them. One of the lakes is 200 miles in circumference, which has an island in the middle, and, as some say, has 2 tides. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital town.

NICARIA, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tine, being about 50 miles in circumference. There are a chain of high mountains run through the middle, which are covered with wood, and supply the country with springs. The inhabitants are very poor, and of the Greek communion; how-

ever, they have a little wheat, and a good deal of barley, figs, honey, and wax. Lon. from 43. 55. to 44. 12. lat. from 27. 0. to 28. 46.

NICASTRO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is 16 miles S. of Cosenza. Lon. 33. 34. lat. 39. 15.

NICE, an ancient, handsome and considerable town on the confines of France and Italy, and capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, a bishop's see, and a senate, which is a kind of a democracy. It has been several times taken by the French, and last of all in 1744, but was rendered back after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is very agreeably seated, 4 miles from the mouth of the river Var, 83 miles S. by W. of Turin, 83 S. W. of Genoa, and 83 E. of Aix. Lon. 24. 57. lat. 45. 12.

NICE, a county and province in the dominions of the duke of Savoy, bounded on the E. by the territory of Genoa, and Proper Piedmont, on the N. by the marquisate of Saluces and Dauphiny, on the W. by Provence and the Mediterranean sea, and on the S. by the principality of Monaco. The inhabitants supply Genoa with a great deal of timber for building ships, and carry on a great trade in linen cloth, paper, oil, wine, and honey. Nice is the capital town.

NICE, an ancient town of Asia in Natolia, now called Iznik, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is famous for the great general council, assembled here in 528, who endeavoured to suppress the doctrines of Arius. It was formerly a large, populous, well-built place, and now is not inconsiderable. See **ISNIC**.

* **NICHABURG**, a town of Persia, and the largest and most rich of Corassan, famous for a mine of Tutkah stones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 miles from Meshed. Lon. 74. 52. lat. 35. 20.

NICHOLAS, ST. a town of France in Lorraine, with a handsome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is seated on the river Meurte, 5 miles S. E. of Nancy, 8 N. W. of Luneville, and 185 E. of Paris. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 48. 40.

NICHOLAS, ST. a sea-port town of Russia, in the province of Dwina, seated at the mouth of the river Dwina, on the White Sea, 6 miles S. of Archangel. Lon. 58. 35. lat. 64. 0.

* **NICHOLAS, ST.** a village of Glamorganshire

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ganshire in S. Wales, with one fair on
Nov. 6, for cattle.

- **NICKLESBURG**, a handsome town of
Germany in Moravia, with a strong cast-
le, which commands it. It is 27 miles
N. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 3. lat. 42.
47.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, the name of several
islands in Asia, lying at the entrance of
the Gulph of Bengal. The natives are
tall and well-proportioned, with long
faces, black eyes, black lank hair, and
dark copper-coloured skins. They are
said to be a harmless good sort of peo-
ple, and go quite naked, except a cloth
to hide what decency requires them.
They have not much religion, for they
have neither temples nor idols; nor does
there seem to be any great superiority
among them. They are excellent swim-
mers, and sometimes they will overtake
ships under sail. They live in little huts,
having no towns, and the country is al-
most covered with wood. They have
no corn, but a fruit which serves them
instead of bread, and they catch plenty
of fish. They are ready to supply the
ships that stop there with provisions, for
they have hogs and poultry enough; and
in return they take iron, linen, and to-
bacco. They are 300 miles from the
peninsula beyond the Ganges, between
109 and 111 degrees of longitude, and
between 7 and 10 of latitude. The
largest of these islands, which gives name
to the rest, is about 40 miles in length,
and 15 in breadth.

- **NICORAS**, an island of the Atlan-
tic ocean, and one of the most consider-
able of those of Cape de Verde; and it
lies between Santa Lucia and St. Jago.
It is of a triangular figure, and is about
75 miles in length. The land is stony,
mountainous, and barren; but there are
a great number of goats in a town of
the same name, in a valley inhabited by
the Portuguese. Lon. 334. 0. lat.
17. 0.

- **NICORO**, ST. is the most considerable,
strongest, and best peopled of the isle
of Tremeti, in the Gulph of Venice, to
the E. of St. Domino, and to the S. of
Capparata. It has a harbour, defended
by several towers, and a fortress, in
which is an abbey, with a very hand-
some church. Lon. 37. 12. lat. 42. 7.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Turkey in Asia
in Natolia, now called Nicait, or Schiriz.
It was formerly a very large place, as
appears by the ruins, and now it con-

tains 30,000 inhabitants, who consist of
Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. The
ruins of the ancient structures, and
fine palaces are very considerable; how-
ever, it is still a place of consequence,
and carries on a trade in silk, cotton,
glass, and earthen ware. It is the see
of a Greek archbishop, and is 35 miles
N. W. of Ispic, and 50 S. E. of Constan-
tinople. Lon. 47. 28. lat. 40. 46

- NICOROLI**, a town of Turkey in Europe,
and in Bulgaria, famous for being the
place where the first battle was fought
between the Turks and the Christians in
1396; and where the emperor Sigis-
mund lost the day, and had 20,000 men
killed. It is seated on the river Danube,
33 miles S. W. of Retzig, and 150 N.
W. of Adrianople. Lon. 43. 18. lat.
43. 46.

- **NICOPOLI**, or **GLANISE**, an ancient
town of Asia in Armenia, built by Pom-
pey the Great on the river Cerauna, 265
miles from Erzerum, and 225 from Cog-
ni. Lon. 57. 30. lat. 38. 15.

NICOSIA, a strong town of Asia, and ca-
pital of the island of Cyprus, where a
Turkish bashaw resides. It is delight-
fully seated between the mountain Olym-
pus and a chain of mountains. It was
formerly well fortified by the Venetians,
but now their works are all in ruins.
It is about 31 miles in circumference;
and there are plantations of olives, al-
monds, lemons, oranges, mulberries,
and Cypress trees, interspersed among
the houses, which give the town a de-
lightful appearance. The church of
Santa Sophia is an old Gothic structure,
which the Turks have turned into a
mosque, and destroyed the ornaments.
It is 100 miles W. of Tripoli, and 160
S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 31. 10. lat.
35. 1.

NICORNES, a sea-port town of Italy in
the kingdom of Naples, and in the Far-
ther Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is
seated near the sea, 35 miles N. E. of
Reggio, and 157 S. E. of Naples. Lon.
33. 20. lat. 38. 37.

NICORA, a town of N. America in New
Spain, seated on the coast of the S. Sea,
at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles S. W.
of Nicaragua. Lon. 289. 35. lat. 10.
45

• **NIBAU**, or **NIBOW**, an handsome town
in Switzerland, and capital of a baili-
wick of the same name in the canton of
Bern, with an handsome castle. The
situation is low on the Lake Bienna, 15
miles

- miles N. W. of Bern, and 60 S. W. of Zurich. Lon. 24. 55. lat. 47. 12.
- * **NIÉBLA**, an ancient town of Spain in Andalusia, seated on the Rio Tinto, 40 miles W. of Seville. Lon. 11. 45. lat. 37. 20.
 - * **NIEMECZ**, a strong town of Moldavia, on the confines of Transylvania, between Socozwa and Croslandt, being 25 miles from each. Lon. 44. 31. lat. 46. 53.
 - NIEMEN**, a large river of Poland, which rises in Lithuania, where it passes by Bielica, Grodno, and Konno: afterwards it runs thro' part of Samogitia, and Ducal Prussia, where it falls into the lake called the Curisch-haft, by several mouths, of which the most northern is called the Rufs, being the name of a town it passes by.
 - * **NIENBURG**, a rich and strong town of Germany, in the dutchy of Brunswick-Lunenborg, with a strong castle. It carries on a considerable trade in corn and wool, and is seated in a fertile soil on the river Weser, 30 miles N. W. of Hannover, and 37 S. E. of Bremen. Lon. 27. 1. lat. 52. 44.
 - * **NIEN-CLOSTER**, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the bishoprick of Schwerin, 3 miles E. of Wismar. It is the chief of a bailiwick, and was ceded to the Swedes by the treaty of Westphalia.
 - NIENHUIS**, a town of Germany in Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Paderborn, seated on the river Lippe, 20 miles E. of Lippeladt. Lon. 26. 0. lat. 51. 40.
 - NIEPER**, a large river of Europe, and one of the most considerable of the North, formerly called the Boristhenes. Its source is in the middle of Moscow, running W. by Smolensko, as far as Orsa, and then turns S. passing by Mohilow, Bohaczow, Kiow, Czyrkassy, the fortrefs of Kudak, Dessau, and Oczakow, falling into the Black Sea; as also in its course it divides Little Tartary from Budziac Tartary.
 - NIESTADT**, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg, 16 miles S. of Schwerin. Lon. 29. 11. lat. 53. 40.
 - NIESTADT**, a town of Germany in the middle marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Fuhr, 25 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 52. 46.
 - NIESTER**, a large river of Poland, which has its source in the Lake Nicster, in the palatinate of Lemburg, where it passes

- by Halicz. Then it separates Podolia and Oczakow Tartary, from Moldavia and Budziac Tartary, and falls into the Black Sea at Belgorod, between the mouths of the Nieper and the Danube.
- NIGER**, is supposed to be one of the largest rivers in Africa; but its source is uncertain, as also the place where it falls into the sea. In general it is supposed to rise in Abyssinia, or, as others say, in the Lake Bunou, running from thence thro' several unknown kingdoms into that of Tombute; but whether it terminates here or not, there is no certain account. However, some think it runs westward from thence, and takes the name of Senegal, falling into the Atlantic Ocean; but of this nothing certain can be affirmed till further discoveries are made. Some call it the Nile of the Negroes, and the Senegal resembles that river, by its overflowing every year, after the rainy season, in Abyssinia, as does also the river Gambia.
- NIKOPING**, a town of Denmark, and capital of the island of Falster, or Heltzer, with a strong fort, in the Baltic sea. It is 48 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 22. 58. lat. 54. 50.
- NIKOPING**, a town of Sweden in the province of Sunderland, west of the Baltic sea, 50 miles S. of Stockholm. Lon. 34. 5. lat. 58. 50.
- NILE**, a great river of Africa in Egypt. Its source is at the foot of a high mountain in the province of Goyam in Abyssinia, and it runs first N. E. and afterwards turns directly E. and enters the great lake Dambia, running through it, and passing among the rocks the right of it is almost lost. Then it runs towards the S. and then towards the W. passing towards its source, which it leaves 25 miles to the E. forming a sort of peninsula: after this it runs thro' the remaining part of Abyssinia into Nubia, and then into Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo: a little below which it divides itself into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean sea, forms the island called The Delta. The ancients reckoned 11 mouths of the Nile, of which 7 were considerable; but at present there are only two that are navigable at all times; and those are at Rosetta and Dametta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gize, is seated the island of Rodda, which is almost as long as Old Cairo. It is 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mokias
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 and derives its name from its use, for it
 signifies measure. In reality they ob-
 serve there every day, by means of the
 graduated column, the increase or de-
 crease of the waters of the Nile; and it
 is by that, that the public cryers regulate
 the proclamations they make of these
 events, at different hours, through the
 city. On some places of this river there
 are rocks, from whence the water falls
 down 290 feet at least, and these are
 called the cataracts of the Nile. It over-
 flows regularly every year, from the 15th
 of June to the 17th of September, when
 it begins to decrease. The fertility of
 Egypt depends upon the overflowing of
 the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad
 year, when it is less than 14 cubits, and
 above 18, but 16 cubits is the proper
 height; and when this happens they
 make public rejoicings throughout the
 Delta. This river affords plenty of
 fish, and it breeds a great number of
 crocodiles, which are very large and very
 dangerous. Different authors give dif-
 ferent accounts of the just height of the
 inundation; but that is not very mate-
 rial to an English reader. The Delta, or
 Lower Egypt, is always overflowed; and
 when the waters are almost gone off,
 they sow it with rice, which delights in
 watery grounds. During the inunda-
 tion the little towns, standing upon
 eminences, look like so many islands;
 and they go from one to the other by
 boats. In Cairo there is a canal called
 Khalis, which is opened when the water
 is high enough; from thence it is con-
 veyed into reservoirs and cisterns, and is
 afterwards distributed into the fields and
 gardens, as occasion requires. This in-
 undation of the Nile is caused by the pe-
 riodical rains which fall every year be-
 tween the tropics, and more particu-
 larly in Abyssinia, which is full of high
 mountains.

NIMEGUX, a large, handsome, and strong
 town of the Netherlands, and capital of
 Dutch Guelderland, with a citadel, an
 ancient palace, and several forts. It is
 noted for the peace concluded here in
 1679. It has a magnificent town-hofe,
 and the inhabitants are greatly addicted
 to trade. It is seated on the river Va-
 hal, or Wahal, between the Rhine and
 the Maese, 35 miles S. E. of Utrecht,
 40 N. W. of Cologne, 20 S. E. of Gun-
 slerdam, and 70 N. E. of Antwerp.
 Lon. 23, 25, lat. 51, 55.

NIMRO, a sea-port town of China, in the
 province of Chekiang, whose walls are
 5074 geometrical paces in circumse-
 rence, and has a street which runs thro'
 it as strait as a line. The walls are good,
 being built of free stone, but are not
 strong enough to resist cannon balls.
 There are two great arches thro' the
 walls, for the passage of barks in and out
 of the city. The streets are very nar-
 row, and appear more so on account of
 penthouses which are over the shops. In
 sailing up to Nimpo, the ships pass by a
 town called Tin-hie, which is of an ob-
 long square, and is commanded by a ci-
 tadel, built on a very high rock, by the
 foot of which all vessels must necessarily
 pass. The Chinese merchants of Siam
 and Batavia, go thither yearly to buy
 silks; and they have a great trade to Ja-
 pan, it being but two days fall distant
 from it, carrying thither silks, stuffs, fu-
 gar, drugs, and arrack, and bringing
 copper, gold, and silver. Lon. 139. 35.
 lat. 30. 0.

NINIVON, an ancient city of Asia in
 Assyria, seated on the eastern bank of
 the river Tygris, which was prodigiously
 large, but is now quite ruined. Some
 travellers affirm they have seen the ruins
 of it almost opposite to Mosul, on the
 other side of the river.

NINOVE, a town of the Austrian Nether-
 lands in Flanders, seated on the river
 Denre, or Dender, with an abbey. It is
 13 miles W. of Brussels. Lon. 21. 46.
 lat. 50. 50.

NIO, an island of the Archipelago, between
 Naxos to the N. Annago to the E. San-
 terino to the S. and Sikino to the W. It
 is about 35 miles in circumference, and
 is fertile in wheat; but there is very lit-
 tle wood, or oil, nor are there any palm-
 trees to be seen. The inhabitants are
 almost all Greeks, and thieves by profes-
 sion. This island is celebrated by the
 ancients for the tomb of Homer, who is
 said to have died in one of the harbours.
 Lon. 43. 28. lat. 36. 35.

NIONS, a town of France in Dauphiny,
 and in the bailiwick of Buis, 10 miles
 W. of the town of that name. There
 is a nunnery in this place, and it had
 formerly a castle, which is now in ruins.
 It is seated on the river Rhone, over
 against the town of Valence, and is con-
 siderable. It is supplied to
 the Rhone, and is 22
 miles from Valence.

NIPON, a large island of the East-Indies,
 and

- and in Poitou. It is a trading place, and is 28 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 17. 11. lat. 46. 20.
- NIHON**, an island of Asia, and the largest of Japan, being 600 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, containing 55 provinces. The chief town is Jeddo.
- **NISARU**, an island of the Archipelago, near that of Rhodes. It produces corn, cotton, and wine, and the inhabitants are Greeks.
- NISEN**, or **LITTLE NOVGOROD**, a populous town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a citadel, and an archbishop's see. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Ocka and Volga, upon a mountain, 240 miles E. of Moscow. Lon. 65. 45. lat. 56. 34.
- **NISIBEN**, or **NEHIN**, a very ancient and celebrated town of Asia in Diarbeck. It is now only the shadow of what it was formerly, and is seated in a vast plain, 70 miles S. W. of Diarbeck. Lon. 57. 25. lat. 30. 0.
- NITRIA**, a small island of Italy on the east of the kingdom of Naples. It is very fertile, and would be more so but for the great number of rabbits. It has a small harbor called Porto Favone.
- NIVES**, an ancient, large, and flourishing town of France in Languedoc, with a bishop's see, and an academy. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre is the principal. It was built by the Romans, and is the most entire of any in Europe. The maison quarrée, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. It was taken by the English in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calvinists; but Lewis XIV. demolished their church in 1685, and built a castle to keep them in awe. It is seated in a delightful plain, abounding in wine, oil, game, and cattle. It is 12 miles N. W. of Arles, 20 S. W. of Avignon, 27 N. E. of Montpellier, and 75 N. E. of Narbonne. Lon. 22. 1. lat. 43. 50.
- NISSA**, or **NESSAVA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Servia, seated on the river Moravia. It was burnt by the Imperialists in 1689, and is 20 miles E. of Precop, and 130 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 40. 30. lat. 45. 22.
- NITHSDALE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Clydesdale, on the E. by Annandale, on the S. by Selway-Frith, and on the W. by Galloway.
- **NITRIA**, a famous desert of Egypt, 37 miles in length, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean sea, on the E. by the Nile, on the S. by the desert of Seta, and on the W. by St. Allarion. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four; and it takes its name from a salt-lake, out of which is got the natron of the ancients, in which they carry on a great trade.
- NIUCHE**. See **BOENORS**.
- NIVELLE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands in Brabant, remarkable for its abbey of canoneses, who are not confined within the walls, but may go out and marry whenever they please. Here also is John of Nivelles, so much admired by the common people, which is the figure of a man in iron, standing on the top of a tower near the clock, who strikes the hours with a hammer. This place enjoys great privileges, and has a good manufacture of cambricks. It is 14 miles S. of Brussels. Lon. 21. 55. lat. 50. 35.
- NIVENOIS**, a province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, the Allier, and the Yonne, are the principal. Nevers is the capital town.
- **NIUBHAM**, a kingdom of eastern Tartary, which makes a part of Niuche, or Bogdois, which see.
- NIXAROOD**, a town of Asia in Persia, in the province of Korassan, 30 miles S. E. of Meshed. Lon. 75. 7. lat. 45. 40.
- **NIXAPA**, a considerable town of N. America in New Spain, with a rich Dominican convent, and the country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30 miles S. E. of Antiquera. Lon. 280. 10. lat. 15. 20.
- **NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA**, a town of Italy in the duchy of Montferrat, seated on the river Belho, 15 miles S. W. of Alexandria, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 25. 59. lat. 44. 43.
- NOCCERA**, an ancient town of Italy in the duchy of Spoleto, and in the territory of the Pope, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 18 miles N. E. of Spoleto. Lon. 30. 30. lat. 43. 2.
- NOCCERA-DI-PAGANI**, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, 15 miles S. of Naples. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 40. 40.

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NOGENT, a town of France in Cham-
 pagne, feated on the river Seine, 25
 miles N. W. of Troyes. Lon. 21. 8.
 lat. 48. 26.

NOGENT LE ROY, a town of France in
 Orleans, capital of the dutchy of Perche,
 35 miles N. E. of Mans. Lon. 18. 25.
 lat. 48. 21.

NOGENT LE ROTROU, a town of France,
 which is pretty populous, and capital of
 Upper Perche. It is feated on the river
 Huisne, 35 miles W. of Chartres.

* **NOIRMOTIER**, a town of France, and
 capital of an ifle of the fame name, ly-
 ing in the mouth of the river Loire, and
 is 17 miles in length, and 8 in breadth,
 full of bogs, and yet there are good
 pastures. Lon. 15. 24. lat. 47. c.

NOTA, an ancient town of Italy in the
 kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di
 Lavoro, with a bishop's fee. Some au-
 thors pretend that bells were invented
 here. It is 13 miles N. E. of Naples.
 Lon. 32. 5. lat. 40. 52.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in the territory,
 and on the coast of Genoa, with a bi-
 shop's fee, and a good harbour. It is 5
 miles N. E. of Final, and 30 S. W. of
 Genoa. Lon. 25. 59. lat. 44. 12.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a town of Mexico in
 the province of Darien, a little to the
 eastward of Porto-Bello. It is now
 abandoned, and the trade is removed to
 Porto-Bello. Lon. 276. o. lat. 10. o.

NOMENY, a town of Lorrain, feated on
 the river Scille, 15 miles N. of Nanci.
 Lon. 23. 50. lat. 48. 52.

NON-CAPE, a promontory on the W. coast
 of Africa, opposite to the Canary Islands.
 Lon. 5. 35. lat. 28. 40.

NONA, a small but strong town of Dal-
 matia, with a bishop's fee. It is feated
 near the sea, 10 miles N. E. of Zara.
 Lon. 33. 58. lat. 44. 28.

* **NOORDEN**, a considerable town of Ger-
 many in the circle of Westphalia, 12
 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 24. 40.
 lat. 53. 36.

NORCIA, a town of Italy in the dutchy of
 Spoleto, and in the territory of the
 Pope. It is a sort of a republick, and
 they elect four magistrates, who it is said
 can neither read nor write. It is feated
 among the mountains, 20 miles S. E. of
 Spoleto, and 27 N. E. of Narni. Lon.
 30. 46. lat. 43. 37.

* **NORDBURY**, a fortrefs of Denmark, in
 the dutchy of Sleswick, which has its
 name from its situation to the N. of the
 ifle of Alfen.

* **NORDHAUSEN**, an ancient and Imperial
 town of Germany, in the circle of Low-
 er Saxony, and under the protection of
 the elector of Saxony. The inhabitants
 are Protestants, and it is feated on the
 river Hartz, 25 miles S. W. of Dresden.
 Lon. 30. 40. lat. 51. 25.

NORDLINGEN, or **NORLINGEN**, a free
 imperial town of Germany, in Suabia.
 It is a trading place, and the inhabitants
 are Lutherans. It is feated on the river
 Aigre, 40 miles N. W. of Augsburg.
 Lon. 29. 15. lat. 48. 59.

* **NORDEFRAN**, an island of Denmark,
 in the dutchy of Sleswick, which was
 entirely overflowed in 1634; but they
 have since endeavoured to repair the da-
 mages. Lon. 26. 40. lat. 64. 40.

NORFOLK, an English county, 60 miles
 in length, and 34 in breadth, bounded
 on the S. by Suffolke, on the N. and E.
 by the ocean, and on the W. by Cam-
 bridgefhire. It contains 47, 180 houses,
 283,080 inhabitants, 660 parishes, and
 33 market-towns. The principal rivers
 are, the Ouse, the Waveney, the Yare,
 and the Thyn. The air is sharp, but
 healthy, but the soil is various, being
 fat in some places, and in others light
 and sandy. It is full of heaths, and near
 the sea are rich marshes, fit for grazing
 cattle. However, in general it is one of
 the largest and most fruitful counties in
 England, and the inhabitants are noted
 for being fond of law. The productions
 are much the same as in other counties,
 only they have more sea-fish and water-
 fowls, on account of the vicinity of the
 sea. Norwich is the principal town.
 They send 12 members to parliament,
 that is, 10 for Norwich, Lynn-Regis,
 Yarmouth, Thetford, and Castle-Rising,
 and 2 for the county.

NORFOLK, a county of Virginia, in N.
 America, contiguous to Carolina.

NORKOPPING, a considerable town of
 Sweden, in Ostrigothia, or E. Goth-
 land, feated on the banks of a large
 lake, 80 miles S. W. of Stockholm.
 Lon. 34. 28. lat. 58. 28.

* **NORLEASE**, a village in Wiltshire, with
 one fair, on April 23, for cattle, horses,
 and pedlars ware.

NORMANDY, a province of France, bound-
 ed on the N. by the English channel, on
 the E. by Picardy and the Ifle of France,
 on the S. by Perche and Maine, and one
 part of Bretagne, and on the W. by the
 ocean. It is about 150 miles in length,
 80 in breadth, and 600 in circumference.

It is one of the most fertile, and brings in the largest revenue of the kingdom. It abounds in all things except wine, but they supply that defect by cyder and perry. There are vast meadows, fat pastures, and the sea yields plenty of fish. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. It carries on a great trade, is very populous, and comprehends a vast number of towns and villages. It is divided into the upper and lower; the upper borders upon Picardy, and the lower upon Bretagne. The inhabitants are ingenious, and capable of understanding arts and sciences, but they are very fond of law. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France under Rollo, Charles the Simple ceded this county to them in 912, which, from that time, was called Normandy. Rollo was the first duke, and held it in chief of the crown of France, and several of his successors after him, till William, the seventh duke, conquered England in 1066, from which time it became a province of England, till it was lost in the reign of king John, and was reunited to the crown of France; but the English still keep the islands on the coast of Normandy.

NOTTGAW, a country of Germany. See **BAVARIA**.

NORTHALERTON, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on February 13, May 4, and October 2, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on a small brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river With, and is a large, well built place, sending two members to parliament, and has a good trade. It is 37 miles N. of York, 33 S. of Durham, and 229 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 23. lat. 54. 20.

NORTHAMPTON, the shire town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 8 fairs, on February 20, for horses, horned cattle, and toys; on April 15, May 4, and August 5, are great horse-fairs; August 26 is for all sorts of merchandise; September 19 chiefly for cheese and sheep, and November 28, and December 19, for all sorts of cattle. It is seated on the river Nen, over which it has two bridges, and had walls, which are now demolished; as also a large castle, which is ruined likewise. It had seven churches, which are now reduced to four, and the

great one, called Allhallows, stands in the middle of the town, and is adorned with a handsome portico. It was in a great measure destroyed by a fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt, with a handsome, spacious market-place; and, in general, is a well-built, handsome town, where the assizes are kept, as well as the quarter-sessions, and sends two members to parliament. It has the title of an earldom, a good free-school, two alms-houses, an infirmary, and a gaol. It is 50 miles W. of Cambridge, 30 S. E. of Coventry, 32 S. of Leicester, and 67 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 52. 15.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, 51 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Huntingdenhire, with part of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, on the N. by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, on the W. by Warwickshire, and on the S. by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. It contains 24,200 houses, 129,200 inhabitants, 136 parishes, 13 market towns, and sends 9 members to parliament, 2 for Northampton, 2 for Peterborough, 2 for Brakley, 1 for Higham-Ferries, and 2 for the county. The principal rivers are, the Ouse, the Nen, the Welland, the Chelwell, and the Learn. It is a healthful, sporting country, containing a great number of gentlemen's seats, and the soil is fertile in corn and grass. The productions are much the same as in other counties, but there is less waste land, and there are three forests, with several parks.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of N. America, in Virginia, forming the S. part of the peninsula on the eastern coast of Virginia.

• **NORTH-BRADLEY**, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on September 14, for cattle and cheese.

NORTH CAPE, the most northern promontory of Europe, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 38. 35. lat. 78. 0.

NORTH-CURRY, a town of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on August 1, for bullocks, sheep, and toys. It is seated on the river Tone, and is a pretty good place, and the markets are well supplied with provisions. It is 20 miles S. W. of Wells, and 136 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 30. lat. 51. 6.

• **NORTH-DUFFIELD**, a village in Yorkshire,

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NORTHEIM, a rich town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunswick, which carries on a great trade, and is a well frequented passage. It is seated between the rivers Rhume and Leina, 45 miles S. of Hanover. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 51. 42.

NORTH-FORELAND, a cape or promontory of Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, 4 miles E. of Margate. Between this and the South-Foreland are the Downs, through which all ships pass that are bound to or from the W. Lon. 19. o. lat. 51. 25.

* **NORTHAM**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on September 17, for pedlars ware.

NORTHLEPCH, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on Wednesday before April 23, for cows and sheep; on Wednesday before September 29 for hories and small ware, and on the third Wednesday, for checke and cattle. It has several almshouses, and a free grammar-school, and is 17 miles E. of Gloucester, and 160 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 51. 46.

* **NORTH-MOULTON**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on Tuesday after May 11, and on November 12, for cattle.

* **NORTHOP**, a village of Flintshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs, on March 14, July 7, and October 12, for cattle.

* **NORTH-PETHERTON**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on May 1, for shoes and toys.

NORTH-SEA is a name given to the gulph of Mexico, in contra-distinction to the South-Sea, on the W. side of the Isthmus of Darien; and hence the ocean to the N. of it has been called by the same name.

* **NORTH-TAWTON**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on October 2, and December 17, for cattle.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, 74 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the W. by Cumberland, and part of Scotland, on the S. by the county of Durham, and on the N. by the river Tweed, which separates it from Scotland. It contains 22,740 houses, 126,440 inhabitants, 460 parishes, 12 market-towns, and sends 6 members to parliament, 2 each, for Newcastle, Morpeth, and Berwick, and two for the county.

The air is sharp, and very cold in the winter, from the snow lying on the tops of the hills, which are at a distance from the sea. But the land on the sea-coast is plain and fruitful, and the great plenty of coals that this country produces is generally known. Newcastle is the principal town.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of N. America, in Virginia, lying at the mouth of the river Potomack.

* **NORTH-WALSHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Holy-Thursday, for hories, lean cattle, and petty chapmen.

Northwich, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on August 2, and December 6, for cattle, drapery-wools, and bedding. It is seated near the river Dane, and is a handsome place, but is chiefly noted for its brine-pits and salt-works. It is 20 miles N. E. of Chester, and 159 N. W. of London. Lon. 12. 3. lat. 53. 18.

* **NORTHWOOD**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on November 30, for cattle and toys.

* **NORTON**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on March 10, and October 10, for cattle.

NORWAY, the kingdom of, is the most western part of Scandinavia, and is bounded on the N. and W. by the ocean, on the E. by Swedish Lapland, and on the S. by the Categate-Sea, which separates it from Denmark. It is divided into Norway Proper, and its dependencies. Norway Proper comprehends four general governments, namely, Aggerhuys, Berghen the capital, Drontheim, and Wardhuys. The dependencies of Norway are, Iceland, and the Isle of Ferro. It is a cold, barren country, and the ground is covered with snow for nine months in the year. It is full of woods and mountains, and produces oak-planks, deal-boards, pitch and tar, besides iron and copper-mines. The summer is very short, but then they sow and reap in six weeks time, and yet it does not produce corn sufficient for the natives, and those that come there for trade. They have a very great fishery, and they dry their cod upon the rocks, without salting it, which is well known by the name of stock-fish, and is sent all over Europe. There is a high chain of mountains runs between Norway and Sweden, called the Dofrine Hills, which are neither inhabited nor cultivated. It

had its own kings till the year 1387, when it was united to Denmark, and in 1525, it embraced the Lutheran religion. It has a viceroy, who has an absolute power, and lives at Berghen. The people are robust, courageous, inured to labour, and good sailors.

NORWICH, a town or city of Norfolk, and the capital of that county, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; and three fairs on the day before Good-Friday, St. Faith's, the Tuesday after St. Michael, and Maudlin, or St. Mary Magdalen, for horses, sheep, lambs, and petty chapmen. It is a very ancient place, and has undergone great calamities, however, it is now a large, handsome, populous, and well frequented city, surrounded with walls. It is seated on the river Yare, which runs through part of it, and over which there are several bridges. It has 12 gates, and 36 parish-churches, besides the cathedral, which is a handsome structure, with a lofty spire-steeple. Every part is not inhabited within the walls, for there are many gardens and orchards, and several of the churches are covered with trees. It is a city and county, and sends two members to parliament, and is also a bishop's see, where the bishop has a palace, as also the duke of Norfolk. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, and 21 common-council, and, besides the above churches, it has 5 dissenting meeting-houses, and a Romish chapel. There are here about 8000 houses, the streets are pretty wide, and there is a very spacious market-place. Here is a fine old castle, used as a prison, and from thence a person may have a view of the whole city. Here is also the ruins of a castle called King's, who lived in the reign of Edward VI. and did much damage to the city: a new play-house, a place called Vauxhall, and many other curious gardens for the resort of the gentry. It has a large and flourishing manufactory, in the worsted way, as camblets, crapes, &c. for which it has a great trade, both at home and abroad. It is 43 miles N. of Ipswich, 42 E. of King's-Lynn, and 109 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 19. c. lat. 52. 40.

NOTO, an ancient, large, and handsome town of Sicily, and capital of the Val-di-Neto. It was entirely ruined by an earthquake in 1693; but the inhabitants built another town at some distance from

it, which they call Noto Nuovo. It is 10 miles S. W. of Modica, and 22 S. W. of Syracuse. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 36. 50.

NOTO, VAL DI, one of the three valleys or provinces into which Sicily is divided, and it lies between the sea, Val-di-Demona, and Val-di-Mazara. Noto is the capital town.

NORTBURG, a town of Russia, in the province of Ingria, seated on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Nieva proceeds from this lake. It is strong, has a good citadel, and was capital of the province before Peterburg was built. It is 25 miles E. of Peterburg. Lon. 40. 15. lat. 60. c.

NOTTINGHAM, the county town of Nottinghamshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and four fairs, on Friday after January 15, May 7, and on Thursday before Easter, for horses and horned cattle, and on October 2, 3, 4, for the same, and plenty of cheese. It is delightfully seated on the river Leane, which, at a mile's distance, falls into the Trent, over which there is a stone bridge, as also another over the Leane. It contains 3 parish-churches, and 4 meeting-houses, with handsome streets, well-built houses, and a very spacious market-place. It is remarkable for its vaults or cellars, cut into a rock. It had a strong castle, which stood on a steep rock, and on the ruins of it is a handsome palace, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, which is accounted one of the finest seats in England, and is the chief ornament of the town. Its chief manufacture is in wove stockings, tho' they make a great deal of malt and earthen ware. Most of the houses in the market-place, and principal streets, have their front supported by lofty stone columns, which make a very handsome appearance, and at the same time afford shelter in bad weather. The streets are well paved, and from their situation on a rock, are always clean. Heavy goods are brought hither from London by sea, and thence up the river Trent; and many coal pits, within three or four miles of the town, afford plenty of fuel, at little expence. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, 2 sheriffs, 18 common-council, 2 chamberlains, and 2 coroners; and is 16 miles E. of Derby, 32 S. W. of Lincoln, and 122 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 52. 58.

N O

Noto Nuovo. It is Modica, and 22 S. lon. 32. 35. lat. 36.

of the three valleys which Sicily is divided, the sea, Val-di-Delazara. Noto is the

of Russia, in the seated on an island at the place where beds from this lake and citadel, and was once before Peter 25 miles E. of Pe 6. lat. 60. e.

county town of Not- two markers, on days, and four fairs, May 15, May 7, before Easter, for ale, and on October, and plenty of it is feated on the 2 a mile's distance over which there is another over the 3 parish-churches, 5, with handsome uses, and a very

It is remarkable s, cut into a rock, which stood on a e ruins of it is a onging to the duke is accounted cre ngland, and is the e town. Its chief ve stockings, tho' ideal of malt and of the houses in d principal streets, ited by lofty stone a very handsome e same time afford

The streets are their situation an. Heavy goods m London by sea, r Trent; and ma- three or four miles centy of fuel, at s governed by a ermen, 2 sheriffs, 2 chamberlans, is 16 miles E. of lincoln, and 122 Lon. 16. 39. lat.

Not-

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of Eng- land, 47 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Lincoln- shire, on the W. by Derbyshire and Yorkshire, on the S. by Leicestershire, and on the N. by Yorkshire. It con- tains 17,454 houses, 168 parishes, and 9 market-towns, and sends 8 members to parliament, viz. Nottingham 2, East Retford 2, Newark-upon-Trent 2, and 2 for the county. The air is good and healthful, but the soil is different; that to the E. near the rivers being fertile in corn and pastures, and that to the W. more barren, a great part of it being taken in by the forest of Sherwood, fa- mous for Robin Hood and his compan- ions. This has several coal-mines, is full of game, and the soil is sandy. Besides these, it produces a soft sort of alabaster, which, being burnt, is used for making of floors in the upper rooms.

* **NOVALA,** a small, rich, and populous town of Italy, between Padua and Tre- viso, being 13 miles N. E. of the former, and the same distance S. W. of the latter. Lon. 29. 40. lat. 45. 35.

NOVARA, an ancient, well-built, and strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Novarese, with a bishop's see. It is seated upon an emi- nence 12 miles S. E. of Verceil, 20 N. E. of Casal, and 25 W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 10. lat. 45. 25.

NOVELLARA, a handsome town of Italy, and capital of a small district of the same name, with an handsome castle, where their sovereign resides. It is 17 miles E. by N. of Parma, and 20 S. by W. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 12. lat. 44. 50.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, on the confines of the Milanese. It was taken by the Piedmontese in 1746, and is 10 miles W. of Tortora, and 25 N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 26. 23. lat. 44. 45.

NOVI-BAZAR, a considerable town of Tur- ky in Europe, and in Scivia, near the river Oresco, 72 miles W. of Nissa, and 103 S. of Belgrade. Lon. 38. 59. lat. 43. 25.

* **NOVIGRAD,** a small, but strong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a good castle. It is seated on a mountain near the Da- nube, 15 miles E. of Gran, and 25 N. of Buda. Lon. 36. 45. lat. 47. 50.

NOVIKAD, a small, but strong town of Dalmatia, with a castle, and subject to the Turks. It is seated on a lake of the

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same name, near the gulph of Venice, 20 miles N. W. of Zara, and 17 W. of Nona. Lon. 34. 20. lat. 44. 30.

NOVIGRAD, a very strong place of Servia, subject to the Turks. It is seated near the Danube, 35 miles N. of Nissa, and 90 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 45. 40. lat. 45. 5.

NOVOGORODECK, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is large, and is seated in a vast plain, 70 miles S. of Wilna. Lon. 43. 5. lat. 53. 45.

NOVOGOROD WELICKI, or **GREAT NO- VOGOROD,** a rich and very large town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an arch- bishop's see, and a castle where the arch- bishop and the waived reside. It is commonly called the Grand Magazine, because it is a place to which they bring their rich merchandises that come from the Levant. It contains 180 churches and monasteries, and carries on a great trade in Russia leather, which it sends to Riga, and into Livonia. It is seated on the river Welcoff, near the lake Ilmen, 120 miles S. E. of Narva, 120 N. E. of Pletkow, and 245 N. W. of Mofcow. Lon. 51. 15. lat. 58. 25.

* **NOVOGOROD WELICKI,** a province of Mofcow, bounded on the N. by Ingra, on the E. by part of the duchy of Edo- zero, and that of Tuera, which also bounds it on the S. with the province of Rzeva, and on the W. by Pletkow. It is full of lakes and forests; however, there are some places which produce corn, flax, hemp, honey, and wax.

* **NOVOGOROD SERPSKOI,** a strong town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, in Siberia. It is seated on the river Dubica, 125 miles N. by E. of Klow, or Kief, and 125 S. W. of Mofcow. Lon. 51. 45. lat. 52. 30.

NOVA, an ancient town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, seated on the river Tamara, 15 miles W. of Compostella.

* **NOYERS,** a town of France, in Burgun- dy, seated on the river Serin, in a valley surrounded with mountains, where there are a great many vineyards, 17 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lon. 21. 30. lat. 47. 38.

NOYON, an ancient and handsome town in the government of the Isle of France, on the confines of Picardy, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gentle declivity of a hill, on the river Vorfe, 22 miles N. W.

- N. W. of Soissons, 32 S. of Amiens, and 60 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 41. lat. 49. 35.
- **NOZEROT**, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, with a castle. It is seated on a mountain, 20 miles S. E. of Salins, and 37 S. of Befanzon. Lon. 24. 48. lat. 46. 44.
 - NUBIA**, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Red-Sea, and part of Abyssinia, on the W. by the kingdoms of Tagua, Gaoga, and the desert of Gorham. The river Nile runs through it, on the banks of which, and those of the other rivers, it is pretty fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and in want of water. To the W. of the Nile is the desert of Bahouda, which is five days journey over, being the usual road from Egypt to Abyssinia. Money is of no use in this country, in the way of trade, it being all carried on by way of exchange. Their bread and drink is made of a small round feed called *Doda*, or *Sett*, which is very ill tasted. Their houses have mud walls, being very low, and covered with reeds. The habit of the better sort is a vest without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linnen-cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a stupid, debauched sort of people, having neither modesty, civility, nor religion, though they profess to be Mahometans. The productions of this country are, gold, elephants teeth, civet, and sandal-wood, and they send a great many slaves into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are, Daogola and Sennar.
 - **NUUESTRA SENORA DE LA PAZ**, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding with vines and fruits, which begin to be ripe in January. Lon. 513. 30. lat. S. 16. 50.
 - **NUUESTRA SENORA DE LA VITTORIA**, a town of N. America, in Mexico, on the coast of the bay of Campeachy, and in the province of Tabasco. Lon. 285. 0. lat. 18. 0.
 - **NUOVA SEGOVIA**, a town of the E. Indies, in the Isle of Luzon, and one of the Philippines, with a bishop's see. The Portuguese alcaide, major of the province, resides in this place. It is seated near the mouth of the river Cagayan. Lon. 238. 5. lat. 18. 50.

- **NUITS**, a town of France, in Burgundy, famous for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles S.W. of Dijon, 10 N.E. of Beaune, and 150 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 28. lat. 47. 10.
- NUMANTIA** was anciently a considerable town of Spain, in Old Castile, then called Celtiberia. The inhabitants were greatly celebrated for maintaining this town 12 years, when besieged by the Romans. The men, when they could hold out no longer, for want of provisions, killed their wives and children, and afterwards themselves, burning every thing that was valuable among them. After this Scipio Africanus demolished this place, in the year of Rome 620. The ruins of it are still to be seen at Puente-Guaray, on the river Duero, 4 miles above the town of Souza. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 42. 0.
- NUMIDIA**, anciently a large country of Africa, to the S. of mount Atlas, which had formerly its own kings. It is now called Biledulgerid.
- NUNEVTON**, a town of Warwickshire with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on May 14, for horses, cow, and sheep. It is seated on the river Auker, and was formerly noted for its abbey, and has at present a good free-school. It is 8 miles N. by E. of Coventry, 29 S. of Derby, and 100 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 52. 33.
- **NUNSY**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on November 11, for cattle.
- NUREMBERG**, or **NURNEBURG**, one of the most handsome, strong, and flourishing towns of Germany, and capital of Franconia, being a free, imperial city. It is seated in a sandy, barren soil, and yet the inhabitants are so industrious, that they have brought this republic into a very flourishing state, and are almost as happy as possible. It is a large place, and is two miles and 468 paces in length, and one mile and 36 paces in breadth, and about 6 miles in circumference. It is surrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers, as also with a deep ditch. The river Pegnitz runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts. It turns 160 wheels, as well belonging to mills as other machines; and over it there are 12 stone-bridges. There are also 128 capital streets, and 400 smaller; 12 huge fountains, and 130 small, besides 107 wells. This city

also contains 16 churches, 44 religious houses, 10 market-places, 21,000 houses, and 25,000 families. Among the public buildings the churches of St. Sebald and St. Lawrence deserve the greatest attention, they being very handsome structures. The arsenal is one of the best in Germany, and the town-house is greatly admired by travellers. The townsmen are divided into 8 quarters, each of which has a captain. The government is aristocratical; and, by the authority and prudence of the magistrates, every thing is well regulated. The great council is composed of 200 persons, and the supreme council of 34 patricians, and of 8 of the most reputable tradesmen. The burghesses have two excellent qualities; they are very industrious and the best workmen in arts. Their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clock-work, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys; and they have also a famous academy for painting. The anatomical theatre and the publick library are also worth notice. With regard to the cleanliness of their streets, and the neatness of their houses, they imitate the Dutch; and though they formerly kept to their old habits, they now follow the most fashionable modes. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has variety of reliques, as also the imperial crown, the imperial sceptre, the globe of the empire, the sword of St. Maurice, the imperial mantle, the white robe of the emperors called the Dalmatick, the golden surplice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, the slippers, and the hereditary crown of the emperor Rodolph II. All these rarities are placed in a chest, which is suspended by a rope in the dome, and they are never taken down but at the coronation of the emperor, or when any person of high distinction wants to see them. The ancient and superb castle, or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the Burgaves, is still standing, at the extremity of the city. Here are four Latin schools, besides a famous college or university. No

Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. They have in process of time obtained a considerable territory, which is about 30 miles in diameter, and 100 in circumference, and in which are two large forests. Their manufactures are conveyed all over Europe by the means of two large fairs. The houses are all built of free-stone, and are 4 or 5 stories high. It is seated almost in the center of Germany, 55 miles N. W. of Ratibon, 90 N. by W. of Munich, 62 N. of Augsburg, and 250 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 28. 43. lat. 49. 26.

* NUTLEY, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on May 4, for cattle and pedlar ware.

* NUYS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Cologne, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Effit, a mile and a half from the Rhine, 5 S. W. of Dusseldorp, and 22 N. E. of Cologne. Lon. 24. 22. lat. 51. 18.

NYBURG, a town of Denmark, seated at the E. end of the island of Funen, 10 miles E. of Odensee. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 55. 30.

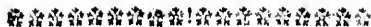
NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulph of Finland, and to the W. of the province of Carelia.

* NYMBURG, a strong town of Bohemia, seated on the river Elb. The Saxons took it by assault in 1634. Lon. 31. 1. lat. 50. 8.

* NYON, a considerable town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. There are a great many Roman inscriptions here, and it is a trading place, seated in a good country, near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles from that city. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 46. 24.

NYSTOR, a strong town of Russia, in Livonia, with a castle. It is seated on the river Narva, among large marshes, 20 miles S. W. of Narva, and 50 N. of Wyburg. Lon. 46. 30. lat. 58. 46.

NYSTADT, a small town of Scandinavia, seated on a bay of the Bothnic gulph, in N. Finland, 62 miles S. of Lieerneburg. It is noted for a peace concluded here in 1721, between the emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden. Lon. 39. 36. lat. 61. 10.



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- **OACCO**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. It is a level, fertile country, but not well cultivated. The Portuguese pretend that they have converted the inhabitants to Christianity.
- **DAKHAMPTON**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the second Tuesday after March 11, May 14, first Wednesday after July 5, and August 5, for cattle. It is seated between the river Oakment and a branch thereof, and is a mayor-town, which sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles W. of Exeter, and 193 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 50. 45.
- **OBASINE**, a village of France, in the diocese of Limoges, 5 miles S. of Tulle, with a rich abbey. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 45. 4.
- **OBADACH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the duchy of Styria. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Achza and Traun, 3 miles below the lake Chiemzee, and 55 W. of Gratz. Lon. 52. 55. lat. 47. 20.
- **OBODORA**, a province of Russia, in Siberia, to the E. of the river Oby, and almost under the polar circle.
- **OBERRKIRCH**, a town and castle of Alsace, near the Black Forest, about 3 miles from Strasburg, to whose bishop it belongs. Lon. 25. 55. lat. 48. 35.
- **OBERRDERFF**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the Black Forest, belonging to the house of Austria. It is divided into the upper and lower towns, and is seated on the river Neckar. Lon. 26. 18. lat. 48. 10.
- **OBERNBERG**, a handsome town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a castle. It is seated on the river Inn, 15 miles S. of Passau, to whose bishop it belongs. Lon. 30. 55. lat. 48. 20.
- **OBERSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a county of the same name, 30 miles E. of Triers. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 49. 50.
- **OBERWESEL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, formerly imperial, but now belongs to the elector of Treves, or Triers. It is seated on

- the Rhine, 37 miles N. E. of Triers, Lon. 24. 47. lat. 50. 8.
- **OBOLLAN**, a strong town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac-Agemi, seated on a branch of the Tygris, near Buzarah. It is accounted by some a fort of paradise. Lon. 65. 50. lat. 30. 15.
- **OBV**, or **OB**, a river of the Russian empire, in Asia, which rises in the district of Ischimka, and, running N. joins the Irdis near Tobolsk; and still keeping its name continues its course N. and falls into a deep bay called Obkaya, in about 63 degrees of lat. The exact course of this river was unknown till this country was surveyed by the Russians who have given us good maps of it, and of all Siberia.
- **OCANA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life. It is 5 miles from the river Tajo, and 18 E. of Toledo. Lon. 14. 36. lat. 39. 36.
- **OCHRIDA**. See **GIUSTENDIL**.
- **OCHSENFURT**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Witzberg. It is seated on the river Main, 12 miles S. E. of Witzberg. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 49. 40.
- **OCKA**, a large river of Muscovy, which rises in the duchy of Worotin, crosses that of Rezan, a part of that of Moscow, and falls into the W. 34 at Nice Novogorod. It passes by the towns of Worotin, Kolumna, Rezan, Cachine, and Wolodimar.
- **OCKER**, a river of Germany, which, rising in the S. part of the duchy of Brunswick, runs N. by the towns of Goslar, Wolfenbuttle, and Brunswick, and falls into the Allar to the W. of Gythorn.
- **OCZAKOW**, or **OCZAKOFF**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of a Sanjacks of the same name, inhabited by Tartars. During a late war there was a Turkish garrison of 20,000 men. However, it was taken by the Russians in 1737, and all those that resisted were put to the sword. The Russians themselves lost 18,000 men in the assault. The Turks returned the same year with 70,000 men to retake it, but were obliged to retire after the loss of 20,000; but in 1738 the Russians withdrew their garrison, and demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Bog, to the W. of the Nicper, or rather where they both unite, at the place where they fall into the Black Sea. It is 42 miles S. W.

N. E. of Trier, 8.

town of Asia, in Agemi, seated on a near Buzarah. It is a fort of paradise.

15. of the Russian empires in the district of Prussia, joining the and still keeping its name. It is 5 miles from the coast of the Baltic Sea, in about 50 miles N. of the exact course of the river, till this country is taken by the Russians who have possession of it, and of all

Spain, in New Castile, abounding in all. It is 5 miles from the coast, and 18 E. of Toledo. Lat. 39. 56.

WENDL. a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Bamberg, seated on the river of the Witzberg. Lon.

of Muscovy, which is of Worotin, crosses the river of that of Moscow, the W. 30 at Nice, and is by the towns of Rezan, Cahune,

Germany, which is of the dutchy of the towns of Goslar and Brunswick, and to the W. of Gy-

COFF, a town of the capital of a Samogitia, inhabited by a name. In the late war there was a great number of 20,000 men. However, the Russians in that resisted were the Russians themselves in the assault. In the same year with it, but were obliged to withdraw their forces of 20,000; but they withdrew their forces from the fortification of the river Bog, to the river, or rather where they place where they are. It is 42 miles S. W.

S. W. of Biadograd, and 190 N. by E. of Constantinople. Lon. 47. 33. lat. 46. 30.

* ODELL, a village in Bedfordshire, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle.

ODENSE, a considerable town of Denmark, in the Isle of Funen, with a bishop's see. It is 65 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 28. 2. lat. 55. 28.

ODER, a river of Germany, which has its source near a town of the same name in Silesia, and on the confines of Moravia. It runs N. through that province, and then into the marche of Brandenburg and Pomerania, where it forms a large lake, afterwards falling into the Baltic Sea by three mouths; between which lie the islands of Uedom and Wallin. It passes by several towns; as Ratibor, Oppelin, Breslau, Clogau, and Croffen, in Silesia; Franckfort, Lebus, and Custrin in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Sestun, Cammin, Wallin, Uedom, and Wolgast in Pomerania.

ODER, a town of Silesia, seated at the source of the river Oder, 15 miles S. of Troppaw. Lon. 34. 52. lat. 39. 45.

ODERBERG, a town of Silesia, seated near the confluence of the rivers Oder and Elba, 10 miles above Ratibor, and 20 E. of Troppaw. Lon. 35. 20. lat. 39. 6.

ODERBERG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the river Seltz, 17 miles S. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 30. 46.

ODERBERG, a town of Hanover, with a market on Saturday, and one fair, on Mid-Whit Sunday, for cattle and toys. It is a corporation, and is the place where David the 1st. Scotland was kept prisoner. It is 25 miles N. E. of Winchester, and 21 W. by S. of London. Lon. 19. 30. lat. 31. 20.

ODERBERG, See SORBERG.

ODERBERG, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Sweden, near Gothland. It is about 62 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The air is good and the soil fertile, and it is defended by several forts. Boeckholm is the capital town. Lon. from 21. 48. to 23. 43. lat. from 36. 11. to 37. 24.

ODERBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and county of Maderburg. It is seated on the river Aller, 20 miles E. of Brunswick. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 32. 33.

ODERBERG, an island of the Baltic Sea, on

the coast of Livonia, and at the entrance of the gulph of Riga, 3 miles S. of the Isle of Dagha. It is about 74 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and is defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Russia. Lon. from 39. 40. to 40. 54. lat. from 57. 48. to 58. 38.

ODERING, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, under the jurisdiction of Burckhausen. It is divided into the upper town and the lower, and is seated on the river Inn, 8 miles W. of Burckhausen. Lon. 30. 22. lat. 48. 8. There is a great resort of pilgrims to the old chapel.

ODERING, or OETINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Winitz, 12 miles above Donawert, and 55 N. W. of Innsbruck. Lon. 28. 20. lat. 48. 52.

* OETING, a county of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, bounded on the N. and E. by Franconia, on the S. by the dutchy of Neuburg, and on the W. by that of Wirtemberg. It is about 40 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S.

OFA'S DIRT, an antique cabinet cast up by Gisa, a Saxon King, to defend England against the inroads of the Welch. It runs through Herefordshire, Shropshire, London, and Derbyshire, and Flintshire.

* OFFANES, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It rises in the Appennine Mountains, in the Farther Principato; and passing by Conza, and Monte Verde, it afterwards separates the Capitanata from the Basilicata, and the Terra di Bari, and then it falls into the gulph of Venice, near Salpe.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, seated on the Main, 7 miles E. of Frankfurt. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 50. 6.

OFFENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, which is impetial, and under the jurisdiction of the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Kinzig, 12 miles S. E. of Sauburg, and 20 E. of Barten. Lon. 21. 30. lat. 48. 28.

OFFER, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the river of Ancona, near the confines of Ancona, 12 miles S. of Ancona, and 26 S. of Livorno. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 43. 0.

OFFER, a town of Lombardy, which has its name in the bishoprick of Trent, and in the country of the Orser. It runs through the Alps, then on the coast

finer of Bergamasco and of the Cremonese; and having entered the duchy of Mantua, falls into the Po, at a small place called Torre d'Oglio.

• **OHIO**, a river of N. America, called by the French by the name of River, has its source between the Alleghany mountains and the late Erie, and running S. W. through a most delightful country, as also receiving many smaller rivers in its passage, at length falls into the Mississippi, in about 37 degrees of latitude. The French had several forts on and near it, which have since fallen into the hands of the English.

• **OIARA**, an ancient town of Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see, and an old castle. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 20 miles N. E. of Taranto, and 20 S. W. of Brindisi. Lon. 35. 22. lat. 40. 46.

OISANS, a town of France, in the province of Dauphany, 13 miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 45. 0.

• **OISE**, a river of France, which has its source in the forest of Ardennes, and afterwards falls into the Seine. Its fish are excellent.

• **OKHAM**, a town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on March 15 for horned cattle and sheep, May 6, for the same and a shew of stone-horses, and on September 11, for horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated in a rich and pleasant valley, called the Vale of Catmole, and is the place where the assizes are held. It is pretty well built, and has a good church, a free school, and an hospital. It is 28 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, 16 E. of Leicester, and 94 N. by W. of London. Lon. 10. 50. lat. 52. 40.

OKENINGHAM, OCKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, which is a large, frequented place, containing several streets, and has a handsome market-house, in the middle thereof. It has been of note for the manufacture of silk-reeks. The fairs are on the Tuesday before Shrove-Tide, June 11, and November 21, for horses and cattle. It is 8 miles E. of Reading, and 30 W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 25.

OLDENBURG, a county of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded on the W. by the county of Limburg, on the E. by the bishopric of Munster, on the S. by the county of Helmstedt and the duchy of Bruner, and on the N. by the Ger-

man Ocean. It is about 45 miles length and 22 in breadth, being a marshy country, with fat pastures; but it is subject to great inundations, which render the inhabitants very poor.

OLDENBURG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name. It is pretty well fortified, and the castle and house where the king of Denmark was born have been rebuilt since 1737. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horses. It is seated on the river Hunte, 22 miles W. of Bremen, 45 S. E. of Embden, and 72 N. of Munster. Lon. 25. 42. lat. 53. 12.

• **OLDENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein, subject to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp. It is seated near the Baltic sea, 32 miles N. of Lubeck. Lon. 28. 25. lat. 54. 36.

OLDENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburg. It is seated on the rivers Wenaw and Esca. Lon. 28. 10. lat. 53. 16.

OLDENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, seated on the river Weser, 6 miles S of Schaumburg. Lon. 26. 26. lat. 52. 21.

OLDENZEL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overysel, which was formerly very strong, but the fortifications were demolished in 1626. It is 25 miles W. of Deventer. Lon. 24. 53. lat. 52. 22.

OLDZITTO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, as also in Wagria, belonging to the King of Denmark. It is seated on the river Trava, 17 miles W. of Lubeck, and 25 N. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 28. 1. lat. 53. 58.

• **OLDFIELD**, a village in Lancashire, with one fair, on May 2, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

OLERON, an isle of France, lying on the coast of Aunis and Saintonge, 5 miles from the continent. It is 12 miles in length, 5 in breadth, and 30 in circumference. It is very fertile, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants. It is defended by a fortification, and the inhabitants are a celebrated excellent sailers.

OLESON, a considerable town of France, in Gascony, and in Norm, with a bishop's see. It is very populous, and is seated on the river Caye, 10 miles W.

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• **OLESKO**, a town of Poland, in the pala-
tinate of Vollandia 30 miles S. of Luco,
or Lufuc. Lon. 41. 35. lat. 50. 0.

• **OLIKA**, a strong town of Poland, in
Vollandia, with the title of a duchy,
and a strong citadel. Lon. 44. 23. lat.
50. 55.

• **OLINDA**, a town of S. America, in Bra-
zil, in the captainship of Pernambuco,
where the Jesuits have a superb house.
It is seated on the coast, where there is
a very good harbour, and it was taken
by the Dutch in 1630, but the Portu-
guzze have since retaken it. Lon. 342.
30. lat. S. 8. 13.

• **OLITE**, a handsome town of Spain, in
the kingdom of Navarre, where their
kings formerly resided. It is seated in
a pleasant, fertile country, on the road
from Pampeluna to Saragossa, 20 miles
N. of Tudel, and 20 N. E. of Calahorra.
Lon. 16. 12. lat. 42. 30.

• **OLIVA**, a large and celebrated monastery
of Poland, in Regal Prussia, 3 miles W.
of Dantzick. It contains several tombs
of the dukes of Pomerania, and is re-
markable for the peace concluded here
in 1660, between the emperor and the
kings of Sweden and Poland. Lon. 36.
52. lat. 54. 26.

• **OLIVENZA**, a very strong and important
town of Portugal, in Alentejo. It is
seated in a vast plain, near the river
Guadiana, 15 miles S. of Elvas, and 40
E. of Evora. Lon. 11. 12. lat. 38. 28.

• **OLMEDO**, a town of Spain, in Old Cas-
tile, seated on the eastern bank of the
river Adaja, on the frontiers of the
kingdom of Leon, 20 miles S. of Valla-
dolid. Lon. 13. 30. lat. 41. 22.

• **OLMUTZ**, a town of Germany, in Mora-
via, with a bishop's see, and a famous
university. The publick buildings are
very handsome, and particularly the Je-
suits college. It is a populous, trading,
and very strong place, and yet it was
taken, with the whole garrison, by the
king of Prussia in 1741. In July 1758,
he besieged it again; and when he had
almost taken the place, he was obliged to
raise the siege, to go and meet the Rus-
sian army; and he came up with them
on August 25, gave them battle, and
entirely defeated them. It is seated on
the river Morave, 30 miles N. by E. of
Vienna, and 97 S. of Breslau. Lon.
35. 10. lat. 49. 30.

• **OLNE**, an island, town, castle, and har-

bour of France, in Lower Poitou, 30
miles N. W. of Rochelle, and 258 S.
W. of Paris. All these places are near
each other. Lon. 50. 42. lat. 46. 30.

• **OLONITZ**, a town in the empire of
Russia, famous for its mines of iron, and
mineral water. It is seated between the
lakes Ladoga and Onega. Lon. 51. 55.
lat. 61. 26.

• **OLSE**, or **ORISE**, a handsome, strong,
and considerable town of Silesia with a
strong castle, surrounded with it
where the duke generally resides.

April 1730, a fire happened here in
night-time, which burnt down the town-
house, St. Saviour's church, the publick
school, and 150 houses; but the castle
received no damage. It is 20 miles E.
of Woluw, and 17 N. of Breslau.
Lon. 34. 55. lat. 51. 20.

• **OLSNITZ**, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of
Voigtland. It is but a small place, and
is seated on the river Elster, 60 miles S.
W. of Dresden. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 50.
30.

• **OLTEN**, a town of Switzerland, capital
of a bailiwick in the canton of Soleure.
It is seated a little to the N. of the river
Aar, between Arwangen and Araw.
Lon. 25. 10. lat. 47. 20.

• **OLYMPIA**. See LONGINICO.

• **OLYMPUS**, a mountain of Turkey in Asia,
and in Natolia. It is one of the highest
and most considerable mountains in all
Asia, being not much unlike the Alps in
Europe, the top of it being always cov-
ered with snow. There are several
other mountains, which formerly had
the same name.

• **OMANA**, a country of Asia, in the center
of Arabia Felix, and under the tropic of
Cancer.

• **OMBRONE**, a river of Italy, in Tuscany,
which rises in the Siennese, and falls in-
to the Tuscan Sea.

• **OMBRONE**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany,
and in the Siennese. It is 3 miles S. of
Grosseto, between the river Ombrone
and the lake Cassigliano.

• **OMEGNA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy
of Milan, and in the Novarese, with a
castle. It is a little to the N. of the
lake Orta, and about 5 miles N. of the
town of that name.

• **OMERS**, ST. a strong, fortified, large, and
populous town of France, in Aitois,
and capital of a considerable bailiwick,
with a castle, and a bishop's see. It is a
fortress of importance, and is surround-

ed on one side with a large morafs, and about it there are many sluices, which serve to carry the water off when it is overflowed; and in the middle of the morafs there are a fort of floating iflands, covered with verdure and trees. The cathedral is a handsome structure, and there are other fine buildings, with a rich Benedictine abbey. The Jesuits have a seminary here, to which many English students resort, who are of the Roman Catholic religion. The French became masters of this place in 1679. It is seated on the river Aa, and on the side of a hill, 3 miles N. W. of Aire, 20 S. of Durbark, 20 S. E. of Calais, and 155 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 55. lat. 50. 45.

• **OMISE**, an ancient town of Dalmatia, seated on the gulph of Venice, and at the mouth of the river Setine.

OMLANDS, a name given to the environs of Groningen in the United Provinces.

OMMEN, a small town of the United Provinces, in Overfisch. It is seated on the river called the Lesser Vecht, 17 miles N. E. of Deventer. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 52. 40.

OMMENEURG, a strong town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the river Oberr, 6 miles S. E. of Marburg, and 50 N. of Francfort. Lon. 26. 21. lat. 50. 40.

• **OMYRABE**, a river of Africa, in Barbary, which has its source in Mount Atlas, and crosses Tedles, a province of Morocco. It separates this kingdom from that of Fez, and falls into the Azamor, in the little gulph of Gannabi.

• **OS**, a town of Africa, in Egypt, otherwise called Heliopolis, was formerly a very considerable place. It was seated near the river Nile, 10 miles N. E. of Cairo, and had a superb temple, dedicated to the sun. At present it is almost ruined, and bears the name of Amheks.

OSADAGORES, a tribe of the native Americans, in N. America, and one of the five nations of Iroquois, whose place of residence is near the Lake Ontario.

• **OSANO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in Orvieto, with the title of a duchy. It is seated between Aqua-Pendente and Perigliano, 5 miles from each.

• **OSE**, a cape of Barbary, in the kingdom of Telenfin, to the N. of a town of that name, near the mouth of the River Mulvia,

OSSEA, a river and lake of the Russian empire, between Muscovite Caralia, the territory of Cargapel, and Swedish Caralia. It is 100 miles in length and 40 in breadth, having a communication with the lake Ladoga, and consequently with Peterburg. The river has its source in Cargapel, which gives its name to a country full of woods, and it falls into the White Sea.

OSSELLA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with the title of a principality; but it belongs to the king of Sardinia, as well as the province, which abounds in olive-trees, fruits, and wine. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, which is no wonder, as it is an open place. The French and Spaniards had possession of it in 1744, but were drove from thence by the Piedmontese. However, they returned next winter and became masters of it again. It is seated on a small river, 30 miles S. E. of Cogni, 32 E. of Nice, 62 S. of Turin, and 70 W. by S. of Genoa. Lon. 25. 56. lat. 45. 55.

• **ONGAR**, a town of Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on September 30, for small wares. It is but a small place, and is 12 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 21 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 51. 45.

ONORH, a town of Hungary, subject to Austria, 50 miles N. E. of Puda. Lon. 37. 57. lat. 48. 10.

ONORUST, a small island of Asia, in the E. Indies, lying at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia. It is the place where the Dutch build and careen their ships.

ONONZIO, a lake of N. America, in the country of the Iroquois, 18 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. There are many rivers that run into it, and the great river St. Lawrence proceeds from it. It communicates with the lake Erie, by a river 53 miles in length, in which are the falls of Niagara, taken notice of in a former article. The French have built several forts on this lake, and particularly Oswego and Frontenas, which are now in the hands of the English.

• **OSORBERG**, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. Prince Maurice became master of it in 1604, and demolished the fortifications. Lon. 20. 59. lat. 51. 20.

• **OSORREBY**, a town of Sweden, in the title of Omland, 27 miles S. of Berckholm,

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Emperor Carlus, the
and Swedish Char-
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OOSTERGO, a part of Friesland, in the
United Provinces, which contains eleven
prefectures, and two towns, namely
Lewarden, and Dockum.

OPPELEN, a strong town of Silesia, capital
of a considerable duchy of the same
name, with a castle and a fine hospital.
The chief tribunal of justice, and the
first consistory of Silesia were settled here
since 1742. It is seated on the river
Oder, in a pleasant plain, 45 miles N.
of Troppaw, 35 S. E. of Breslau, and
135 E. by N. of Prague. Lon. 55. 32.
lat. 50. 43.

OPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the
lower palatinate of the Rhine, and capital
of a bailiwick of the same name.
It is seated on the declivity of a hill, near
the Rhine, 8 miles S. E. of Mentz, and
12 N. W. of Worms. Lon. 25. 55. lat.
49. 48.

* **OPRINO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom
of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria,
with a bishop's see. It is seated at the
foot of the Appennines, 25 mile N. E.
of Reggio, and 17 S. E. of Nicotera.
Lon. 34. 14. lat. 38. 13.

* **ORACH**, a town of Bosnia, near the river
Drina, 60 miles S. W. of Belgrade.

ORAN, a very strong and important town
of Africa, in Barbary, and in the king-
dom of Tremecen, with several forts,
and an excellent harbour. It is seated
partly on the side of a hill, and partly
on a plain, about a stone's throw from
the sea, almost opposite to Carthage,
in Spain. It is about a mile and a half
in circumference, and is well fortified;
but it is commanded by the adjacent
hills. It was taken by the Spaniards in
1506, and retaken by the Algerines in
1708; in 1732 the Spaniards became
masters of it again, and have kept it
ever since. It is 50 miles from Tremec-
cen, and 125 W. by S. of Algiers. Lon.
17. 40. lat. 37. 40.

ORANGE, an ancient and considerable
town of France, capital of a province of
the same name united to Dauphiny, with
a bishop's see, an university, and several
remains of antiquity, such as, an
amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch. It
has been very large, as appears by the
ruins of the old walls. The princes of
Orange had an ancient castle, seated on
an eminence, which commanded the
place. It was surrounded with strong
barricades by prince Maurice, in 1622;
but they and the castle were demolished
by the French in 1660, as well as the

walls in 1682. It was ceded to the
French in 1713, by the king of Prussia,
which was confirmed by the treaty of
Utrecht. It is seated in a pleasant plain,
watered by several rivers, 12 miles N.
of Avignon, 55 N. E. of Montpellier,
and 105 S. of Lyons. Lon. 22. 26. lat.
44. 9.

* **OPANGEBURG**, a magnificent castle or
palace of Germany, in the electorate of
Brandenburg, seated on the river Havel,
near Berlin. It is a pleasure-house of
the king of Prussia.

ORATAVIA, the capital town of the island
of Teneriff, and one of the largest of the
Canaries, in the Atlantick Ocean, 150
miles W. of the coast of Africa. Lon.
35. 25. lat. 28. 0.

* **ORBA**, an ancient, handsome, and plea-
sant town of Switzerland, in the country
of Vaude, and capital of a bailiwick,
whose sovereignty is divided between
the cantons of Bern and Friburg. It is
seated on a river of the same name, 27
miles S. W. of Friburg, and 40 S. W. of
Bern. Lon. 24. 22. lat. 46. 42.

* **ORFALAN**, a town of Italy in the domi-
nions of the duke of Savoy, and in
Proper Piedmont, seated between Turin
and Pignerol. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 44.
28.

* **ORBE**, a river of France in Languedoc,
which has its source in the mountains of
Savennier near Lodive. It passes by Be-
ziers, and 5 miles below it falls into the
gulph of Lyons.

ORRITELLO, a strong town of Italy in
Tuscany, and in the Siennese, and in the
district of Delli Prudii, in the middle of
a salt lake. It has a good harbour, de-
fended by several forts, and is seated
near the river Albegna and the sea, 58
miles S. by W. of Sienna, and 85 S. of
Florence. Lon. 28. 45. lat. 42. 28.

ORCHADES, or **ORRNEYS**, certain islands
on the N. of Scotland, from which they
are separated by a canal 20 miles in
length, and 10 in breadth. There are
twenty-eight in all, or, as some say, forty;
but then they comprehend those that
are exceeding small. The names of the
principal are, Main-Land, Hoy, Ron-
nalsha, Sanda, Stronfa, and Rousa.
Orkney and Zetland sends one mem-
ber to parliament, and one for the
burghs of Kirkwall, &c. Lon. from
15. 30. to 16. 20. lat. from 58. 27.
to 59. 11.

ORCHIES, an ancient town of the French
Netherlands in Flanders, 10 miles S. E.
of

of Life. Longitude 20. 50. latitude 50. 28.

- **ACHILLA**, one of the Leeward Islands near the coast of Terra Firma in S. America. It is 80 miles N. of La Guiana on the continent, and 50 N. W. of Tortuga. Lon. 312. 35. lat. 12. 0.
- **ORDINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It is seated on the river Rhine near the county of Meurs, 5 miles below Kyserwert. Here marshal Duerbant beat the Hessians in 1641, after which he took the town in 1642.
- **ORDUNNA**, a sea-port town of Spain in the province of Biscay. It is seated in a pleasant valley surrounded with high mountains, 25 miles S. W. of Bilbao. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 43. 15.
- **OREBRO**, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Nericia, with a castle. It is seated on the river Trofa, a little above its mouth, in the Lake Delmar, 75 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 33. 30. lat. 59. 12.
- **OREGRUND**, a sea-port town of Sweden, seated on the coast of Upland, in the gulph of Bothland, over against the small island of Ginson, 45 miles N. of Stockholm. Lon. 35. 50. lat. 60. 50.
- **ORENSE**, an ancient town of Spain in the kingdom of Galicia, with a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and is seated at the foot of a mountain on the river Minho, over which there is a handsome bridge of one arch. It is 47 miles S. E. of Compostella, and 65 N. W. of Briganza. Lon. 10. 8. lat. 42. 16.
- **ORESCA**, a town of the Russian empire in Carelia, with a strong fort, built by Peter the Great for the defence of Peterburg.
- **ORFA**, a considerable town of Asia in Diarbeck. It is very pleasantly seated, and is large, with good fortifications. It formerly belonged to Persia, but is now in the Turkish dominions, and is a place of very good trade; for they deal in carpets of several sorts, some of which are made there. It has a stately castle, standing on a hill, which makes a great shew at a distance. They pretend to shew the well where Rachel watered her camels when Jacob met her, and they call it Abraham's well. It is seated on the river Euphrates, 83 miles N. E. of Aleppo, and 100 S. W. of Diarbeckar. Lon. 55. 20. lat. 36. 20.
- **ORFORD**, a sea-port town of Suffolk, with a market on Mondays, and one fair on

- Midsummer-day for toys. It is seated on the sea-coast between two channels, and was formerly a good fishing-town, but now it has lost its trade; however, it has the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. Here is a handsome church, whose steeple is a good sea-mark, and near it there are the ruins of an old castle, as also of a priory, St. George's chapel, and a holy house, where seamen's wives used to pray for the safety of their husbands. It is a corporation, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, 8 portmen, and 12 burgeses; but though it is said to have been once very large, and to have had 12 churches, it has now only about 300 mean houses, with narrow streets not paved. It is 18 miles E. by N. of Ipswich, and 88 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 52. 15.
- **ORGAZ**, a town of Spain in New Castile, 15 miles S. of Toledo, with a castle. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 42. 51.
- **ORGETT**, a town of France in Franche Comte, seated in a bailiwick of the same name, and at the source of the river Valuze, 34 miles N. by E. of Bourg en Breille. Lon. 22. 50. lat. 46. 22.
- **ORGIVA**, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, 25 miles S. of Granada. Lon. 14. 5. lat. 47. 0.
- **ORCON**, a town of France in Provence, with a ruined castle. It is seated on the S. bank of the river Durance, 10 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lon. 22. 55. lat. 53. 52.
- **ORIA**, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples and Terra d'Otranto. It was formerly a considerable place, but is of small account now, though it has a citadel and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 30 miles N. W. of Otranto. Lon. 36. 17. lat. 40. 50.
- **ORIENT**, a harbour of France in Bretagne, at the bottom of the bay of St. Lewis. Since the year 1720, they have built a handsome town here, where the East-India company have large magazines. The English attempted to become masters of it in 1746, but did not gain their end. Lon. 14. 12. lat. 47. 45.
- **ORIGUELA**, a considerable town of Spain in the kingdom of Valencia, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is commanded by a citadel built on a rock, and is seated on the river Segura, in a fertile and pleasant country, 35 miles N. of Carthagera, 35 S. W. of Alicante, and 103

S. of Valencia. Lon. 17. 12. lat. 37. 52.

• **ORIO**, a town of Spain, seated on the coast of Gulpusca, at the mouth of the river Orío, 8 miles S. W. of St. Sebastian. Lon. 15. 26. lat. 43. 23.

• **ORISAGNI**, an ancient town of the island of Sardinia, with a good harbour, and an archbishop's see. It is pretty large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited on account of the unhealthy air. It is seated on the western coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 miles N. W. of Cagliari, and 27 S. of Boza. Lon. 26. 33. lat. 39. 55.

• **ORIXA**, a kingdom of Asia in Indostan, lying on the gulph of Bengal. It is divided from the ancient kingdom of Golconda by a ridge of mountains, the end of which runs a little way into the sea. The prince of this country is a Gentoo, who is tributary to the Great Mogul, and pays to the value of 12,000 pounds yearly. This kingdom abounds in corn, cloth, cattle, deer, and antelopes; bears and monkeys are very numerous, and very tame: there are also water-fowls, partridges, pheasants, and other birds, in great plenty, but none dares to kill them but the prince. It is watered with several rivers which run into the sea, and there are a great many stone bridges over them, where great numbers of beggars attend to ask alms in the name of their god Jagranai. There are several good towns and harbours on the sea-coast; and they have different manufactures in different places, which have been, or will be, taken notice of in their order.

• **ORLAMUND**, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxe-Cotha. It is seated on the river Sala, over against the mouth of the river Orla, from whence it took its name. It is 50 miles S. W. of Leipzick. Lon. 29. 1. lat. 50. 50.

• **ORLANDO**, a cape on the northern coast of Val di Demona in Sicily, 15 miles W. of Patti.

• **ORLEANOIS PROPER**, is a province of France, bounded on the N. by Upper Beauce, on the E. by Gatinois, on the S. by Sologne, and a part of Blaisois, and on the W. by Dunois and Vendomois. It is divided by the river Loire into the upper and lower, and is a very good plentiful country.

• **ORLEANS**, a town of France, the capital of Orleanois, an ancient, large, handsome,

pleasant, and one of the most celebrated towns or cities of France, with an university, the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded with walls, and fortified with forty towers; the streets are large and clean, and most of them terminate at the key, for the convenience of trade. The most superb structure is the cathedral, though a Gothic building, which had the finest steeple in France, till it was damaged in the time of the civil wars. There are 22 parishes, and a great many churches and religious houses. The bridge was built of stone, and was supported by sixteen arches. On it was the statue of the Virgin Mary in bronze, holding that of Jesus Christ in her arms, as if going to be laid in his tomb. On one side of her was the statue of Charles VII. on his knees, and on the other Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans, dressed in armour. Every year, on the 12th of May, they make a solemn procession in memory of her. Her story is well known; and that the first exploit she performed was the raising the siege of Orleans. But the bridge has been since rebuilt, and was opened in August 1760; and now the French boast that it is the finest bridge in the world. This town carries on a prodigious trade in wine, corn, and brandy, which is occasioned by its advantageous situation on the river Loire. It is 32 miles N. E. of Blois, 65 N. E. of Tours, and 67 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 34. lat. 47. 54.

• **ORLEANS FOREST**, is in the neighbourhood of the town of that name, and contains 100,000 acres of land, planted with oak and other valuable trees. It is one of the most considerable of all France.

• **ORLEANS NEW**, a town of N. America, and capital of Louisiana, seated at the mouth of the river Mississippi. It was built in the time of the regency of the duke of Orleans, and is the residence of the governor. Lon. 290. 50. lat. 30. 0.

• **ORLEANS ISLAND**, and **TOWN**, are seated in N. America in Canada, and a little to the E. of Quebec. Lon. 304. 35. lat. 47. 6.

• **ORLETON**, a village in Herefordshire, with one fair on April 24, for horned cattle.

• **ORMOND**, is the north division of the county of Tipperary in Ireland, with the title of a duchy.

• **ORMSKIRK**, a town of Lancashire, with a market

market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, viz. on Whit-Monday and September 3, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated near the river Douglas, not far from the large meer of Merion, and is a handsome place. It is 30 miles S. of Lancaster, and 190 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 49. lat. 55. 37.

* **ORMUS**, a small island of Asia, at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, at the entrance of the gulph of Persia. There is neither sweet water nor grass upon it, but only a kind of salt sulphureous soil. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1507, who fortified it; and it was afterwards frequented by a vast number of merchants, who were extremely rich. In 1622 the Persians, by the assistance of the English, conquered this place, and demolished the houses, which were 4000 in number, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Some time after the Persians rebuilt the fort, and placed a garrison in it; but they could never bring it to be such a place of trade as it was before; however, it is the key of the Persian gulph, as well on account of the importance of the place, as the commodiousness of the harbour. The heat in this island is sometimes so excessive, that the inhabitants would be stifled if they did not put themselves in water up to the neck for some hours. However, it is now almost deserted, for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon. 73. 0. lat. 27. 30.

* **ORSE**, a river of France in Normandy, which has its source at the village of Aunon, and falls into the sea, 8 miles below Caen.

ORONOCO, a river of S. America, which rises in Popayan near the S. Sea, and, running E. communicates with the Rio Negro, and by that with the river of the Amazons; for 1000 miles have been known to pass that way a few years ago, which is a late discovery, for it was denied before. After this junction it runs N. E. through Terra Firma belonging to the Spaniards, and falls into the North Sea in 9 degrees of N. lat. through several mouths. The only town of any note it passes by in its course is St. Thoma, not far from the mouth.

ORONOTA, a town of Spain in New Castile, near the frontiers of Estramadura, 22 miles E. of Placentia, and 50 W. of Toledo. Lon. 13. 6. lat. 39. 40.

OROFESA, a town of S. America in Peru, seated at the foot of the mountains, 108 miles from Lima, and 150 N. E. of Tortosi. Lon. 311. 35. lat. S. 20. 0.

ORSA, a town of Poland in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Witepsk. It is fortified and defended by a good castle, and is 50 m. W. of Smolensko, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Orsa and Nicper. Lon. 49. S. lat. 54. 38.

OROWA, a town of Hungary in the Banat of Tamiswar, seated on the north side of the Danube, almost opposite to Belgrade, and is subject to the Turks. Lon. 39. 35. lat. 45. 30.

OROV, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and duchy of Cleve. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications. It now belongs to the King of Prussia, and is 20 miles S. of Cleve. Lon. 24. 18. lat. 51. 28.

ORTA, or **ORTI**, a town of Italy in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Tiber, or Tevera, 10 miles E. of Viterbo, and 33 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 2. lat. 40. 22.

ORTEGAL, a cape or promontory of Spain in the province of Galicia. It is the most northern promontory of that kingdom, and is 30 miles N. E. of Ferrol. Lon. 8. 0. lat. 44. 3.

* **ORTENBURG**, a town of Germany in the circle of Austria, and in Carinthia. It is seated on the south bank of the river Drave, over against its confluence with the Lifer, and is the chief place of a county. Lon. 31. 10. lat. 46. 30.

ORTIZ, a town of France, and one of the principal places in Norm. It is seated on the declivity of a hill near the river Gave, 17 miles from Paris. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 42. 32.

ORTON, a town of Westmoreland, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs. It is seated in a healthy country, which is quite destitute of wood, and is but a small place. It is 12 miles S. W. of Appleby, and 233 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 54. 28.

* **ORTENAU**, a country of Germany in the circle of Suabia, which lies along the Rhine, and separates it from Alsace. It is bounded on the S. by Bichaw, and on the N. by the margravate of Baden, and on the E. by the duchy of Wirtemberg. It contains three imperial towns, namely, Gifenburg, Gengenbach, and Zell; it belongs partly to the house of Austria, partly

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ORVIETO, a town of Italy in the patri-
mony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see,
and a magnificent palace. In this place
there is a deep well, into which mules
descend, to fetch up water, by one pair
of stairs, and ascend by another. It is
feated on a craggy rock, near the conflu-
ence of the rivers Pagli and Chianna, 15
miles N. of Viterbo, and 50 N. by W.
of Rome. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 42. 42.

ORWELL, a river of Suffolk, which rising
in the middle of that county, runs S.
E. by Ipswich, and falls into the ocean at
Landguard fort.

OSACA, a large, handsome, and famous
town of Japan, with a large and mag-
nificent fortified castle. It has a har-
bour, and is one of the most populous
and trading places in Japan. Here they
proclaim the hours of the night by the
found of different instruments of music.
Lon. 152. 30. lat. 35. 50.

OSERKO, or **OORO**, an island in the gulph
of Venice, belonging to the Venetians,
having that of Cherso to the N. and to
which it is joined by a bridge. The ca-
pital town is of the same name, with a
bishop's see. Lon. 33. 5. lat. 45. 0.

OSTIMO, an ancient town of Italy in the
march or marche of Ancona, with a
rich bishop's see, and a magnificent epi-
scopal palace. It is feated on the river
Musone, 10 miles S. W. of Ancona, and
110 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 12. lat.
43. 20.

OSMA, an ancient town of Spain in Old
Castile, with a bishop's see, and an uni-
versity. It is almost gone to ruin, and
is feated on the river Duero, or Douro,
in a plain abounding in all the necessa-
ries of life, 80 miles N. by W. of Ma-
drid, and 112 N. by E. of Toledo. Lon.
15. 2. lat. 41. 34.

OSNABRUG, a town of Germany in the
circle of Westphalia, and capital of a
bishoprick of the same name, with an
university and a castle. It is rich, and
the castle is well fortified; being the
residence of the bishop who has brought
this place under his power. It is re-
markable for a treaty of peace concluded
here between Germany and Sweden in
1648, in favour of the Protestant re-
ligion. The Protestants have two of the
churches. The beer of this place is
highly esteemed in Germany. It is
feated on the river Haze, 35 miles N.
E. of Munster, 45 S. W. of Bremen,

and 75 W. of Hanover. Lon. 25. 48.
lat. 52. 28.

* **OSNABRUG**, the bishoprick of, a pro-
vince of Germany, in the circle of West-
phalia, bounded on the N. by Lower
Munster, on the S. by Upper Munster,
on the E. by the territory of Minden,
and on the W. partly by Munster, and
partly by Lingen. It is remarkable that
this bishoprick is possessed by the Papists
and Protestants alternately, according to
the tenour of the treaty of Westphalia.
The Protestant bishop is always chosen
by the house of Brunswic-Lunenbourg,
and the Catholic by the Papists. The
present bishop is the elector of Cologne;
however, the inspection and administra-
tion of ecclesiastical affairs belongs to
the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan;
but the civil affairs are always governed
by the Protestant bishop in his turn. It
is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth,
and is divided into 7 bailiwicks; and it
abounds in cattle, but more especially in
hogs. Osnabrug is the capital town.

OSORNO, a town of S. America in Chili,
feated on Rio-Bueno, in a territory where
there are mines of gold. It is 80 miles
S. of Baldivia. Lon. 56. 32. lat. S.
40. 40.

OSSORY, the western division of Queen's
County in Ireland.

OSUNA, an ancient and considerable town
of Spain in Andalusia, with the title of
a duchy, an university, and an hospital.
It is 40 miles E. of Seville. Lon. 13.
17. lat. 37. 8.

OSTAGIO, a town of Italy in the territory
of Genoa, 15 miles N. W. of Genoa.
Lon. 27. 0. lat. 44. 50.

OSTALERIC, a town of Spain in Catalonia,
It had a castle which was very strong,
but was taken by the French and demo-
lished in 1695. It is feated on the river
Tordera, 24 miles N. E. of Barcelona.
Lon. 20. 20. lat. 24. 44.

OSTREND, a very strong sea-port town of
the Netherlands in Austrian Flanders,
with a good harbour, and a magnificent
town-house. It is not very large, but is
very well fortified. It was formerly much
more considerable, before the long siege
of the Spaniards, which continued from
1631 to 1663, when it was almost en-
tirely reduced to ashes. The Dutch lost
50,000 men, and the Spaniards 80,000.
Isabella Eugenia, governess of the Net-
herlands, made a vow she would not
shift her smock before Ostend was re-
deemed; but before the town was taken

quite changed its colour. However, the ladies of the court, to keep her in countenance, had theirs dyed, that theirs might be like that of their mistres. This place was taken by the Dutch in 1706, but restored to the Emperor in 1723. In 1723 an E. India company was established here, but it was entirely suppressed by treaty in 1731. It was taken by the French in August 1745, after ten days siege, but was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is 70 miles W. of Bruges, 8 N. E. of Newport, 22 N. E. of Dunkirk, 58 N. W. of Brussels, and 175 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 23. lat. 51. 17.

* **OSTERLAND**, a canton of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Naumburg, and by Misna, which likewise bounds it on the E. on the S. by Voigtland, and on the W. by the duchy of Weymar. Altemburg is the capital town.

OSTERFRIZE. See **FRIESLAND**, EAST.

OSTIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the campagna of Rome, seated at the mouth of the river Tiber, with a bishop's see. It was very famous in the time of the Romans, but the air being very unwholesome, it is now very thin of people, and gone to decay; and the harbour is choked up. There is another Ostia, over against the former, but it does not contain above 8 or 10 houses. It is 12 miles S. W. of Rome. Lon. 20. 58. lat. 41. 47.

OSTIACKS, a people of Asia, in Siberia, who inhabit the banks of the river Obi. They are heatlens, and worship idols made of wood and earth, some of which are dressed in silks, in the fashion of the Russian ladies. Their idols are placed before their huts, which are made of barks of trees, and are as contemptible as can be imagined. They have as many wives as they can maintain, and make no scruple of marrying their nearest relations. These people are very poor, and very lazy, and in the summer-time they live mostly upon fish. They are of a middle size, with broad faces and noses, and yellowish, or red hair. All their garments, from top to toe, are made of fish-skins, for they have neither linen nor woollen; and indeed they might almost as well go naked. Their greatest diversion is deer-hunting, and they go together in crowds, with a weapon like a large knife, fastened in a gash. They have a sort of princes a-

mong them, in one of whose houses that was visited there were four wives. One of these had a red cloth coat on, and was set off with all sorts of glass beads. There was no other furniture than cradles and chests, made of barks of trees, sowed together. Their beds consisted of wood-shavings, which as soft as feathers, and their children lie naked upon them in cradles. They all take tobacco, and swallow the smoke, which puts them into such disorders, that they foam at the mouth. They can neither write nor read, nor do they cultivate the land; nor yet do they seem to have the least knowledge of times past. They have neither temples nor priests, and their boats are only made of barks of trees, sowed together. In winter they live entirely under ground, and there is no other entrance into their caves than a hole at the top. When they lie naked round the fire, as is their custom, the snow will drive in upon them, and partly cover them, which they take little or no notice of.

OSTIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Po, 15 miles E. of Mantua. Lon. 29. 5. lat. 45. 0.

* **OSTROGOTHIA**, the name of the eastern part of Gothland. See **GOHELLAND**.

OSTROGOSKOI, a town of Russia, in the province of Belgorod, 62 miles S. of Woronetz. Lon. 58. 5. lat. 51. 23.

OSTUNO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a bishop's see. Its territory is well cultivated, and abounds with olives and almonds. It is seated on a mountain near the gulph of Venice, 22 miles N. W. of Brindisi, and 24 N. E. of Tarento. Lon. 35. 24. lat. 40. 59.

OSWEGO, a fort of N. America, seated on the S. side of the Lake Ontario. It did belong to the English, who used to trade here with the native Americans, for skins and furs. It was lately taken by the French, who made the garrison prisoners of war, and demolished the fort. In the year 1759 it was retaken by the English. It is 1-6 miles E. S. E. of Albany, in New-York. Lon. 307. 0. lat. 45. 15.

* **OSWIECZEN**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, with the title of a duchy. It carries on a great trade in salt, and is seated on the river Vistula,

Vistula, 15 miles S. W. of Cracow. Lon. 27. 22. lat. 50. 1.

OWESTRY, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on March 15, May 13, August 15, and December 11, for sheep and horned cattle. It is a corporation, seated near the spring-head of a small river, and had a wall and a castle, long since demolished. It has some trade from Wales, in flannels. It is 18 miles N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 157 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 29. lat. 52. 50.

OTLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on August 1, and November 15, for horned cattle and household goods. It is seated on the river Wharfe, under a high craggy cliff, and is but an ordinary place, though the houses are built with stone. It is 25 miles W. of York, and 175 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 7. lat. 55. 50.

OTQUEF, an island of America, in Terra Firma, or Darien, lying in the bay of Panama, from whence it is furnished with provisions. Lon. 195. 0. lat. 7. 0.

* **OTRANTO**, or **TERRA D'OTRANTO**, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N. by the Terra-di-Barri, and by the gulph of Venice; on the E. by the same gulph, and on the S. and W. by a great bay, which is between that and the Basilicata. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine; and there is a kind of spider called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous, and cannot be cured but by the sound of musical instruments, to which the patients dance. It is often visited by locusts, and by Algerine pirates, who carry all the people they can catch into slavery. But, to keep them off, they have built a vast number of forts upon the coasts, in which are garrisons. Notwithstanding this there are a great many towns, and the capital is of the same name.

OTRANTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, an archbishop's see, and a strong citadel, where the archbishop resides. It was taken by the Turks in 1480, who did a great deal of mischief, but it is since re-established. It has also greatly suffered by the pirates. It is a large, handsome place, and is seated on the gulph of Venice, 37 miles S. E. of Brindisi, and 60

S. E. of Tarento. Lon. 36. 10. lat. 40. 21.

ORICOLI, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the duchy of Spoleto. It is seated on a hill, a mile and an half from the river Tiber, and 35 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 50. lat. 42. 25.

ORTONA, or **ORTONA**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Higher Abruzzo, with a bishop's see. It is thin of people, and is seated on the gulph of Venice, 10 miles N. of Lanciano, and 43 E. of Aquila. Lon. 33. 5. lat. 42. 22.

* **OTTENWALD**, a small territory of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, between the rivers Maine and Neckar, and on the confines of Franconia, and of the electorate of Mentz. It belongs to the Elector Palatine.

* **OTTERFORD**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on November 17, for bullocks, horses, sheep, and all sorts of linnen and woollen cloth.

* **OTTERTON**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs, on Wednesday in Fastelweek, and the first Wednesday after October 10, for cattle.

* **OTTEBY**, a village in Devonshire, with three fairs, on Tuesday, Tennight before Easter, on Whit-Tuesday, and August 15, for cattle.

ODENARDE, a rich and strong town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, in the middle of which there is a considerable fort. The river Schelde runs across this place and its environs, whose soil is very fertile, and forms a large chatellany. They have here a manufacture of very fine linnen, and curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but they were obliged to raise the siege, by the duke of Maltherough, who entirely routed their army, and took 5000 prisoners. It is 12 miles S. of Ghent, 15 N. E. of Tournay, 27 W. of Brussels, and 20 N. W. of Mons. Lon. 27. 16. lat. 50. 49.

ODENBURG, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, 8 miles S. E. of Ostend, and 10 W. of Bruges. Lon. 20. 35. lat. 51. 8.

OVERFLACKFF, an island of the United Provinces, in Holland, lying at the mouth of the river Maese, having the island of Vourne on the N. Brabant on the E. the island of Schowen on the S. and Goree on the W. Melsland is the principal town.

one of whose houses that were four wives. One had cloth coat on, and all sorts of glass beads, and other furniture than these, made of barks of other. Their beds coverings, almost as soft as children lie naked upon. They all take to smoke, which is the disorder, that they can neither do they cultivate of times past. They are not priests, and only made of barks of other. In winter they go into their caves than a When they be naked upon them, and particularly they take little

of Italy, in the duchy of the Loufe of Austria, on the river Po, 15 miles S. W. of Turin. Lon. 29. 5. lat.

the name of the eastern See **COTLAND**.

town of Russia, in the province of Novgorod, 62 miles S. of Moscow. Lon. 51. 27. lat. 51. 27.

Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra d'Otranto, and its territory is well cultivated with olives and wheat, and is seated on a mountain side, 22 miles N. of Venice, and 24 N. E. of Tarento. Lon. 14. 29. lat. 40. 59.

of America, seated on the coast of Lake Ontario. It did a great trade with the Indians, who used to trade with the Americans, for furs. It was lately taken by the British, and the garrison prisoners were demolished the fort. It was retaken by the British, and is now 15 miles E. S. E. of Albany. Lon. 307. 0. lat.

town of Poland, in the province of Cracovia, with the name of Cracovia. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on the river Vistula,

- * **OVERTON**, a village of Flintshire, in N. Wales, 8 miles S. of Wrexham, with four fairs, on Monday before Holy-Thursday, June 11, August 29, and October 18, all for cattle.
- * **OVERTON**, a village in Hampshire, 8 miles W. by S. of Basingstoke, with three fairs, on May 4, July 18, and October 22, for sheep.
- OVERYSCHÉ**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Ysche, 9 miles N. E. of Brussels, and 10 S. W. of Louvain. Lon. 21. 1. lat. 50. 45.
- OVERYSSEI**, one of the Seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by the bishoprick of Munster, on the N. by Friesland and the territory of Groningen, on the W. by the river Yssel, and on the S. by the county of Zutphen and the bishoprick of Munster. It is divided into three distinct parts, which are, the territories of Diente, Twente, and Salland. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison of the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turves, which are dug up here, and sent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.
- OVIEDO**, a town of Spain, and capital of Asturias d'Oviedo, with a bishop's see, and an university. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Ove and Deva, which form the Asta, 50 miles N. W. of Leon, 115 N. E. of Compostella, and 208 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 11. 48. lat. 43. 23.
- * **OVINGHAM**, a village of Northumberland, 10 miles W. of Newcastle, with two fairs, on April 26, and October 26, for fat and lean hogs.
- OVINEY**, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Easter-Monday, and June 29, for cattle. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is an indifferent place, where the women have a considerable manufacture of bone-lace. It is 12 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 50 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 52. 8.
- OVINGE**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 12 miles W. of Susa. Lon. 24. 15. lat. 47. 9.
- OUSBY**, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on February 27, Whit-Monday, and August 21, for horses, sheep, and a few cows. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the river Nen, over which there are two bridges, the best well built,

- uniform place, with a handsome church, a free-school, and an almshouse. It is 26 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 65 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 52. 30.
- OUEREM**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle standing on a mountain, between the rivers Leira and Tomar. Lon. 9. 55. lat. 39. 34.
- * **OURIQUÉ**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, remarkable for a victory obtained here by Alphonso king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 55. lat. 37. 36.
- OUSE**, a river which rises in the N. of Yorkshire, runs S. E. by York, Cawood, and Selby, and falls into the Humber to the W. of St. Cay.
- OUSER**, a river which rises near Fitwell in Oxfordshire, and proceeds to Buckingham, Stony-Stratford, and Newport-Pagnel, in Buckinghamshire; from thence it proceeds to Bedford, and turning N. E. it passes on to Huntingden and Fly, till at length it arrives at Lynn-Regis in Norfolk, and falls into the sea.
- * **OUSTRIOG**, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a castle. It is seated on the river Suchana, over against the mouth of the Jug, 100 miles below Wologda, and 100 above Archangel. Lon. 60. 50. lat. 61. 48.
- * **OUSTRIOG**, a province of the Russian empire, bounded on the N. by Dwina, on the E. by the forest of Zirani, on the S. by Wologda, and on the W. by Caragapol and Waga. It is divided into two parts by the river Suchana. It is full of forests, and the rivers yield plenty of fish, which the inhabitants dry in the sun, and which make their principal nourishment.
- * **OWER-MAYNE**, a village in Derbetsire, with one fair, on October 10, for horses, cattle, and toys.
- * **OVERRA**, or **OVEIRO**, a town and territory of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, in Guinea. The air is unwholesome, and the soil dry and lean; however, there are several kinds of fruits, such as bonanoes and cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are well made, and are all marked with three incisions, one on the forehead, and one on each temple. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 6. 0.
- * **OXBROUCH**, a village in Norfolk, with one

a handsome church, an alms-house. It is in Northampton, and London. Lon. 17. 5.

Portugal, in Estramadura, a mountainous country, rivers Leira and Toul. lat. 39. 34.

Portugal, in Alentejo, a victory obtained by Portugal, over Castile in 1159. The heads of the arms of Portugal S. E. of Lisbon. lat. 36.

Portugal, in the N. of England, by York, Cawood, and into the Humber to the sea.

Portugal, near Fitzwell, proceeds to Buckenham, and Newport, and turning N. to Huntingden and Fyfe, as at Lynn-Regis into the sea.

Portugal, the Russian call a province of the Archbishop's see, and on the river Sudon, at the mouth of the Wologda, and see on. 60. 50. lat. 61.

Portugal, the Russian call the N. by Devina, of Ziran, on the W. by Carib, is divided into two chana. It is full of fish, and yields plenty of bitants dry in the ke their principal

village in Derfeton October 10, for 1755.

Portugal, a town and territory in the Kingdom of Beira, the air is unwholesome and lean; howbeit kinds of fruits, cocca-nuts. The made, and are incisions, one on each temple.

Portugal, with one

one fair, on March 25, for herbs and toys.

OXFORD, the principal town of Oxfordshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but no fairs. It is a city, a bishop's see, and an university, and besides the cathedral, it has 13 parish-churches. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, on an eminence almost surrounded with meadows, except on the E. side. The whole town, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, 5 miles in circumference. It consists chiefly of two spacious streets, which cross each other in the middle of the town. The university contains 20 colleges, and 5 halls, several of which stand in the streets, which give the city an air of magnificence. In short, if it be taken altogether, there is not such another group of buildings, nor such another university in the world; which all travellers that have seen it confess. In point of situation it has much the advantage of Cambridge for health and pleasure, and it is governed by a mayor and aldermen, in subjection to the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the university. It sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the university, and 2 for the city, and has the title of an earldom. It is 60 miles E. by N. of Bristol, 25 W. S. W. of Buckingham, 52 W. S. W. of Bedford, 80 N. by W. of Chichester, 20 S. of Coventry, 87 S. of Derby, 57 N. E. of Salisbury, and 55 W. by N. of London. Lon. 10. 20. lat. 51. 45.

OXFORDSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Buckinghamshire, on the W. by Gloucestershire, on the S. by Berkshire, and on the N. by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. It contains about 10,000 houses, 114,000 inhabitants, 280 parishes, 12 market-towns, and sends 10 members to parliament, namely, 2 for the county, 4 for the city and university of Oxford, 2 for Banbury, and 2 for Woodstock. The air is sweet, mild, pleasant, and healthy, for which reason it contains several gentlemen's seats; and the soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass, and the hills are shaded with woods. It is also an agreeable sporting country, there being abundance of game.

Oxes, a river of Asia, much taken notice of in ancient histories, but does not rise in the N. of them, as most writers affirm; for, according to the best and

latest maps, made by those who have been upon the spot, it ran a course of about 260 miles, from the Caspian Sea to the Lake Aral, whose dimensions have lately been discovered, and is but very lately known to the Europeans; but, as it passes through a desert country abounding with sands, the inhabitants diverted its course, that the old channel can hardly be discovered.

OSY, a town of France, in Boulonnois, capital of a county of the same name. The English were in possession of it till Calais was taken from them. It is 5 miles from Gravelines, and 5 from Calais. Lon. 19. 35. lat. 51. 0.

OSWIEZIS, a town of Little Poland, seated on the river Weichsel, near the borders of Silecia; the houses are built of wood, and the town is covered on one side with a great morass, and on the other it is defended by a castle, whose walls are made of wood. It is 32 miles W. of Cracow. Lon. 36. 35. lat. 50. 10.

P

PACAMORES, a government of America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito. The air is temperate, and it abounds in corn, cattle, and mines of gold.

PACEM, a town of Asia, in the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, in the Kingdom of Achem. Lon. 10. 0. lat. 5. 2.

PACHACAC, a valley of S. America, in Peru, celebrated for its pleasantness and fertility, but more for a magnificent temple built by the Incas of Peru, to the honour of their god. When the Spaniards conquered Peru they found immense riches therein. It is 10 miles S. of Lima.

PACUSIA, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coast of Epirus, and in European Turkey. It lies to the S. of Corfu, and to the W. of the gulf of Astu. It is subject to Venice.

PACIFIC OCEAN, otherwise called the S. Sea, which lies between Europe and America, and is supposed to be 10,000 miles in breadth, and is named from being supposed to be free from storms and tempests.

but this many sailors have found to be a mistake to their cost.

PACTOLUS, a river of Natolia, in that part of it anciently called Lydia, celebrated by the poets for its golden sands. It has its source in the mountain Molis, passes by Sardis, and soon after falls into the Sarabar.

• **PACY**, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, seated on the river Eure, 8 miles from Vernon. It carries on a great trade. Lon. 19. 3. lat. 49. 1.

PADAN-ARAN, a country mentioned in scripture, whose present name is not certainly known; for some take it to be Mesopotamia, that is, the country that lies between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and others Syria in general, or rather Assyria.

PADANG, a town of Afo, seated on the W. coast of the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies. It has a harbour, and is in possession of the Dutch. Lon. 119. 45. lat. S. 1. 5.

PADERBORN, an ancient, populous, and large town of Germany, in Westphalia, capital of a small territory in possession of its bishop, who is a prince of the Empire. It takes its name from the rivulet Padera, which rises on the top of a mountain, from which run three streams, which unite in the middle of the town. The cathedral is magnificent, and it has a chapter, into which none can gain admittance unless he has studied at an university in France or Italy, though there is a college here. The French garrison was put into it in 1742, but it now belongs to the elector of Cologne. It is 27 miles S. W. of Minden, 20 N. W. of Coësl, and 42 E. by S. of Munster. Lon. 26. 28. lat. 51. 46.

• **PADERBORN**, the bishoprick of, is a small district of Germany, in Westphalia, bounded by the counties of Lippe, Rittburg, and Waldeck; and by Helle, the abbey of Corvey, and by the duchies of Westphalia and Brunsvick. It is about 32 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. In the middle of it there are high mountains, where there are iron mines; but the rest of the country is fertile in corn and pastures. However, it is most remarkable for its bacon and venison; and the elector of Cologne is now sovereign.

• **PADHAM**, a village of Lancashire, with two fairs, on May 8, and September 20, for coopers, and other wooden ware.

PADRON, a town of Spain, in Galicia,

which is seated on the river Ulla, 12 miles S. of Compostella. Lon. 9. 18. lat. 42. 40.

PADSTOW, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 18, and September 21, for hoes, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated on the N. coast of the county, and is a place of some trade to Ireland, from which it is not above 24 hours sail. It is 36 miles W. of Launceston, and 231 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 50. 40.

PADUA, an ancient, large, and celebrated town of Italy, with an university and a bishop's see. It is also capital of the Paduano, but is much less considerable than it was formerly, for it now contains no more than 30,000 inhabitants, whereas it formerly had 100,000, and many of the houses are gone to ruin; however, the hall where justice is administered is a superb structure. The cathedral church and the college of the university are in that part called the old town; and there are piazzas under all the houses, where persons may walk without being exposed to the weather. The garden of the university is curious, on account of the number of plants. Here a student may take his degrees, let him be of what sect of Christianity he will; nay, though he should be a Jew or a Turk. The patron of this city is St. Antony, who lies in the cathedral; they have such a veneration for him, that the beggars do not ask charity in the name of God, but for the love of St. Antony. The Jews live in a distinct part of the city, and the neighboring mountain produces excellent wine and oil, with delicious fruits. It was taken by the Venetians in 1706. It is seated on the rivers Brentae and Bachiellone, in a fine plain; and is about 7 miles in circumference, 25 miles S. E. of Vicenza, 225 S. W. of Venice, and 225 N. of Rome. Lon. 29. 10. lat. 45. 24.

PADUANO, a small province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E. by the Dogado, on the S. by the Polestio di Rovigo, on the W. by the Veronese, and on the N. by the Vicentino. Its soil is well watered, and is one of the most fertile in Italy, being about 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. Padua is the capital town.

• **PALESHOFFEN**, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Motter. It

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is 8 miles W. of Haguenuu. Lon. 26.
20. lat. 48. 48.

PAGO, an island lying in the gulph of Ven-
nice, separated from the continent of
Morbachia by a narrow channel, and is
subject to the Venetians. The air is very
cold, and the soil barren; however, it
is well peopled, and contains salt-works.
Lon. from 32. 50. to 33. 5. lat. from
44. 55. to 44. 52.

PAGOD, a name given to the temples in
the E. Indies. It is also a gold coin,
about nine shillings in value, with three
pagods stamped on one side of it.

PAINKEUF, a town of France, in Brita-
ny, lying at the mouth of the river
Loire, and is the port of Nantes, from
which it lies 20 miles westward. Lon.
15. 40. lat. 47. 17.

• **PAINPILL**, a village in Dorsetshire,
with two fairs, on July 7, and August
20, for hogs, cheese, and toys.

• **PAIN'S CASTLE**, a village of Radnor-
shire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on
May 12, and December 19, for horned
cattle, horses, and sheep.

PAIS-DE VAUD. *See* VAUD.

PAISLEY, a town of Scotland, which had
formerly a celebrated abbey. It is feated
on the river White-Cart, over which
there is a bridge, 3 miles from Ren-
frew.

PAITA, a sea-port town of S America,
in Peru, and in the audience of Quito,
with an excellent harbour. It has fre-
quently been plundered by the bucca-
neers; and it was taken in 1741 by
commodore Anson, who plundered and
burnt it, because the governor refused to
ransom it. Lon. 296. 56. lat. S. 5.
15.

PAIX, a town of America, in the island
of Hispaniola, and on the N. coast. It
was built by the French, to whom it is
subject, and has a pretty good harbour.
Lon. 306. 0. lat. 20. 0.

PALACIOS, a town of Spain, in Andalu-
sia, feated on the road from Seville to
Cadiz, 15 miles S. of the former. Lon.
12. 24. lat. 37. 4.

PALAIS, a town of France, in Lower Na-
vaire, and in the diocese of Bayonne.
It is feated on the river Bidouze, 12
miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 16. 34.
lat. 43. 21.

• **PALAIS**, a strong town of France, in
Britagne, and capital of the island of
Lulle-Ile. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 47. 20.

PALANEOANG, or **PALAMBANG**, a town
of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the

island of Java, capital of a kingdom.
It is feated at the E. end of the island,
on the straits of Bally, and is separated
from the island of Bally by a narrow
channel. Lon. 131. 35. lat. S. 7. 30.

PALAMOS, a strong sea-port town of Spain,
in Catalonia, with a very good harbour.
It is feated on the Mediterranean Sea,
12 miles S. E. of Gironne, and 47. N. E.
of Barcelona. Lon. 20. 46. lat. 41.
48.

PALANKA, a town of Upper Hungary, in
the county of Novigrad, feated on the
river Iboln, 17 miles N. of Novigrad,
and 37 N. of Buda. Lon. 56. 58. lat.
48. 3.

• **PALAPOLI**, a town of Asia, in Natolia,
and on the coast of Carannania, to the
N. of the island of Cyprus, with a Greek
bishop's see. It is feated at the mouth
of a small river. Lon. 51. 1. lat. 36.
52.

PALATINATE, a considerable province
of Germany, divided into the upper and
lower. The Upper Palatinate is also
called the Palatinate of Bavaria; *see*
BAVARIA. And the Lower Palatinate,
or Palatinate of the Rhine, is an electo-
rate. It is bounded on the N. by the
archbishopricks of Mentz and Triers, on
the E. by the circles of Franconia and
Suabia, and on the W. and S. by Albia-
na. It is about 100 miles in length and
70 in breadth, and the principal rivers
are the Rhine and the Neckar, besides
several other smaller streams. It is not
a very rich country, though there are
very fine vineyards, fertile fields, hand-
some forests, good gardens, and the ri-
vers and lakes abound in fish; besides,
there are cattle, game, and wild-fowl;
without mentioning timber, which is
very common: however, there are nei-
ther mines, nor salt-works. In gene-
ral, the Lower Palatinate has suffered
more by the preceding wars, with
France, than all the provinces of Ger-
many put together, during the space of
30 years; for the French have plundered
the country, and demolished some of
its fine towns, more than once. The
present Elector-palatine is Philip Theo-
dore of Sultzbach, who is a Roman-Ca-
tholick, and arch-treasurer of the em-
pire. The Papists, Calvinists, and Lu-
therans, have an equal right of toleration
in this country; but the religion of the
Elector inclines him to oppress the Pro-
testants; inasmuch that there is no
country in Germany carries more com-
plaints

plaints to the diet upon that subject than this. This Palatinate consists of 13 bailiwicks, namely, Heidelberg, Mosbach, Bretten, Roxberg, Utzberg, Neustadt, Gemersheim, Lautern, Altzey, Oppenheim, Bacherach, Strömberg, and Bockelheim. These are all comprehended in the circle of the Lower Rhine; but, on the eastern side of that river, the Elector possesses the principality of Simern, and the bailiwicks of Kautznach, and Kuckberg. Besides these, the present Elector is Governor of the duchy of Neuburg in the Upper Palatinate, and the towns of Veldenz and Lautick, with the bailiwick of Stridick in the circle of the Upper Rhine; as also the marquisate of Baden Zimmern, the duchies of Jülich and Berg, and the lordship of Ravenstein. The revenue of the Elector is about 300,000 Rix-dollars, and in time of peace he maintains a body of about 6000 men.

PALERMOLE, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, 80 miles S. W. of Messina. Lon. 32. 46. lat. 37. 7.

PALISZUOLU, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Bresian. It is seated on the river Oglio, over which there is a stone-bridge, 30 miles N. E. of Milan, and 25 N. by W. of Cremona. Lon. 21. 47. lat. 45. 30.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a rich archbishop's see. It had an university, but it was removed to Salamanca. It is seated in a fertile soil, on the river Carion, on the frontiers of Castile, 42 miles S. W. of Burgos, 62 E. of Leon, and 115 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 28. lat. 42. 10.

PALERMO, an ancient, large, populous, rich, and handsome town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, with an archbishop's see, and a harbour. It was the seat of the ancient kings, and is 12 miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, whose streets are handsome, and houses superb, being well fortified, and populous. The publick buildings, squares, churches, and fountains, are extremely fine. The fountain that is in the great square is thought to be the best in all Italy. The number of the inhabitants is above 20,000, and the harbour is very large, but the vessels are not always very safe. There is a magnificent pile built near the E. side, which the viceroy

resides for six months in the year, and his presence draws a great number of the nobility to this place. The last king was crowned at Palermo in July 1735. This city has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1693; and it was greatly damaged by a fire in 1730, when a magazine of powder was blown up, containing 400 tons. It stands in a pleasant, fruitful country, on the N. coast of the island, and at the bottom of the gulph of the same name, 110 miles W. of Messina, 172 S. by W. of Naples, and 245 S. of Rome. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 38. 10.

PALESTINE, a country of Turkey of Asia, and in Syria. It was anciently called the country of the Philistines, and, before that, the Land of Canaan, and lies along the Mediterranean Sea. At present they bestow the name of this territory likewise on Judea, and therefore, taking in the whole extent, it is bounded on the N. by Mount Libanus, on the E. by Mount Hermon, which separates it from Arabia Deserta, on the S. by Arabia Petrea, and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea. It was called Palestine from the Philistines, who inhabited the E. coast, and Judea from Judah, as also the Holy Land, because it was the scene of the birth and sufferings of Jesus Christ. At present it is a poor, barren country, which perhaps may be owing to the indolence of the inhabitants, for formerly it was cultivated, and flowing with milk and honey. About Jerusalem the country is mountainous and rocky, which however serves to feed sheep and cattle.

PALESTRINA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a bishop's see. It is the capital of a principality of the same name, and the bishop is one of the six cardinals. It was anciently famous for the temple of Terence, being then called Procellae, and seated on the top of a mountain, the ruins of which may yet be seen. The present place is built to the S. of the same mountain, 25 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 30. lat. 41. 51.

PALESTRINA, is one of the largest and most populous of the islands called the Lagunes, very near Venice, and where the most considerable of the noblemen have houses of pleasure. It is 15,000 paces in length, and 400 in breadth, and the principal harbour has also the same name.

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PALICATA, a sea-port town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Coromandel, and kingdom in Carnate. The Dutch have a factory here. It is 25 miles N. of Madrafs. Lon. 98. 8. lat. 13. 34.

PALIMBUAM, a town of Asia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies. It is seated on the eastern coast, 120 miles N. E. of Bencoolen, and is subject to the Dutch. Lon. 122. 45. lat. S. 3. 8.

PALMA, or **PALMA NOVA**, a very strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in Friuli. It is a very important place, for the defence of the Venetians against the Austrians and Turks, and was built in 1593, for that very purpose. They have cut a canal near this place, which is very advantageous for the trade of it. It is seated on the sea-side, 10 miles S. E. of Udino, 10 N. W. of Aquileia, and 55 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 31. 0. lat. 46. 2.

PALMA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, seated on the river Cadoan, 24 miles E. of St. Ubes. Lon. 8. 35. lat. 38. 30.

PALMA, a town of S. America, in Terra-Firma, and in the province of Granada, 50 miles N. W. of St. Fe-de-Bigota, and subject to Spain. Lon. 303. 35. lat. 4. 30.

PALMA, an island in the Atlantick Ocean, and one of the Canaries. It is 36 miles N. W. of Gomera, and about 75 in circumference. It abounds in wine and fugar, and has a handsome town of the same name, which carries on a trade in wines to the W. Indies and other parts. Their best vines grow in a soil called the Brenia, where they make 12,000 butts of wine every year, which is well known by the name of palm-wine. It has plenty of cattle, and all sorts of fruits. In 1625 a volcano broke out in this island, with a most violent earthquake; the flame was seen for six weeks together, and a great quantity of ashes were thrown as far as Teneriff. It was conquered by the Spaniards in 1460. Lon. 357. 0. lat. 28. 30.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory in Africa, on the Ivory Coast of Guinea. Lon. 9. 35. lat. 4. 30.

* **PALMELA**, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, with a castle built on a rock. It is seated on the river Gadaon, 5 miles N. of Sctoval, and 17 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 27. lat. 38. 30.

PALI-

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Asia, in the deserts of Arabia, of which Xenobia was queen, who held it out a long time against the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. Several English gentlemen have taken a journey from Aleppo, to take a view of its magnificent ruins; and particularly Mr. Wood, an ingenious gentleman, went thither on purpose, properly attended, to take draughts of those curious antiquities, which have since been published in a very pompous manner, and are well worth the notice of the curious. This part of the desert is usually mentioned by geographers by the name of the Desert of Palmyrene, or Tadmor. It is 200 miles S. E. of Aleppo. Lon. 56. 35. lat. 33. 0.

PALOS, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a pretty good harbour. It is remarkable for being the place from which Christopher Columbus set sail to discover the new world in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of Rio Tinto, 50 miles S. W. of Seville. Lon. 11. 32. lat. 37. 8.

PALOS, CAPE, a promontory of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia, to the S. of a town of the same name, and which separates the bay of Carthagea from that of Alicant, 20 miles E. of Carthagea. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 37. 40.

PALOTA, a town of Lower Hungary, and in the county of Alba Regalis, taken by the Emperor from the Turks in 1687. It is 40 miles S. W. of Buda. Lon. 35. 55. lat. 47. 30.

* **PALUDA**, a town of Asia, in the government of Ezerum, seated near the Euphrates. It is inhabited by Mahometans and Christians, and it is believed the Armenian characters were first invented here. Lon. 57. 0. lat. 38. 35.

* **PALUS MEOTIS**, the ancient name of a gulph between Europe and Asia, to the N. of the Black Sen, which is now called the Sea of Zabachi, and sometimes the Sea of Asoph.

PAMIERS, a handsome town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the territory of Foix, with a bishop's see. It is not so considerable now as formerly, nor is it peopled in proportion to its extent. It is seated on the river Ariege, 8 miles N. of Foix, and 37 S. of Touloufe. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 43. 8.

* **PAMPFELONNE**, a town of France, in Languedoc, 12 miles from Alby. Lon. 19. 56. lat. 44. 7.

R r r

PAM-

PANPELUNA, a town of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of Navarre, with a very strong citadel, and a rich bishoprick. Its squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandize; there is a famous hand-mill here, very useful in case of a siege. It is seated in a very fertile plain, on the river Arga 42 miles S. of Bayonne, 83 S. E. of Elbao, and 167 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 42. 42.

PAMPLEUNA, a town of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of sheep. It is 150 miles from Santa-Fe, and 200 S. of Maticacibo. Lon. 308. 55. lat. 6. 30.

PAMPHYLIA, the ancient name of a country of Asia, in Natolia, which is now called Carmania and Cay-Bay, between Lycia and Cilicia, on the S. coast, to the N. of the Mediterranean Sea; but Carmania is of much larger extent.

• **PAN**, or **PAHAN**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula of Malacca. It is capital of a kingdom of the same name, remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces.

PANAMA, a rich and handsome town of S. America, capital of an audience of the same name, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is the primate of Terra-Firma. It is surrounded with a stone-wall, and other fortifications, and the publick buildings are very handsome. All the merchandizes of Chili and Peru are brought to this place, particularly all the gold and silver, and all the commodities brought from Europe. The ships unload at a small island, 3 miles from this place, because the water is so shallow it will not admit them to come nearer. Old Panama was burnt by Sir Henry Morgan, a buccancer, and the present town is four miles distant from it, and has a more advantageous situation. It is the seat of a governor and a bishop, and is seated on a bay of the same name. Lon. 207. 20. lat. 3. 40.

PANARI, one of the Lipari Islands, lying in the Tuscan Sea. It is very inconsiderable, the soil being barren, and it is but 5 miles in circumference. It is 8 miles N. of Lipari, and 70 N. of the island of Sicily, being subject to the King of the two Sicilies. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 39. 0.

PANARO, a river of Italy, which rises in the Appennines, crosses the valley of

Figliano, and running on the confines of the Modenesse and Polognesse, waters Final, and falls into the Po at Bendeno, 10 miles above Ferrara.

PANAY, an island of Asia, and one of the Philippines, lying between those of Paragea and Negro. It is 240 miles in circumference, and is the most populous and fertile of them all. It belongs to Spain, and is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Holla is the capital town. Lon. from 137. 20. to 139. 0. lat. from 10. 0. to 11. 30.

• **PANGA**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and capital of the province of Banba, which is 90 miles along the coast. Lon. 32. 0. lat. S. 6. 30.

• **PANGO**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N. by Sundi, on the E. by the river Barbola, and the Mountains of the Sun, on the S. by Dembo, and on the W. by Betta. It has a town of the same name, seated on the river Barbola.

• **PANORMO**, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, seated in the peninsula S. of Carida. There is another town of the same name, on the coast of Epirus in Greece, about 20 miles N. of Butrinto, and in Canina. Lon. 58. 5. lat. 40. 13.

PANSWICK, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Whit Tuesday, and September 19, for horned cattle and sheep. It is commodiously seated, in a wholesome air, and has the conveniency of wood, water, and stone for building; and is 7 miles S. of Gloucester, and 94 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 51. 40.

• **PANTALARIA**, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between Sicily and the main-land of Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. It is near the coast of Tunis, and abounds in cotton, fruits, and wine; but the inhabitants are obliged to bring all their corn to Sicily, as it belongs to the King of the two Sicilies. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 36. 55.

PANUCO, a town and province of N. America, in New Spain, lying to the N. of Mexico, with a bishop's see. There are veins of gold, and salt-works, which are the principal revenue of the inhabitants. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, at a small distance from

the

the gulph of Mexico. Lon. 277. 30. lat. 24. 0.

PAPA, a small but strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Velprin. It was taken from the Turks in 1683, after resisting the siege of Vienna, and is subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 10 miles W. of Alba-Regalis, 25 S. of Raab, and 95 W. of Buda. Lon. 35. 45. lat. 47. 20.

PAPHLAGONIA, was formerly a county of Galatia, in Asia Minor, and was bounded by Proper Galatia on the S. by Cappadocia on the E. by Bithynia on the W. and by the Euxine Sea on the N. It now makes part of the province of Amasia, though some geographers call it Romi, and others Bolli.

PAPHOS. See **BAPFA**.

PAPOU, ST. a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Lembe, 8 miles E. of Castel Naudari, 15 N. W. of Carcassone, and 35 S. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 19. 46. lat. 43. 20.

PAPOUS, or the **TERRA OF PAPOUS**, a county lying in the E. Indian Ocean, near the line between the Grand Moluccas and New Guinea. Nothing is known of it but the coast, and there it appears to be a barren, inhospitable country, averse to trade; for which reason it is seldom visited by Europeans.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle where the counts reside. It is seated near the river Altmal, 17 miles N. W. of Neuburg, and 32 S. of Nuremberg, and is subject to its own count. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 48. 53. The count of Pappenheim is hereditary marshal of the empire, and performs his office at the coronation of the Emperor.

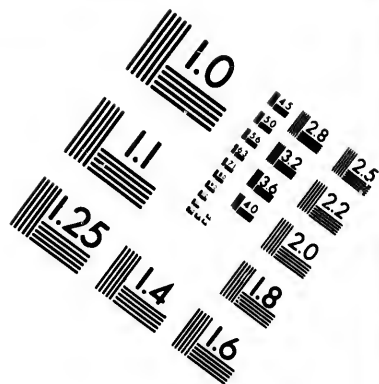
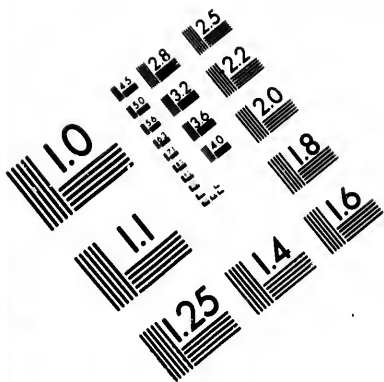
* **PARA**, a fort of S. America, in Brasil, and in a captainship of the same name, seated near the mouth of the river Amazons, and to the E. of the eastern branch of it. It was an old fort of the Dutch, but has lately been rebuilt. Lon. 389. 0. lat. S. 1. 30.

PARACOVA, a large island of Asia, in the E. Indian Ocean, lying between the Philippines and the sea of Borneo, which has a king tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here. Lon. from 131. 40. to 135. 0. lat. from 10. 0. to 11. 0.

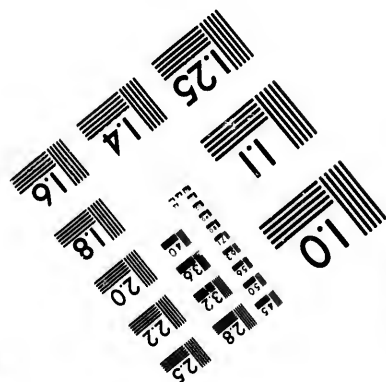
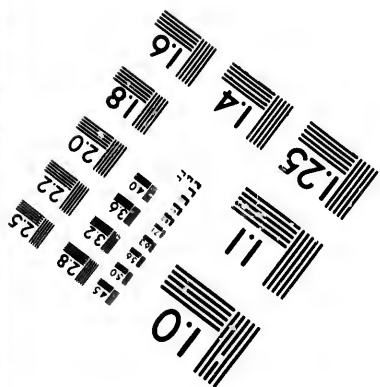
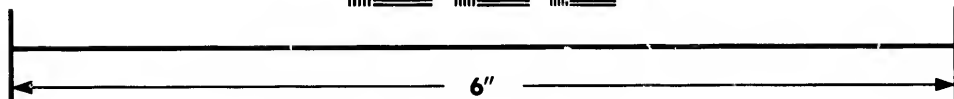
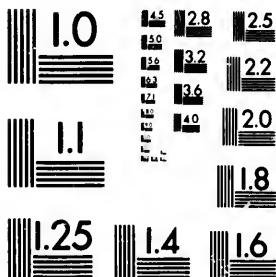
PARAGUAY, a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by that of the

Amazons, on the E. by Brasil, on the S. by Patagonia, and on the W. by Peru and Chili. The territories of the missions of Paraguay not only contain the province of that name, but part of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Tucuman, and Buenos Ayres. The temperature of the air is good, though somewhat moist, and in some parts it is rather cold than hot. The soil in many places is fertile, and produces not only the vegetables and fruits peculiar to America, but also those of Europe which have been introduced here. The chief articles of their trade are, cotton, tobacco, some sugar, and the herb called Paraguay. Every town gathers annually 2000 arabs of cotton, 25 pounds weight each, which the native Americans manufacture into cloth. There are also great quantities of tobacco produced, but the chief article is the herb paraguay, which only grows in this country, and the infusion of it is drunk in all the Spanish provinces of S. America, instead of tea and chocolate. It is now about a century and a half since the Jesuits entered this province, and the inhabitants consist of Guaranees, which the impolitic Portuguese drove from their native country by their oppressions; as also of the natives of Tape. According to a very exact account in 1734, there were 32 towns of the Guaranees, inhabited by 30,000 workmen. The missions of Paraguay are surrounded on all sides by savage Americans, some of which live in friendship with those towns, and others harass them by frequent incursions; for which reason every town has its magazine, in which are their fire-arms and other weapons. The militia is composed of all that are able to bear arms, and they are formed into companies, each of which hath proper officers. They have also schools in each town, where the common people are taught reading and writing, as well as music and dancing. The churches are large, well built, finely adorned and enlightened, and each has a choir of mule, composed of instruments of all sorts. The houses are as well built and furnished as most of the Spanish houses in Peru; the greatest part of which indeed have mud-walls, and are covered with tiles; but there are some of brick and stone. There is a sort of a nunnery in every town, where women are confined who are loose livers, and where those who have no family retire when





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their husbands are absent. The Guaranees are so profuse and negligent, that the priests are obliged to take all the manufactures off their hands when they are ready for sale, otherwise they would waste and destroy them. The Jesuits manage all the trade themselves, because they will not suffer the subjects to converse with other people. They have lately thought proper to throw off their obedience to the Spanish king, and have set up one out of their own body; but the Spaniards are now taking measures to dethrone him, and to recal the Jesuits.

PARAIBA, a town of S. America, in Brasil, in the captainship, and at the mouth of a river of the same name. The Dutch got possession of it in 1635, and fortified it with a slight rampart; but the Portuguese retook it soon after. The soil is pretty fertile, and produces sugar-cane and a great number of trees of Brasil-wood. Lon. 300. 42. lat. S. 6. 50.

PARAIBA, the most northern province of Brasil, in S. America, lying between Rio-Grande to the N. and the river Tamarack to the S. the ocean to the E. and Figueras to the W. It is subject to Portugal.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, in S. America, bounded on the S. and E. by a great river of the same name, and on the N. by the province of Guaray. It is in the hands of the Jesuits, who have prevailed upon the people to forsake their dwellings in the woods, and to live in towns, where they are formed into societies, and are instructed in the Christian religion. The Jesuits have thrown off their subjection to the king of Spain, as they have done in other parts of Paraguay.

* **PARAY-LE-MONIAL**, a town of France, in Burgundy, seated on the river Bourbince, 190 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 21. 47. lat. 46. 27.

* **PARCHIM**, a pretty considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg. It is seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe, in a country which is indifferently fertile, and the inhabitants make a shift to maintain themselves by their manufactures and trade. It is 12 miles N. E. of Neisfadt, and 20 S. E. of Schwerin. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 53. 36.

PARAÑO, a place of the king of Spain, in New Castile, 5 miles from Madrid, on

the road to the Escorial, with a fine park and gardens. It is a large, square building, flanked with four towers, and the principal front has a handsome square before it. The rooms are embellished with fine pictures, among which are the kings of Spain in their ancient habits.

PARENZO, a small, but strong town of Italy, and in Istria, with a bishop's see and a good harbour. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 25 miles S. of Cabodi-Istria, and 60 E. of Venice. It submitted to the Venetians in 1267. Lon. 31. 21. lat. 45. 23.

* **PARGA**, a strong town of the territory of Venice, on the coast of Albania, over against the island of Corfu, with a commodious harbour. It is inhabited by Greeks and Albanese, and is seated on a rock. Lon. 38. 22. lat. 39. 28.

PARIA, or **NEW ANDALUSIA**, a country of S. America, and in Terra Firma, being bounded on the N. by the N. Sea, on the E. by Surinam, on the W. by New Granada and Caraccas, and on the S. by Guiana. The N. part is called Cumana. The sea-coast is most inhabited, on which there are several towns.

* **PARIMA**, a lake of S. America, much talked of by former geographers, but it is now no where to be found.

* **PARILLA**, or **SANTA PARILLA**, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima. It is seated in a valley on the river Santa, and on the sea-shore. It is 50 miles from Truxillo, and 150 N. of Lima. Lon. 300. 0. lat. S. 9. 0.

PARIS, the capital town or city of France, which is one of the largest and most populous in Europe. It is divided into three parts, which are, the town, the city, and the university; and there are 20 cantons, called quarters, wherein are 967 thoroughfare streets, 85 thro' which there are no passages; 50,000 houses, of which 500 are very large, and are called hotels; 52 parishes, and 20 churches, besides 20 chapter and collegiate churches; as also 80 churches and chapels which are not parochial; 3 abbeys of men, and 5 of women; 53 convents and communities of Monks, and 70 nunneries and communities of women, which make 134 in all. There are also 3 ecclesiastical jurisdictions, and 31 secular; 57 colleges, of which 10 are made great use of, 15 seminaries, 26 hospitals, 12 prisons, 50 publick squares, 56 publick fountains, 30 quays, 12 markets, 30 bridges great and small, 3 gardens and publick

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12 markets, 30
all, 3 gardens and
publick

publick walks, 64 boards of barriers for
the law, 22 boards for the finances,
farms, commerce, and other affairs;
12,000 coaches, 5800 lamps, 800 offi-
cers on horseback and archers on foot,
100 watch, for the safety of the city,
whose gates are guarded by 177 men,
and about 800,000 inhabitants, of which
near 200,000 are servants. This enu-
meration will not be surprising, when it
is considered that Paris is surrounded by
7 large suburbs. The streets are pretty
clean, and people may walk in safety as
well in the night as by day, on account
of the great number of lamps, which
burn till morning. As soon as day ap-
pears, some hundreds of carts, like those
of our nightmen in London, carry off
the filth from before the doors of the
houses, and carry it out of the city. In
the day there are a Corps de Gard in
every street, to take care of the publick
safety; and in the night there are horse
and foot which patrolle through the
streets to prevent disorders. Paris is an
archbishoprick, and Notre Dame is the
metropolitan church; it is a superb
structure, supported by 120 columns;
the body of the church is 174 feet in
length, 60 in breadth, and 100 in
height; the towers or steeples are also
very fine. The university at Paris is
the most ancient in Europe, it having
been founded by Charlemagne in 790; it
is composed of three colleges, of which
that for divinity is called the Sorbonne.
There are several famous academies,
namely, the French academy, those of
inscriptions and belles lettres, of sciences,
of painting, of sculpture, of architecture,
and of surgery. There are also several
publick libraries, the principal of which
are, those of the King, of Mazarin, and
of St. Victor. The King's gardens are
full of all sorts of plants; and there is
a cabinet containing a vast number of
curiosities. There are a great number
of manufactures, of all kinds, and the
hospitals are well endowed; the principal
of these are, the Hotel-Dieu, the
General hospital, the Salpetriere, the
hospital for foundlings, and for mad-
folks. The most remarkable buildings
are, the Louvre, the palace of the Thu-
illeries, the royal palace of Luxemburg,
the hotel of invalids, the hotel of the
city, or town-house, the Bastille, the
hall where the courts of justice sit, the
Val-de-Grace, the cathedral, and the
church of St. Sulpice. The principal

squares are, the Place Royal, wherein
is the equestrian statue of Lewis XIII.
the Place of Vendome, wherein is the
equestrian statue of Lewis XIV. and the
Place de Victoires, where Lewis XIV.
is represented in his coronation dress,
having at his feet four nations in chains,
and victory putting the crown on his
head. The parliament is the most fa-
mous in the kingdom, whose jurisdic-
tion has the greatest extent. There are
also a board of accounts, a court of aids,
a mint, and a treasury. The chateau is
an old castle, wherein the chief magis-
trates administer justice. Paris is very
pleasantly seated on the river Seine, that
runs through the middle of it. The
principal bridges are, the Pont-Neuf,
whereon is the equestrian statue of Hen-
ry IV. and Pont-Royal. It is 70 miles
S. of Rouen, 225 S. E. of London, 238
S. of Amsterdam, 625 N. W. of Vienna,
625 N. E. of Madrid, 670 N. W. of
Rome, 1000 N. W. of Constantinople,
880 from Lisbon, 1500 S. W. of Mos-
cow, 750 S. W. of Ciacow, 560 S. W.
of Copenhagen, and 750 S. W. of Stock-
holm. Lon. 20. o. lat. 48. 50. We
forgot to mention that many of the
houses are 7 stories high.

PARMA, an ancient, rich, populous, and
handsome town of Italy, capital of the
dutchy of the same name, with a cita-
del, a bishop's see, and an university. It
has a magnificent cathedral, and the
largest opera-house in Europe, which
has seats for 8000 people; but as
it required a vast number of candles,
which occasioned great expence, they
contrived another which has room for
2000 spectators. The dome and the
church of St. John are painted by the
famous Correggio, who was a native of
this place. Don Carlos, king of the two
Sicilies, carried away the library to Na-
ples, which contained 18,000 volumes,
and a very valuable cabinet of curio-
sities, as also the rich collection of medals.
The citadel, which is very near the city,
is built in the same taste as that at Ant-
werp. In 1734 there was a bloody bat-
tle fought here; and, in 1741, by the
treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the dutchies
of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla,
were given to Don Philip, brother to
Don Carlos above-mentioned. It is 30
miles S. E. of Cremona, 35 S. W. of
Mantua, 65 N. W. of Modena, and 30
S. E. of Milan. Lon. 29. 27. lat. 44.
50.

PARMA, the dutchy of, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Po, on the N. E. by the Mantuan, on the E. by the dutchy of Modena, on the S. by Tuscany, and on the W. by the dutchy of Placentia. The air is very wholesome, on which account the inhabitants live to a great age. The soil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; the pastures feed a great number of cattle, and the cheese they did make, were in very high esteem; some of these were so large that they weighed 200 pounds each. Here are inconsiderable mines of copper and silver, and plenty of truffles, which many are very fond of.

PARNASSUS, now called **PARNASSO**, a famous mountain of Turkey in Asia, and in Livadia, near the ruins of Delphos. It has two heads, one of which was formerly very famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and from the top there is a prospect as far as Corinth. The Turks call it Licoura.

PARNAY, a small but very strong town of the Russian empire in Livonia, with a castle. It has been taken and retaken several times, and is seated near the mouth of the river Pernau, 50 miles S. W. of Revel, and So E. of Riga. Lon. 42. 2. lat. 58. 26.

PAROS, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, about 10 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. The soil is well cultivated, and the pastures feed a great number of flocks. Their trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, pulse, sesamum, and callicoes. It did produce a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive trees. They have a great number of partridges and pigeons, which they sell very cheap. The inhabitants have been always accounted people of good sense; and this island has been so famous for its marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other; likewise those excellent statues Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island, which was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines. It lies near that of Naxia, and Paros is the capital town. The Arandelia were brought from hence.

* **PAROS**, an ancient town of the Archipelago, and capital of the isle of Paros, which was anciently the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but it

is at present little or nothing to what it was. The walls of the castle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and most of the columns are placed long-ways; some of them that stand upright, support cornices of an amazing size. The natives make their houses with marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they never trouble their heads about placing the pieces in a regular manner. Likewise their fields are enclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-relievos; however, the English, French, and Venetians, have carried away the finest pieces they could meet with. The inhabitants are so ignorant now, that, instead of great sculptors, and skilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and salt-sellers. It is a bishop's see, and is seated on the western coast of the island. Lon. 43. 11. lat. 37. 3.

PARTENAY, a town of France in Poitou, and capital of a small district called Gattine. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle and corn, and it is seated on the river Tonne, 15 miles S. of Thouars, and 15 N. of St. Mamein. Lon. 17. 16. lat. 46. 40.

PARTENKIRK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 40 miles S. W. of Munich. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 47. 30.

PARTHIA, anciently a province of Asia. The greatest part now lies in Irac-Agemi, and the other in Khorassen in Persia.

* **PARTNEY**, a village in Lincolnshire, 10 miles E. by N. of Spillby, with three fairs on Aug. 25, Sept. 18 and 19, and Oct. 18 and 19, for cattle, and all sorts of cloathing.

PAS, a town of the French Netherlands in Artois, 12 miles S. W. of Arras. Lon. 20. 5. lat. 50. 15.

PASLAY, a town of Scotland in the county of Renfrew. It is finely seated, and is the best town in the county, and has been formerly noted for its magnificent abbey. It is 6 miles W. of Glasgow. Lon. 13. 15. lat. 55. 45.

* **PASSAIO**, a cape or promontory of S. America in Peru, lying under the equator. Lon. 293. 35.

* **PASSAGE**, a sea-port town of Spain in the province of Biscay, and in the territory of Guipuzcoa. It is a station of the Spanish men of war, and where the French burnt several of them in the last war between France and Spain. It is a little to the E. of St. Sebastian, and 60 miles E. of Bilbao. Lon. 15. 42. lat. 43. 25.

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PASSARO, a cape of the island of Sicily, and one of the most remarkable. It is in the Val-di-Noto, to the E. of the town of that name, and it joins the eastern coast of this island to the southern. In the neighbourhood of this place the English and Spanish fleets had an engagement in the year 1735, when the Spaniards were defeated.

* **PASSARO**, a cape on the coast of Thessaly in Greece, between the gulph of Amiro, and that of Zeton.

* **PASSARVAN**, a town of Asia in the E. Indies, and in the island of Java. Lon. 154. 30. lat. S. 7. 30.

PASSAU, an ancient, handsome, and celebrated town of Germany in Lower Bavaria, with a bishop's see, and a fort. The houses are well-built, and the cathedral is thought to be the finest in all Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Passau, Innstadt, Iltzstadt, and the quarter wherein the bishop's palace is seated. The three first are fortified; but the last, which is only a suburb, has nothing but an old castle, wherein the bishop generally resides. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Inn and Iltz, both which fall into the Danube, and it is 62 miles E. by S. of Ratibon; 80 E. by N. of Munich, and 135 W. of Vienna. Lon. 31. 9. lat. 48. 26.

* **PASSAU**, the bishoprick of, is a territory of Germany in Bavaria, and lies between Lower Bavaria, Austria, and Bohemia. Its largest extent is no where above 20 miles, and has no considerable place except Passau, the capital.

* **PASSEWALK**, a small town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the territories of the elector of Brandenburg. It is seated on the river Ucker, and is famous for its excellent beer. It is 15 miles from Prenzlau, and 15 from Torgelov. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 53. 36.

PASSIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Perugia. It is seated on the lake Perugia. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 43. 12.

PASTO, or **ST. JUAN DE PASTO**, a town of S. America in Popayan, seated in a fine pleasant valley, watered by several rivers. It is 120 miles N. of Quito, and subject to Spain. Lon. 303. 0. lat. 1. 30.

* **PASTRANA**, a town of Spain in New Castile, with the title of a duchy. It is seated between the rivers Tajo and

Tajuna, 32 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 4. lat. 40. 26.

PATAGONIA, the most southern part of S. America, whose bounds are not well determined. All that we know of the inhabitants is, that they are a savage barbarous people, of a copper colour, like the rest of the Americans, with coarse black hair, and no beards. They are mightily addicted to painting themselves, and make streaks on their faces and bodies. They go almost stark naked, having only a square garment, in the form of a carpet, made of the skins of several animals, and sewed together, which they sometimes wrap round them in extreme cold weather; and they have also a cap of the skins of fowls on their heads. Sir John Narborough has given the best account of them; for former voyagers represented them as monstrous giants of eleven feet high, whereas they are no taller than the other Americans. The women, as in other places, are very fond of necklaces and bracelets, which they make of sea-shells. This country abounds with an animal, called camel-sheep by some authors, but their true name is guanacoos. They partake of the nature of a camel, though they have no hump, and they were formerly made use of to carry burthens. They have also a bird like an ostrich, but not so large, and they differ from the African ostriches in having three toes, whereas these have but two.

* **PATAN**, a kingdom of Asia in the East Indies, and in the peninsula of Malacca, and on the eastern coast between the Kingdoms of Siam and Paha. The inhabitants are partly Malometans, and partly Gentoos; but they are all very voluptuous. The air is very wholesome, though it is very hot, and they have no seasons but the winter and summer. The former is more properly the rainy season, and contains the months of November, December, and January. The woods are full of elephants, and many wild animals. Some voyagers pretend that this country is governed by a queen, who never marries, but may have as many gallants as she pleases. They have some trade with the Chinese, and the principal town is of the same name, which is one of the strongest in these parts, having a well defended harbour. Lon. 119. 35. lat. 7. 33.

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a province of the same name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul; however, it is very little known. Lon. 116. 35. lat. 27. 30.

PATAY, a town of France, in the province of Orleans, and in Beauce. It is remarkable for the defeat of the English in 1429, and where Joan of Arc did wonders. Lon. 19. 18. lat. 48. 5.

PATEBUCA, or **PATIOKA**, a town of N. America in Mexico, subject to Spain, near which is a silver mine, 70 miles N. of Mexico. Lon. 275. 0. lat. 21. 0.

PATER-NOSTER, islands of Asia in the E. Indian sea, so called because of the great number of rocks, which sailors have likened to the beads with which the Papists tell their pater-noster. They abound in corn and fruits, and are very populous.

• **PATI**, a handsome town of Italy, in a gulph of the same name, with a bishop's see, a small fort, and an harbour, a square, and the cathedral church. Lon. 32. 50. lat. 38. 12.

PATMOS, an island of the Archipelago, between Nicaria and Samos. It is considerable for its harbours, but its inhabitants are not much the better for them, because corsairs have obliged them to quit the town, which was near the harbour of Scala, and to retire to a hill on which St. John's convent stands. This convent is a citadel, consisting of several irregular towers, and it is a substantial building, seated on a very steep rock. The whole island is nothing but a rock, very barren, and without wood: however, it abounds with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes. All their corn does not amount to 1000 barrels in a year. It is 18 miles in circumference, and there are scarce 300 men in it; but then there are twenty women to one man, who expect that all strangers that land in this island, should carry some of them away. This is the island in which St. John wrote his Revelations, as is supposed; and to his memory there is an hermitage on the side of a mountain, where there is a chapel which is not above 8 paces long and 5 broad. Over-head they shew strangers a chink in the rock, thro' which they tell you that the Holy Ghost dictated to St. John. Lon. 44. 15. lat. 37. 20.

PATNA, a town of Asia in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of a territory of the same name to the N. of the kingdom of Bengal, where the Eng-

lish and Dutch have factories for salt-petre, borax, and raw silk. It also produces large quantities of opium. The town is large, but the houses are built at a distance from each other. It is seated in a fertile pleasant country, 400 miles E. of Agra. Lon. 103. 15. lat. 25. 25.

PATOMAC, a large river of N. America in Virginia, which rises in Allegany mountains, separates Virginia from Maryland, and falls into Chesapeake-Bay. It is a broad river, and is navigable for near 200 miles.

PATRANA, or **PASTRANA**, a town of Spain in New Castile, with the title of a duchy. It is seated between the rivers Tajo and Tajuna, 32 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 20. 46. lat. 40. 36.

PATRAS, an ancient and flourishing town of Turkey in Europe, and in the Morea, capital of a duchy, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is pretty large, and populous, and the Jews, which are one third part of the inhabitants, have four synagogues. There are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in silk, leather, honey, wax, and cheese. There are Cyprus trees of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken several times; but the Turks are now masters of it. It is seated on the side of a hill near the sea-side, 20 miles S. W. of Lepanto, and 85 N. W. of Misitra. Lon. 39. 32. lat. 38. 20.

• **PATRICA**, a town of Italy in the territory of the Church, and in the campagna of Rome, towards the sea-coast, and 8 miles E. of Ostia. About a mile from this place there is a hill, called Montedi-Livano, which some have thought to be the ancient Lavinium, founded by Æneas.

PATRIMONIA-DI-ST. PÉTRO, or the **PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER**, is a province of Italy in the territory of the Church. It is bounded on the N. by Orvietano, on the E. by Umbria and Sabina, on the S. by the Campagna-di-Roma, and on the S. W. by the sea, being about 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Besides the proper patrimony, it contains the duchy of Bracciano, and the district of Ronchione. Viterbo is the capital town.

PATRINGTON, a town in the East-riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on March 28, and July

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July 18, for toys. It is pleasantly
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 count, being the place where the Ro-
 man road from Picis-wall ended. It is
 seated at the mouth of the river Hum-
 ber, 60 miles S. E. of York, and 171
 N. of London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 53.
 40.

PATTI, a town of Sicily in the Val-di-
 Demona, seated on the gulph of Patti,
 to which it gives its name. It is 20
 miles W. of Messina, and is pretty po-
 pulous, and is the see of a bishop. Lon.
 32. 20. lat. 38. 41.

PAG, a handsome town of France, in the
 province of Gascony and territory of
 Bearn, with a parliament, a mint, and a
 castle, where Henry IV. was born. It is
 seated on an eminence, at the foot of
 which the river Gave runs, 25 miles W.
 of Tarbe, 30 S. of Aire, and 97 S. of
 Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 6. lat. 43. 15.

PAVIA, an ancient and celebrated town of
 Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capi-
 tal of the Pavese, with a celebrated
 university, and a bishop's see. It is de-
 fended by strong walls, large ditches,
 good ramparts, excellent bastions, and
 with a bridge over the river Tesin. In
 the center of the town there is a strong
 castle, where the ancient dukes of Mil-
 an resided. There are a great number
 of magnificent castles, and some colleges.
 It was taken by the duke of Savoy in
 1706; by the French in 1733; by the
 French and Spaniards in 1745; but it
 was retaken by the Austrians in 1746. It
 is 17 miles S. of Milan, 25 N. W. of
 Piacentia, 62 E. by N. of Turin, and
 50 N. of Genoa. Lon. 26. 40. lat. 45.
 10.

PAUL, or POL-DE-LEON, a town of France
 in Bretagne, seated near the sea at the
 entrance of the British channel, with a
 bishop's see. Lon. 15. 25. lat. 49. 10.

* PAUL, St. a town of France in Pro-
 vence, 5 miles W. of Nice, and 450 S.
 E. of Paris. Lon. 24. 48. lat. 43. 40.

* PAUL, St. a town of France in Artois,
 15 miles from Arras, and 22 from St.
 Omer's. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 50. 23.

PAUL, St. a town of S. America in Bra-
 zil, in the captainship of St. Vincent. It
 is a kind of an independent republick,
 composed of the banditti of several na-
 tions. However, they pay a tribute of
 gold to the king of Portugal. Their re-
 ligion is not known. It is surrounded by
 inaccessible mountains and thick forests.
 Lon. 333. 55. lat. 23. 15.

* PAUL DE FENOUILLEDES, a town of
 France in Languedoc, and capital of the
 district of Fenouilleles in the diocese of
 Alet. It is seated on the river Egli,
 among the mountains 30 miles N. of
 Montpellier. Lon. 21. 30. lat. 44.
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PAUL TROIS CHATEAUX, St. an anti-
 cient town of France in Lower Dauph-
 ny, capital of Tricatinnois, with a bi-
 shop's see. It is seated on the declivity
 of a hill, on the frontiers of Provence,
 3 miles from the river Roan, 5 S. E. of
 Viviers, and 17 S. of Montelmar. Lon.
 22. 32. lat. 44. 21.

* PAULA, a handsome town of Italy in
 the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hi-
 ther Calabria. It is seated near the sea,
 in a fertile and well cultivated country.
 It is 30 miles W. by S. of Rossano, and
 15 N. W. of Cafenza. Lon. 36. 15. lat.
 39. 25.

* PAVOASAN, a town of Africa, in the
 isle of St. Thomas, seated on the sea-
 side, with a fort, a bishop's see, and a
 pretty good harbour. It belongs to Por-
 tugal, and is peopled by Italians, French,
 Spaniards, and Portuguese. Lon. 23.
 30. lat. S. 0. 30.

* PAUTZKE, a small town of Polish
 Prussia in Pomerella, 25 miles from
 Dantzick. Lon. 36. 6. lat. 45. 44.

PAZ, a town of S. America in Peru, and
 in the province of Los Charcos, with a
 bishop's see. It is 180 miles N. of La
 Plata, and 330 S. E. of Cusco. Lon.
 311. 35. lat. 18. 0.

PAZZY, a town of Turkey in Europe, and
 in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a bi-
 shop's see. It is seated on the sea-side.
 Lon. 44. 34. lat. 40. 33.

PEAR, a mountainous country in Derby-
 shire, which abounds in lead, millstones
 and whetstones. It is much visited on
 account of some rarities, called the
 Wonders of the Peak; namely, the De-
 vil's Arse, Elden-Hole, and Pool's-
 Hole, besides Buxton-Well, and the fine
 seat of the duke of Devonshire at Chat-
 worth.

PEARL-FORT, a fortress in Dutch Bra-
 bant, seated on the Scheld, by which the
 Dutch command the navigation of that
 river. It is 4 miles N. W. of Antwerp.
 Lon. 21. 45. lat. 51. 15.

PEARL-ISLANDS, so called, are islands
 lying in the S. Sea, and in the Bay of
 Panama, in America. The inhabitants
 of that town have plantations in them.

and from which they are supplied with provisions. Lon. 270. 6. lat. from 7. 0. to 9. 0.

• **PEASEMARSH**, a village in Suffex, with one fair on Thursday after Whitfun-week, for pedlars ware.

PECOUENCOUR, a town of the French Netherlands in Hainalt, seated on the S. side of the river Scarpe, 5 miles E. of Doway. Lon. 20. 45. lat. 50. 25.

PEDENA, an ancient town of Italy in Istria, and in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see, and belonging to the house of Austria. It is 28 miles S. E. of Cabo-di-Istria. Lon. 32. 25. lat. 45. 30.

PEDIP, a town of Asia in the E. Indies, and in the island of Sumatra, subject to the king of Achin, 30 miles E. of Achin. Lon. 114. 15. lat. 15. 30.

PEEBLES, a town in Scotland, capital of the shire of Tweedale. It was noted for three churches, three steeples, three gates, three bridges, and three squares. Of the bridges there is one over the river Tweed with 5 arches, which is the only one besides that at Berwick. The others are on the river Peebles. It is 22 m. S. of Edinburgh. The shire of Peebles sends one member to parliament. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 55. 35.

• **PEER**, a small town, and county of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege. Lon. 23. 10. lat. 51. 18.

• **PEGNAFEL**, a town of Spain in Old Castile, remarkable for its palace, castle, fortifications, and its cheese, which are said to be the best in Spain. It is seated on the river Douro, 17 miles S. E. of Valladolid. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 41. 32.

• **PEGNA-MACOR**, a town of Portugal in the province of Beira, with a strong castle. It is 40 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 11. 10. lat. 39. 52.

PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain in Old Castile, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is 35 miles S. W. of Olmedo. Lon. 12. 57. lat. 40. 52.

PEGNITZ, a river of Germany, which rises in the E. part of the circle of Franconia, near a town of the same name in the marquisate of Culmbach. It runs across the territory of Nuremberg, waters the town of that name, and soon after falls into the river Regnitz.

PEGU, a considerable kingdom of Asia in the E. Indies, lying on the S. E. of Bengal. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Ava, on the W. and S. by the ocean, and on the E. by the king-

doms of Laos and Siam. It has a town of the same name, 70 miles within land, and was a strong place, above 20 miles in circumference; but at present not one twentieth part is inhabited; for it was ruined by the inhabitants of Barma, whose king is a potent prince. The product of this country is timber for building, elephants, elephants teeth, bees-wax, sticklac, iron, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, and small diamonds. They have also saltpetre, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruits, and wild game is very common. They have also good fish, pork, and poultry. They wear no European commodities but hats and ribbands; but they have cottons, silks, and silver from Bengal, and the neighbouring countries. The government is arbitrary, for the king's will is a law; and yet he does not often abuse his power. He has a large handsome stone palace at Ava, with four gates, each of which is appropriated for people to pass through upon different occasions. None but ambassadors pass through the E. gate, which is also called the Golden Gate. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The Barmacs go almost naked, and make figures on their skins like the ancient Picts, by pricking them in with a bodkin, and rubbing them over with charcoal. The women are much whiter than the men, and are small, but in good case, and well proportioned. They wear petticoats, which are open before; and this part of the dress was said to be invented by a queen of this country, to draw the men off from unnatural vices. The women are very fond of strangers; and any man may have a wife for the time he stays there. The wife goes to market, dresses the victuals, takes care of her husband's cloaths, and sells his goods by retail. If she proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave; and if he goes astray, she will give him a dose of poison. There are a vast number of temples in this country, but most of wood, which are varnished and gilded. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence; and they are said to be strict observers of morality. They are called Taiapins, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue, affirming that religion to be best which teaches

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ears. They have various sorts of mu-
sic, but the pipe and tabor are esteem-
ed the best. They have one instrum-
ent shaped like a galley, with about 20 bells
of different sizes; and when they strike
them with a stick they make no bad mu-
sic. When any happen to be ship-
wrecked on the coast, if they repair to
the temple they will be taken care of,
and supplied with what they want. In
the low flat part of the country that is
liable to be overflowed, they build their
houses upon stakes; and then in times
of inundations they communicate with
each other by boats. The king of Ava,
who resides at the palace above-men-
tioned, is now master of Pegu. Lon.
of the town of that name, 124. 30. lat.
17. 0.

PEISE, a town of Germany in the circle
of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brun-
swick. It is famous for a battle fought
here in 1552, when Maurice, elector of
Saxony, and the margrave of Branden-
burg were killed. It is 20 miles W. of
Brenswick. Lon. 27. 50. lat. 52. 35.

PEIKIN, the capital city of the empire of
China in Asia, where the emperor gene-
rally resides. It is an exact square, and
is divided into two parts; namely, that
which contains the emperor's palace,
which is in the new city, or the Tartar
city, because it is inhabited by Tartars
ever since they conquered this empire;
the other, called the Old City, is inha-
bited by the Chinese. The circuit of
both these together, is 52 Chinese lys,
each of which contains 240 geometrical
paces. The gates of this city are high
and well arched, supporting buildings of
nine stories high; the lowest of which
is for the soldiers when they come off
guard. The gates are nine in number;
and before each there is an open space,
which serves for a parade. The streets
are as strait as a line, most of which
are three miles in length, and about 120
feet wide, with shops on both sides; but
the houses are poorly built, and are only
a ground-floor. It is surprising to see
what numbers of people there are in the
streets, and not one woman among
them; and there is always a great con-
fession, occasioned by the vast numbers
of horses, camels, mules, asses, wag-
gons, carts, and chairs, without reckon-
ing the several mobs which gather

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about jugglers, ballad-singers, and the
like. Persons of distinction have al-
ways a horseman, who goes before them
to clear the way. All the riches and
merchandizes of the empire are con-
tinually pouring into this city. There
are always hackney-horses and chairs in
various parts, which stand ready to be
hired for a trifle; and the owners of
them know every street and house
where any considerable person lives. All
the great streets are guarded by soldiers,
who patrol night and day with swords
by their sides, and whips in their hands,
to chastise those who make any distur-
bance, or to take them into custody.
The little streets have lattice-gates at
their entrance into the great streets,
which are shut up at nights, and guarded
by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in
the streets at that time, and examine all
that pass along. The emperor's palace
is of vast extent, and surrounded with a
brick wall, with pavilions at each cor-
ner, that are encompassed by galleries
supported by columns. But it would be
endless to give an account of the diffe-
rent apartments, with their ornaments
and furniture, as well as of the diffe-
rent magazines, and rich commodities
that are kept therein; not to mention
the supreme courts of justice, which are
six in number, and are only to be con-
trolled by the emperor, and the grand
council. Those who have computed
the compass of this city a different way,
observe, that it is 20 miles in circumfe-
rence, and that the number of inhabi-
tants is, at least, two millions; that
the walls are so high that they cover the
town, and are broad enough for several
horsemen to ride a-bread; and there are
strong towers a bow-shot distant from
each other. The walls of the emperor's
palace, including that and the gardens,
are about 2 miles in length; and the ar-
chitecture of the structures is entirely
different from that of the Europeans,
for they are covered with tiles of a
shining beautiful yellow. The temples,
and the towers of this city, are so nu-
merous, that it is difficult to count
them. The country about it is plain,
but sandy, and not very fruitful, and
yet provisions of all kinds are exceeding
plentiful, they being, as well as the mer-
chandizes, brought from other parts by
the means of canals cut from the rivers,
and which are always crowded with ves-
sels of different sizes. An earthquake,

which happened here in 1737, buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses, which were thrown down. Lon. 134. 16. lat. 39. 54.

PELISSA, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, near the Danube, subject to the house of Austria. It is 3 miles S. E. of Gran, and 17 N. of Buda. Lon. 36. 25. lat. 47. 26.

PELLA, an ancient town of Turkey in Europe, in Theffaly, 50 miles W. of Salonichi. Lon. 40. 35. lat. 41. 0.

PELOSO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, 35 miles W. of Barri. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 40. 40.

PELUSIUM, a town of Africa in Egypt, on the eastern branch of the river Nile, now called Damietta; which see.

* **PEMBA**, a small province of Africa in the kingdom of Congo. The capital town is of the same name, of which we know but very little. Lon. 36. 0. lat. S. 7. 50.

PEMERIDGE, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and Nov. 22, for horned cattle. It is a small place, seated on the river Arrow, 15 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 45. lat. 52. 18.

PEMBROKE, the capital town of Pembrokehire in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 14, Trinity-Monday, July 10, and September 25, for cattle, horses, sheep, and cloth. It is commodiously seated on the innermost creek of Milford-Haven, over which there are two handsome bridges. It is a place of good account, and is inhabited by substantial people. It is surrounded with a wall with three gates, and has a strong castle, seated on a rock. It is a corporation, with well built houses, two churches, and the title of an earldom, sending one member to parliament. It is 10 miles S. E. of Haverford-west, and 214 W. by N. of London. Lon. 12. 25. lat. 51. 45.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 37 miles in length, 18 in breadth, and is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the E. where it is bounded by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It contains 4320 houses, 25920 inhabitants, 145 parishes, 5 market-towns, and 16 castles, besides blockhouses. It sends 3 members to parliament, one for the county, one for Pembroke, and another

for Haverford-west. The principal rivers are the Hen, the Gwrla, the Gwin, and the Nevern, besides several others of less note. The hills are barren, but the soil in the valleys and bottoms near the sea, are exceeding fertile: however, on many of the mountains there are sheep, goats, and cattle. The principal town is Pembroke.

* **PEMBERURY**, a village in Kent, with one fair on Whit-Tuesday, for cattle and pedlars ware.

* **PENA GARCIA**, a town of Portugal in the province of Beira, with a castle. It was taken by Philip V. in 1704; but he retired from it at the approach of the allies. It is seated on the confines of Spain, 15 miles S. E. of Idanha-Vella. Lon. 11. 45. lat. 39. 30.

* **PENALVA**, a town of Portugal in the province of Beira, seated on a hill, with a castle. It is 8 miles S. of Coimbra. Lon. 9. 48. lat. 40. 2.

* **PENACHTIER**, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassone, 4 miles N. of that town. Lon. 20. 2. lat. 43. 15.

PENDENNIS, a castle in Cornwall, standing on Falmouth-Bay, and on a hill of the same name. It was built by Henry VIII. for the security of the coast, and on the opposite side of the bay there is another called St. Maw's. It is seated a little to the S. E. of Falmouth, 11 miles E. of Hellstone, and 282 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 5. lat. 50. 10.

PENE, a river of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, which has its source in the dutchy of Mecklenburg, crosses two small lakes, and then entering Swedish Pomerania, it passes by Demmin, Gutzkow, and Anclam, falling into the western branch of the Oder.

PENEMUNDER, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and dutchy of Pomerania, seated on the side of Utedom, at the mouth of the rivers Pene and Oder, where they fall into the Baltic Sea. It is subject to the King of Prussia. Lon. 31. 45. lat. 54. 20.

PENGUIN ISLAND and **DAY**, lie on the coast of Patagonia in S. America, and are 200 miles N. of Port St. Julian. Lat. S. 47. S.

PENICHE, a strong town of Portugal in Estremadura, with a good harbour and a citadel, 35 miles N. of Lisbon. Lon. S. 0. lat. 39. 20.

PENICE, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia, belonging

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longing to the elector of Saxony. It is
 feated on the river Mulde, 3 miles E. of
 Altenburg. Lon. 30. 42. lat. 50. 56.

PENISCOLA, a town of Spain in the king-
 dom of Valencia, feated on a high point
 of land on the side of the Mediterranean
 fea, 20 miles S. W. of Tortofa, and 50
 N. of Valencia. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 40.
 29.

* **PENIBERT**, a village of Radnorshire in
 S. Wales, with one fair on October 29,
 for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

• **PENIBOUR**, a village of Carmarthen-
 shire in S. Wales, with one fair on
 December 5, for cattle, tallow, and ped-
 lars ware.

* **PENISTREET**, Merionethshire, in Traws-
 fynydd, and in N. Wales, with two
 fairs, on August 17, and September 21,
 for cattle.

PEKRIDGE, a town in Staffordshire, with
 a small market on Tuesdays, and two
 fairs, on September 27, and October
 10, for saddle horses and colts. It was
 formerly a large handsome town, but is
 now greatly reduced, and is principally
 noted for its horse fairs. It is 6 miles
 S. of Stafford, and 122 N. W. of Lon-
 don. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 52. 47.

PENMANMAUR, a mountain of N. Wales,
 which is an exceeding high steep rock,
 that, at high water, so hangs over the
 fea, that there is then but a very narrow
 passage by it, and it seems ready to fall
 down on the passengers heads. It is 4
 miles S. W. of Aberconway.

PENNAFOR, a town of Spain in Asturi-
 as, feated on the river Asta, 14 miles S.
 W. of Oviedo. Lon. 10. 45. lat. 43.
 15.

* **PENNAFOR**, a town of Spain in An-
 dalusia, 10 miles N. of Ecija, or Exjia.
 It is feated near the river Xenil, and is
 an ancient place. Lon. 13. 23. lat. 37.
 32.

* **PENNE**, a town of France in Upper
 Languedoc, and in the diocefe of Alby,
 with a cattle. It is feated near the river
 Auro. 20 miles E. N. E. of Montau-
 ban. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 44. 2.

* **PENNOS**, a fort of Africa, feated on a
 small island before the harbour of Al-
 giers.

PENNON DE VELEZ, a very important
 place of Africa, in Barbary, feated on a
 rock in the Mediterranean Sea, near the
 town of Velez. It was built by Don Pe-
 dro of Navarre in 1508, and was taken
 by the Moors in 1522, but retaken by
 the Spaniards in 1662, in which hands

it continues. It is 75 miles E. of Ceuta,
 and has a good harbour. Lon. 13. 20.
 lat. 35. 25.

* **PENMACHNO**, a village of Carnarvon-
 shire in S. Wales, with two fairs, on
 Aug. 23, and Sept. 21, for cattle.

* **PENMORSA**, a village of Carnarvon-
 shire in N. Wales, with three fairs, on
 August 20, September 25, and Novem-
 ber 12, for cattle.

PENRISE, a sea-port town of N. Wales,
 in the county of Glamorgan, with a
 market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on
 May 17, July 17, September 17, and
 December 1, for cattle, sheep, and hogs.
 It is feated near the fea, and is 20 miles
 S. of Carmarthen, and 137 W. of Lon-
 don. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 51. 36.

PENRITH, or **PERITH**, a town of Cum-
 berland, with a market on Tuesdays, and
 two fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, and Nov.
 11, for horses and horned cattle. It is
 feated under a hill called Perith-Fell,
 near the rivers Eimont and Lowther. It
 was formerly strengthened with a castle,
 and is now a pretty large well-built place,
 inhabited by tradesmen, particularly tan-
 ners. It has a handsome church, and a
 spacious market-place, and is 13 miles
 S. of Carlisle, 50 N. of Lancaster, and
 232 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14.
 19. lat. 54. 35.

PENRYN, a town of Cornwall, with three
 markets on Wednesdays and Fridays, for
 corn, and on Saturdays for provisions;
 and three fairs, on May 1, July 7, and
 Dec. 21, for horses, oxen, sheep, and a
 few hops. It is a corporation, feated
 on a creek of Falmouth-Haven, and is
 a considerable place, and sends two mem-
 bers to parliament. It is governed by a
 mayor, four aldermen, and a town-
 clerk, and has a church and about 300
 houses, with streets broad and paved. A
 manufactory has been lately fet up here
 of serges. It is 3 miles N. W. of Fal-
 mouth, 10 E. by N. of Helfstone, and 266
 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 0. lat.
 50. 20.

PENZANCE, a town of Cornwall, with a
 market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on
 Thursday after Trinity-Sunday, and on
 Thursday before Advent-Sunday, for
 horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few
 hops. It is feated on a creek of Mount's-
 Bay, and was burnt by the Spaniards in
 1593; but it has been since rebuilt, and
 carries on a pretty good trade, and the
 market is served with plenty of fish. It
 is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 14
 alder-

aldermen, and 24 common-councilmen. The church is at about half a mile's distance, besides which there is a chapel in the town, which consists of about 600 houses; but the streets, tho' bad, are paved. It is 12 miles E. of Senau at the Land's-End, 75 W. by S. of Plymouth, and 290 W. by S. of London. Lon. 11. 35. lat. 50. 12.

PENSFORD, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and two fairs, on May 6, for cattle, sheep, and horses; and on November 8, for sheep and horses. It is seated on the river Chew, and is a pretty good place, noted for its hats and bread. It is 7 miles W. of Bath, 7 S. by E. of Bristol, and 113 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 51. 25.

* **PENSHURST**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on July 1, for pedlars ware.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the principal plantations of the English in N. America. It is bounded on the E. by Delawar river, and partly by the ocean; on the W. by the northern part of Chespeak Bay, which separates it from Maryland; on the N. by several Indian nations; and on the S. by Maryland. However, here it must be observed, that the northern and western bounds are not yet determined, because the countries are in dispute between the English and French; and therefore, there is no saying any thing certain about them, till the present war is terminated. It is well watered by the Delawar, and other navigable rivers, on which large ships come up into the heart of the province. The produce of this country is corn, cattle, timber, pot-ashes, wax, skins, and furs; and they carry to the Caribbee Islands salted beef, pork, hoes, pipe staves, and fish, taking in return sugar, rum, and molasses. From England they have cloathing, furniture, hardware, and all sorts of tools. The principal inhabitants are Quakers, who, by their peaceable behaviour had no quarrel with the native Americans for a long while; but these having, of late, been set on by the French, have ravaged their back settlements, and killed or taken prisoners many of the inhabitants. Thus they were at length reduced to a strange dilemma; for by their principles they are not allowed to resist their enemies, and yet they did not care to sit still and be knocked on the head: upon this they sent over to their brethren in England, to know what they must do; who sent them this general answer, That if they

did not care to fight, they might leave the country. This, or more cogent reasons, at last obliged them to grant supplies for carrying on the war. Philadelphia is the capital town.

• **PENNEBART**, an ancient county of France in Bretagne, that gives title to a duke and peer. It comprehends the territories of Guingamp, Moncontour Roches-Enard, Lanuz, and Juven.

• **PENTREANT-MON**, a village of Anglesea in N. Wales, 5 miles W. of Benuaria, with 5 fairs, on May 5, Friday after Trinity, August 15, October 3, and November 12, all for cattle.

• **PENTRY**, a town of Carmarthenshire in S. Wales, with two fairs, on May 12, and October 12, for cattle, horses, and sheep.

PEROS, or **PERUS**, a lake of the Russian empire on the confines of Livonia, and Great Novogorod, which communicates with the gulph of Finland, and the lake Woisero.

PERIGONY, a town of France in Berry, seated on the river Somme, 15 miles S. E. of Abbeville. It is remarkable for the interview between Lewis XI. King of France, and Edward IV. King of England, in 1475, on a bridge made for that purpose. Lon. 19. 37. lat. 49. 58.

PERA, a suburb of Constantinople, where the foreign ambassadors usually reside. It is inhabited by Christians of several denominations; and they sell wine there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city itself.

PERCASTAW, a town of Russia in the Uffring, 44 miles S. E. of Kiow, or Kioff. Lon. 48. 35. lat. 50. 20.

PERCHE, a territory of France in Orleans, 55 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Normandy, on the S. by Maine and Dunnois, on the E. by Bourges, and on the W. by Maine. It takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. The inhabitants carry on a good trade, and the principal town is Bellême.

• **PERCHON**, or **PERCHON**, a large valley which runs from the W. and makes the seventh commandment of the law of Cadde in the country of the Griffers.

• **PEREASTAW**, a strong populous town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiovia. It is seated on the river Tribecz, and it has been ceded to the Russians by the Poles. It is 20 miles S. E. of Kioff. Lon. 5. 19. lat. 49. 46.

- **PERECZAS**, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, 50 miles E. by N. of Teckay. Lon. 39. 45. lat. 48. 32.
- **PERESLAW SOLEEROY**, a town of the Russian empire in the duchy of Rostow, so called to distinguish it from Pereslaw-Reszki, the principal place of the duchy of Rezan. The last is in lon. 57. 35. lat. 56. 28. and the second in lon. 59. 30. lat. 54. 38.

PERGA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Albania, seated opposite to the island of Corfu. Lon. 38. 35. lat. 39. 30.

- **PERGAMO**, an ancient town of Natolia, with a bishop's see. It is now half ruined, and is inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor Christians. It is seated on the river Germastis, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N. of Smyrna. It was here they invented parchment. Lon. 45. 0. lat. 39. 3.
- **PERIGORD**, a province of France which makes part of Guienne, bounded on the N. by Angoumois and a part of Marche; and on the E. by Quercy and Linozin; on the S. by Aycouls and Bazadois; and on the W. by Bourdehois, Angoumois, and a part of Saintonge. It is about 83 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It abounds in iron-mines, and the air is pure and healthy. Perigueux is the capital town.

PERIGUEUX, an ancient town of France, and capital of Perigord, with a bishop's see, the ruins of the temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is seated on the river Isle, 50 miles S. W. of Limoges, 37 S. E. of Angouleme, and 65 N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 18. lat. 45. 18.

PERMSKI, or **PERMIA**, a town of the Russian empire, capital of a province of the same name, and is seated on the river Kama, between the Dwina and the Obi. Lon. 73. 25. lat. 70. 26. There is another town of the same name in this province, called Old Perma. Lon. 74. 55. lat. 52. 6. The province is bounded on the N. by the Samoies, on the W. by Ziranfa and Ulatka, and on the E. by Siberia.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Brasil in S. America, bounded on the N. by Tameria, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Seregippa, and on the W. by Tapuyers, being about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The Dutch became masters of it in 1630; but the Portuguese took it from them again. It produces a great quantity of sugar and Brasil wood,

* **PERNE**, a town of France in the territory of Avignon, from which place it is 10 miles E.

PERNES, a strong town of the French Netherlands in Aitois, seated on the river Clarence, 8 miles S. W. of Bethune, and 17 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 20. 6. lat. 50. 29.

PERONNE, a strong town of France in Picardy, capital of Santerre. It is called the Virgin, because it has never been taken, though often besieged. It is seated on the river Somme, 27 miles S. W. of Cambrai, 25 E. of Amiens, and 80 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 36. lat. 49. 55.

PEROUSE, a town of Italy in Piedmont, and chief place of the valley of the same name. It is seated on the river Chison, 12 miles S. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 20. lat. 44. 50.

PERPIGNAN, a considerable town of France in Roussillon, with a very good citadel, university, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Tet, over which there is a handsome bridge, partly in a plain, and partly on a hill, 37 miles S. of Angouleme, 50 S. W. of Limoges, and 65 N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 18. lat. 45. 18.

PERSES, idolaters of Asia, and in Persia, now scattered into different parts, but chiefly in the East Indies. They are worshippers of fire, or at least they look upon that as an emblem of the Supreme Being. They are otherwise called Guebres. One object of their worship lies about 10 miles from Baku, which is seated to the W. of the Caspian Sea. Among other temples there is a small one, in which the Guebres now worship, there being a large hollow cane near the altar, from which a blue flame constantly proceeds. They affirm this has continued time out of mind; and they come in pilgrimage to it from their present settlements. They wear very little cloathing, mark their foreheads with saffron, and have a great veneration for a red cow.

PERSPOLIS, is supposed to be anciently the capital city of Persia, properly so called. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who was persuaded when in liquor, by the courtizan Thais, to set it on fire. It is thought to be the same as is now called Kilmanar, of which there are magnificent ruins still remaining. Some travellers that have seen them, think they far exceed any thing of this

kind

kind in the world. There are inscriptions, in characters, and in a language that now cannot be read; and which shew that this place must be extremely ancient; almost all parts of the ruins are full of sculptures, representing men and beasts. It is 50 miles N. E. of Schiras, and 200 S. E. of Ispahan. Lon. 71. 35. lat. 30. 30.

PESHORE, a town of Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on Easter Tuesday, June 26, and Tuesday before November 1, for cattle and horses. It is seated on a plain, on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge; and it is in the great road from London to Worcester. It contains about 300 houses, and has 2 parish churches; but it is somewhat decayed since the dissolution of its abbey. It is 9 miles E. S. E. of Worcester, and 102 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 52. 18.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Asia, which consists of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings; the inhabitants call it Iran, for the word Persia is derived from that part of it called Pars or Fars, of which Schiras is the capital. It lies between 61 and 86 degrees of longitude, and between 25 and 45 degrees of latitude. It is bounded on the N. by Little Tartary, the Caspian Sea, Carasin, or Carasin, and Great Bokaria; on the S. by the Persian Gulph and Sea, on the W. by Turkey in Asia, and on the E. by Great Bokaria and the empire of the Great Mogul. It is about 1225 miles in length from E. to W. and 900 in breadth from N. to S. It is divided into 16 large provinces, namely, Shirvan, Aran, Adirbijan, Khilan, Masanjeran, Asterabad, Jorjon, Khorasan, Bag-Ageni, Segetan, Candahar, Sabistan, Khuzistan, Pars, Kerman, and Makian. The chief rivers, besides the Tygris and the Arax, are, Khar, Arax, Kozil, Ufan, Hindmeed, Ilmend, Bendamir, Kaion, and Kaika. No country in the world bears a more different character than this; for in the N. and E. parts it is mountainous and cold, in the middle and S. E. parts sandy and desert, in the S. and W. level and extremely fertile, though for several months it is very hot. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye. They have cotton in great abundance, and, among other domestic animals, have camels and buffaloes, and their herds

are very numerous. In several places napha, a sort of bitumen, rises out of the ground, and they have mines of gold, silver, iron, Turkey-stones, and salt; but the two first of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood. They have a great deal of cotton-cloth, some pearls, and a great quantity of silk, besides manufactures of silk, and very fine carpets. They have also all sorts of fruits, excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry trees, with the leaves of which they feed the silkworms. Likewise dates, pistachio-nuts, and trees which produce manna, besides rhubarb; but this is brought out of Tartary. They have large flocks of sheep and goats, and the tails of the former are of a monstrous size. With regard to religion, they are generally Mahometans, of the sect of Hali, but Kouli Khan being of the sect of Omar, obliged all the Persians to conform thereto; but since his death it may be presumed that many of them profess their former religion again. This delightful country is now torn to pieces by intestine broils, there being several pretenders to the crown; but how these troubles will terminate there is no possibility of guessing. More particulars will be taken notice of when each province is described. Ispahan is the capital town.

PERSIQUE GULPH, a large gulph of Asia, between Persia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over, but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 420 miles.

PERTH, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the same name. It is a handsome place, agreeably seated on the river Tay, near two small forests. The tide comes up as far as this place, and is navigable for very small vessels, for which reason it has some trade. The shire of Perth sends one member to parliament. It is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 56. 25.

PERTHAMBOY, a sea-port town of N. America, in New Jersey, seated on a bay of the American Ocean, at the mouth of the river Raritan, 25 miles S. W. of New-York, and subject to Great Britain. Lon. 303. 35. lat. 40. 45.

PERTUIS, a small district in Champagne, between Champagne properly so called, and the Earrois, lying along the river Marne.

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* **PERUITS**, a town of France, in Pro-
vence, and in the Viguerie of Aix, in
a wholesome, fertile country. It is 10
miles N. E. of Aix, and 27 N. of Mar-
seilles. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 43. 44.

PERU, a large country of S. America,
bounded on the N. by Popayan, on the
W. by the S. Sea, on the S. by Chili,
and on the E. by a ridge of prodigious
high mountains, called the Cordilleras-
de-los-Andes, being about 1500 miles
in length from N. to S. and 125 in
breadth from E. to W. between the An-
des and the S. Sea; but in other places
it is much broader, and according to
some 300 miles. It never rains in this
country, and they hardly know what
lightning and thunder is, unless towards
the top of the above mountains; for,
while the mathematicians from France
were there to measure a degree of lati-
tude, while they were making their ob-
servations, they not only saw it lighten,
but heard the thunder below them,
for they were above the clouds. All the
tops of these mountains are covered with
snow to a very great height, and there
are several volcanoes, which burn conti-
nually: sometimes such torrents of wa-
ter will fall down from thence, that will
overflow the whole country for a certain
space. There happened one in Decem-
ber 1742, that in some places the
flood was 60 feet high, and in others
above 120; it carried away an infinite
number of cattle, threw down 600
houses, and drowned 8 or 900 persons:
in its course it removed pieces of rock
12 feet in diameter, and forced them 30
yards from the places where they first
lay. Some thought this water proceed-
ed out of the rock, but others more ju-
diciously concluded it came from the
melting of the snow. The best houses
in this country are made of a sort of
reeds like bamboo-canes, and covered
with thatch, or palm-leaves. However,
they have a sort of galleries or balcon-
ies, but there is no walking along the
floors without making the whole struc-
ture groan. It is not at all probable
that this country ever was so populous
as the Spaniards have represented, for
the villages are at 30 miles distance from
each other, and are all near the sea;
and there is the highest probability that
they were all much in the same state
they are now. There are large forests
on the sides of the mountains, which
advance near the sea-side, but none of

their trees are like those in Europe.
The birds that are therein are much su-
perior to those of Europe for the beauty
of their plumage, but then their notes
are very disagreeable. There are few
birds near the sea-side, and the monkeys
also get at a distance from it. The bird
called the Toucan, which is remarkable
for having a bill as large as its body,
is called the preacher by the Span-
iards, though it is as mute as a fish. It
has been generally said there are lions
here, but that which they call so is more
like a wolf than a lion, and he never at-
tacks mankind. But the tygers are as
large and as fierce as those of Africa,
though not of the same colour; how-
ever, it is happy for the inhabitants
that there are but a very few of them.
Serpents are very common, and several
sorts of them are dangerous; particu-
larly the rattle-snake, which does not get
away from men like the rest. There
are several insects like those in Europe,
but they are vastly larger. The earth-
worms are as long as a man's arm, and
as thick as his thumb; likewise there
are spiders covered with hair, and
large as a pigeon's egg. The bats are of
a monstrous size, and will suck the
blood of horses, mules, and even of men
who sleep in the fields; and they have
entirely destroyed the great cattle which
the missionaries had introduced into a
country N. of Peru. The famous bird
called a Centor or Conder is perhaps the
largest in the world, for it makes no-
thing of carrying off a sheep, and some
affirm it will carry off a whole buck.
The animal called the Guanaco is pecu-
liar to S. America, for none have ever
been found in N. America, nor any
other country; it is commonly called a
camel-sheep, and has something of the
shape of a camel, without any bunches
on its back; there are two sorts of them,
and one is covered with a very fine
reddish wool or hair, which is a valu-
able commodity. They are but small in
comparison of a camel, and they were
used to carry burthens of about fifty
pounds weight, before horses were in-
troduced. Peru is inhabited by the Spa-
niards who conquered it, and by the na-
tive Americans. These last that live
among the forests form as it were so
many small republics, which are di-
rected by a Spanish priest, and by their
governor, assisted by other original na-
tives, that serve as officers. They have

no distrust, for they leave the doors of their huts always open, though they have cotton, callibashes, and a sort of aloes, of which they make thread, and several other small matters which they trade with, and which might be easily stolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, constructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth: but if a large house is to be built for common use, every one lends a helping hand. Their skins are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards, nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. Those that are not much exposed to the weather, are of a lighter colour than the rest. The natives who live at Quito seem to be of a different temper; for they are all extremely idle, and so stupid, that they will sit whole days together upon their heels without sitting or speaking. Their garment is a sort of a sack, with holes to put their arms thro'; and this is given them by their masters as part of their wages. From a mixture of the native Americans and the Spaniards, there arises a third kind, called Mestices, who are illegitimate: however, they have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this sort: these behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themselves, inasmuch that the governor is obliged to repress their insolence. It was said above that it never rains, but this must be understood of the south parts; for in the north, where the mountains are not so high, it often rains excessively; inasmuch that those who go thither in search of gold, are often carried off by the unwholesomeness of the climate. Those that travel over the Andes, where they are passable, find it so cold that they are often frozen to death; and if they are aware of a storm coming, they have no other way to save themselves, than by killing their horses and getting into their bellies. They have a great number of fruits, plants, and trees, not known in Europe; however, some of their physical drugs are brought over, which are of excellent use, and are well known in druggists shops, particularly the Jesu's bark, and Peruvian balsam. The Spa-

niards have introduced many herbs, plants, and trees from Europe, which thrive here very well, and the fruits they produce are very delicious. This country is divided into five great audiences, which are Quito, De los Reyes, and De las Charcas, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. I believe we hardly need take notice of the mines of gold and silver, and the prodigious riches that are brought from thence, because they are so generally known.

PERUGIA, a town of Italy in the pope's territories, and capital of Perugia. It is an ancient, handsome, populous, and large city, with a strong citadel, an university, and a bishop's see. The churches, and many other buildings, as well public as private, are very handsome. It is seated on a hill, 8 miles N. W. of Assise, 25 W. by N. of Nocera, and 75 N. of Rome. Lon. 30. 1. lat. 43. 6.

PERUGINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the W. by Tuscany, on the S. by Orvietano, on the W. by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the N. by the county of Citta Castellana. It is one of the smallest provinces in the territory of the Church. The air is very pure, and the soil fertile in corn and good wine; besides, the lake Perugia supplies them with plenty of fish. The capital town is Perugia. The lake is 8 miles from the city, and is almost round, being about 5 miles in diameter, and in it there are three islands. This province is about 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth.

PESARO, a town of Italy in the territory of the pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It is a large place, whose streets are paved with bricks. The castle is very well fortified; the harbour is excellent; and the cathedral church is magnificent. The environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which they send large quantities to Venice. It is seated on an eminence at the mouth of the river Foclia, on the gulph of Venice, 17 miles N. E. of Urbino, and 130 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 33. lat. 43. 36.

PRESAVA, a very strong town in the kingdom of Naples, and in Hither Abruzzo. It is seated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which falls into the gulph of Venice, 8 miles from Citta-di-Petra, 10 S. E. of Atri, and 100 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 42. 22.

PRESINERA, a small but strong town of Italy

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Italy in the Veronese, with a castle, and
a strong fort. It is seated on the river
Mincio, or Menzo, which proceeds from
the lake Garda, 12 miles W. of Verona.
Lon. 28. 12. lat. 45. 23.

• **PRENAS**, an ancient town of France
in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Agde.
It is delightfully seated on the river
Pein, 10 miles N. E. of Beseirs, and
8 N. of Agde. Lon. 21. 6. lat. 43.
28.

• **PEST**, a town of Upper Hungary, and cap-
ital of a county of the same name. It
is seated on the Danube, in a fine plain,
over-against Buda, 75 miles S. E. of
Presburg. Lon. 37. 0. lat. 47. 24.

• **PETAGUET**, a territory of S. America,
in Brasil, bounded on the N. by Dele, on
the E. by the sea, on the S. by the cap-
tainship of Rio grande, and on the W.
by Tupuys. It contains mines of
silver.

• **PETAW**, an ancient town of Germany,
in the circle of Austria, and in Styria.
It is a handsome place, and is seated on
the river Drave, 35 miles N. E. of Scilly,
108 S. of Vienna, and 150 E. by S. of
Salzburg. Lon. 34. 4. lat. 46. 40.

• **PETCHELI**, a province of Asia in Chi-
na, and the chief in the whole empire,
being bounded on the E. by the sea, on
the N. by the great wall; on the W. by
Chan-si, and on the S. by Chan-tong and
Honan. It contains Peking, which is the
principal city of the whole empire, on
which 140 towns depend, besides a vast
number of villages. The air is temper-
ate, unless when the wind blows from
the N. and there is a rainy season in the
latter end of July, and the beginning
of August; but it seldom rains any other
time. The soil is fertile, and produces
all sorts of corn, and there are plenty of
cattle, pulse, and fruits. They have al-
so mines of pit-coal, which is their only
fuel. There is great variety of animals,
of which a sort of cat is most remark-
able, it having long hair about its neck
and head. All the riches of China are
brought into this province, and particu-
larly to Peking, where the emperor re-
sides.

• **PETERBOROUGH**, a town or city of Nor-
thamptonshire, with a bishop's see, a
market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on
July 10, and October 2, for all sorts of
stock-wrought timber, and cheese. It is
seated on the river Nen, over which there
is a bridge that leads into Huntingdon-
shire, in marshy ground. It is not a

large place, for it has but one parish
church besides the cathedral; but the
market-place is spacious, and the streets
regular. It sends two members to par-
liament. The cathedral was formerly a
monastery, and is a majestic struc-
ture, full of curious work, and has a
large choir. It is 38 miles S. of Boston,
and 76 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17.
20. lat. 52. 33.

• **PETERSBURG**, a large handsome city of
Russia and in Ingria, built by Peter the
Great, czar of Muscovy, in 1703, and is
the capital town of the whole empire.
It is of prodigious extent, and contained
not long ago 60,000 houses, great and
small. It is seated in an island, which
lies on the middle of the river Neiva,
where the land has been considerably
raised. The fort has six bastions, and
opposite to it, on terra firma, is a crown-
ed work. The fort has two gates, at
the entrance of which is the figure of the
czar holding two keys, and within is a
black eagle crowned, holding in his claws
a sceptre, and an imperial globe. A lit-
tle farther is the chapel of St. Nicholas,
who is the chief patron of Russia.
Within this fort or citadel is the church
of St. Peter and St. Paul, with a high
steeple, and it is designed for the bury-
ing-place of the royal family. The roof
of the steeple is very finely gilt all over,
and there are chimneys which go every
hour. In an arm of the river, which is
between the crowned work and the fort,
the emperor's galleys are laid up during
the winter season. On this side the fort
there are two quarters, called the Slabod
of the Germans, and the Slabod of the
Muscovites. In the first there are the
summer and winter palaces, the houses
belonging to the admiralty, a church, and
a dock for building ships: in the other
Slabod is the palace of the empress,
where she formerly resided. Beyond the
forts are the Slabods of the Tartars and
Finlanders; and in both there are very
superb structures. In 1716 they began
to cut canals in the island, to make Pe-
tersburg resemble Amsterdam; but the
czar did not live to see this project ex-
ecuted. There are built here many palaces,
a college, a military school, and an ex-
change. The work of this place is, that
it is not high enough to escape inunda-
tions, which sometimes have occasioned
the loss of vast sums of money. When
the merchants perceive a flood is coming
on, they make dykes before their houses,

to keep out the water. At first provisions were scarce, and the trade was small, because the lakes Ladoga and Onega had not depth enough to carry large vessels; but Peter the Great remedied this inconveniency in 1720, by cutting a canal from the lake Ladoga, of about 75 miles in length, 70 feet wide, and 10 in depth. Ten years were employed in this work, but it was not finished till the next reign; and now Peterburg may readily be supplied with provision. Trade flourishes greatly here, because it is the seat of the emperors, and because foreigners have the same privileges as the natives of the place. All religions are tolerated, and there are packet-boats, by which intelligence is conveyed to different places. The inhabitants also carry on a trade with the Chinese and Persians. They have woollen and linen manufactures here, paper-mills, powder-mills, places for preparing saltpetre, blimitene, and elaboratories for fireworks. Here are also yards for making ropes, cables, and tackling for ships: a foundery, where cannon and mortars are cast; as also a printing-house. And here it will be proper to mention the new road that is made between Peterburg and Moscow, in a strait line across the forests, planted with trees on each side, and which is 555 miles in length. It was finished in 1718; and at the end of every 5 miles there are posts set up of 8 feet high, which serve to direct travellers. This road is divided into 24 posts, or stations, at each of which there are at least 20 horses, kept ready saddled and bridled. Some streets of this city are regular and well built; and among the most elegant structures may be reckoned the great chancellor's house, that of the vice-chancellor, count Gallowin's, and some others. They are mostly brick plastered over; and though the climate is so very cold, yet they have more windows than they generally have in England. An Italian architect, who has been settled here many years, has contributed not a little to the beauty of the city. The summer palace, and gardens, lie to the E. where there are fine walks, and choice statues. Near it is the theatre, which was erected in the room of the wooden one, burnt down to the ground. The exhibitions are French comedies, and Italian operas; and all foreigners of distinction are invited to partake of these diversions, as well as to balls, masques,

rados, and concerts, which are frequently given at court. There are 20 Russian churches, and 4 Lutheran, besides those of the Calvinists, Dutch, English, and Roman Catholics; and the number of inhabitants are now reckoned at 100,000, most of whom came to settle here from other countries, there being not many original Russians among them. It is 355 miles N. W. of Moscow, 750 N. E. of Vienna, 525 N. E. of Copenhagen, 500 N. E. of Stockholm, and 1250 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 47. 58. lat. 54. 56.

PETERSFIELD, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and Dec. 11, for sheep and horses. It is seated on the river Loddon, on the road from London to Portsmouth, and is a pretty handsome town. It is 18 miles N. E. of Portsmouth, 18 S. E. of Winchester, and 55 S. W. of London, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor and constable, and has one church built with stone. It contains about 200 houses, formed into a long paved street, and the inhabitants amount to about 1000. Lon. 10. 30. lat. 51. 5.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Westphalia, and principality of Minden, with a castle. It is seated on the river Weser, 3 miles from Minden, and 37 W. of Harover. It belongs to the king of Prussia. Lon. 26. 36. lat. 52. 20.

PETERWARADIN, a fortified town of Slavonia, and one of the strongest frontier places the house of Austria has against the Turks. It is seated on the river Danube, between the Save and the Drave, 35 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 45. 20.

PETHEBERTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on July 5, for cattle and lambs. It is seated on the river Parret, 18 miles S. by W. of Wells, and 155 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 51. 10.

PETIGLIANO, a town of Italy in Tuscany, and in the Sienaese. It is seated near the confines of the duchy of Castro, 8 miles W. of Castro, and 45 S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 29. 20. lat. 42. 53.

PETIGUAVAS, a sea-port town of America, in the island of Hispaniola, seated on a bay at the W. end of the island, and subject to France. It is 200 miles E. of Port-Royal in Jamaica, and 200 W. of St. Domingo. Lon. 301. 35. lat. 18. 5.

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- PETRIKOW**, a town of Great Poland in the palatinate of Siradia, 90 miles S. W. of Wartaw. Lon. 36. 35. lat. 51. 40.
- PETRINA**, a small but strong town of Croatia, seated on the river Petrina, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is 17 miles E. of Carlowitz. Lon. 34. 15. lat. 45. 46.
- * **PETT**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on May 27, for cattle and pedlars ware.
- PETTAW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria and dutchy of Styria. It is an ancient place, which belongs to the bishop of Saltzburg, and is seated on the river Drave, 30 miles N. E. of Scilly, and 30 S. E. of Gratz. Lon. 33. 43. lat. 47. 0.
- PETTIPONT**, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 97. 35. lat. 16. 45.
- PETWORTH**, a town in Suffex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle, and on Nov. 26, for sheep and hogs. It is pleasantly seated near the river Arum, and is a small place, but is remarkable for a fine seat belonging to the duke of Somerset. It is 12 miles N. E. of Chichester, and 46 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 51. lat. 51. 0.
- * **PETZORA**, a province in the N. part of Moscovy, lying along the Frozen Ocean. It is full of high mountains and forests, and is so cold that the rivers do not thaw till May, and they begin to freeze again in August. It is very thin of people, and there is but one town, which is of the same name.
- * **PEVENSEY**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on July 5, for horned cattle, and pedlars ware.
- * **PEVRUSSE**, an ancient town of France in Rouergue, with a castle. It is seated on a mountain, the foot of which is washed by the river Diege. It is 10 miles from Cadenach, and 270 from Paris. Lon. 18. 40. lat. 44. 36.
- * **PEFFENHOFEN**, a town of Germany in Upper Bavaria, which is a handsome place, with houses built of stone, and a Benedictine monastery at a small distance. The French troops met with a repulse here in 1745, after a long dispute. It is seated on the river Ilm, 4 miles S. W. of Amberg, and 19 N. W. of Ratibon. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 49. 5.
- PEALTSBURG**, or **PHALTSBURG**, a small

- but strong town of France, between Alsace and Lorraine, with the title of a principality, and an ancient castle. It is seated on a hill, which is a continuation of Mount Vosgue, 5 miles from Savarne, and 27 N. W. of Strasburg. Lon. 34. 56. lat. 48. 46.
- * **PFIN**, a town of Swisserland in Tur-gaw, and the chief place of a bailiwick in the dependence of the canton of Zurich. It is seated on the river Thoor.
- PFIETZ**, or **FORETTE**, a town of Germany in Upper Alface, 10 miles W. of Basfil, and 25 S. of Colmar. Lon. 24. 50. lat. 47. 35.
- PFORTSHEIM**, a town of Germany in Suabia, and in the marquisate of Baden-dourlach, with a handsome castle. It is a pretty good town, and is seated on the river Entz, 9 miles S. E. of Dourlach, 27 S. W. of Heidelberg, and 20 S. E. of Spire. Lon. 27. 17. lat. 48. 55.
- PFREIMB**, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, and in Nord-gow, with a handsome castle. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Pfreimt and Nab, 7 miles N. E. of Amberg, and 22 N. by E. of Ratibon. Lon. 29. 58. lat. 49. 30.
- * **PFULLENDORF**, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and in Hego. It is seated on the river Andelpach, and is 37 miles S. W. of Ulm. The inhabitants are Roman Catholicks. Lon. 26. 58. lat. 48. 0.
- PHAROS**, a small island in the Mediterranean Sea, opposite to Alexandria in Egypt, which, with the continent, forms a spacious harbour, with which it has a communication by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceeding high tower built upon it, called the Pharos, from whence the island took its name. On the top of it were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 48. 50. lat. 30. 40.
- PHARSALUS**, was anciently a town of Thessaly, now Turkey in Europe, a little to the S. of Larissa, in the plains of which some suppose the decisive battle was fought between Caesar and Pompey; but this is not certain.
- * **PHASIS**, or **FACHS**, a large and famous river of Asia, which crosses Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.
- PHASANTS ISLE**. See **FAISANTS**.
- PHENICIA**, a country of Turkey in Europe, which extends from Arabia Deserta to the Mediterranean Sea, and is bounded on the N. by Proper Syria, and on the S.

by Palestine. This country is comprehended partly by the beglerbeglic of Tripoly, and partly by that of Damascus. The principal towns are Tripoly, Damascus, and Babec. It is but a small territory, and yet has been greatly celebrated for being the inventor of letters and navigation, and was the first which we have any account that traded with England for tin. But tho' it was a small territory, it frequently sent colonies to different parts of Europe and Africa, where they founded considerable towns.

PHILADELPHIA, 2^d ancient town of Asia in Natolia. It is seated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, from whence there is a fine view over an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijar. It contains 7 or 8000 inhabitants; among whom are about 2000 Christians, who have four churches; and it has a Greek archbishop's see. It is 40 miles E. S. E. of Smyrna. Lon. 46. c. lat. 38. 45.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital town of Pennsylvania in North America, and in a county of the same name. It is an oblong square, two miles in length, and one in breadth; and the high street runs from the middle of one front to another. In the center of the town is a square of ten acres, surrounded by the town-house, and other public buildings. In each quarter there is another square of eight acres. The high street is 100 feet wide, and parallel to it there are eight streets, which are crossed by twenty more at right angles, all of them being 30 feet wide. It is seated between the rivers Delawar and Schuylkill, which are close to it at each end; and there is a fine quay next to the Delawar, to which ships of 4 or 500 tons may come up. There are wet and dry docks for building and repairing ships, magazines, warehouses, and all manner of conveniences for importing and exporting merchandizes. The houses are most of them built with brick; but there are many more still wanting to compleat the plan. The town-house was erected in 1752, in which there are large rooms for the assembly and supreme court. The public offices are kept in the wings. The other public buildings are the court-house, two Quakers meeting-houses, two for the Presbyterians, and one for the Baptists. There are also a church for the English service, one for the Dutch Lutherans, one for the Dutch Calvinists, and one

for the Moravians; besides a mafs-house, an academy, a Quaker's school-house, the city alm's-house, the Quaker's alm's-house, the hospital, the prison, and the workhouse. In the year 1749, the dwelling houses were carefully computed, and found to be 2076. Lon. 393. 35. lat. 40. 30.

PHILIPPVILLE, a small but handsome and strong town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault. It is seated on an eminence, 25 miles S. E. of Mons, 12 N. W. of Charlemont, and 125 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 50. 8.

PHILIPPE ISLE, or **PHILIPPE FORT**, is in Dutch Flanders, on the western branch of the river Schelde, opposite to Pearl Fort, 5 miles N. W. of Antwerp, and 3 N. of Safu-van-Gent.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia, seated on the confines of Romania, 10 miles from the gulph of Contesia, and 67 E. of Salonichi. It was enlarged by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Cassius and Brutus, two of the assassins of Cæsar, were defeated by Mark Anthony and by Augustus. It is still in being, and is an archbishop's see, but it is greatly decayed, and badly peopled. However, there is an old amphitheatre, and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur. Lon. 42. 30. lat. 41. 0.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, are islands of Asia, in the E. Indian sea. They were discovered by Magellan in 1519. The air is very hot and moist, and the soil is very fertile in rice, and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original, and the best of the island are subject to the Spaniards, particularly Mindanao, Manila, Leyta, Ibalao, Paragway, Mindoro, and Sebu; besides which there are a vast number of small islands. Lon. from 132. c. to 135. 0. lat. from 1. 0. to 23. 8.

* **PHILIPPINES**, **NEW**, otherwise called **PARAOS**, are islands in the E. Indian Sea, between the Moluccas the old Philippines, and the Marianes. There are about 87 in all, between the Equinoctial line and the tropic of Cancer; but they are but little known to the Europeans.

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PHILIPOLI, a confiderable town of Tur-
ky in Europe, and in Romania, with
an archbifhop's fee. It is a pretty large
place, and is chiefly inhabited by Greeks,
though they have a Turkiſh ſangiaek. It
is feated on the river Mariza, 62 miles
N. W. of Adrianople, and 188 N. W.
of Conſtantinople. Lon. 42. 30. lat.
42. 15.

PHILIPS NORTON, a town of Somerfet-
ſhire, with a market on Thurfdays, and
three fairs, on March 21, and Aug. 29,
for cattle and cloth; and on March 27,
for cloth only. It is 7 miles S. of Bath,
26 S. E. of Briſtol, and 104 W. of Lon-
don. Lon. 15. 7. lat. 52. 22.

PHILIPS, ST. a town of N. America,
in New Spain, and in Mechoacan, in a
country where they breed great numbers
of cattle.

PHILIPSBURG, an imperial town of Ger-
many, in the circle of the Upper Rhine.
It is very ſtrong, and is locked upon as
one of the bulwarks of the empire. It
is feated in a morafs, and is fortified
with 7 baſtions, and feveral advanced
works. The town belongs to the biſhop
of Spire, but all the works and fortifi-
cations to the empire. It has been fe-
veral times taken and retaken, particu-
larly by the French in 1734, when the
duke of Berwick was killed at the ſiege;
but it was rendered back the year fol-
lowing, in conſequence of the treaty of
Vienna. It is feated on the river Rhine,
over which there is a bridge, 5 miles S.
of Spire, 12 E. of Landau, 22 S. E. of
Worms, and 40 N. E. of Straſburg.
Lon. 26. 8. lat. 49. 14.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in
Gothland, and in Wermland, 20 miles
N. E. of Carolſtadt, and 105 N. W. of
Stockholm. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 59. 30.

PHOLEYS. See FOULIES.

PHRYGIA, a country of Aſia Minor, now
Natalia. There were two countries of
this name, the great and the leſs, the
former of which is now called Germian;
and the leſs Sarcian.

*PIANEZA, a town and caſtle of Italy, in
Piedmont, feated on the river Dora. It
is 8 miles from Turin.

PIANOSA, an ifland of Italy, in the Tuſ-
can Sea, 6 miles S. of that of Elba, and
which belongs to Tuſcany. It is level
and low, as the name imports. Lon. 28.
35. lat. 42. 36.

PIAVA, a river of Italy, in the territory of
Venice, which riſes in the mountains of
Tyrol, and running by Koder, Bellu-

PI

na, and Feltry, falls into the gulph of
Venice by two mouths, a little to the
N. of Venice.

PICARDY, a province of France, bounded
on the N. by Hainault, Artois, and the
ſea; on the E. by Champagne, on the
S. by the Iſle of France, and on the W.
by Normandy and the Britiſh Channel.
It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and
Lower Picardy, and the principal rivers
are the Somme, the Oyfe, the Canche,
the Lis, the Scarp, the Deule, and the
Aa. The foil is very fertile in corn,
fruits, and paſtures, but it produces no
wine. They have a confiderable trade
in woollen manufactures, and the inha-
bitants are very induſtrious people, but
very obſtinate in their opinions. Amiens
is the capital town.

*PICARA, a large province of S. Ame-
rica, in the kingdom of New Granada.
It is bounded on the E. by the moun-
tains called the Andes.

PICCATHONE, a town of Italy, in the
dutchy of Milan, with a ſtrong caſtle,
in which Francis I. king of France was
imprifoned. It was taken by the French
in 1733, but they reſtored it back. It
is feated on the river Serio, 10 miles
N. W. of Cremona, 15 S. E. of Lodi,
and 30 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 27. 18.
lat. 45. 12.

PICKERING, a town in the N. Riding of
Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays,
and one fair, on September 14, for
horned cattle, horſes, and ſheep. It is
feated on a ſmall brook, and is a pretty
good town, belonging to the dutchy of
Lancaſter. It has an old caſtle, in the
ruins of which they keep their courts for
the hearing of all cauſes under 40 ſhil-
lines, in the diſtrict called the Honour of
Pickering, which is alſo called the Li-
berty of Pickering. It is 26 miles N.
E. of York, and 220 N. by W. of Lon-
don. Lon. 17. 3. lat. 54. 20.

PIECE, an ifland of the Atlantick Ocean,
and one of the Azores. It is about 37
miles in circumference, and is pretty
fertile, having abundance of cattle. It
takes its name from a high mountain in
the middle of it called the Pike. It is 8
miles S. E. of Fayal, 10 S. W. of St.
George, and 30 S. W. of Terceira. Lon.
32. 3. lat. 38. 35.

PICT-WALL, a famous barrier againſt
the Picts, of which ſome ſmall remains
are yet left. It began at the entrance
of Solway fiſh, in Cumberland, and
turning by Carlisle, it was continued
from

from W. to E. across the N. end of the Kingdom, as far as Newcastle, and ended at Tinnent. There are many Roman coins and antiquities found near it, and it has excited the curiosity of some good antiquaries to trace its foundation, and to give a particular description of it.

• **PINDLE-TOWNS**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for horses, bullock, hogs, and sheep.

PIED-DE-PORT. See **JEAN PIED-DE-PORT**.

PIEDMONT, a country of Italy, with the title of a principality, bounded on the N. by Vallois, on the E. by the dutchy of Milan and the dutchy of Montserrat; on the S. by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa, and on the W. by Dauphiny and Savoy. It comprehends eleven small provinces, Piedmont Proper, the valleys between France and Italy, the valley of Saluzza, the county of Nice, the marquisate of Susa, the dutchy of Aost, the Canavese, the lordship of Versail, the county of Aill, and the Langes. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps, which separate France from Italy. It is 175 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It contains many high mountains, among which there are rich and fruitful valleys, which are as pleasant and populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains there are mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. The Piedmontese have more sense than the Savoyards, but then they are not so sincere. They are generally strongly attached to the Roman-catholic religion; and they carry on so great a trade in raw silk, that the English alone have purchased to the value of 200,000 pounds in a year. Besides this, they have corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Their sovereign is the king of Sardinia, who generally resides at Turin, which is the capital of this country. The valleys between France and Italy are inhabited by the Vaudoise, who are Protestants. Towards the end of the last century the French king persuaded the duke of Savoy to drive them out of the country, in consequence of which 20,000 of them retired to Germany, England, and Holland, and yet they are not all extirpated, though they are obliged to have a Roman-catholic church in every parish.

PIENZA, a small populous town of Italy,

in the dutchy of Tuscany, and in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is 25 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 50 S. of Florence. Lon. 29. 26. lat. 43. 4.

PIERE DE CADORE. See **CADORE**.

PIERRE LE MOUTIER, a town of France in Orleans, and in Nivernois. It is seated in a bottom surrounded with mountains, and near a dirty lake, which renders the air very unwholesome. It is 17 miles N. W. of Moulins, 128 of Nevers, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 46. 47.

• **PIERRE, ST.** a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Viviers.

• **PIERRE, ST.** a town of France, in Guienne, and in the diocese of Agen.

• **PIERRE-FONDAS**, a town of France, in the dutchy of Vallois, and the chief place of a provostship, with an old castle.

• **PIERRE AND ST. PAUL**, a river of America, which has its source in the mountains of Chiama, and falls into the sea near the island of Tabasco.

• **PIERRE-SUP-DIVE, ST.** a town of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Seeze, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

PIGNEVOL, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Perusa. It was in possession of the French, who had fortified it, particularly with a castle built upon a rock; but it being restored to the duke of Savoy by treaty in 1696, the French demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the river Chiufen, 17 miles W. of Turin, 50 S. W. of Casal, and 70 N. of Nice. Lon. 24. 59. lat. 44. 37.

• **PIGNEY**, a town of France, in Champagne, with the title of a dutchy. It is 12 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lon. 21. 50. lat. 48. 20.

PIILAW, or PILLAW, a sea-port town of Poland, in Ducal Prussia. It is a strong place, seated in Samland, upon a point of a peninsula, and has a good harbour. It was taken by the Swedes in 1625, but now belongs to the king of Prussia. It is 20 miles W. of Coningsberg. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 54. 45.

PISEK, a handsome and strong town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, on the frontiers of the upper palatinate of Bavaria. It has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Bohemia, and is seated near the confluence of the rivers Misa and Watto, 47 miles W. by S. of Prague, and 42

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PILSNA, PILSNO, or PIZOW, a town
of Little Poland in the palatinate of
Sandomir, and on the confines of Cra-
covia. It is seated on the river Wilfike,
50 miles E. of Cracow. Lon. 39. 5.
lat. 50. 30.

• PILTEN, a town in the dutchy of Cour-
land, and capital of a territory of the
same name, which is very fertile, and
produces a great revenue. It is seated
on the river Windaw, between Golling
and Fort Windaw. Lon. 39. 45. lat.
57. 15.

PINHEL, a strong town of Portugal, in
the province of Tral-os-Montes, and
capital of a territory of the same name,
at the confluence of the rivers Cobia and
Pinhel, 25 miles N. of Guarda, and 67
E. by S. of Salamanca. Lon. 11. 18.
lat. 40. 42.

PINNENBERG, a fort and town of Ger-
many, in the circle of Lower Saxony,
and dutchy of Holstein, and capital of
a county of the same name in Stromar-
ia. It is seated on the river Owe, 10
miles N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 26.
55. lat. 54. 10. The county is bound-
ed on the N. by Steinberg, on the E.
by Segebert and Trittau, on the S. by
the river Elbe, and on the W. by the
territory of Crempen.

PINOS, an island of N. America, on the
S. side of the island of Cuba, from which
it is separated by a deep strait. It is 25
miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and
has excellent pastures, but is not inha-
bited. Lat. 21. 28.

* PINSKO, a town of Poland, in Lithua-
ria, capital of a territory, and seated
on a river of the same name. It was
formerly a considerable place, but has
been almost ruined by the Cossacks.
Lon. 44. 25. lat. 51. 58.

PROMISNO, a sea-port town of Italy, in
the dutchy of Tuscany, and capital of a
principality of the same name, with a
fort. It is seated on a bay of the
Tuscan Sea, 15 miles S. E. of Leghorn,
and 60 S. W. of Florence. Lon. 28. 18.
lat. 42. 57.

* PROMISNO, the principality of a small
territory of Italy, in the dutchy of Tus-
cany, lying on the sea-coast. The island
of Elba depends upon it, and it has its
own princes, under the protection of
the king of the Two Sicilies, who has a
right to put a garrison into the fort.

PIPLEY, a town of Asia, in the kingdom

of Bengal. It is seated on the banks of
a river, 15 miles from Balafore, and
was formerly a place of trade, and had
English and Dutch factories; but since
they have been removed to Hugly and
Calcutta it is entirely forsaken by the
merchants, and is only inhabited by
fishermen. Lon. 160. 20. lat. 21. 40.

PIPERNO, a town of Italy, in the cam-
pagna of Rome. It is 10 miles N. of
Terracina, and 50 S. E. of Rome. Lon.
31. 35. lat. 41. 30.

* PIQUE MONTVALLIER, the highest
mountain of the Pyrennees. It is in
the form of a pike, and may be seen 50
miles off. Lon. 17. 13. lat. 42. 51.

PIQUIGNI, a town of France, in Picardy,
seated on the river Somme, and is 7
miles E. of Amiens. Lon. 19. 45. lat.
49. 55.

PIRANO, a sea-port town of Italy, in
Istria, and in the territory of Venice.
It is seated on a peninsula, formed by
the bay of Largone, and that of Trieste.
It is 10 miles S. of Cabo-di-Istria. Lon.
31. 41. lat. 45. 40.

* PIRI, a country of Africa, in the king-
dom of Loango, which is said to be ve-
ry good, and inhabited by a mild, good
natured people.

PIRTE, a town of Germany, in the circle
of Upper Saxony, in the dutchy of Pome-
rania, and in the territory of Stetin.
The ancient dukes of Pomerania often
resided here. It is seated near the lake
Maldoi, 17 miles S. of Stetin. Lon.
32. 40. lat. 53. 6.

PIZA, an ancient, large, handsome, and
strong town of Italy, in Tuscany, and
capital of the Pisan, with an univer-
sity, an archbishop's see, and three forts.
The territory lies near the place where
the river Arno falls into the sea, but is
very small, and yet is enriched with fe-
veral fine productions; there is curious
marble, good alabaster, lapis lazuli, ul-
tramarine, vitriol, and salt-works. The
town is seated on the river Arno, at a
small distance from the sea, in a very
fertile plain. That river runs through
Pisa, and there are three bridges there-
on, of which that in the middle is con-
structed with marble; on this bridge the
inhabitants every year have a mock-
fight, like that at Venice. This town
is so far from having as many inha-
bitants as it can contain, that grass grows
in the principal streets. The cathedral
is a magnificent structure, and on the
right side of the choir is the leaning
tower.

tower, so much talk'd of. In the great square, which is before St. Stephen's church, is a white marble statue, representing the duke Cosmo the Great. The Grand Duke's palace, and the magnificent exchange, are worth taking notice of. It is 10 miles N. of Leghorn, 42 W. of Florence, and 10 S. W. of Lucca. Lon. 27. 59. lat. 43. 42. The territory is about 42 miles in length, and 23 in breadth.

• **PISANO**, a territory of Italy, in Tuscany, about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Florentino and the republick of Lucca, on the E. by the Stanese, and on the W. by the sea. It is one of the best countries in all Tuscany.

PISCA, a handsome town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ships to ride in. It is seated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, which they send to the rest of the Spanish settlements. It is about half a mile from the sea, and 140 S. of Lima. Lon. 74. 0. lat. 14. 0.

PISCATAWAY, a harbour of N. America, in New Hampshire, 70 miles N. of Boston, in New-England. Lon. 307. 35. lat. 45. 35.

• **PISHELLO**, the most northern cape of Natchia, in Asia, which advances into the Black Sea, over against Crim Tartary.

• **PISTOJA**, a handsome and considerable town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, with a bishop's see. There are several fine churches and magnificent palaces, and the houses of private persons are generally well built; but notwithstanding this it is almost deserted, in comparison of what it was formerly; for there are now only 6000 inhabitants, but among these there are 40 noble families. It is seated on a fertile plain, at the foot of the Appennines, and near the river Stella, 20 miles N. W. of Florence, 20 N. E. of Lucca, and 30 N. E. of Pisa. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 43. 55.

• **PITAN**, a province of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and beyond the river Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by mount Naccact, on the E. by the Kingdoms of Larra and Asem, on the S. by the province of Jibat and Mevat, and on the W. by Mevat and Vatal.

PITHEA, a province of Swedish Lapland

bounded on the N. by Lapland of Luliah, on the E. by Bothnia, on the S. by Lapland d'Ulma, and on the W. by Norway. The river Pithea runs cross it. There is a town of the same name, seated on the W. side of the gulph of Bothnia, 80 miles S. W. of Tornea, Lon. 37. 35. lat. 64. 45.

PITTENWEEM, a sea port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated at the entrance of the frith of Forth, 23 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 56. 12.

• **PITTSCHEN**, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg. Lon. 35. 57. lat. 51. 10.

• **Pizzo**, a town of Italy, in the Farther Calabria, seated on the gulph of St. Lufania, 4 miles from Monte-Leone.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in Extramadura, with a bishop's see, a title of a duchy, and a good castle. It is seated on the river Xera, in a delightful plain, almost surrounded with mountains. It is 33 miles W. of Toledo, 85 S. of Salamanca, and 67 S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 12. 30. lat. 40. 50.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuzcoa, and in the valley of Margu na. It submitted to the allies in 1706, but afterwards was reduced by the other party. It is seated on the river Deva, 25 miles S. E. of Bilbao, and 62 N. W. of Pampluna. Lon. 15. 2. lat. 43. 16.

PLACENTIA, a sea-port town of N. America, in Newfoundland, seated on a bay on the S. E. part of the island. It was ceded to the English by the treaty of Utrecht, and is 40 miles W. of St. John, and 220 E. of Cape Breton. Lon. 325. 20. lat. 47. 40.

PLACENZA, a populous town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a bishop's see, and a citadel; which is a large, handsome, fortified place. The beauty of its churches, houses, squares, streets, and fountains, render it a very pleasant town. It has a celebrated university, and about 30,000 inhabitants, among which there are 2000 monks, nuns, and other persons belonging to the church. The king of Sardinia took possession of it in 1744, in consequence of the treaty of Worms concluded in 1713, and there was a battle fought near it in 1746. It is delightfully seated, in a well cultivated country, on the river Po, 30 miles N. W. of

by Lapland of Luth. botania, on the S. by and on the W. by river Pithea runs across of the same name, side of the gulph of S. W. of Tornea, 34. 45.

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- W. of Parma, 83 E. of Turin, 35 S. E. of Milan, and 25 W. of Mantua. Lon. 27. 18. lat. 45. 5.
- **PLACENZA**, the dutchy of, was formerly the western part of the dutchy of Parma. It is bounded on the E. by the dutchy of Parma, on the N. and W. by the dutchy of Milan, and on the S. by the territory of Genoa. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron and salt-springs, from which they make a very white salt. Its principal rivers are the Trebia and the Nura, and the capital town is of the same name. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, in pursuance of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743.
- **PLANAY**, or **PLANCY**, a town of France, in Champagne, in the diocese of Troyes, with the title of a marquise, and a chapter.
- **PLANEZ**, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of France, and in the road of Marseilles.
- **PLANO**, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Spain, and in the bay of Alicant, which is not above a mile and half in length.
- PLASSENDAL**, a fortress of the Austrian Netherlands, 3 miles S. E. of Ostend, seated on the canal which goes from thence to Bruges.
- PIATA**, a rich and populous town of S. America, in Peru, and capital of the province of Los-Charcas, with an audience, and an archbishop's see. It has mines of silver, which they have left off working, since those of Potosi have been discovered. It is seated on the river Chimao, 500 miles S. E. of Cusco, and 200 W. of Quito. It was built by the Spaniards, and may contain about 300 families. Lon. 314. S. lat. S. 20. 10.
- PIATA**, a large river of S. America, which has its source in the audience of Los-Charcas, in Peru, and crossing Paraguay, falls into the N. Sea. It is exceeding broad, and near its mouth it is no less than 150 miles over. It gives its name to a province in Paraguay, whose principal towns are, Santa Fe, Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, and Santa Lucia. There is also an island of this name in Peru, on the coast of the audience of Quito. It is about 5 miles in length, and 4 in breadth, and is surrounded by high craggy rocks.
- PIATA** was anciently a town of Beotia,

- in Greece. It was seated at the foot of Mount Cithæron, to the S. W. of Thebes, and to the N. of Megara. It was famous for its temple, dedicated to Jupiter, and for a victory gained by Paufanias with a handful of Greeks over the Persians, when the general was killed, with the flower of his troops.
- **PLAVEN**, or **PLAWEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg, on the confines of the marche of Brandenburg. It is seated on a small river which falls into the Elbe near a lake of the same name, 17 miles S. of Gustrów, and 90 N. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 30. 20. lat. 53. 40.
- PLAVEN**, or **PLAWEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Voigtland. There are held four great fairs here every year; and it is seated on the river Elster, 50 miles S. E. of Erfort, and 67 S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 29. 57. lat. 50. 30.
- **PLAYDEN**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 4, for pedlars ware.
- **PLEASLY**, a village in Derbyshire, with two fairs, on May 6 and October 29, for sheep, cattle, and horses.
- **PLEIBURG**, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the river Feistez, upon a hill, at the foot of a high mountain.
- PLESCOW**, a town of Russia, capital of a dutchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and a strong castle. It is a large place, and is divided into four parts, each of which is surrounded with walls. It is seated on the river Muldow, where it falls into the lake Plescow, 77 miles S. of Narva, 147 N. E. of Riga, and 150 S. by W. of Peterburg. Lon. 46. 20. lat. 57. 34.
- **PLESCOW**, a dutchy in Russia, which is part of Muscovy. It lies between the dutchies of Novogorod, Lithuania, Livonia, and Ingria. The capital town is of the same name.
- PLESSE**, a town of Silesia, on the confines of Poland, with a castle. It is seated on the river Vistula, 35 miles E. of Troppaw. Lon. 35. 51. lat. 50. 0.
- **PLESSIS-LES-TOURS**, a royal palace of France, near Tours, built by Lewis XI. where he died in 1483. It is seated in a very fine country.
- PLIMPTON**, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 2, April 5, August 12,

- and October 23, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth. It is seated on a branch of the river Plime, and once had a castle that is now in ruins. It sends two members to parliament, and is 7 miles E. by N. of Plymouth, 20 E. by S. of Dartmouth, and 220 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 15. lat. 50. 25.
- **PRINT**, a village in Cornwall, with one fair, on July 5, for heries, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.
 - PROCKSKO**, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle and a bishop's see. The churches are very magnificent, and it is built upon a hill, from whence there is a fine prospect every way, near the river Wislula. It is 22 miles S. E. of Uladislaw, and 55 W. of Warlaw. Lon. 37. 44. lat. 52. 32.
 - **PROCKSKO**, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. by Regal-Prussia, on the E. by the palatinate of Mazovia, on the S. by the Wislula, and on the W. by the palatinate of Inowladislaw. The capital town is of the same name.
 - PROEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a principality of the same name, and is 20 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 10 S. E. of Kiell. Lon. 28. 3. lat. 54. 15.
 - **PLUCKLEY**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on December 5, for pedlars ware.
 - PLUMBIERS**, a town of Lorrain, in Vosge. It is famous for its baths, and is surrounded with mountains. Lon. 24. 12. lat. 47. 59.
 - PLUDENTZ**, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, and chief place of a county of the same name. It is seated on a pleasant plain, on the river Ill, 65 miles W. of Inspruch. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 47. 0.
 - **PLUVIERS**, a town of France, in Orleansois, and in Beauce. It is 20 miles N. of Orleans. Lon. 19. 55. lat. 48. 10.
 - PLYMOUTH**, a sea-port town of Devonshire, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays, and two fairs, on January 23 and September 21, for horned cattle and woollen-cloth. It is seated on the river Plime, and near the Tammer, where they fall into the sea. It contains two parish churches, and is one of the most important places in the kingdom, being a place of great strength, and very well fortified. It is also a station for building and buying up men of

- war belonging to the royal navy, being capable of containing a vast number of ships. It is a corporation, and has four charity-schools, an hospital, and a work-house, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-councilmen. Besides the above churches, there is one about half a mile out of the town, and a chapel in the dock-yard. The town consists of about 800 houses, but indifferently built, with about 600 houses at the dock, most of which are new buildings. The streets are paved. It is 43 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 216 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 7. lat. 50. 26.
- PLYMOUTH**, a sea-port town of N. America, in New-England, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated at the S. end of Plymouth-bay, and is the first town that was built in New-England. Lon. 506. 33. lat. 41. 25.
- PO**, a large celebrated river of Italy, which has its source at mount Viso in Piedmont, and on the confines of Dauphiny. It runs through Piedmont, Montserrat, the Milanese, and duchy of Mantua. From thence it runs on the borders of the Parmezan, and a part of the Modenese, and having entered the Ferrafese, it begins to divide at Talaruolo, and proceeds to discharge itself in the gulph of Venice by four principal mouths. As it passes along it receives several rivers, and often times overflows its banks, doing a great deal of mischief; the reason of which is, that most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow.
- POCKINGTON**, a town in the E. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 21, April 25, July 23, and October 23, for cattle, cheese, cloth, and leather ware. It is seated on a stream which falls into the Derwent, and is but a small place. It is 14 miles S. E. of York, and 183 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 53. 40.
- PODENTZIN**, a town of Germany, in the Circle of Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Bamberg. It is seated among large forests, near the source of the river Paltach, 17 miles S. of Cullenbach, and 20 S. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 29. 10. lat. 49. 50.
- **PODLACHIA**, or **POLACHIA**, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. by Prussia

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 15. Lon. 29. 10. lat.

POLACHIA, a palati-
 bounded on the N. by
 Prussia

Prussia and Lithuania, on the E. by Li-
 thuania, on the S. by the palatinate of
 Lublin, and on the W. by that of Ma-
 zovia. It is about 28 miles in length,
 70 in breadth, and the principal rivers
 are the Bog and the Naew. Beldko is
 the capital town.

PODOLIA, a province of Polish Russia,
 bounded on the N. by Volhonia and the
 Ukraine, on the S. by Moldavia and Po-
 kusha, and on the W. by Red-Russia.
 The river Neister runs along the southern
 borders, and the Bog crosses it almost
 entirely from W. to E. It consists of
 1,000 fields, which would be very fertile
 if they were well peopled and cultivat-
 ed; but the many inroads of the Tar-
 tars hinder both. It is divided into the
 Upper and Lower, and Kaminiak is the
 capital of the former and Bracklaw of
 the latter.

* POGGIOSZI, a town of Italy, in the
 duchy of Tuscany, which had a citadel
 now in ruins. It is famous for its ex-
 cellent tobacco, and is seated near the
 river Elsa, 16 miles S. of Florence. Lon.
 29. 50. lat. 43. 20.

POGGIO, a town of Italy, in Tuscany,
 near Florence, famous for a handsome
 palace of the Great Duke. Lon. 29.
 10. lat. 43. 22.

POIRINO, or POVERINO, a town of Ita-
 ly, in Piedmont, 15 miles S. E. of Tur-
 rin. Lon. 25. 11. lat. 44. 45.

POISSY, an ancient town of France, in
 the Isle of France. It is seated near
 the edge of the forest of St. Germain,
 15 miles from Paris. Lon. 19. 42. lat.
 48. 56.

POITIERS, an ancient, large, and consi-
 derable town of France, capital of Poi-
 tou, with a bishop's see, four abbeys, a
 mint, and an university famous for law.
 It contains 22 parishes, 9 convents for
 men, and 12 nunneries; and the Jesuits
 have an handsome college here. There
 are several Roman antiquities, and par-
 ticularly an amphitheatre, which is par-
 tly demolished, and hid by the houses.
 There is also a triumphal arch, which
 serves as a gate to the great street.
 However, this place is not peopled in
 proportion to its extent. Near this
 place, Edward the Black Prince gained
 a decisive victory over the French, tak-
 ing King John and his son Philip pris-
 oners, in 1356, whom he afterwards
 brought over into England. It is seated
 on a hill on the river Clain, 52 miles S.
 W. of Tours, 110 S. W. of Orleans,

and 120 N. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon.
 18. 0. lat. 46. 35.

POITOU, a province of France, bounded
 on the N. by Bretagne, Anjou, and
 part of Touraine; on the E. by Tou-
 raine, Berry, and Manche; on the S.
 by Angoumois, Saintonge, and the ter-
 ritory of Aunis; and on the W. by the
 sea of Gascony. It is divided into the
 Upper and Lower; and is fertile in
 corn and wine, and feeds a great num-
 ber of cattle, particularly mules. It
 was in possession of the Kings of Eng-
 land for a considerable time, till it was
 lost by the unfortunate Henry VI. Poi-
 tiers is the capital town.

* POIX, a town of France, in Picardy,
 in the bishopric of Amiens, with a
 priory, and the title of a principality.
 It is seated on a river of the same
 name.

* POKUSIA, a territory of Poland, on the
 confines of Hungary and Transylvania.
 It is bounded on the N. and E. by
 Podolia; on the S. by a part of Hun-
 gary and Transylvania; and on the W.
 by Red Russia.

PORA, an ancient, small, but strong town
 of Italy, in the S. part of Istria, with a
 citadel and a bishop's see. Here are to
 be seen the ruins of an amphitheatre and
 a triumphal arch built by the Romans.
 It is seated at the bottom of a deep
 bay, and has a spacious harbour. It
 is 45 miles S. of Cabo d'Istria, and 80
 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 31. 42. lat 45.
 6.

POLACHIA. See PODIAGGIA.

* POLANA, a town of Italy, in Sicily,
 and in the Val di Demona, seated near
 the sea.

POLAND, a large kingdom of Europe. It
 is bounded on the W. by the Baltic
 Sea, Brandenburg, and Silesia; on the
 S. by Hungary, Transylvania, and Mel-
 davia; and on the N. and E. by the do-
 minions of Russia. It is divided into
 three large parts, namely, Great Pol-
 and, Little Poland, and the duchy of
 Lithuania, each of which is again di-
 vided into several palatinates, or pro-
 vinces. The government of Poland is
 monarchical and aristocratical, and is
 the only kingdom in Europe which, at
 present, is elective. The king is elect-
 ed by a general diet called together by
 the archbishop of Gnesna, who is the
 chief of the republic during the in-
 terregnum. This diet is held in the
 open field, in a kind of large hall crect-
 ed

ed for that purpose, above a mile from Warsaw. When he is chosen he is obliged to take an oath, that he will maintain the privileges of the republick called the *Pacta Conventa*. After his coronation he may dispose of the vacant benefices, and the offices both civil and military. He has a settled revenue of 140,000 l. a year, and cannot, by his own authority, raise any new taxes or charge any law. The aristocracy of this republick consists in the senate and general diet. The senate is composed of the bishops, great officers, palatines, and governors of towns, who, with the king, regulate the affairs of the kingdom, and prevent him from doing any thing against the liberty of the country. The general diets, which are assemblies of all the nobility, ought to be held every two years; but they meet oftner when there is any important affair on the carpet. Before a general diet is held, the king sends circular letters to the palatines, declaring what the affairs are that the assemblies are to deliberate upon. Upon this there is a particular diet in every palatinate, wherein nothing can be determined without a general consent; for if one gentleman opposes the opinion of the assembly, it is obliged to break up; and that palatinate, from this time, can have no voice in the general diet. There likewise they must be all unanimous; for one senator, or nuncio, can stop the proceedings of the whole. The Poles, or Polanders, are large, well made, and robust, and the nobility are kind to strangers, and generally speak several languages. The burghers, or citizens, can have no estates, but the houses in the towns, and a little land for about three miles round them. The peasants are poor, miserable, and clownish; and as they possess nothing, they contribute nothing to the support of the government. They are slaves to the gentlemen, who treat them just as they please. It is not said they have so much a year, but that they have to many peasants under them. The air is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however it is so fertile in corn in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland in large quantities. There are large pastures, and they have a large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, saltpetre, tallow, and wax. There are so many bees, especially in Lithuania, that their com-

mon drink is mead, or metheglin. They have mines of salt, which are of a great depth, out of which they dig rock-salt. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, which the king must always profess: however, there are Lutherans, Calvinists, and a great many Jews. There are three universities at Cracow, Vilna, and Konniburg; two archbishopsricks, and fifteen bishopsricks. The principal rivers are the Nieper, the Vistula, the Bug, the Niemen, the Neister, and the Bog, and Cracow is the capital town, but Warsaw is the general residence of the king. Lon. from 34. 0. to 50. 0. lat. from 47. 40. to 56. 30.

POLRAON, an island of Asia in the E. Indian Ocean, and one of those which produced nutmegs. The inhabitants were once under the protection of the English, but they were driven from thence by the Dutch, and the natives were very barbarously treated. It is 60 miles S. of the island of Seram, and 120 S. E. of Amboyna. Lon. 146. 0. lat. S. 4. 0.

POLESIA, a name given to the palatinate of Bizescia in Lithuania. See *BRZESCIA*.

POLESINO, DI ROVIGO, a province of Italy, in the republick of Venice, bounded on the N. by the Paduana, on the S. by the Ferrarese, on the E. by the Dogado, and on the W. by the Venetia. It is about 42 miles in length and 17 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn and pastures. Rovigo is the capital town.

PORICABRO, a small island in the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, being about 20 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are very poor, subsisting only a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but in general there is nothing but barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo, S. Iino, Pares, and Antiparos. Lon. 43. 0. lat. 36. 36.

PORCASCARO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hitter Principate, with a bishop's see. It is now almost ruined, and is situated on a gulph of the same name, 55 miles S. E. of Salerno, and 28 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 13. lat. 40. 7.

PORCARIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Pauli, with a bishop's see. It is a populous place, and is seated on a crony rock, near the sea, 20 miles S. E. of Capri. Lon. 24. 58. lat. 40. 15.

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* Polizzo

* **POLIGNI**, a town of France, in the
 Franch Comté, and capital of a bai-
 livick of a diocess of Befanzen. It is
 seated on a rivuler, 12 miles S. W. of
 Salins, and 32 S. W. of Befanzen. Lon.
 23. 22. lat. 46. 50.

POLLITIO, or **POLLIZZI**, a town of Sicily,
 in the Val-di-Demona, at the foot of
 the mountain Madenia, 35 miles S. E.
 of Palermo. Lon. 31. 45. lat. 37. 50.

* **POLLINA**, an ancient small town of
 Turkey in Europe, in Albania, with a
 Greek archbishop's see. It was former-
 ly a considerable place, but is now al-
 most in ruins, and is 12 miles S. of Du-
 razzo. Lon. 37. 15. lat. 41. 20.

* **POLOCKZKI**, or **POLOCKZO**, a palati-
 nate in the great duchy of Lithuania,
 bounded on the N. by Muscovy, on the
 E. by the palatinate of Weteplk, on the
 S. by the river Dwina, and on the W.
 by Livonia. It is a barren country, full
 of wood, and had formerly its own
 dukes. The capital town is of the same
 name.

POLOCKZI, a town of Lithuania, capital
 of the palatinate of the same name,
 with two castles. It is large and well
 fortified, and was taken by the Musco-
 vites in 1563, but the Poles retook it
 the same year. It is seated on the river
 Dwina, 50 miles S. W. of Weteplk, and
 80 E. of Braflaw. Lon. 47. 30. lat.
 55. 33.

* **POLTEN**, ST. a small town of Germa-
 ny, in Lower Austria, seated on the ri-
 vulet Drafam, which falls into the Da-
 nube near Holmburg, 8 miles from
 Vienna.

* **POMEFF**, one of the three isles of
 Marfeilles in France, near the island
 of Iri.

POMERANIA, a province of Germany, in
 the circle of Upper Saxony, with the
 title of a duchy. It is bounded on the
 N. by the Baltick Sea, on the E. by
 Prussia and Poland, on the S. by the
 marche of Brandenburg, and on the W.
 by the duchy of Mecklenburg; one
 part belongs to the king of Prussia, and
 the other to the Swedes. It is watered
 by several rivers, of which the Oder,
 the Pene, the Rega, the Perlant, the
 Wipper, the Stolp, the Lupa, and the
 Lebo, are the most considerable. The
 air is pretty cold, but this is compensat-
 ed by the fertility of the soil, which
 abounds in pastures and corn, of which
 a great deal is transported into foreign
 countries. It is a flat country, con-

taining several lakes, woods, and fo-
 rests, and has several good harbours,
 particularly Stetin and Stralsund; being
 about 250 miles in length, and 75 in
 breadth. It has suffered greatly in the
 late wars, otherwise it might have been
 much richer than it is. They have a
 custom here of eating all their flesh after
 it is dried in the smoke. It is divided
 into the Hither and Farther Pomerania,
 and the river Pene divides the territo-
 ries of the kings of Sweden and Prussia
 in this duchy.

* **POMPELLA**, a district of Poland,
 bounded on the N. by the Baltick Sea,
 on the E. by Prussia, on the S. by Pol-
 and, and on the W. by Farther Pome-
 rania. Dantzick is the capital town.

* **POMESANIA**, a country of Ducal Prus-
 sia, which extends from E. to W. from
 the river Passerg as far as the Vistula,
 between Regal Prussia, which bounds it
 on the W. and N. and partly on the E.
 It is a pretty large country, and full of
 lakes and morasses.

PONSERRERIA, a town of Italy, in the
 duchy of Monterrat, subject to the
 king of Sardinia. It is seated on the S.
 side of the river Po, 35 miles E. of Tu-
 rin. Lon. 25. 22. lat. 45. 0.

PONDICHERRY, a large, handsome, and
 strong town of Asia, in the peninsula on
 this side the Ganges, and on the coast
 of Coromandel. It is in a low situa-
 tion, and the ships anchor about a mile
 and an half from it; nor can the boats
 or canoes come nearer it than a mus-
 ket shot, on account of the breakers, so
 that the blacks come in flat-bottomed
 boats to carry the men and merchan-
 dises to the fleet. The fort is built 200
 paces from the sea, and is very irregu-
 lar; it is built with bricks, and covered
 with fine plaster, which looks like
 white marble. The governor and other
 officers lodge in the fort, and there are
 some French houses about it pretty well
 built, but only one story high. The
 hurts of the blacks lie here and there,
 and the walls are of bamboes mixed with
 the branches of trees. The French are
 greatly addicted to women, from whom
 they catch diseases that render them
 pale, livid, and meagre, with a fright-
 ful aspect. However, several of the
 French are married to a sort of Portu-
 guese women, who are of a mixed
 breed, being a kind of Mulattres. The
 country about it is barren, and conse-
 quently most of their provisions are
 brought

brought from other places. Their trade consists in cotton-cloths, silk, pepper, salt-petre, and other merchandizes that are brought from Bengal. With regard to the religion of the natives, the most numerous are the Gentoos, but there are Mahometans or Moors, who hold a great many ridiculous opinions. The Gentoos are of different sects, and that of the brahmins are priests. The custom of women's burning themselves with the bodies of their dead husbands was very common, but of late is much discountenanced. The slaves or servants are very numerous, and their chief food is rice; however, most of them are afflicted with the French disease, and their wives are common both to the Gentoos and Moors. These wretched people will sell their sisters, daughters, or wives, for a trifle; and they on their parts are very fond of the white men. This place was beneged in 1748, by admiral Boscawen, but the periodical rains obliged him to desist. It is 61 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 98. 7. lat. 11. 56.

● **PONDICO**, an island of the Archipelago, lying on the gulph of Ziton, near the coast of Negropont. It is small and uninhabited, as well as two others that lie near it.

● **PONFERRADA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on the river Sill, on the confines of Galicia, 58 miles S. W. of Leon. Lon. 10. 35. lat. 42. 36.

● **PONS**, a town of France, in Saintonge, very famous in the time of the Huguenots. It is seated on a hill near the river Suigne, 10 miles from Saintes. Lon. 17. 3. lat. 43. 34.

● **PONS DE TOMIERS, ST.** a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a valley surrounded with mountains, wherein are fine marble quarries, 22 miles N. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 20. 28. lat. 43. 30.

● **PONTAFELLA.** See **PONTEFA.**

● **PONT-A-MOISSON**, a pretty, handsome, and considerable town of France, in Lorraine, with the title of a marquisate, and an university. There are several religious houses, and the Pienestrians have a magnificent church here. It is seated on the river Moselle, which divides it into two parts, 2 miles N. W. of Nancy, and 12 S. of Metz. Lon. 23. 41. lat. 48. 53.

● **PONT ARTHUR**, a town of France, in

the Franch Comté, seated on the river Doux, near mount Jura. It is a commodious passage to go into Switzerland, and is defended by a strong castle. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 47. 5.

● **PONT-AUDEMER**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Lisieux. It is surrounded with walls, and is seated on the river Bille, 12 miles E. of Honfleur, 17 N. E. of Lisieux, 25 W. of Roen, and 85 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 16. lat. 49. 22.

● **PONT DE L'ARCHE**, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, in the diocese of Ebreux, with a good castle. It is seated on the river Seine, over which there is a very handsome bridge, 5 miles N. of Louviers, 8 S. of Rouen, 10 N. W. of Andely, and 62 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 49. lat. 49. 18.

● **PONT DE CE**, a town of France, in Angjou, seated on the river Loire, over which it is one of the principal passages, with a castle and a bridge. It is 3 miles from Angiers, and 178 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 4. lat. 47. 23.

● **PONT DE VAUX**, a town of France, in Bresse, seated on the river Restouze, 2 miles from Macon, and 15 from Bourg. Lon. 22. 31. lat. 46. 25.

● **PONT DE VESLE**, a town of France, in Bresse, seated on the river Vesle, 12 miles from Bourg. Lon. 22. 28. lat. 46. 15.

● **PONTEFA**, or **PONTEFELLA**, a town of Italy, and in Carinthia. It is seated on the river Fella, which separates the country that belongs to the republic of Venice from that of the house of Austria. It has a bridge which leads to the best passage over the Alps. It is 25 miles N. of Friuli. Lon. 30. 46. lat. 46. 35.

● **PONTE DE LIMA**, a handsome town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro and Minho, with a handsome palace. It is seated on the river Lima, over which there is a magnificent bridge, and is 12 miles N. W. of Brague, and 100 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 26. lat. 41. 38.

● **PONTEFRACT**, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and 5 fairs, on Saturday after February 2, Saturday after Palm Sunday, September 1, Saturday after November 30, and Saturday after the twelfth day after Christmas-day, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is very pleasantly seated on a branch of the river Aire,

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the river Loire, over
of the principal passages,
and a bridge. It is in
ngiers, and 178 S. W. of
7. 4. lat. 47. 23.

a town of France, in
on the river Reffouze, 1
con, and 15 from Bour-
at. 46. 25.

LE, a town of France,
d on the river Velle, 12
urg. Lon. 22. 28. lat.

ONTEFELLA, a town of
Carinthia. It is seated on
a, which separates the
belongs to the republic of
at of the house of Au-
a bridge which leads to
ge over the Alps. It is
of Friuli. Lon. 30. 46.

A, a handsome town of
e province of Entre-Deux-
with a handsome palace.
n the river Lima, over
a magnificent bridge, and
W. of Brague, and 190
Lon. 9. 26. lat. 41.

a town in the W. riding
with a market on Satur-
days, on Saturday after Fe-
bruary after Palm-Sunday,
Saturday after November
day after the twelfth day
-day, for horses, horned
and hogs. It is very plea-
ant on a branch of the river
Are,

Are, and is a corporation, with hand-
some buildings, and sends two mem-
bers to parliament. It had a very hand-
some castle, which was demolished in
the civil wars. It is 22 miles S. W. of
York, and 169 N. by W. of London.
Lon. 16. 30. lat. 53. 42.

PONTE-STURA, a small town of Italy,
in Monterrat, seated at the confluence
of the rivers Stura and Po, 3 miles S.
W. of Casal, and 10 S. W. of Verceil.
Lon. 25. 56. lat. 45. 7.

• **PONTE-VEDRA**, a town of Spain, in
the kingdom of Galicia, seated almost
at the mouth of the river Lerez. It is
famous for its fishery of fardins, which
make its principal riches. Lon. 9. 28.
lat. 42. 18.

• **PONT DU CHASSER**, a town of France,
in Auvergne, seated on the river Allier,
in the election of Clermont. Lon. 20.
55. lat. 45. 44.

• **PONT DU GARD**, a bridge of France,
in Lower Languedoc, built over the river
Gardon, which served for an aqued-
uct. It is a very remarkable, and most
magnificent work of the ancient Ro-
mans, consisting of three bridges, one
above another, the uppermost of which
was the aqueduct, to convey water to
the city of Nismes, which is 8 miles to
the south. They all together are 192
feet high, and the uppermost is 580
feet long. They are constructed be-
tween two rocks. Lon. 22. 1. lat. 43.
58.

• **PONT-GIBAUT**, a town of France, in
Auvergne, and election of Clermont.
Near this place there is the village of
Rore, with a silver mine and a vinous
fountain of mineral water. It is 10
miles W. N. W. of Clermont. Lon.
20. 30. lat. 45. 50.

• **PONTIUEU**, a county of France, in Pi-
cardy, which extends from the rivers
Somme to that of Canche. It is very
fertile in corn and fruit.

• **PONTIGNY**, a town of France, in
Champagne, on the confines of Burgundy,
seated on the river Serain, remark-
able for its famous abbey. Lon. 21. 20.
lat. 48. 1.

• **PONT L'ÉVÊQUE**, a town of France, in
Normandy, seated on the river Touque,
8 miles from Honfleur, 25 from Caen,
and 10 from Lisieux. Lon. 17. 48. lat.
49. 17.

PONTOISE, a town of France, and in the
Vexin. It is seated on an eminence, on
the rivers Oise and Vienne, and there is

a bridge over the former, from whence
it takes its name. It is 52 miles S. E.
of Rouen, and 17 N. W. of Paris.
Lon. 19. 46. lat. 49. 3.

PONT-ORSON, a town of France, in
Lower Normandy, seated on the river
Coeffnon, on the confines of Bretagne,
188 miles from Paris, and 20 E. of St.
Malo. Lon. 16. 8. lat. 48. 33.

PONT-REMOLI, a town of Italy, in Tuf-
cany, on the confines of the Parmezan
and republic of Genoa, with a strong
castle. The Spaniards sold it to the
duke of Tuscany in 1650. It is seated
at the foot of the Appennine mountains,
40 miles E. of Genoa, and 60 N. W. of
Florence. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 44. 25.

PONT ST. ESPRIT, a town of France, in
Languedoc, and in the diocese of Ulez.
It is seated on the river Rhone, over
which is one of the finest bridges in
France; it is 340 yards in length, and
consists of 26 arches; and each pier is
pierced with an aperture, to facilitate
the passage of the water when the river
is high. The town is large, but the
streets are narrow and ill-built. How-
ever, it contains several churches and
convents. It is 17 miles S. of Viviers,
20 N. E. of Ulez, 55 N. E. of Mont-
pellier. Lon. 22. 21. lat. 44. 17.

• **PONT ST. MAIXENCE**, a town of the
Ile of France, seated on the river Oise,
5 miles from Senlis. Lon. 20. 15. lat.
49. 18.

• **PONT SUR SEINE**, a town of France,
in Champagne, with a handsome castle.
It is seated on the river Seine, 17 miles
from Troyes, and 55 S. E. of Paris.
Lon. 21. 10. lat. 48. 28.

• **PONT SUR YONNE**, a town of France,
in the diocese of Sens, on the confines
of Champagne and Gatinois, seated on
the river Yonne, 8 miles N. W. of Sens.
Lon. 21. 3. lat. 48. 16.

PONTUS, the ancient name of a country
in Asia Minor, near the Euxine Sea,
one of whose kings was Mithridates,
who was conquered by Pompey.

PONTYPOOL, a town of Monmouthshire,
with a market on Saturdays, and three
fairs, on April 22, July 5, and October
10, for horses, lean cattle, and pedlars
ware. It is seated between two hills,
and is but a small place, though noted
for its iron-mills, and great manufacture
of japanned mugs, and the like. It is 15
miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 136 W.
by N. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat.
51. 45.

PONZA, or PONTIA, a small island of the Tuscan Sea, well known to be the place to which many illustrious Romans were formerly banished. It is on the coast of the Hither Principato, and near Cassellamar-della-Brucca. Lon. 31. 25. lat. 41. 15.

• **POOL**, in Montgomeryshire. See **WELCH POOL**.

POOL, a sea-port town of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays, and one fair, on the first Thursday in November, for toys. It is surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the N. where there is an entrance through a gate. It formerly was nothing but a place where a few fishermen lived, but in the reign of Henry VI. it was greatly enlarged, and the inhabitants had the privilege to wall it round; and it was also a county of itself, and sent two members to parliament. Since that time it is much decayed, though the two markets are still kept up. It is governed by a mayor, a senior bailiff, four other justices, and an indeterminate number of burgessees. The town consists of a church and about 600 houses, with broad paved streets; and has a manufactory of knit hose. It is 47 miles W. S. W. of Winchester, 24 E. of Dorchester, and 110 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 29. lat. 50. 45.

POPA MADRE, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, where there is a convent and chapel dedicated to the virgin Mary, and where there is her image, to which the Spaniards in those parts go in pilgrimage, especially those who have been at sea. It is seated on a high mountain, 50 miles E. of Carthagena. Lon. 301. 35. lat. 10. 15.

POPAYAN, a province of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada, between the audience of Panama, that of Quito, and the S. Sea, being 400 miles in length and 300 in breadth. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N. to S. and near the sea the soil is so soaked with almost continual rains, that there are few care to reside there, except for the sake of the gold that is to be met with in great plenty in the sands of the rivulets. This bewitching metal brings many in search of it, though it is a great doubt whether they ever return back alive or not. For this reason the savage Americans are still masters of a great part of it, who are continually annoying the Spaniards.

POPAYAN, the capital town of a province of that name in S. America, with a bishop's see, a Spanish governor, and where the courts of justice are held. The inhabitants are almost all Creoles. It is 220 miles N. E. of Quito. Lon. 304. 30. lat. 2. 25.

POPE, the territories of, in Italy. It is commonly called the territory of the church, and depends upon the holy see, the Pope being lord both in spirituals and temporals. It is about 400 miles in length, on the coast of the Adriatick Sea, from the kingdom of Naples to the territory of Venice. It is more narrow from N. to S. being not above 80 miles in breadth from the gulph of Venice to the Tuscan Sea. The subjects of the Pope have the same manners, good or bad, as the rest of the Italians; but, as the Pope styles himself the vicar of Christ, one would imagine his subjects should be the happiest people in the world: however, the case is directly contrary; for the government is so absolute, and so severe, that, after they have paid all their taxes, they have hardly sufficient left to live upon. Most travellers have taken notice of the great poverty of the Pope's subjects, which sufficiently shews what sort of a master they are under. The Pope engrosses all the corn in the country, paying but half the value of it; but when it is sold to the poor people, an extravagant price is always required. Even the bakers are obliged to buy their corn out of the Pope's magazines, and have less measure than what it was bought in by. The Pope's territories are divided into 12 provinces, which are separated by the Appennine Mountains, some being to the E. and some to the W. of them; their names are as follow: the campagna di Roma, the provincia del Patrimonio, the duchy of Castro, the province of Orvieto, the Perugia, the duchy of Spoleto, the province of Sabina, the marche of Ancona, the duchy of Urbino, Romagna or Romandiola, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese. The Pope is a sovereign prince, but is not content with that, pretending to be the vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth. His ministers of state in church affairs are 70 cardinals, being the number of the 70 disciples of our Saviour. These cardinals elect the Pope, which election is determined by the plurality of voices; but then he that is chosen must have

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two thirds of the votes, for fear of a schism. The Christian princes should give no directions to the cardinals in this case, and yet the crowned heads pretend to have an exclusive voice; that is to say, the cardinals ought not to elect one whom they declare against. Formerly when the Pope died, the cardinals were liable to be solicited to follow the views of particular persons, which caused the election to be put off for a long time; but they have now remedied this inconvenience, and have built a palace for that purpose, called the Conclave. Therefore, as soon as the Pope is dead, the cardinals are obliged to repair thither immediately, and to continue shut up till they have chosen another. The election of the new Pope is immediately followed by his coronation; and this ceremony is performed in the Lateran church, where they put a triple crown on his head. Formerly every cardinal had some hopes of being Pope; but, for above 200 years past, the Italian cardinals have been only in possession of this high dignity. Though the Pope may give a cardinal's hat to whom he pleases, yet he is often obliged to pay some regard to the recommendation of crowned heads. The provinces which depend on the holy see are governed by legates, but, besides the 12 above mentioned, there is one at Avignon in France, and another at Benevento in the kingdom of Naples. There are few countries where the Pope has not ambassadors, who are called Nuncios; there is generally one at Vienna, Paris, Lisbon, Madrid, Warsaw, Switzerland, Venice, Brussels, and Cologne; and these nuncios are cardinals. They have the title of Legates a Latera. The title given to the Pope is His Holiness, and the cardinals have that of Eminence. The datarie's office is the chancellery of the Pope, and the decrees issued from thence are called apostolick briefs. All the ecclesiasticks, and all the religious orders who profess the Roman catholic religion, are under the Pope; and every one of these orders has its general at Rome, by whom the Pope is acquainted with every thing that passes in the world. As there is scarce a religious house that has not a greater revenue than they spend, and as they are all desirous of supporting the Pope's authority, we may readily judge that he never wants money. It has been computed, that the common

revenue which the Pope receives amounts to above twenty millions sterling. However it is difficult to know what he receives besides this, from the benefices which he confers, the dignities to which he nominates, the first fruits, the dispensations, the indulgences, the beatifications, and many other things of this kind. There was a time when his holiness had an army of 20,000 men on foot, and there is little doubt to be made, that in case of necessity he could raise three times as many. He also fits out, from time to time, a few galleys against the Turks. However, at present his forces are far from being formidable, either by sea or land. About 600 years ago the Pope could raise an army of 100,000 men, under pretence of a war in the Holy Land, but in this enlightened age he would find few willing to engage in such an expedition. The Pope has a particular government of Rome, which is one of the highest and most gainful offices in his disposal. The Roman-catholick religion is the only one allowed throughout the Pope's dominions, and yet there are about 10,000 Jews settled at Rome, who are obliged to go every Sunday to hear a sermon on the controverted points; but it does not appear that they make many converts. The inquisition at Rome is called the Holy Office, and it is more mild than in other countries. Among the different congregations composed of cardinals, one of the principal is that of the propaganda fide, which has been established to bring about the conversion of pagans and hereticks. It has a printing-house belonging to it, where books are printed in all languages, and it is also a school, where missionaries are brought up, and sent into all parts of the world. The Pope's guard consists of Swiss, who are all all and robust. The soldiers who patrol through the city every night are called Barries, and the chief Barricello. The Pope's relations are called his Nephews, and the custom of enriching them is called Nepotism.

POPERINGUEN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, which is quite open, and is seated on a river of the same name, 5 miles W. of Ipres. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 50. 54.

POPO, a territory of Africa, on the slave-coast of Guinea. It is called a kingdom, but the inhabitants have scarce

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any houses to dwell in, besides the king's village, which is in an island in the midst of a river. They are so harassed by their neighbours, that they cannot cultivate their land in quiet, and therefore they would often be starved if they did not get provisions from other places. Their chief trade is in slaves.

PORCA, or **PORCAT**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Malabar. The greatest part of the inhabitants are idolaters, though the Jesuits have made some converts. It belongs to the Dutch, and is 200 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 93. 30. lat. 9. 15.

PORCO, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcas, seated a little to the W. of the mines of Potosi. Lon. 325. 0. lat. 27. 0.

PORENTRE, a town of Switzerland, in Friburg, and capital of the territory of the bishop of Basle, with a good castle, where he resides. It has nothing worth taking notice of, except the cathedral and the castle. The bishop is a prince of the empire. It is seated on the river Halle, near mount Jura, 22 miles S. W. of Basle. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 47. 14.

PORLOCK, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 2 fairs, on Thursday before May 12, Thursday before October 9, and Thursday before November 12, for cattle. It is seated on the sea-shore, and on Bristol-channel, where it has a good harbour or bay so called. It is 14 miles N. by W. of Dulverton, 30 W. N. W. of Bridgewater, and 164 W. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 51. 20.

PORTALEGRA, a handsome and strong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a very high mountain, in a very pleasant country, 25 miles N. W. of Elvas, 55 N. E. of Evora, and 90 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 11. 4. lat. 39. 0.

* **PORT AUX PRINCE**, so called by the French, is a country on the coast of Africa, to the N. of the island of Madagascar. It is a rich country, and is fertile in rice and pastures; it is inhabited only by the Negroes, who are an industrious, good sort of people, but very superstitious. There are no towns, but several villages, and they have some customs which seem to incline to Judaism.

* **PORTBURY**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for cattle and sheep.

PORT-DESIRE, a harbour in S. America, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the S. Sea. It is 150 miles N. E. of Port St. Julian. Lon. 107. 35. lat. 47. 0.

* **PORT DU PRINCE**, a town of N. America, on the northern coast of the Isle of Cuba, with a good harbour. It is seated in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed a great number of cattle. Lon. 300. 30. lat. 29. 10.

PORTHEATHWRY, a village of the Isle of Anglesea, in N. Wales, with 4 fairs, on August 26, September 26, October 24, and November 14, all for cattle.

PORTLAND, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, which is of great strength both by nature and art, being surrounded with inaccessible rocks, except at the landing place, where there is a strong castle called Portland Castle, built by king Henry VIII. There is but one church in the island, and that stands by near the sea, that it is often in danger from it. But this peninsula is chiefly noted for the fine stone which is got here, and greatly employed in London for building the finest structures, and particularly St. Paul's church was built therewith. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 50. 30.

PORT L'ORIENT. See **ORIENT**.

PORT LOUIS, a strong town of France, in Bretagne, in the diocese of Vannes, with a citadel and a good harbour. It was fortified by Lewis XIII. from whom it had its name, and is a station for part of the royal navy, and the E. India companies ships belonging to France. It is seated at the mouth of the river Blavet, 27 miles W. of Vannes. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 47. 45.

PORT LOUIS, a French fortress of America, on the S. W. coast of Hispaniola, which was taken and demolished by Admiral Knowles in 1747, but has since been rebuilt.

PORT MAHON. See **MAHON**, and **MIGNORCA**.

* **PORTICEL**, a palace of the king of Naples, 4 miles from that capital. It has a charming situation, on the sea-side, near mount Vesuvius. It is enriched with a vast number of fine statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum, which is not far from thence, and which was swallowed up by an earthquake which attended an irruption of mount Vesuvius, in the reign of the emperor Titus.

PORTO, a rich, handsome, and considerable

hour in S. America, comes touch in the sea. It is 150 miles long. Lon. 107. 35.

a town of N. America on the coast of the Isle of Barbadoes. It is situated on a bay, where the Spaniards keep a great number of cattle. Lon. 10. 10.

a village of the Isle of Wales, with 4 fairs, on September 26, October 14, and all for cattle.

a castle in Derbetsire, of great strength both by nature and art, surrounded with an inextinguishable fire, and a strong castle called St. George, built by King Henry II.

but one church in the island so near the danger from it, that it is chiefly noted for the quantity of fish which is got here, and for the London for buildings, and particularly for the castle built there with.

Lon. 30.

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a town of France, in the diocese of Vannes, with a good harbour. It is 13 miles from the sea, and is a station for the East India Company, and the E. India Company to France. It is situated on the river Blaine. Lon. 14.

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the king of Naples, and it has a charming view, near mountain, which is enriched with a vast quantity of vines, and other re-venues, taken out of the island, which is not far from the sea, which was swallowed up by the sea, which attended an earthquake, in the reign of Titus.

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able town of Portugal, in the province of Entre douro and Minho, with a bishop's see. It is a place of great importance, and is by nature almost impregnable. It is noted for its strong wines, and there is a large quantity exported from hence into England; whence all red wines that come from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. It is seated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Duro, which forms an excellent harbour. It is 30 miles S. of Brague, 60 N. of Coimbra, and 147 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 34. lat. 41. 0.

PORTO BELLO, a sea-port town of N. America, on the northern coast of the isthmus of Panama, and to the N. of Terra Firma, with a very large, secure, and commodious harbour. It is a very unhealthy place, and is inhabited chiefly by Mulattoes. This was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1742, who abandoned it again, after he had demolished the fortifications. At the time of the great fair it is crowded with rich merchants, who pay exceeding dear for their lodgings. For when the Spanish galleons are here, it is so called. It is 70 miles N. of Panama, and 300 W. of Cartagena. Lon. 257. 30. lat. 9. 33.

PORTO CAVALLO, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and on the Caracas coast. Here the English met with a resistance when they attacked it by sea and land in 1743, and lost a great many men. Lon. 310. 5. lat. 10. 30.

PORTO FARINO, a sea-port town of Africa, in Tunis. It is seated to the W. of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N. of Tunis, being subject to the dey of that place. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 36. 30.

PORTO FERRATO, a handsome town of Italy, in the Isle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is very strong, and is seated on a long, high, steep point of land, to the W. of the bay of the same name, which has two forts. It belongs to the great duke of Tuscany, who always keeps a good garrison there. It is 45 miles W. of Orvieto. Lon. 28. 12. lat. 48. 55.

PORTO GALFETO, a sea-port town of Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, seated on a small river near the sea, 8 miles N. of Bilbao. Lon. 14. 24. lat. 43. 26.

* PORTO GRUARO, a town of Italy, in the republick of Venice, and in Friuli. It is seated on the river Lema, 15 miles W. of Marano, and about 3 from the ruins of Concordia, with a bishop's see.

PORTO HERCOLE, a sea-port town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and in the state del Piesidii, with a good castle, and a harbour almost filled up, but is defended by two forts.

* PORTO LONGONE, a small but very strong town of Italy, and in the Isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. The king of Naples has a right to put a garrison therein, though the place belongs to the prince of Piombino. It is seated on the E. end of the island, 8 miles S. W. of Piombino. Lon. 28. 15. lat. 42. 45.

* PORTO PEDRO, a sea-port town of Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, and in the island of Majorca. Lon. 20. 46. lat. 39. 27.

PORTO RICCA. See JUAN DE PUERTO RICCA.

PORTO SANTO, an island of the Atlantick Ocean, on the coast of Africa, and the least of those called the Madciras. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and produces but little corn; however there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of rabbits. There are trees which produce the gum, or resin, called Dragon's Blood; and there is likewise a little honey and wax, which are extremely good. It has no harbour, but there is good mooring in the road. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is 300 miles W. of the coast of Africa. Lon. 2. 30. lat. 32. 30.

* PORTO SECURAO, a government of S. America, on the eastern coast of Brasil, bounded on the N. by the government of Rio dos Hilios, on the E. by the N. Sea, on the S. by the government of Spiritu Santo, and on the W. by the Tupicks. It is a very fertile country, and the capital town is of the same name. It is built on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river, on the coast of the N. Sea, and is inhabited by Portuguese. Lon. 341. 45. lat. S. 17. 0.

PORTO VECCIO, a sea-port town in the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea. It is seated on a bay on the eastern coast of the island, and is 12 miles from Bonifacio, and 40 N. of Sardinia. Lon. 27. 5. lat. 41. 25.

PORTO VENEREO, a town of Italy, on the coast of Geneva, at the entrance of the gulph of Spetia. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which there is a fort. It has a good harbour, and is

45 miles

45 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 44. 5.

PORT ROYAL, a sea-port town of America, in the island of Jamaica. It was once one of the finest sea-port towns in America, abounding in riches and trade; but in 1692 it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by fire, in 1722 by an inundation of the sea, and in 1744 it suffered greatly by a hurricane. It is now but a small place, and yet it consists of three handsome streets, with several cross lanes, and a fine church. Not many years ago there was a yard built here for the king's naval stores, and for workmen employed about men of war. It is built on a small neck of land which jets out several miles into the sea, and is guarded by a very strong fort, which has a line of near 100 pieces of cannon, and a garrison of soldiers. The harbour is one of the best in the world, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind that can blow. It is 6 miles E. of Spanish-town, and as much by water S. E. of Kingston. Lon. 300. 35. lat. 17. 30.

PORT ROYAL, an island in N. America, on the coast of S. Carolina, which, with the neighbouring continent, forms one of the most commodious harbours in the British plantations. It is 15 miles in length, and the town on the N. shore is called Beaufort. It is about 100 miles S. of Charles-town. Lon. 297. 25. lat. 31. 45.

PORT ROYAL, in Nova Scotia. See ANAPOLIS.

PORT ST. MARY'S, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Andalusia. The English made a descent here, in 1702, with a design to besiege Cadiz, but they were obliged to reembark their troops without doing any thing to the purpose. It is 10 miles N. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 13. 5. lat. 36. 32.

PORTSMOUTH, a sea-port town of Hampshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and one fair, on July 10, for silver-smiths, mercers, cabinet-makers, linnen and woollen drapers, milliners, cutlers, shoemakers, hatters, ready made cloaths, and bedding. It is one of the most secure and capacious harbours in England, being defended by a numerous artillery, both on the sea and land-side, and has very good fortifications. A great part of the royal navy is built here; and here are some of the finest docks, yards, and magazines

of naval stores, in Europe. It is seated in the Isle of Portsey, being surrounded by the sea except on the N. side, where there is a river which runs from one arm of it to the other. It is much resorted to on account of the royal navy, whose usual rendezvous is at Spithead, which is at the E. end of the Isle of Wight, and opposite to Portsmouth. There is a draw-bridge over the river, and there is always a good garrison. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and burgeses, and sends two members to parliament. It has one church, and two chapels, one in the garrison, and one in the common, for the use of the dock, and others, besides several meeting houses of the dissenters. The houses of Portsmouth amount to about 2000, and the inhabitants to about 12,000. It is 20 miles S. E. of Winchester, 18 S. by W. of Petersfield, and 73 S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 29. lat. 50. 48.

PORTUGAL, the most western country of Europe, about 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the ocean, and on the E. and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the sea. Corn is not very plentiful in this country because the inhabitants are not much addicted to husbandry; for this reason they import Indian corn from Africa, which is made use of by the peasants instead of wheat. There are a great number of barren mountains, and yet they have plenty of olives, vineyards, oranges, and lemons, as also nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins. They have some horned cattle, whose flesh is generally lean and dry. They also make a great deal of salt with the sea-water, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, from whence a great deal is exported. Their foreign trade consists either of the exportation of the produce of their own country, or in the merchandize which they receive from their plantations and settlements in various parts of the world, such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil and other woods for dyeing, many drugs of different sorts, and excellent in their kinds. Besides these, they have gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones from America, which bring them in immense riches. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem,

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but now they are so fond of mules, that
 if they were to raise an army, they
 would want horses for the troopers. To-
 wards the frontiers of Spain there are
 mountains in which they formerly got
 gold and silver, and the river Tagus, or
 Tajo, was noted for its golden sands;
 but now the Portuguese do not think
 them worth minding. There are also
 mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of
 marble, and some precious stones. The
 principal rivers are, the Tajo, the Dou-
 ro or Douro, the Guadiana, the Minho,
 and the Munda or Mondego. Portugal
 is divided into six provinces, namely,
 two in the middle called Estremadura
 and Beira, two on the N. which are En-
 tra Minho e Douro, and Tra-los-Mon-
 tes, also two on the S. called Alentejo
 and Algarve. The principal business of
 the Portuguese is trade, and the mer-
 chants have all the virtues and all the
 vices common to people of that profes-
 sion. Learning is upon the decline, and
 the academies and schools are gone to
 decay. The military art is almost for-
 got, they having enjoyed so long a peace.
 The Portuguese women are fruitful
 enough, and if they had not sent so ma-
 ny colonies abroad, this country would
 have been full of people. The ladies
 are addicted to gallantry, for which rea-
 son the men are jealous of their wives,
 and allow them but very little liberty.
 The government is monarchical, and yet
 there is a great deal of difference be-
 tween the sovereignty of the king of
 Portugal and that of the king of Spain;
 for the authority of the Pope here is
 very great. Besides this, the king is
 always obliged to live in good under-
 standing with the states of the kingdom,
 which are, the clergy, nobility, and
 what is called the third state. Like-
 wise, the authority of the kings is
 bounded by the fundamental laws of the
 kingdom, for he cannot raise any more
 taxes than were settled in 1674, nor
 can he appoint a successor when there is
 any failure in the royal line. One would
 think the Portuguese should abound in
 gold, silver, and jewels, but they are
 naturally indolent, and so fond of luxu-
 ry in every sense, that they spend all
 their wealth in the purchase of foreign
 merchandises. No other religion is al-
 lowed here but the Roman catholick,
 and they have 3 archbishops, and 10
 bishops, besides a patriarch. They have
 three severe inquisitions, and yet these

are a great number of concealed Jews,
 and even among the grandees of the
 court. The authority of the Pope is so
 great, that the King cannot confer any
 benefice without his consent. Besides
 these, there are three orders of ecclesi-
 astical knights, who enjoy great reve-
 nues, and who would be very formi-
 dable, if the King was not grand-mas-
 ter. In 1580 there was a failure in
 the royal line, and then Philip II. king
 of Spain got possession of the crown;
 but in 1640 there was a great revolu-
 tion, and John duke of Braganza ob-
 tained the crown, whose descendants have
 enjoyed it ever since. Lisbon is the ca-
 pital town, where the King was lately
 assassinated, as is generally believed at
 the instigation of the Jesuits; but he
 escaped with life, and was soon after
 cured of his hurt by an English surgeon.
 However, all the Jesuits not imprisoned
 were shipped off to Italy soon after.

POSEGA, a very strong and considerable
 town of Hungary in Sclavonia, and ca-
 pital of a county of the same name. It
 was taken from the Turks by the Imperi-
 alists in 1687. The county is included be-
 tween the rivers Save and Drave, having
 the county of Craitz, on the W. and
 Walpon on the E. The town is seated
 in a fertile country on the river Ori-
 ana, 65 miles N. E. of Jaicza, 125 S. by
 W. of Buda, and 108 W. of Belgrade.
 Lon. 35. 34. lat. 45. 36.

POSEN. See BOLZANO.

POSNANIA, or POSEN, a handsome and
 considerable town of Great Poland and
 capital of a palatinate of the same name,
 with a good castle, and a bishop's see.
 The cathedral is magnificent, and it is a
 trading place, seated in a pleasant plain,
 surrounded with agreeable hills. It is
 seated on the river Warta, 27 miles W.
 of Gnesna, 45 N. W. of Calish, and
 127 W. of Warsaw. The palatinate is
 bounded on the N. by Pomerania, on
 the E. by Pomerella, and the palatinate
 of Calish, on the S. by the same pala-
 tinate and Silesia, and on the W. by Si-
 lesia and the marche of Brandenburg.
 Lon. 35. 6. lat. 52. 26.

POSTDAM, or POTSDAM, a town of Ger-
 many, in the circle of Upper Saxony,
 with a palace belonging to the king of
 Prussia. It is seated in an island 10
 miles in circumference, which is formed
 by the rivers Spree and Havel. The pa-
 lace is very curious, and finely built up-
 on a delightful spot, 12 miles W. of Ber-
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- lin, and 13 E. by S. of Brandeburg. Lon. 31. 17. lat. 52. 34.
- **POST-DOWNS**, a village in Hampshire, with one fair on July 26, for cheese, bacon, and horses.
 - POTENZA**, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is seated near the source of the river Basento, 12 miles S. W. of Cirenza, and 8 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 35. 30. lat. 40. 40.
 - POTOSI**, a very rich, populous, and considerable town of S. America in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcas. There is the best silver mine in all America, which is in a mountain in form of a sugar-loaf. Silver is as common in this place as iron in Europe; however, it is almost exhausted; at least they get but little from it in comparison of what they did formerly; and the mountain itself is said to be little better than a shell. The country about this place is too naked and barren, that they are obliged to get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. Some that have been there lately affirm, that it still brings in a great revenue to Spain. It is seated at the bottom of the mountain of Potosi, 300 miles S. E. of Africa. Lon. 313. 10. lat. S. 20. 40.
 - POTTON**, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on the third Tuesday in January for large horses, on Tuesday before Easter, first Tuesday in July, and on Tuesday before October 29, for cattle in general. It is pleasantly seated in a sandy, gravelly, barren soil, and is watered with a small brook. It is 12 miles E. of Bedford, and 43 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 20. lat. 52. 6.
 - POULTON**, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Mondays, and three fairs, on February 2, for horned cattle, on May 3, and July 25, for horned cattle and small ware. It is seated on the river Fild, near the Wire, and the market is good for corn and other provisions. It is 18 miles S. W. of Lancaster, and 209 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 55. 50.
 - POURSLUC**, a town of Asia in the East-Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam, 300 miles N. of Siam. Lon. 117. 35. lat. 28. 0.
 - **POURZAIN**, a town of France in Lower Auvergne, and on the frontiers of Bourbonnois. It is seated on the river Si-

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- oule, 32 miles N. by E. of Clermont, 20 S. of Moulins, and 190 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 46. 15.
- **POWDER-BATCH**, a village in Shropshire, with one fair on September 27, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.
 - PRABAT**, a town of Asia in the East-Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam, 100 miles N. of Siam. Lon. 118. 35. lat. 16. 0.
 - PRAGUAS**, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 7 miles W. of Turin, and subject to the king of Sardinia. The French writers say it is in Upper Dauphiny, and in the Briançonois, and that it was ceded to the king of Sardinia by the treaty of Utrecht. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 44. 45.
 - PRAGUE**, a handsome, large, famous town or city in Germany, and capital of the kingdom of Bohemia. It comprehends three towns, namely, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is about 15 miles in circumference. It is built upon seven mountains, from the top of which there is a very fine prospect, and it contains a great number of houses and inhabitants, inso much that it can send 50,000 men into the field, without meddling with artificers, or perceive any great loss of them. There are above 100 churches, and as many palaces. The river Moldaw, or Muldaw, runs through the town, and separates the Old from the New. There is a handsome bridge over it built with freestone, and supported with 18 arches. It is 1770 feet in length, and 35 in breadth, having a strong tower at each end, and five statues at each side. The Old Town is seated near the Muldaw, and is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. There are two large structures, one of which is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided. The finest ornament of this part is the university, frequented by a great number of students. The jesuits have a magnificent college here; and it is here the Jews reside, where they have nine synagogues, and consist of 90,000 persons, till they disoblige the King of Prussia, who drove them all from it. The New Town surrounds the Old, and contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets. In the church of St. Peter and Paul, there is a large column broken in three pieces, which they pretend the devil brought from St. Mary's at Rome. The Little Town was built on the spot where there was a forest, and there

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there is a poplar tree yet standing, which
they affirm has grown there above 1000
years. The principal buildings are the
Royal Castle, the Radthin, and the Straw-
house: in the first, the elector of Bava-
ria received the homage of the inhabi-
tants as king of Bohemia in 1741. It
contains a hall, 100 paces long and 40
broad, without any pillar to support the
roof. The palace called Radthin, is the
place where the prince Drahomire was
swallowed up alive in 921. In the
Straw-house they shew the place where
the Swedes entered the city in 1648. It
contains 52 palaces of the nobility, but
many of them have suffered in the late
war. Prague was taken by storm in
November 1641, for the elector of Bava-
ria, then emperor; but marshal Bel-
lesse was obliged to leave it in Decem-
ber 1742. In 1744 this city was bom-
barded and taken by the king of Prussia,
and he made the garrison of 16,000
men prisoners of war; but he was
obliged to abandon it the same year. It
was besieged again by the king of Prus-
sia in 1757, but to no purpose. It is
75 miles S. E. of Dresden, 158 S. E. of
Berlin, 175 N. E. of Munich, and 135
N. E. of Vienna. Lon. 52. 20. lat.
50. 6.

* PRANDNITZ, a town of Germany in
Bohemia, on the frontiers of Silesia, fa-
mous for a battle gained here by the
king of Prussia on December 30, 1745.

* PRATO, a town of Italy in the duchy
of Tuscany, and in Florentino, seated
on the river Arno, 10 miles E. of
Pistoia, and 12 N. W. of Florence. Lon.
29. 10. lat. 43. 54.

PRATOLINO, a palace of Italy, in the
duchy of Tuscany, a little to the north
of Florence. It was a country seat of
the great duke's, and is very richly fur-
nished. The gardens are extremely fine
and pleasant, and the grottoes are very
well contrived, as well as the water-
works. Most travellers are of opinion
that it is one of the most delightful
places in Italy, especially in the sum-
mer-time. Lon. 28. 59. lat. 43. 50.

* PRATS DE MOLA, a small strong town
of France in Roussillon, seated on the
river Tre, in the middle of mountains,
with a very strong castle. This town is
built in the form of an amphitheatre,
and is 22 miles S. E. of Mont-Louis.
Lon. 20. 10. lat. 42. 26.

* PRAYA, a town of St. Jago, one
of the Cape de Verd Islands, seated on

the eastern coast, upon an eminence sur-
rounded with two rivers. Lon. 355.
40. lat. 15. 0.

PRECOF, a town of Turkey in Europe, and
in Little Tartary, seated at the entrance
of an isthmus which joins Little Tartary
to Cim Tartary. It is now greatly de-
cayed, it having been plundered twice by
the Russians in their late wars with the
Turks. Lon. 55. 15. lat. 46. 40.

* PRECOPIA, a town of Turkey in Eu-
rope, and in Servia, seated on the river
Morave, 20 miles W. of Niisa, and 45
S. E. of Jagodna. Lon. 40. 6. lat. 43.
20.

* PIERREY, a town of France in Niver-
nois, in the election of Nevers, with a
chapter and a chatellany.

PIEMESLAW, a large populous town of
Red Russia in Poland, with a strong cas-
tle, and a Greek and a Latin bishop's
see. It is seated on the river Sana, 27
miles W. of Lennburg, and 110 S. E.
of Cracow. Lon. 50. 35. lat. 40. 0.

PREMONTRE, an abbey of France in
Picardy, in the wood of Voy, and ter-
ritory of Cousy, which is the chief of
the order of that name.

* PRENSLOX, a town of Germany in Up-
per Saxony, and in the marquisate of
Brandenburg. It is the capital of the
Ukraine Marche, and is seated on the
lake Ucker, near the river of the same
name, 50 miles N. of Berny.

PRESBERG, a strong and considerable
town of Hungary, of which it is capi-
tal, with a strong castle seated on a hill,
where the crown of Hungary is kept.
The archbishop of Strigonia resides here,
who has very handsome gardens belong-
ing to his palace. Here the jesuits have
part of a church, and a fine apotheca-
ry's shop full of rarities: but its houses
are very mean. The Lutherans have
also a church here. It is seated on the
Danube in a fine plain, abounding in
wine and cattle, 32 miles E. of Vienna,
72 W. of Buda, and 60 S. E. of Znaim.
Lon. 35. 14. lat. 48. 12.

PRESCOR, a town of Lancashire, with a
market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on
June 12, and November 1, for horned
cattle, horses, small wares, and toys. It
is but a small place, but the market is
pretty good for corn, cattle, and provi-
sions. It is 8 miles E. of Liverpool, 9
W. of Warrington, and 17 N. N. W.
of London. Lon. 140. 20. lat. 53. 25.

PRESENZANO, a town of Italy in the king-
dom of Naples, and in the Terra di La-
Y y y vira.

voio. It appears by an inscription that it is the ancient *Rufæ*, and its territory has the name of *Cæsa Rufaria*. It is 28 miles N. of Naples. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 41. 12.

PRESEDI, a small territory of Italy in Tuscany, and in the *Senese*. The proper name of it is *Lo St. to Degli Preddi*; and it includes 6 fortresses, seated on the coast of Florence, and which the kings of Spain relieved for themselves when they ceded Sienna to the grand duke. The fortresses were designed to facilitate the communication between the *Milane* and the king of Naples. The emperor was possessed of four, and the Spaniards of the other two; but in the war of 1734, the Spaniards got possession of them all; and in 1735 they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies by treaty. The names are, *Orbiello*, *Telamone*, *Porto Hercole*, *Porto San-Stephano*, *Monte Philippo*, and *Portoloneore*.

PRESOVIA, a town of Little Poland, seated on the river *Vistula*, 20 miles E. of Cracow. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 50. 0.

PRESTON, a town of Radnorshire in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 24, and November 30, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated in a rich and pleasant valley, and is a large handsome well-built town, with paved regular streets; and here the *affizes* are held, and the county goal is kept. The market is remarkable for barley, of which they make a great deal of malt; and it has several convenient inns. It is 24 miles W. N. W. of Worcester, and 149 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 3. lat. 55. 45.

PRESTON, a town in Lancashire, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and four fairs, on the first Saturday after January 6, chiefly for horses; March 27, for horses and horned cattle; August 25, and September 27, for coarse cloths, and small wares. It is seated on the north side of the river *Ribble*, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. It has a large market-place, and the streets are open, large, and well paved. Here is a court of Chancery held, and other offices of justice for the county of Lancashire. It has several *inns*, houses, is a corporation, and send two members to parliament. The markets on Wednesdays and Fridays are for provisions, and that on Saturdays for corn, cattle, linen cloth, and other commodities. It is 21

miles S. of Lancaster, 29 N. of Warrington, and 212 N. N. W. of London. It is noted for the defeat of the rebel here by the king's forces in 1715, when they were all made prisoners, and brought up to London. Lon. 15. 9. lat. 53. 45.

* **PRESTON**, a village in Kent, with one fair on May 23, for pedlars ware.

PRESTON PANS, is a village so called, 8 miles W. of Edinburgh in Scotland. It is noted for the defeat of general Cope by the rebels, on Sept. 21, 1745. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 45. 57.

* **PRESTON-PONG**, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 3 miles S. E. of Settle, with two fairs, on February 18, and September 3, for horned cattle.

PREVEZA, an ancient sea-port town of Albania, seated on the gulph of Lata, with a bishop's see. It is built on the ruins of the ancient *Nicopolis*, built by the emperor *Augustus*, to preserve the memory of his victory gained over *Mak Antony*. It belongs to the Venetians, and was taken by them in 1684. It is seated on a mountain 70 miles N. W. of Lepanto, and 103 W. by S. of Larisa. Lon. 38. 42. lat. 39. 16.

* **PREVILLEY**, a town of France in Touraine, and in the election of Loches, with the title of a barony, and a *benedictine* abbey. It is seated on the river *Claise*, and near it there are mines of iron.

PRIAMAN, a sea-port town of Asia in the island of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 115. 35. lat. 8. 1. 0.

* **PRIDDLE**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair on August 10, for horses, oxen, and sheep.

* **PRISTEY**, ST. a town of France in Forez, and in the election of St. Etienne, with the title of a barony.

PRINCE GEORGE and **PRINCE CHARLES**, two counties of N. America in Virginia, lying to the N. of James's river.

PRINCESS ANNE, a county of N. America in Virginia, lying to the S. of James's river.

PRINCE'S ISLAND, a small island on the W. coast of Africa, 250 miles S. W. of Loango. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 2. 0.

PRINCIPATO, the name of a province of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, which is divided into two parts, called by the Italians the *Principato Ultra*, and the *Principato Citra*, that is the *Nearer* and *Farther Principato*. The *Nearer Principato* is bounded on the N. by the *Farther* Prin-

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Principato, and part of the Terra di La-
voro, on the W. and S. by the Tuscan
Sea, and on the E. by the Basilicata. It
is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in
breadth, and the soil is fertile in wine,
corn, oil, and fluffron; and they have a
great deal of silk, besides several mineral
springs. The capital town is Salerno.
The Farther Principato is bounded on
the N. by the county of Molise, and the
Terra di Lavoro; on the W. by the Tuscan
Sea; on the S. by the Hither Principa-
to; and on the E. by the Capitinata. It
is about 37 miles in length, and 30 in
breadth. The Appennine mountains
render the air cold, and the soil is not
very fertile either in corn or wine, but
it produces chefnuts, and pastures in
great plenty. Benevento is the capital
town.

* PRISERNA, a town of Turkey in Eu-
rope, and in Bosnia, near the confines of
Serbia, with a bishop's see, and a mag-
nificent church. It is seated on the
river Drino, 32 miles N. E. of Albanepo-
li, 125 S. E. of Ragusa, and 195 N.
of Belgrade. Lon. 38. 38. lat. 42. c.

PRISERNA, a large town of Turkey in Eu-
rope, and in Serbia. It was pillaged by
the Imperialists in 1689; and is seated
on the river Rufca, 58 miles N. W. of
Nissa, and 150 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon.
39. 40. lat. 42. 43.

* PRIVAS, a town of France in Vivernais,
near the pass of Aleyron, and near the
junction of three small rivers. Lon. 22.
16. lat. 44. 45.

* PROBUS, a village in Cornwall, with
three fairs, on May 4, July 5, and Sep-
tember 17, for horses, sheep, cloth,
and a few hops.

PROBITA, an island of Italy in the gulph
of Naples, near that of Ichnia. It is
about 8 miles in circumference, and is
very fertile and populous. The capital
town is of the same name. It is a small
handsome place, and pretty well forti-
fied, and is built on a high craggy rock
by the sea side. Lon. 31. 33. lat. 40.
50.

PROB, a town of Asia in the East-Indies,
and in the Kingdom of Ava, seated on
the river Menan, 200 miles N. W. of
Pegu. Lon. 111. 35. lat. 19. o.

PROBENTIS. See MARMORA.

PROVENCE, a province in the S. part of
France, bounded on the N. by Dauph-
ny, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea,
on the W. by the river Rhone, which
separates it from Languedoc, and on

the E. by the Alps and the river Var,
which separates it from the dominions
of the king of Sardinia. It is 138
miles in length, and 100 in breadth.
The air of this country is very different;
for near the Alps and Dauphny it is
cold, on the sea-coast it is hot, and in
the middle it is temperate. In that which
is called Upper Provence, the soil is fer-
tile in corn and pastures; but in Lower
Provence the soil is dry and sandy. It
however produces wine, oil, figs, al-
monds, pruens, and pomegranates, along
the sea-coast from Toulon to Nice.
There are orange and citron trees which
grown in the open fields. There are
also many medicinal plants, mineral wa-
ters, and mines of several kinds; and as
there are several good harbours, the in-
habitants carry on a considerable trade.
It has no considerable river except the
Durance, and Aix is the capital town.
They trade to Italy with cloth, druggets,
and ferges, besides honey, pruens, figs,
salted eels, capons, olives, anchovies,
and oils; as also in cotton manufactures
of Marseilles, shirts, shifts, linen, and
woollen stockings, all which manufac-
tures and commodities bring in great
sums of money. To Spain they send
linen of all kinds, brocaded and other
silks, box combs, hardware, camblets,
and woollen stuffs, besides many other
things. They have also a very great
trade with Turkey, whither they carry
their own manufactures, as well as those
of other countries.

PROVIDENCE, a plantation or colony of
New England, which, with Rhode Is-
land, constitutes a charter government,
independent of any other part of New
England. It is inhabited chiefly by
Quakers, with some few of the church
of England; and though it is small, is
in a flourishing condition. Lon. 307. 5.
lat. 41. 30.

PROVIDENCE, an island of the American
ocean, and one of the least of those of
Bahama; but it is the best of those that
are planted and fortified by the English.
It belongs to the crown, and is a sta-
tion for creditors. It is seated on the E.
side of the gulph of Florida, 200 miles
E. of the continent of that name. Lon.
300. o. lat. 25. o.

PROVIDENCE, a small island in the Ame-
rican ocean, which the English Bucca-
neers formerly fortified, and defended
against the Spanish guarda costas; but
they afterwards abandoned it. Lon.^t

296. 5. lat 12. 45. It is about 150 miles E. of Nicaragua and the Moskito country.

PROVINC, a town of France in Brie Champenoise, seated on the rivers Morin and Vauzic, 30 miles S. E. of Maux, and 47 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 57. lat. 48. 34.

PRUCK, a town of Germany in Austria, and on the confines of Hungary. It is seated in a good country on the river Leita, 22 miles S. W. of Presburg, and 22 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 40. lat. 48. 3.

PRUCK, a town of Germany in Styria, seated on the river Muer, 60 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 30. lat. 47. 28.

PRUSA. See **BURSA**.

PRUSSIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Baltick Sea, on the E. by Lithuania and Samogitia, on the S. by Poland, and on the W. by Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Castubia, and is about 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth where it is narrowest. It is a very fertile country, and produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn. There are a great number of domestic animals, besides game, which is very common; and the sea, rivers, and lakes, supply them with great plenty of fish; besides the common game there are elks, wild asses, and uris, in the forests. These last are of a monstrous size, and have some resemblance to beavers. Their hides are extremely thick and strong, and they sell them to foreigners at a great price. One of the most remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is got along the sea-coast, particularly in the circle of Samland. There are also mountains of white sand, covered with oaks and pines; and there they find a viscous substance, which being exposed to the air, turns to yellow amber: but the greatest part proceeds from the sea, and when the wind begins to blow, the peasants run to the sea-side, and fish for amber with great iron rakes, of which the whitest is in the highest esteem. There are two large lakes, besides the rivers Viitula and Pregel. The inhabitants are of a good constitution, laborious, robust, and good soldiers. There are a great number of mechanics; but the principal business of the inhabitants is husbandry, and feeding of cattle.

Prussia is divided into two parts, Ducal Prussia, otherwise called Polish Prussia,

and Regal Prussia, or rather the kingdom of Prussia, because it was made an hereditary kingdom by the emperor in 1706. Polish Prussia comprehends the palatinate of Pomerania, of which Dantzick is the capital; the palatinate of Culm, of which Thorne is the principal town; the palatinate of Marienburg, whose principal town is of the same name; and the territory of Weimland, whose principal place is Braumberg. Regal Prussia is divided into three great circles, and each of these circles contains three small provinces. The circles are those of Samland, Nafangen, and Hockerland, which see. The inhabitants are generally Protestants, after the confession of Augsburg, though there are a great number of the reformed, and Roman Catholics, who live in harmony with each other. There are two orders of knighthood; the first of which is the Black Eagle, instituted by Frederick I. in 1701, the day before his coronation. The chain of this order is composed of cyphers of the king's name mixed with eaglets. The mark of the order is a star with 8 points, enamelled with azure; and in the middle there are the letters F. R. At the four corners of the escutcheon there are four spread eagles. The ribband is orange, which is a symbol of the house of Orange. Besides, the knights have an embroidered star on their breasts, in the middle of which there is a black eagle, holding a laurel crown in his claw. Their number is never to exceed 30. The other order is that of Merit, founded by his present majesty in 1740. The mark is a golden cross with 8 points, enamelled with azure; and on the uppermost point there is the letter F. crowned; on the three lowermost points the motto is, FOR MERIT; on the four other points, which form a St. Andrew's cross, there are so many spread eagles in gold. This star is fixed to a black ribband which they put about their necks, and it hangs down to their breasts.

PRUTON, a river which rises in Red Russia, and in the mountain of Krapach, crosses part of the palatinate of Lemberg, afterwards runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube, a little below Anipoli.

PRZEMISLAWA. See **PRZEMISLAW**.

PTOLEMAIS, a sea port town of Asia in Paphlagonia, now called Acre. It is seated on the coast of the Levant on the Mediterranean Sea, 20 miles S. of Tyre. Lon. 33. 30. lat. 32. 30.

... or rather the king-
because it was made an
... by the emperor in
... russia comprehends the
... merania, of which Dant-
... ; the palatinate of
... Thorne is the principal
... latinate of Marienburg,
... town is of the fame
... territory of Weimland,
... place is Braunberg. Regal
... into three great circles,
... circles contains three
... The circles are those
... rangen, and Hockerland,
... inhabitants are gene-
... after the confession of
... h there are a great num-
... ned, and Roman Catho-
... in harmony with each
... er two orders of knight-
... of which is the Black Ea-
... by Frederick I. in 1701,
... is coronation. The chan-
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... star on their breasts,
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... nured crown in his claw,
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... t majesty in 1740. The
... len cross with 8 points,
... azure; and on the up-
... there is the letter F.
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... R MERIT: on the four
... hich form a St. Andrew's
... so many spread eagles in
... r is fixed to a black rib-
... put about their necks,
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... hich rises in Red Ruffa,
... tain of Klapach, crosses
... inate of Lemberg, after-
... ough all Moldavia, and
... Sannbe, a little below
... see PRIME SLAW.
... port town of Asia is
... lled Aerie. It is seated
... the Levant on the Me-
... 20 miles S. of Tyra.
... 32. 30.

PUEBLA, a town of Spain, in the pro-
vince of Eframadura, seated near the
river Guadiana, 15 miles W. of Meri-
da. Lon. 13. 12. lat. 38. 47.

PUEBLA NUOVA, a sea-port town of Ame-
rica, in Mexico, and in the province of
Veragua, seated on a bay of the S. Sea,
400 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 275.
35. lat. S. 45.

* **PUEENTE DE ARCHORISPO**, a town of
Spain, in Eframadura, which belongs
to the archbishop of Toledo, and is fea-
ted on the river Tajo, over which there
is a handsome bridge, 30 miles S. W. of
Toledo. Lon. 13. 10. lat. 39. 46.

PUENTA DEL REYNA, a town of Spain,
in the kingdom of Navarre, seated on
the river Agra, 12 miles S. W. of Pam-
peluna. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 43. 5.

PUGERDA, a town of Spain, in the king-
dom of Catalonia, and capital of the
county of Cardagna. It is seated on the
river Gnegra, on the confines of Roussil-
lon. The fortifications were demolished
by the French in 1678. It is 20 miles
above Ourgel, and 80 N. of Barcelona.
Lon. 19. 6. lat. 42. 50.

* **PULACON**, an island of Asia, in the E.
Indian Sea, lying to the W. of the Phi-
lippines. It is very fertile, and subject
to its own king, who is tributary to that
of Borneo. Lat. 9. 30.

* **PULO CANTON**, an island of Asia, in
the E. Indian Sea, and on the coast of
Cochin China. Lon. 126. 50. lat. 15.
10.

* **PULO CONFOR**, the name of several
islands of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea,
the principal of which is of the same
name, and is the only one that is inha-
bited. It is about 13 miles in length
and 9 in breadth, but in some places it
is not above a mile over. The soil of
these islands is blackish, and pretty deep,
only the hills are somewhat stony. The
trees are not very thick, but they are
large and tall, and fit for any use. The
principal fruits are mangoes, a sort of
grapes, and bastard nutmegs. The ani-
mals are hogs, lizards, and guanoes,
and there are birds of various kinds, not
known in these parts. The inhabitants
are small of stature, of a dark com-
plexion, with small black eyes, thin
lips, white teeth, little mouths, and
black, straight hair. Their chief employ-
ment is to get tar out of very large
trees, that grow here. They are very
free of their women, and will bring
them on board the ships, where they

are kept by the sailors while they stay.
They are idolaters, but of what kind is
not known; however, they have images
of elephants in their temples, as well as
horses. Lon. 125. 15. lat. S. 36.

* **PULO DINDING**, a small island of Asia,
in the E. Indian Sea, near the continent
of Malacca, which belongs to the Dutch,
and where they have a fort.

* **PULO TIMON**, an island of Asia, in the
E. Indian Sea, on the eastern coast of
the peninsula of Malacca. It is pretty
large, covered with trees, and the val-
leys are very pleasant. It is often
touched at for taking wood, water, and
other refreshments, and there is great
plenty of green turtles. Lon. 122. 15.
lat. S. 12.

* **PULO WAY**, an island of Asia, in the E.
Indian Sea, near that of Sumatra. It
is the largest of all those that form the
entrance of the channel of Achem, and
is peopled by men that are banished
from Achem. Lon. 113. 30. lat. 5.
40.

* **PULTAUSK**, a town of Great Poland,
in the palatinate of Mazovia, seated on
the river Narcu, 20 miles N. E. of War-
saw. Lon. 39. 22. lat. 52. 35.

PULTOWAY, or **PULTAVA**, a fortified
town of Poland, in the Ukrain, famous
for a battle fought between the czar Pe-
ter the Great, and Charles XII. king of
Sweden, wherein the latter was defeat-
ed, himself wounded, and obliged to
fly into Turkey. There were 8000 men
left on the field of battle, and the re-
maining 16,000 were obliged to surren-
der at discretion. This happened on
June 27, 1709. Pultoway is fortified
with a castle, and surrounded by a mo-
rass. But after the said battle it was
entirely pillaged by the Russians, who
found a large treasure, hid by Mizeppa
general of the Cossacks, who had retir-
ed there for refuge. It is 100 miles S.
W. of Belgorod. Lon. 55. 10. lat.
49. 2.

PUNA, an island in the S. Sea, about 35
miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It
lies at the entrance of the bay of Guir-
quill, 120 miles N. of Patay in Peru,
and is subject to Spain. Lon. 277. 35.
lat. S. 15.

* **PUNTA DEL GUDA**, the capital town
of the island of St. Michael, and one of
the Azores, with a strong castle, and a
harbour. Lon. 354. 0. lat. 38. 0.

PURBECK ISLAND, is a part of Dorset-
shire, and is the S. E. division thereof.
There

There are several towns in it, the principal of which is Corfe-castle, already taken notice of in its proper place.

PURRYSBURG, a town of Georgia, in N. America, which was built and peopled by a colony of Swifs carried over at the charge of the trustees of Georgia. It is seated on the river Savannah, 30 miles W. of its mouth, and 20 W. of the town of Savannah. Lon. 256. 35. lat. 37. 45.

• **PUR CERDA**, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdaña. It is seated between the rivers Card and Segra, in a pleasant plain, at the foot of the mountain, 53 miles W. of Perpignan, and 75 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 19. 26. lat. 42. 35.

• **PUR EN ANJOU**, a town of France, in Anjou, on the confines of Poitou, 10 miles S. W. of Saumur, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 21. lat. 47. 6.

PUR LAURENS, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in Lauragais, with the title of a duchy. It had a protestant academy before the revocation of the edict of Nantz. It is 3 miles S. E. of Castres, and 23 E. of Toulouse. Lon. 10. 42. lat. 43. 35.

• **PUR L'ÉVÊQUE**, a small town of France, in Quercy, and in the election of Cahors. Lon. 18. 54. lat. 44. 35.

• **PWLLNELLY**, a town of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with 4 fairs, on May 13, August 19, September 24, and November 11, all for cattle. It is seated on the sea-side, in the S. part of the county, 6 miles E. of Newin, between two rivers, and is a pretty large and indifferently well built baily-town, which has a good market on Wednesdays, for corn and provisions. Lon. 12. 0. lat. 52. 50.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, in Africa, formerly counted one of the seven wonders of the world. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and which separate Egypt from Lybia. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built, yet no two authors agree exactly about them; however this is certain, that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account in any author of credit, when or for what reason they were founded, though most imagine they were designed for tombs, and yet there is no entrance into two of them, nor there are

three in all. However, there are many more than these, at a greater distance in the desert, of which very little notice is taken by travellers. The principal pyramids are E. S. E. of Gize, a village seated on the western shore of the Nile. There are four of them that deserve the attention of the curious; for though there are 7 or 8 others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in comparison of the former: the two most northerly pyramids are the greatest, and are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain they stand on is a continual rock, which however is almost covered with moving sand, in which there are great numbers of shells and petrified oysters, which is the more surprising, as the Nile never rises high enough to overflow this plain; besides, there are no shell-fish of any sort in that river. The most northern of these great pyramids is the only one that is open; and those who enter it, and climb up to a sort of room, find a tomb, or sarcophagus, which shews by its dimensions, that men were of the same size then as now. The external part is chiefly built of great square stones, of an equal size; but they have all the figure of a prism, that they may adhere to each other the closer; for they have neither lime nor lead, nor cramps of any metal. This pyramid is three hours journey from Old Cairo, and the entrance into it is on the N. side. The opening leads successively to five different passages, which, though running upwards and downwards, and horizontally, tend all towards the S. and terminate in two chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the middle of the Pyramid. In the upper chamber there is the sarcophagus just mentioned; it is of granite, and if you strike upon it with a key it sounds like a bell. The ascent to the top of the pyramid on the cut-side are by steps, which are the height of each stone, the lowermost of which is 4 feet high, and 3 broad, but they were not originally designed for this purpose. The base of the N. side of it is 695 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly square, the other sides must be of the same length. If we imagine four equilateral triangles, mutually inclining till they all meet in a point at the top, we shall then have a true notion of the dimension and figure of this pyramid; the perimeter of each triangle comprehending 2079 feet, and the peri-

However, there are ma-
 these, at a greater distance
 of which very little notice
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metes of the base 2772 feet. Whence
 the whole area of the base contains
 480,049 square feet, or 11 English acres
 of ground, and somewhat more. How-
 ever the top does not end in a point,
 but in a little flat, or square, where
 some imagine the Egyptian priests made
 their astronomical observations; but this
 is denied by others.

**PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or PYRE-
 NEES,** are the mountains which divide
 France from Spain; and are the most
 celebrated in Europe, except the Alps.
 They reach from the Mediterranean Sea,
 as far as the ocean, and are about 212
 miles in length. They have different
 names, according to the different places
 wherein they stand. Some think they
 are as high as the Alps; but the passages
 over them are not so difficult, whatever
 some travellers may think who have not
 crossed the former.

PYRNA, a town of Germany, in the circle
 of Upper Saxony, and in Misnia. It is
 a pretty good place, and has a castle up-
 on a mountain called Sonnenstein, which
 has been sometimes made use of as a pri-
 son of state. Near it is a very fine quarry
 of stone, which is transported to different
 places by means of the river Elbe, on
 which it is seated 10 miles S. E. of Dres-
 den. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 51. 5.

PYRMONT, a town of Germany, in the
 circle of Westphalia, on the confines of
 the duchy of Brunfwick. Here is a
 castle kept by a governor under the counts
 of Waldeck; and at a little distance from
 it there are mineral waters, well known
 to all Europe. They are often frequen-
 ted by persons of the highest rank; and
 even the king of Prussia has been here
 to drink the waters. The Protestants
 of this place have the free exercise of
 their religion. It is 40 miles S. W. of
 Hanover. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 52. 0.

• **Pysscz,** a town of the kingdom of Bo-
 hemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated
 on the river Atto way near the Muldaw.
 It was taken by the Imperialists in 1619,
 and is 55 miles S. of Prague. Lon. 32.
 18. lat. 49. 14.

Q

• **QUADIN,** a town in Upper Egypt,
 seated on the western banks of the
 Nile, between Efseny and Dan-

der. It is remarkable for a great num-
 ber of valuable and ancient monu-
 ments.

QUAKENRUGGE, or QUAKENBURG, a
 town of Germany, in the circle of West-
 phalia, and in the bishoprick of Osnab-
 brug, subject to the house of Brunfwick.
 It is seated on the river Hase, 20 miles
 N. W. of Osnaburg; and 35 S. W. of
 Bremen. Lon. 25. 45. lat. 52. 45.

QUANGSI, a province of China, bounded
 on the N. by Koo Tchrau and Hu-
 Quang, on the E. by Yunan and Quan-
 tong, on the S. by the same and Ton-
 quin, and on the W. by Yun-nan. It
 produces great plenty of rice, being
 watered by several large rivers. The
 southern part is a flat country and well
 cultivated; but the northern is full of
 mountains covered with trees. It con-
 tains mines of all sorts; and there is a
 gold mine lately opened. They have a
 particular tree of whose pith they make
 bread; and there are little insects which
 produce white wax. Among other ani-
 mals there are porcupines and rhinoc-
 eres. The capital town is Quic-ling.

QUANG-TONG, a province of China, bound-
 ed on the N. by Quang, and Hu-quang,
 on the E. by Kiang-Si, and Fokien; on
 the S. by the ocean; and on the W. by
 Ton-quin. This province is diversified
 by valleys and mountains; and yields
 two crops of corn in a year. It abounds
 in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quick-
 silver, sugar, brass, iron, steel, salt-petre,
 ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous
 wood; besides fruits of all sorts, proper
 to the climate. They have lemons of the
 size of a man's head; and another sort
 which grows out at the trunk of the
 tree, whose rind is very hard, and con-
 tains a great number of little cells full
 of an excellent yellow pulp. They have
 a prodigious number of ducks, whose
 eggs they hatch in ovens; and they have
 a remarkable tree, whose wood is almost
 as hard and as heavy as iron; and is
 therefore called iron wood. The moun-
 tains are covered with a sort of oisiers
 which creep along the ground, and are
 so tough that they make baskets, hurdles,
 mats, and ropes of them. Canton is the
 capital town.

• **QUARTEN,** a town of Swisserland, with
 a bailiwick near the lake Vallenstadt,
 5 miles E. of Glaris. This bailiwick is
 not very great, and it is common to the
 Cantons of Glaris and Switz.

QUEBEC, a handsome and large town of
 America,

America, and capital of Canada, the principal French settlement. The first place taken notice of upon landing here, is a square of an irregular figure, with well built houses on one side; on the back of which is a rock; on the left it is bounded by a small church, and on the right are two rows of houses, parallel to each other. There is another between the church and the harbour; as also, another long row on the side of the bay. This may be looked upon as a kind of a suburb, and between this and the great street there is a very steep ascent, in which they have made steps for the foot passengers to go up. This may be called the Upper Town, wherein is the bishop's palace; and between two large squares there is a fort where the governor lodges. The recolets have handsome houses over against it, and on the right is the cathedral church, over against them there are well built houses; in the fort there runs two streets, which are crossed by a third, and between these is a church and a convent. In the second square there is two deicents to the river of St. Charles. The hotel dieu is in the midway, and from thence there are small houses, which reach to the house of the intendant. On the other side of the Jesuit's college, where the church stands, there is a pretty long street in which is a nunneiy. Almost all the houses are built of stone, and there are about 7000 inhabitants; the fort is a handsome building, but it was not quite finished a few years ago. Quebec is not regularly fortified; but they are endeavouring to make it stronger every year. However, it cannot easily be taken, for the harbour is flanked with two bastions, which at high tides, are almost level with the water. A little above one of the bastions is a demi-bastion, which is partly taken out of the rock, and above it, on the side of the gallery of the fort, is a battery of 25 pieces of cannon: still above this is a square fort, called the citadel, and the ways from one fortification to another, are difficult to pass. To the left of the harbour, on the side of the land, there are large batteries of cannon, and some more are besides these, there are several other fortifications, not very easy to be destroyed. In 1711, the English made an attempt to take it, but without success: Captain Boscawen, on account of the loss of the general, who contrary to

the advice of his pilot, went too near the Seven Isles, and so lost his largest ship, and 3000 of his best soldiers. It is about 300 miles N. W. of Boston, in New-England. On October 13, 1759, after the above was written, it was taken by the English, under the command of general Wolf, who lost his life in the battle, after he had the satisfaction to know our troops were victorious. Admiral Saunders commanded a squadron of men of war, and did immense service in reducing this place; there being not a man in the navy, but what was active on this occasion, not excepting the sailors belonging to the transport vessels. After this valuable acquisition, all Canada came under the jurisdiction of the crown of Great-Britain. Lon. 307. 47. lat. 46. 55.

QUEDA, a kingdom of Asia, in the Peninsula, beyond the Ganges, and near the strait of Malacca. The king is tributary to Siam, and the principal town is of the same name. It is said to contain about 8000 inhabitants; and is subject to the Dutch. It has a harbour, and is 300 miles N. of Malacca. Lon. 116. 50. lat. 6. 25.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and on the confines of the duchy of Brunswick; with a famous abbey, whose abbot is a prince of the empire, and who sends deputies to the diets. Her contingent is one horseman, and ten footman; the inhabitants of the town live by brewing, husbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is 10 miles S. of Halberstadt, and 32 W. of Bernberg. Lon. 29. 6. lat. 51. 58.

QUEENBOROUGH, a town of Kent, in the Isle of Sheppy, whose market is discontinued, and it has but one fair on August 5, for toys. It is an ancient place, but is now very poor; however, it sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, and 4 jurats. It has one small church built with flint and bricks, and about 100 low brick houses; few being above two stories high. It consists of one wide street paved, and about 550 inhabitants. It has a town-hall, and had once a strong castle, the remains of which are still to be seen. Here is no manufactory, for the chief employment of the inhabitants, is oyster drudging; oysters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 12 miles W. of Canterbury, and 39 E. of London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 51. 25.

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of Asia, in the Penin-
 sula of the Ganges, and near the
 Bay of Bengal. The King is tributary
 to the British. The principal town is of
 the name of Calcutta, which
 is said to contain about
 100,000 inhabitants; and is subject to
 the British. It has a harbour, and is 300
 miles from Malacca. Lon. 116. 50.

QUERFURT, a town of Germany, in
 the Upper Saxony, and on the
 eastern side of the duchy of Brunswick;
 it was destroyed by the French, whose
 abbey, whose abbess is a
 nun, was destroyed by the French
 empire, and who send
 1000 soldiers. Her countess
 is a French lady, and has
 1000 footmen; she in-
 duces the town live by brewing,
 and feeding of cattle. It is
 12 miles from Halberstadt, and 32 W. of
 Magdeburg. Lon. 29. 6. lat. 51. 58.

QUERQUENECY, a town of Kent, in the
 county of Kent, whose market is discon-
 tinued, but one fair on Au-
 gust. It is an ancient place,
 and very poor; however, it sends
 2 knights to parliament, and is go-
 verned by a mayor, and 4 jurats. It has
 a church built with flint and
 has 100 low brick houses;
 the tower is two stories high.
 It is a wide street paved, and
 has many streets. It has a town-
 house, and a strong castle, the re-
 mains are still to be seen. Here
 is a manufactory, for the chief employ-
 ments of the inhabitants, is by the
 cloth, being here in great plen-
 titude. It is 12 miles
 from Dover, and 39 E. of London.
 Lon. 51. 25.

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QUEEN-CAMEL, a village in Somers-
 setshire, with one fair on October 25, for
 all sorts of cattle.

QUEENS-COUNTY, in Ireland, which is 30
 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, is
 bounded on the N. by Kings-county, on
 the E. by Kildare, on the S. by Kil-
 kenny, and on the W. by the province
 of Munster. It is full of woods, and
 bogs; and the capital place is Queens-
 Town. It contains 10418 houses, 39
 parishes, 8 baronies, 3 boroughs, and
 sends 8 members to parliament; 2 for
 the county, and two each for Mary-
 borough, Ballynakill, and Portarling-
 ton.

QUEENS-FERRY, a town of Scotland, in
 the shire of Lothian, seated on the S.
 side of the river Forth, 10 miles W. of
 Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 56. 0.

QUEICH, a river of France, in Alsace, that
 runs through Landaw, and falls into the
 Rhine near Germersheim.

QUENTIN-ST. an ancient, famous, and
 strong town of France, in Picardy, and
 capital of the Vermandois. The church
 is thought to be one of the finest in
 France, and is famous for a battle fought
 here in 1557, between the French and
 Spaniards. It is seated on an eminence
 by the river Somme, 22 miles S. of Cam-
 bray, 37 S. E. of Amiens, and 83 N. by
 E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 57. lat. 49. 50.

QUERCI, a province of France in Gui-
 enne, bounded on the N. by Limosin,
 on the E. by Rouergue, and Auvergne,
 on the S. by Upper Languedoc, and on
 the W. by Agenois, and Perigord. It is
 divided into the Upper and Lower, and
 is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, and
 Cahors is the capital town.

QUERNFURT, a town of Germany, in the
 circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a coun-
 ty of the same name, subject to the prince
 of Sax-Weissenfels. It is seated on the
 confines of Thuringia, 12 miles S. E. of
 Mansfield, and 15 N. of Naumberg.
 Lon. 29. 52. lat. 51. 28.

* QUERGUENECY, an island of the Medi-
 terranean-Sea, on the coast of Tripoly. It
 has a fort, and several villages of the
 Berberries.

QUENEGY, a small town of the French
 Netherlands, in Hainault, and in the
 territories of the Valenciennes, with an
 old castle. It was taken by the allies in
 1711, and retaken by the French in
 1713. It is seated in a large plain, 9
 miles S. E. of Valenciennes, 15 N. E. of
 Cambay, 20 S. W. of Mons; and 115

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N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 18. lat.
 50. 15.

QUIBO, an island of the South-Sea, and in
 North-America, lying upon the coast of
 the province of Veragua, in New Spain,
 where there are a great number of mon-
 keys and fallow deer.

* QUIBRON or QUIBERON, a small pen-
 insula of France, in Bretagne, in the
 bishopric of Vannes, and to the N. of
 Belleisle; as also a small island called
 the point of Quibron, separated from
 the peninsula by a channel, and the sea
 next it is called the Bay of Quibron.

QUILLEBEUF, a small town of France, in
 Upper Normandy, and in the diocese
 of Rouen: the walls, and fortifications,
 are demolished. It is seated on the river
 Seine, 8 miles S. W. of Caudebec, and
 22 W. of Rouen. Lon. 18. 15. lat.
 49. 30.

* QUILMANCI, a town of Africa, on the
 coast of Zanguebar, and in the kingdom
 of Melinda, lying at the mouth of a
 river of the same name, and belonging
 to the Portuguese. Lon. 59. 55. lat.
 S. 2.

QUILOA, a sea-port town of Africa, on
 the coast of Zanguebar, with a small
 citadel. It is seated in a fertile coun-
 try, abounding in all the necessaries of
 life, and was discovered by the Portu-
 guese in 1498, to whom it is now tri-
 butary. It is 300 miles N. of Mofam-
 bique. Lon. 55. 0. lat. 8. 30.

* QUIMBAIA, a province of S. America,
 in Popayan, 37 miles in length, and 35
 in breadth, extending from the river
 Cauca, to the mountains called the
 Andes.

QUIMPER, see KIMPER.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of France, in
 Lower Bretagne, and in the diocese of
 Kimper, with a Benedictine abbey. It
 is 5 miles from the sea, and 8 N. W. of
 Port Lewis. Lon. 15. 12. lat. 47. 52.

QUINCEY, a town of France, in the
 Franche comté, and in the district of
 Dole. It is seated on the river Louve,
 near a remarkable grotto, 35 miles E. of
 Amiens. Lon. 23. 14. lat. 47. 5.

* QUINTEN, a town of France in Bretagne,
 with the title of a duchy, and a hand-
 some castle. It is seated in a valley
 near the river Goy, and near a large forest
 of the same name, 8 miles S. of St.
 Brieu, and 25 W. of Paris. Lon. 14.
 44. lat. 48. 26.

QUIRIEU, a town of France, in Lower
 Dauphiny, and in the Viennois, seated

an eminence near the river Rhone, 17 miles from Lyons. Lon. 23. o. lat. 45. 45.

QUIRIMBA, the name of several islands of Africa, on the coast of Zanguabar. They are all fertile in fruits and pastures. Lat. from 10. o. to 12. o.

• **QUISAMA**, a maritime province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Coanza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated; but the Portuguese get abundance of salt out of it. Lat. from 9. 25. to 10. 50.

• **QUITEOA**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Dras, with a castle. It is inhabited by Berberies. Lon. 12. 20. lat. 28. 6.

• **QUITELLO**, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, seated on the river Seccia, 3 miles distant from the place where it falls into the Po. It is famous for an action between the French and Imperialists in 1734, when marshal Broglio was surprized in his bed. It is 15 miles S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 28. 25. lat. 44. 55.

QUITO, a town of S. America, in Peru. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between two chains of the high mountain called Cordillera-de-los-Andes, on much higher ground than the rest of Peru that is habitable, being above 300 yards higher than the level of the sea, according to very exact observations. It is 1000 yards in length, and 1200 in breadth, with a bishop's see. There are several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a sort of universities, under the direction of the Jesuits and the Dominicans. It contains about 35,000 inhabitants, of which one third are original Spaniards. All sorts of merchandizes and commodities are exceeding dear, partly on account of the difficulty of bringing them hither. It is the seat of the treasurer of the kingdom, as well as of the other officers. Lon. 302. 15. lat. S. o. 35.

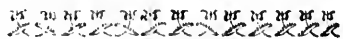
QUITO, a province of Peru, in S. America, lying between two chains of the high mountain called Cordillera-de-los-Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large square, and the church stands on one side of it. The streets are generally strait, and respect the four corners of the world; and

indeed all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, inasmuch that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. It might be imagined this is a very hot country, but it lies so high, and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals, for the tygers and serpents are below in the forests. They might have plenty of wine here, if Lima had not an exclusive privilege of making it themselves. They have no vicunas or guanacoës here, but they have an animal of the same kind, called by the natives Lamas, which is like a small camel, and can carry 50 pounds weight. They have all sorts of materials proper for dying, and indigo is very plenty. They have several sorts of fruits and plants which have been brought from Spain, besides those that naturally grow there. They have also imported heeves and sheep. In the N. parts they likewise get a great deal of gold. It is commonly reckoned 400 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, but this account is not very exact.

QUIXOS, a province of S. America, in Peru, which makes part of the audience of Quito.

• **QUIZISA**, a chain of mountains of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It is above 100 miles in length, and reaches from the desert of Garet to the river Neoor, and the inhabitants are said to be rich and warlike.

• **QUOJA**, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Gran Coast, and contains, besides Proper Quoja, the kingdoms of Boini, Giln, Quilliga, and Caretabu; but all these countries are very little known.



R

RABAB, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, with a castle and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, and has two bridges, one over a double ditch, and another that leads towards Alba Regalis. All the country is plain about it, and there is nothing that seems to command it but a small hill at some distance,

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stance, which is undermined and may
 be blown up. It was taken by Amu-
 rath III. after the loss of 20,000 men;
 but it was surprized soon after by count
 Palfi, who killed all the Turks that were
 found therein. It is seated at the con-
 fluence of the rivers Rab and Rabinitz,
 not far from the Danube, 32 miles W.
 of Gran, 25 S. E. of Presburg, 15 N.
 W. of Buda, and 55 S. E. of Vienna.
 Lon. 35. 40. lat. 47. 45.

* **RABASTEENS**, an ancient town of
 France, in Upper Languedoc, and in
 the diocese of Alby, with an old castle,
 which is almost gone to ruin. It is
 seated on the river Tarn, 15 miles from
 Alby. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 43. 50.

RABAT, a large and handsome sea-port
 town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez,
 and in the province of Tremecen, with
 a good castle and a harbour. There are
 fine mosques and handsome palaces, and
 it is seated at the mouth of the river
 Burrigig, almost in the mid-way be-
 tween Fez and Tangier. Lon. 11. 30.
 lat. 30. 40.

* **RACKHAM**, a village in Suffex, with two
 fairs, on May 20, and October 13, for
 horned cattle and horses.

RACKERSBURG, a town of Germany, in
 the circle of Austria, and dutchy of
 Styria. It is a strong, ancient place,
 and there is a castle near it seated on a
 mountain. The Turks were beaten
 near it in 1418. It is seated on an
 island formed by the river Muer, and
 there is good wine in its environs. It
 is 22 miles S. E. of Gratz, and 100 S.
 of Vienna. Lon. 34. 28. lat. 46. 54.

RACLIA, a small, uninhabited island of
 the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

* **RACONI**, a populous town of Italy, in
 Piedmont. It is seated in a pleasant
 plain, on the road from Savillan to Tu-
 rin, on the rivers Grana and Macra. It
 belongs to the prince of Carignan, who
 has a handsome castle here. It is 5
 miles from Savillan, and 5 from Car-
 rignan. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 44. 36.

RADICOFANI, a town of Italy, in the
 dutchy of Tuscany, near the frontiers
 of the Siennese. It is seated on a moun-
 tain, and defended by a good citadel
 standing on an adjacent hill. It is 40
 miles S. of Sienna. Lon. 30. 15. lat.
 42. 50.

* **RADMANSDORF**, a town of Germany,
 in Upper Carniola, near the river Save.

RADNOR, a town of S. Wales, and capital
 of Radnorshire, with a market on

Thursdays, and one fair, on October
 29, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.
 It is seated near the spring-head of the
 river Somergil, in a pleasant valley, at
 the foot of a hill, where a castle former-
 ly stood. It is a corporation, has large
 privileges, and sends one member to
 parliament. Its market is now disused.
 It is 28 miles N. W. of Hereford, and
 149 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 14.
 29. lat. 52. 20.

* **RADNORSHIRE**, a county of S. Wales,
 30 miles in length, and 25 in breadth,
 bounded on the E. by Herefordshire, on
 the W. by Cardiganhire, on the S. by
 Brecknockshire, and on the N. by Mont-
 gomeryshire. It contains 3160 houses,
 18,960 inhabitants, 52 parishes, 4 mar-
 ket-towns, and sends two members to
 parliament, one for Radnor, and one
 for the county. It is not a very fruitful
 country, being full of mountains, which
 renders the air very cold. It has several
 rivers, of which the Wye, the Terne,
 the Laig, and the Arrow, are the chief.

RADOM, a town of Little Poland, in the
 palatinate of Sandomer, and capital of
 a county of the same name. It is seated
 on a brook that falls into the Vistula,
 50 miles N. of Sandomer, and 50 S. of
 Warfaw. Lon. 39. 10. lat. 51. 15.

* **RADSTAT**, a town of Germany, in the
 archbishoprick of Saltzburg, seated on
 the river Elms.

* **RAGIVOLO**, a town of Italy, in Lom-
 bardy, and in the dutchy of Mantua,
 seated between the cities of Mantua and
 Reggio, 42 miles from each.

RAGUSA, an ancient town of Sicily, in
 the Val-di-Noto, near the river Maulo,
 15 miles N. of Modica. Lon. 32. 26.
 lat. 37. 8.

RAGUSA, a town of Dalmatia, and capi-
 tal of Ragusan. It is about 2 miles in
 circumference, and is pretty well built.
 It is strong by situation, having an in-
 accessible mountain on the land-side,
 and on the side of the sea it is defended
 by a strong fort. It is an archbishop's
 see and a republick, and has a doge like
 that of Venice, but he continues a
 month only in his office. It carries on
 a considerable trade with the Turks,
 and is 60 miles N. W. of Scutari, 210
 W. of Belgrade, and 110 N. of Brindisi.
 Lon. 36. 0. lat. 42. 50.

* **RAGUSAN**, a territory of Europe, in
 Dalmatia, which lies along the coast of
 the gulph of Venice, and is about 55
 miles in length and 20 in breadth. It

is a republick under the protection of the Turks and of the Venetians. Ragusa is the capital town.

RAJAHMAL, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal. It was formerly a place of great trade, which was carried on by the river Ganges, but it is now removed from thence. It is 100 miles N. of Hugly. Lon. 104. 15. lat. 23. 20.

RAJAPORE, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, on the coast of Malabar. It is in the kingdom of Visapore, and the French have a house there, where they purchase salt-petre, pepper, and cottons. It is seated on a river of the same name, 50 miles N. of Goa. Lon. 97. 15. lat. 17. 0.

RAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Acha, near the Lech, 5 miles E. of Donawert, and 8 W. of Luburg. Lon. 28. 15. lat. 48. 44. * There is another town of the same name in Lower Styria, seated on the river Save, with a handsome castle, on the confines of Carniola. Lon. 35. 55. lat. 46. 14.

RAKKA, a town of Asia, and in the dominions of the Grand Seignior. It is seated on the river Euphrates, in the ancient Mesopotamia, and is the residence of a beglerbeg; but the castle is going to decay. This is but an indifferant place, though lately built; but old Rakka, whose ruins appear near it, was very magnificent. It is 110 miles S. W. of Diarbeck. Lon. 57. 30. lat. 35. 54.

RAKONICK, a town of Germany, and capital of a circle of the same name, in the kingdom of Bohemia. It is seated on a river which falls into the Miza, 30 miles W. of Prague, and 65 N. E. of Egra. Lon. 31. 32. lat. 52. 6.

* **RAMA**, an ancient town of Asia, in Palestine, now called Ramula by the Moors. It is seated in a plain, on a rising ground; the streets are narrow and the houses contemptible, though built of free-stone. However, there are many fine ruins of Christian churches and other buildings, which shew what it has been formerly. It is 8 miles from Jassa, and 20 from Jerusalem. Lon. 52. 30. lat. 32. 0.

RAMADA, a sea-port town of S. America, in the new Kingdom of Granada, and in the government of St. Martha, near which is a rich copper-mine. It is

seated at the foot of the snowy mountains, 100 miles E. of St. Martha. Lon. 308. 55. lat. 11. 10.

* **RAMANANCOR**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies, and towards the S. end of the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It lies near the country of Maravas, and is about 23 miles in circumference; it is a very sandy place, for which reason there are only a few villages in it, and a temple. Lon. 97. 20. lat. 9. 25.

* **RAMBERT LE JOUC**, a town of France, in Burgey, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated near a branch of Mount Jura. Lon. 23. 3. lat. 35. 53.

RAMBERVILLIERS, a town of Lorraine, and capital of Chatellany, where there is a great deal of corn bought for the Vosgue. It is seated on the river Agne, 30 miles S. E. of Nanci, and 22 S. of Marfal. Lon. 24. 19. lat. 48. 21.

* **RAMBOUILLET**, a town of France, in the Isle of France, and in Hurepoix, 25 miles from Paris, with a superb castle, and the title of a dutchy.

RAMKINS, a fortress of the United Provinces, in Zealand, which was one of those put into the hands of the English by the Dutch, as a security for their fidelity, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is seated on the S. coast of the Isle of Walcherin, about 4 miles S. of Middleburg. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 51. 30.

RAMERA, a town of Lower Champagne, in France, seated on the river Aube, 15 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lon. 21. 52. lat. 48. 36.

RAMILLIES, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, remarkable for a famous battle fought here in 1706, when the duke of Marlborough beat the French, took most of their artillery, baggage, and colours, with 6000 prisoners, not to mention those that were slain. It is 10 miles N. of Namur, and 24 S. E. of Brussels. Lon. 22. 25. lat. 50. 46.

RAMMELBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony. There is a mountain of the same name, in which there is a rich mine, which lies between Brunswick, Goslar, and Thuringia.

* **RAMPANO**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in the Meica. Lon. 40. 52. lat. 36. 54.

* **RAMSBURY**, a town in Wiltshire, on the road to Bath, and well known in London for its fine beer. It is a small place, and has no market; but it has

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nment thoſe that were
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ruffels. Lon. 22. 25. lat.

, a town of Germany, in
ay. There is a mountain
name, in which there is a
which lies between Brunſ-
and Thuringia.

a town of Turkey in Eu-
the Merca. Lon. 40. 52.

a town in Wiltſhire, on
Bath, and well known in
s fine beer. There is a ſmall
s no market; but it has

two fairs, on May 14, and September
25, for horſes, cows, ſheep, and toys.
It is 46 miles E. of Brittol, and 69 W.
of London.

* RAMSEY, a village in Huntingdonſhire,
with a ſmall fair, on July 22, for ped-
lars ware.

RAMSEY, a town of Huntingdonſhire,
with a market on Wedneſdays, and a
fair on July 22, for ſmall pedlars ware.
It is ſeated in the fens, among rich
ground proper for tillage and paſtures,
and near the meers of Ramſey and
Whitleſey, which afford excellent fiſh.
It is a pretty good place, and was
formerly famous for an abbey, which
brought ſuch great riches to the inhabi-
tants, that it was called Ramſey the
Rich. It is 12 miles N. E. of Hunting-
don, and 67 N. of London. Lon. 17.
30. lat. 52. 26.

RAMSEY, an iſland of S. Wales, on the
coast of Pembrokeſhire. It is about
two miles in length, and a mile and an
half broad. Near it are ſeveral ſmall
ones, and theſe are known by the name
of the Biſhop and his Clerks. It is 4
miles W. of St. David's, and 17 N. W.
of Milford-haven. Lon. 12. 15. lat.
51. 55.

RAMSGATE, a ſea-port town of Kent in
the iſle of Thanet, where a very fine
pier has been lately built, for the ſecu-
rity of ſhips that come into the har-
bour, being ſeated near the Downs be-
tween the N. and S. Foreland, and is 10
miles N. E. of Canterbury. Lon. 18.
55. lat. 51. 20.

RANCHIERA, a ſea-port town of S. Ame-
rica, in Terra Firma, and in the pro-
vince of New Granada. There was
formerly a pearl-fiſhery here, and the
Spaniards deſtroyed a great number of
the natives, by forcing them to dive for
the pearls beyond their ſtrength. It is
ſeated on a coast of the N. Sea. Lon.
305. 35. lat. 11. 34.

RANDANS, a town of France in Lower
Auvergne, near the river Allier, between
Maringues and Vechy. It had former-
ly the title of a dutchy. Lon. 21.
5. lat. 45. 50.

RANDERSON, or RANDERS, an ancient
town of Denmark in N. Jutland, ſeated
near the mouth of the river Gude, on the
Baltick Sea. Near it is a plentiful ſal-
mon-fiſhery. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 56.
50.

* RANGAMATI, a town of Asia in the E.
Indies, ſeated on the confines of the

Great Mogul's dominions. In the road
from Dacca to Rangamati there is a river
which is full of crocodiles, over which
the paſſage is very dangerous. Lat.
27. 0.

* RANGNITZ, a town of Ducal Pruffia,
on the confines of Samogitia, and ſeated
on the river Neimen, 55 miles E. of
Koningsburg. Lon. 40. 45. lat. 44. 59.

RANTZOW, a town of Germany in the
circle of Lower Saxony, and in the
dutchy of Holſtein. It is 8 miles N. of
Eutin, and 21 N. of Lubeck, ſubject to
Denmark. Lon. 27. 55. lat. 54. 45.

RAOLCONDA, a town of Asia, in the pe-
niniſula on this ſide the Ganges, and in
the kingdom of Golconda. There is a
rich diamond-mine near this place, which
is 120 miles N. W. of I'atſulapan, and
150 N. E. of Golconda. Lon. 94. 35.
lat. 14. 30.

* RAON L'ETAPE, a town of Lorrain in
the county of Salm. It is ſeated at the
foot of Mount Voſgue, at the confluence
of the rivers Etape and Marte, about 30
miles above Nancy. Lon. 24. 32. lat.
48. 26.

RAPALLO, a maritime town of Italy in
the territory of Genoa, ſeated on a gulph
of the ſame name, 17 miles S. E. of Ge-
noa. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 44. 22.

RAPERSWIL, a town of Swiſſerland, on
the confines of the canton of Zurich,
and of the territory of Gaſter, with an
old caſtle. It is ſtrong by ſituation, be-
ing ſeated on a neck of land, which ad-
vances into the lake of Zurich, and over
which there is a bridge 850 paces long.
It is ſubject to the cantons of Bern and
Zurich, and is 15 miles S. E. of Zurich,
and 62 N. E. of Bern. Lon. 26. 32.
lat. 47. 20.

RAPOLLO, a town of Italy in the king-
dom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata,
with a biſhop's ſee. In September 1694
an earthquake threw down above 100
houſes, and ſhook many more. It is 60
miles W. of Barri, and 66 E. of Naples.
Lon. 34. 1. lat. 41. 0.

* RAPOLSTEIN, a town of France in
Upper Alſace, with the title of a baro-
ny. All the violins of Alſace depend
upon this baron, and are obliged to pay
him a certain tribute, without which
they cannot play upon their instruments.
It is called in French Ribau-Pierre, and
is 8 miles N. of Colmar. Lon. 25. 3.
lat. 48. 15.

RAPPAHANOCK, a river of N. America,
which riſing in uncertain W. of Virgi-

- nia, and running E. S. E. falls into Chespeak-Bay.
- **RASCARANSCHT**, a cape on the S. coast of Val-di-Noto in Sicily, which is surrounded with small islands, and lies 5 miles E. of Camatana.
 - **RASCIA**, a territory of Turkey in Europe, which is the N. part of Servia. It takes its name from the river Rasca, which falls into the Moraw. The principal town is Belgrade.
 - **RASERORG**, a town of Sweden, capital of a canton in Finland, and in the territory of Nyland. It is seated on the gulph of Finland, where there is a good harbour, 37 miles S. E. of Abo. Lon. 42. 3. lat. 60. 20.
 - **RASEN**, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair on October 6, for horned cattle. It is commonly called Market Rasen, and is seated on a branch of the river Anhone, and is but a small place, though the market is good. It is 14 miles N. of Lincoln, and 145 N. of London. Lon. 17. 23. lat. 53. 22.
 - **RASLAPHA**, an ancient town of Asia, with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the river Euphrates, on the confines of Arabia Deserta.
 - **RASOCALMO**, a cape of the Val di Demona in Sicily, lying on the N. coast, near a town of the same name, to the W. of Cape Faro, and to the N. of the city of Messina.
 - **RASTAT**, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, and archbishoprick of Saltzburg. It is seated on the river Ens, on the confines of Austria and Styria, and 45 miles E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 31. 43. lat. 47. 35.
 - **RASTAT**, a town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and marquisate of Baden, with a handsome castle. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here between the French and Imperialisists in 1714, and is seated on the river Merg near the Rhine, 4 miles N. of Baden, and 21 S. W. of Philipburg. Lon. 26. 49. lat. 48. 52.
 - **RATENAU**, a town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, on the confines of the duchy of Magdeburg. It is seated on the river Aavel, 15 miles N. W. of Brandenburg. Lon. 30. 29. lat. 51. 20.
 - **RATTENBURG**, a town of Germany in the Thiel, and seated on the river Inn, with a castle. Lon. 26. 30. lat. 47. 10.
 - **RATRINNES**, a remarkable place in Ire-

land, about a mile and an half from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament's forces in 1649, when there was 4000 killed, and 3000 taken prisoners.

- **RATTIBOR**, a town of Germany in Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It has been twice taken by the Swedes, and is seated on the river Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles N. E. of Tropaup, 35 S. E. of Opellin, and 142 E. of Prague. Lon. 39. 59. lat. 50. 14.
- **RATIPORE**, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and capital of the province of Malva, 100 miles S. E. of Agra. Lon. 97. 35. lat. 25. 0.
- **RATISBON**, an ancient, large, rich, handsome, and strong town of Germany in Bavaria, which is free and imperial, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the empire. It is full of gentry, and there are very handsome structures, particularly three monasteries, and three abbeyes. The town-house is very magnificent, and in its hall the general diets of the empire meet; only in 1740, there being a war in Germany, the meeting of the diet was transferred to Frankfurt on the Main, till after the death of the emperor Charles VII. It is seated on the Danube, and is pretty well fortified, over which river there is a stone bridge of 15 arches, so that in the time of war it is a passage of very great consequence. The inhabitants are Protestants, and all their magistrats must be of that persuasion; however, the Roman Catholics have the liberty of saying mass there once a week. The present bishop is the elector of Cologne, and the abbot, and the two abbees have the rank of prelates of the empire. Provisions are very plentiful here, and they have a good trade in time of peace, the river on which it stands being navigable, and by which it communicates with a great part of Germany. It is 55 miles S. E. of Nuremberg, 62 N. of Munich, 62 N. E. of Augsburg, and 195 W. of Vienna. Lon. 29. 46. lat. 48. 46.
- **RATOLZEL**, a strong town of Germany in Suabia, near the W. end of the lake Constance. It is seated on that part of it called Bodensee, and belongs to the house of Austria, who took it from the duke of Wirtemberg, after the battle of Nordlingen. It is 12 miles W. of the city of Constance.

a mile and an half from the duke of Ormond was the parliament's forces in there was 4000 killed, and prisoners.

RAVENSBURG, a town of Germany in Silesia, of a duchy of the same name. It has been twice besieged, and is seated on a hill, in a country fertile in corn, 15 miles N. E. of Trositz, 15 miles E. of Opellin, and 142 E. of Breslau. Lon. 39. 59. lat. 50. 14. **RAVENNA**, an ancient town of the Ganges, and capital of the province of Malva, 100 miles S. of Bombay. Lon. 97. 35. lat. 25. 0. **RAVA**, an ancient, large, rich, handsome town of Germany in the province of Westphalia, is free and imperial, with a bishop whose bishopric is a prince bishopric. It is full of gentry, and has many handsome structures, particularly monasteries, and three abbies. The town-house is very magnificent. It has the general diets of the province; only in 1740, there was one in Germany, the meeting was transferred to Francofort after the death of the emperor Charles VII. It is seated on a hill, and is pretty well fortified, and there is a stone bridge over the river, so that in the time of war it is of very great consequence. The inhabitants are Protestants, and their magistrates must be Protestants; however, the Roman Catholics have the liberty of saying mass a week. The prince-bishop, the elector of Cologne, and the two abbesses have the government of the empire. Prosperous here, and they are in time of peace, the river stands being navigable, and communicates with the sea. It is 55 miles from Hamburg, 62 N. of Munich, 100 from Augsburg, and 195 W. of Frankfurt. Lon. 9. 46. lat. 48. 50. **RAVENSBURG**, a long town of Germany in the province of Westphalia, seated on that part of the river, and belongs to the prince-bishop, who took it from the emperor after the battle of Marston, 12 miles W. of the

RATZBURG, or **RATZEBURG**, an ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lawenburg, with a bishop's see, and a castle. The town depends on the duchy of Lawenburg, and the cathedral church on that of Ratzburg. It is seated on an eminence, and almost surrounded with a lake which is 25 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. This place is noted for its excellent beer, and is 12 miles S. E. of Lubeck, and 12 N. of Lawenburg. Lon. 28. 33. lat. 53. 47.

RATZIA, the eastern division of Sclavonia, subject to the house of Austria, whose inhabitants are called Rascians.

RAVA, a town of Great Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fortified castle, where they keep state prisoners. The houses are built of wood, and there is a jesuit's college. It is seated in a morass covered with water, which proceeds from the river Rava, with which it is surrounded. It is 45 miles S. of Blofko, and 50 S. W. of Warsaw. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by that of Blofko, on the E. by that of Mazovia, on the S. by that of Sandomer, and on the W. by that of Lencicza. Lon. 37. 54. lat. 51. 50.

RAUCOURG, a village of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Liege, where a battle was fought by the French and Germans in 1746. It is 3 miles N. of Liege, and 11 S. of Maestricht. Lon. 23. 17. lat. 50. 40.

* **RAUDEN**, a town of Germany in Silesia, and in the principality of Lignitz, seated on a small river.

RAVELLO, a sea-port town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hisler Principato. There are magnificent palaces, and fine houses, and it has a bishop's see. It is seated near the sea, 10 miles W. of Salerno, 3 N. E. of Scala, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 12. lat. 40. 38.

RAVENGLASS, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 8, and August 5, for horses, horned cattle, and yarn. It is seated between the rivers Irt and Esk, which, with the sea, encompasses three parts of it; and it has a good road for shipping, which brings it a little trade, being a well-built place. It is 17 miles S. of Cockermouth, 44 S. W. of Carlisle, and 272 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 54. 20.

RAVENNA, an ancient and celebrated town

of Italy, in the territory of the Church, capital of Romagna, with an archbishop's see, two academics, several colleges, four abbies, and a great number of religious houses. They had a very flourishing trade, but it has greatly suffered since the sea has withdrawn two miles from it. The fortifications are of little importance, and the citadel is gone to ruin. It is most remarkable now for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodorick king of the Goths resided here, and afterwards the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the sixth century, when there were three popes at the same time, one lived at Ravenna. The mausoleum of Theodorick is still to be seen, and was remarkable for being covered by a single stone, which is 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. This place is now continually going to decay. It is seated near the river Montone, 37 miles S. E. of Ferrara, 37 E. of Bologna, 58 E. of Florence, and 162 N. of Rome. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 44. 22.

* **RAVENSBERG**, a county of Germany in Westphalia, bounded on the N. by the bishopricks of Minden and Osnaburg, on the E. by Lemgow, on the S. by the bishoprick of Paderborn, and on the W. by that of Munster. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and has its name from the castle of Ravenburg. Hervorden is the capital town.

RAVENSBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Algow. It is well built, and the public structures are handsome. The inhabitants are partly Protestants, and partly Papists; and without the walls there is a house belonging to the castle. It is seated on the river Cheufs, 10 miles N. of Bukhorn, and 15 N. W. of Lindaw. Lon. 27. 21. lat. 47. 44.

RAVESTEIN, a town of the Netherlands in Dutch Brabant, and capital of a county of the same name, with an ancient and strong castle. It belongs to the elector palatine, but the Dutch have a right to put a garrison there. It is seated on the river Maese, on the confines of Guelderland, 10 miles S. W. of Nimeguen, and 15 N. E. of Boisleduc. Lon. 23. 10. lat. 51. 50.

* **RAVIERES**, a town of France in Champagne, in the diocese of Langres. It is seated partly on the side of a hill, and partly at the foot, on the river Armanzon, 5 miles from Ancy le Franc, 20

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from Tonniere, and 105 from Paris. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 47. 38.

RAGLEIGH, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on Trinity-Monday for horses and toys. It is an ancient place, but not large, and the market is very small. It is 13 miles S. E. of Chelmsford, and 35 E. of London. Lon. 18. 15. lat. 51. 37.

- **RAUMO**, a town of Sweden in N. Finland, seated on the gulph of Bothnia, at the mouth of a small river.
- **RAUSCHENBERG**, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, and the county of Zigenheim, and near it there is a handsome castle.

RE, an island of France on its western coast, and in the territory of Annis, 3 miles from Rochelle. It is about 10 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is very fertile, and produces wine and salt. It lies well for trade, and is very populous, and defended by four forts. Lon. 16. 8. lat. 46. 15.

READING, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on February 1, for cheese, and horses; on May 1, chiefly for horses; on July 25, for horses and other cattle; and on September 21, for cheese. It is pleasantly seated on the river Kennet, near the confluence with the Thames, and is the largest and best town in the county, with three parish churches, and large handsome streets. It had once a fine rich monastery, of which there are large ruins remaining. It also had a castle, built by king Henry I. but it was afterwards levelled with the ground. It is a corporation, enjoys several privileges, and sends two members to parliament. The two navigable rivers render it a fit place for trade. It is 75 miles E. of Bristol, and 40 W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 51. 25.

REAL. See CHIAPA.

REALAIO. See RIALEXA.

REALMONT, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alby, 32 miles N. E. of Toulouse. Lon. 19. 25. lat. 43. 50.

REBEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Mecklenburg. It is seated on the lake Muritz, 10 miles S. of Waren, and 32 S. E. of Gustrow. Lon. 30. 17. lat. 53. 28.

REBNICK, a populous town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia, seated on the river Aluta, with a bishop's see. It is 45 miles S. W. of Targowisk.

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RECANATI, a town of Italy in the Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and there is a great fair every year in September, which continues 15 days. The tomb of pope Gregory VII. is in the cathedral church. It is seated on a mountain, from whence there is a very fine prospect, near the river Musone, 12 miles S. of Ancona, 5 S. W. of Loreto, and 110 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 19. lat. 43. 23.

RECHLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Cologne, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong ciadel, and a chapter of noble women. It is seated on the river Lippe, 20 miles from Ham, and 25 from Rhyneberg. Lon. 24. 55. lat. 51. 35.

RED RUSSIA, or **LITTLE RUSSIA**, a province of Poland, bounded on the W. by Upper Poland, on the N. by Lithuania, on the E. by the country of the Little Tartars, and on the S. by Moldavia, Transilvania, and a part of Hungary. It comprehends Russia, properly so called, Volhinia, and Podolia. It is about 650 miles in length, and from 150 to 250 in breadth. It consists chiefly of large fields, but little cultivated on account of the frequent inroads of the Tartars, and because there is no water-carriage. It had the name of Red Russia, from the colour of the hair of its inhabitants. Russia, properly so called, comprehends the three palatinates of Leopold, or Lemburg, Beliko, and Chelm, which see.

- **REBBERS**, a thoroughfare town on the road from London to Dunstable, in Hertfordshire, with no market, nor yet any considerable fair, for they are all for toys. They are, on Wednesday after January 1, Easter-Wednesday, and Whitsun-Wednesday. It is 6 miles N. W. of St. Albans.
- **REDDICH**, a village in Worcestershire, with one fair on the first Monday in August, for all sorts of cattle.
- **RED-LENCH**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair on June 29, for oxen and sheep.
- **REDOX**, a town of France in Lower Bretagne, in the diocese of Vanne, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Vilaine, 11 miles E. of Vannes, and 225 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 15. 54. lat. 47. 38.
- **REDONDELLA**, a small but rich town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a good castle. It was pillaged by the English

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th a bishop's fee. It is a
nd there is a great fair
September, which conti-
The tomb of pope Gre-
the cathedral church. It
mountain, from whence
y fine prospect, near the
12 miles S. of Ancona, 5
etto, and 110 N. E. of
31. 19. lat. 43. 23.
REN, a town of Germany,
pprick of Cologne, capital
the same name, with a
and a chapter of noble
seated on the river Lippe,
Ham, and 25 from Rhyn-
55. lat. 51. 35.
OF LITTLE RUSSIA, a
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English in 1702; and there is a fishery
for anchovies on the coast. It is seated
at the bottom of a bay, 15 miles S. of
Pontevedra. Lon. 9. 20. lat. 42. 6.
• RENOSDA, a town of Portugal, in the
province of Beira, with a good cattle,
and a manufactory of cloth. It is seated
at the mouth of the river Mondego, 17
miles S. W. of Coimbra. Lon. 9. 35.
lat. 39. 57.
REDRUTH, a town of Cornwall, whose
market is disused, but it has three fairs,
on May 2, September 5, and October 1,
for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few
hops. It is 12 miles N. N. E. of Hel-
stone, 18 W. N. W. of Penzance, and
273 W. by S. of London. Lon. 11.
55. lat. 50. 17.
RED SEA, a name given to the Arabian
gulph, through a mistake; for that
which was anciently and more properly
called the Red Sea, lies to the S. of Ara-
bia and Persia. It is now called by the
Arabs the Sea of Soph.
• REES, a considerable and strong town of
Germany, in the circle of Westphalia,
and dutchy of Cleves, belonging to the
king of Prussia. It is seated on the
Rhine, on which there is a fort that is
the principal defence of the town, 12
miles S. E. of Cleves, and 15 N. W. of
Wesel. Lon. 24. 2. lat. 51. 45.
• REETH, a village in the N. riding of
Yorkshire, near Bernard-castle, with
four fairs, on Friday before Palm-Sun-
day, Friday se'nnight before May 12,
Friday before August 24, and Friday
se'nnight before November 22, for pew-
ter, brass, hawkers and pedlars ware.
REGEN, a river of Germany, which has
its source in Bohemia, runs cross part of
the circle of Bavaria, passing by Chamb,
and falling into the Danube over against
Ratisbon.
REGENSBURG, a handsome tho' small town
of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich,
and capital of a bailiwick of the same
name, with a strong cattle. It is seated
on a mountain which is part of Mount
Jura. There is a well sunk through a
rock, which is 56 fathoms de.p. It is
10 miles N. W. of Zurich.
REGGIO, an ancient and considerable
town of Italy, in the kingdom of Na-
ples, and in the Farther Calabria, with
an archbishop's see, and a woollen ma-
nufactory. It is seated in a country
which produces plenty of dates, on the
tread of pharos of Messina, and is a
large populous place. It is 12 miles

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S. E. of Messina, 85 S. by W. of Cosen-
za, and 200 S. by E. of Naples. Lon
33. 38. lat. 38. 6.
REGGIO, an ancient, handsome, and strong
town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mode-
na, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's
see. It has been ruined several times by
the Goths, and other nations. In the
cathedral there are paintings by the
greatest masters; and in the square
there is the statue of Brennus, chief of
the Gauls. The inhabitants are about
22,000, who carry on a great trade in
silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in
1706, and by the king of Sardinia in
1742. It is seated in a fertile country to
the S. of the Appennines, and to the N.
of a spacious plain, 15 miles N. W. of
Modena, 15 S. E. of Parma, 30 S. W.
of Mantua, and 83 S. E. of Milan.
The dutchy of this name is bounded on
the W. by that of Modena, and produces
a great deal of silk, and belongs to the
duke of Modena, except the marquifate
of St. Martin, which belongs to a prince
of that name. Lon. 28. 12. lat. 44.
43.
REGINA, a town of Italy in the kingdom
of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria,
14 miles N. of Cosenza. Lon. 34. 10.
lat. 39. 35.
• REGNANO, a town of Italy in the Pope's
territories, and patrimony of St. Peter.
It is but thinly inhabited, and is seated
near the river Tiber, 17 miles N. of
Rome. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 42. 15.
REICHENAU, an island of Germany in
Suabia, and in the lake of Zell. It is
extremely beautiful, and in it there is a
famous Benedictine abbey, with a li-
brary, in which are curious manuscripts.
It is 3 miles W. of the city of Constance,
and belongs to the bishop of that place.
It has also the title of a barony.
• REICHENBACH, a town of Germany in
Voigtland, which belongs to the elector
of Saxony, and is a place of great trade.
There is another town of the same name
in Silecia, and in the palatinate of Sweid-
nitz, seated on a river of the same name.
It was taken by the Austrians in 1533,
who put all the inhabitants to the
sword.
• REICHENBERG, a castle of Germany,
in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in
the county of Catzenelenbogen. It is
seated on a mountain near the Rhine,
and belongs to the prince of Hesse-Rhein-
feld. Lon. 25. 22. lat. 50. 4.
• REICHENSTEIN, a town of Germany

in Silesia, 5 miles from Glatz, famous for the mines in its neighbourhood, where there is one of gold. Lon. 24. 30. lat. 50. 27.

* REICHENSWER, a town of France in Alsace, below Keyferburg.

* REICHERSBERG, a town of Germany in Bavaria, situate on the river Inn.

* REICHSOFFEN, a town of France in Lower Alsace, with a castle in the neighbourhood of Hakenaw. It was taken by the Count Palatine in 1633.

* REIFFERSHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the territory of Eifel, with a castle.

* REIFFERSBERG, a town of Germany in the Landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, with a castle, seated on a mountain.

* REIMS, a town of France in Provence, and in the vicairie of Aix, with the title of a viscounty.

* REIMS, 511, a town of France in Burgundy, and the bishoprick of Semur-Auxois, seated on a mountain, and is frequented by pilgrims.

REIMSBERG, a town of Lorraine in the diocese of Toul, and in the Voivre, with an illustrious chapter of canonicus, who are obliged to prove their nobility, and whose abbey is a jurisdiction of the empire. All the ladies may marry except the abbess. It is seated on the river Moselle, at the foot of Mount Voivre, 42 miles S. by E. of Nancy, 27 N. W. of Montbeliard, and 55 N. E. of Besancon. Lon. 24. 22. lat. 48. 5.

* REIMS, a town of France in Provence, and in the diocese of Avignon, 10 miles from Arles.

* REIMSBERG, a town of Germany in the duchy of Helstein, on the confines of the duchy of Misnitch, with a castle. It is not far from the Rhine, and is situated on a hill, and is built upon an island formed by the river Elbe, in a way so good. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is 12 miles S. E. of Skerwick. Lon. 27. 28. lat. 57. 30.

REIMSBERG, a town of Scotland, and capital of a shire of the same name, seated on the river Clyde, 46 miles W. of Edinburgh. The shire of Reims extends one member to parliament. Lon. 13. 13. lat. 55. 50.

REIMS, a town of France in Bretagne, and capital of that province, with a bishop's see, two abbies, a famous parliament, and a market. It is very populous, for the houses are six and seven stories

high, and the suburbs are of larger extent than the town itself. The cathedral church is large, and the parliament-house is a handsome structure. The great square belonging to it is surrounded with handsome houses. There is a tower, which was formerly a pagan temple, and it now contains the town-clock. There are few springs, because there are no mountains near it; but yet the streets being narrow, and the houses extremely high, they are always dirty. It suffered greatly by fire in 1720, and is seated on the river Villaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N. of Nantes, 110 N. W. of Tours, and 42 S. E. of St. Maloes. Lon. 17. 58. lat. 48. 7.

RENTI, a town of the French Netherlands in Artes, with the title of a marquise. It is seated on the river Aa, on the confines of Picardy, 12 miles S. W. of Arras, 10 S. W. of St. Omer, and 6 N. W. of Atras. Lon. 19. 45. lat. 50. 36.

RENTI, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in Bazadais, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Garonne, 20 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 44. 35.

* REUS, a town of Savoy in Chablais, seated on a river which falls into the Lake of Geneva, famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, where he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. There is a Carthusian monastery here, remarkable for its extensive prospects. It is 5 miles from Thonon, and 20 N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 24. 10. lat. 46. 23.

REUS, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and centur, on June 20, for ord. by horse, and petty chapman. It is seated in a valley, and has two handsome churches standing in one church-yard, and to be built by two tithes. It is 10 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 11 N. E. of London. Lon. 13. 00. lat. 22. 40.

REUS, a strong town of Spain in New Castile, on the confines of the kingdom of Valencia, with a castle. It was taken by the English in 1570, and retaken by the French next year. It is seated on the river Guada, which falls into the Xucar, 100 miles W. of Valencia, 60 S. E. of Cuenca, and 140 E. by S. of Madrid. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 30. 30.

REUS, a large town of Asia in Persia, and capital of a territory of the same name,

ulurbs are of larger ex-
tend and itself. The cathedra-
l, and the parliament-
house structure. The
onging to it is surround-
ed with houses. There is a
as formerly a pagan tem-
ple, which contains the town-clock,
and 7 fountains, because there
were 7 rains near it; but yet the
ground is narrow, and the houses ex-
posed to be always dirty. It
was destroyed by fire in 1720, and is
now rebuilt by the river Villaine, which di-
vides the town into 2 parts, 58 miles N.
of Paris, 42 S. of Tours, and 42 S.
of Orleans. Lon. 17. 58. lat.

of the French Nether-
lands, with the title of a mar-
quisate, seated on the river Aa,
12 miles S. of Pirard, 12 miles S.
of St. Omers, and
19. 45. lat.

of France, in the province
of Burgundy, with a
bishopric. It is seated on the
river Aa, 20 miles S. E. of Bour-
gogne. Lon. 44. 55.

of Savoy in Chablais,
a river which falls into the
Rhône, famous for the retreat
of the Duke of Savoy, in 1440,
to enjoy the pleasures of
the country. There is a Carthusian
monastery, remarkable for its ex-
tensive gardens. It is 5 miles from
Geneva. Lon. 4. 53.

of Norfolk, with a
bishopric, and one town, and
many hamlets, and petty
towns seated in a valley, and
many churches standing in
the ruins of a city built by two
kings. It is 5 miles N. W. of Nor-
wich. Lon. 1. 40.

of Spain in
the centre of the king-
dom, with a count. It was
destroyed in 1710, and re-
built in 1715. It is
seated on the river Guadiana, which falls
into the Atlantic, 100 miles W. of Valen-
cia, 100 miles S. of Ciudad Real, and 130 E. by
the river Guadalquivir. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 30. 30.
A town of Asia in Persia,
the name of the same
name,

name, and of all Ghilan. It is seated in a
fertile plain, surrounded with mountains.
Near 40 years ago it was surrounded by a
thick wood, which rendered it extremely
unwholesome; but when the Russians
got possession of it, they cleared the
ground for 15 miles to the southward.
No province in Persia produces such
plenty of rice and silk; but the land be-
ing low, and often under water, it
is swarmed with frogs, gnats, and spiders.
The women, mules, and poultry, enjoy
health, when all other animals pine
away with sickness. It is remarkable
for producing great quantities of box-
trees, which the camels are fond of,
though it is immediate death if they are
not prevented from eating it. It is seated
on the S. W. coast of the Caspian Sea,
and 5 miles from it, being also 120 N.
of Casbin. Lon. 68. 25. lat. 37. 28.

* **RESOVIA**, or **REZOW**, a town of Little
Poland, in the palatinate of Russia, with
a castle. There is a great fair held here
every year. It is seated on the river Wi-
soch. Lon. 40. 12. lat. 40. 53.

* **RESSEL**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate
of Warmia, near the Lake Zain.
A body of Tartars were defeated here
in 1120.

RETFORD, a town in Nottinghamshire,
with a market on Saturdays, and two
fairs, on March 27, and October 2,
for horses and horned cattle. It is 30 miles
N. of Nottingham, and 134 N. by W.
of London. Lon. 16. 47. lat. 53. 23.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France in
Champagne, and capital of the Rethelois,
with the title of a duchy. It is
seated on a mount, in near the river Aisne,
22 miles N. of Rheims, 42 N. of Chalons,
30 S. W. of Sedan, and 108 N. E.
of Paris. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 40. 35. Rethelois
is bounded on the N. by the Netherlands,
on the E. by Argonne and Clermontois,
on the S. by Rhemois, and
on the W. by Laonois. It contains a
great deal of timber, forges, and good
pastures.

RETHIGEN, an imperial city of Germany
in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtem-
burg, seated on the river Echez, near the
Neckar. It is 20 miles S. of Stutgard.
Lon. 26. 35. lat. 48. 18.

* **RETIMO**, a town of the island of Can-
dia, with a bishop's see, and a harbour
defended by a citadel, where a bathow
resides. It was taken by the Turks in
1647, who have kept it ever since. All
along the shore there is nothing to be

seen but gardens, and the fruits are well
tasted. The silk, wool, honey, wax,
laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all
others. It is seated on the N. coast of
the island, in a pleasant country, 45
miles from Candia. Lon. 42. 20. lat.
35. 22.

REVEL, a town of France, in Upper Lan-
guedoc, and in the diocese of Lavaur,
near the Black Mountain. The forti-
fications are now demolished. It is 5
miles N. of St. Papoul. Lon. 19. 41.
lat. 43. 20.

REVEL, a large, rich, and strong town of
the Russian empire, in Upper Livonia,
and capital of Esthonia, with a good
harbour and a bishop's see. It is sur-
rounded with high walls and deep
ditches, and is defended by a castle and
good bastions. The houses are well
built, and there are very fine gardens
about the town. There is a college
with four professors, and in 1733 two
churches were allowed to the Proto-
stants. It is now a place of great trade,
since the Russians had it in possession,
and there are two great fairs every year,
in May and September, frequented by
English and Dutch merchants. The Rus-
sians seized on this important place in
1711, without the loss of a man, be-
cause most of the inhabitants were dead
of the plague. It is seated on the coast
of the gulph of Finland, partly in a
pleasant plain, and partly on a moun-
tain, 75 miles S. E. of Abo, 100 W. of
Narva, 125 N. of Riga, and 133 W. by
S. of Peterburg. Lon. 42. 42. lat. 59.
23.

RAVERO, a strong town of Italy, in the
duchy of Mantua, seated on the river
Po, over against Origlia, 10 miles N.
E. of Mirandola, and 20 S. E. of Man-
tua. Lon. 28. 44. lat. 44. 58.

* **REUTLINGEN**, a handsome, free, and
imperial town of Germany, in the circle
of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg.
It is seated in a plain, on the river Ec-
chez, near the Neckar, and is adorned
with handsome publick buildings, and
has a well frequented college. It is 10
miles E. of Tubingen, and 37 S. of Stut-
gard. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 48. 31.

REUX, a fortified town of the Austrian
Netherlands, in Hainault, with the title
of a county. It is 8 miles N. E. of
Mons.

* **REVNA**, an ancient town of Spain, in
Andalusia, seated on a plain, with a
castle built upon an eminence, 3 miles

from Lerna, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle. It was taken from the Moors in 1185, by Alphonso IX.

• **REZ**, a town of Germany, in Austria, on the frontiers of Moravia, famed in a country fertile in good wine. It was taken and ravaged by the Bohemians in 1424.

REZAN, or **KEZANSKOI**, an ancient town of Russia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It was formerly considerable for its extent and riches, but it was almost ruined by the Tartars in 1568. The country is populous and fertile in corn, and had formerly its own princes. It is seated on the river Occa, 155 miles S. E. of Moscow. Lon. 60. 12. lat. 54. 54.

RHAIODEFWY, a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on August 6, August 27, and September 26, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Wye, in the hilly part of the country, and is but a small place. It is 18 miles W. of Radnor, and 170 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 2. lat. 52. 25.

RHEIMS, a town of France, in Champagne, and capital of Rheimois. It is one of the most ancient, celebrated, and largest towns in the kingdom, with an archbishop's see, whose archbishop is duke and peer of France. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and contains several fine squares, large streets, well built houses, and magnificent churches. The metropolitan church is considerable for its largeness and fine architecture, and for the beauty of its front, being full of figures in relievo. It has a mint, an university, and 5 abbeys, the most famous of which is that of St. Remy. There are also several triumphal arches, and other monuments of the Romans. It is seated in a plain, surrounded with hills which produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle, 63 miles N. of Troyes, 85 N. E. of Paris, 100 N. W. of Nancy, and 125 N. by E. of Dijon. Lon. 21. 47. lat. 40. 14.

RHINE, a great river of Europe, which has its source in Mount G. thard, in the country of the Grisons, and in the Upper League. After it has crossed part of Germany and the Netherlands, it divides into two branches, one of which preserves the name of the Rhine, and proceeds to lose itself in the sands below

Leyden. The other takes the name of the Lech, and falls into the Merwe 5 miles N. W. of Dordrecht. It passes by a great number of towns and places in its very long course, all which will be taken notice of, as being seated on the Rhine, when there is an account given of them in their proper places.

RHINE, the lower circle of, is one of the nine provinces which now compose the empire of Germany. It extends from the circle of Suabia, which bounds it on the S. to that of Westphalia which lies to the N. to the E. is the lower part of the circle of the Upper Rhine and that of Franconia, and to the W. the upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, Lorrain, and Luxemburg. It contains the electorates of the palatinate of Mentz, Treves, or Triers, and Cologne. The elector of Mentz is the director.

RHINE, the circle of the Upper Rhine is one of the nine provinces of the empire of Germany, and is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower. The Lower comprehends the territories of the landgraves of Hesse-Cassel, Darmstadt, and Rhinfield, the counties of Nassau, Solms, Hanaw, Henburg, Seine, Wied, Wigenstein, Hatzfeld, and Waldeck, together with the abbeys of Fulda and Hirschfeld, and the imperial towns of Francfort, Fridburg, and Wetzlar. The upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine lies to the W. of that river, and comprehends the bishopricks of Basle, Strasbourg, Spire, and Worms, with the duchy of Deux-ponts. The counties of Spornheim, Sarbruck, Falkenstein, and Linenge, and the imperial towns of Worms and Spire. Alsace, Lorrain, and Savoy, were formerly in the circle, but now they do not belong to Germany. The directors are the bishop of Worms and the count of Spornheim.

RHINEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and diocese of Cologne. It was in the possession of the French, but was restored to the archbishop of Cologne by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on the Rhine, 40 miles N. W. of Cologne, and 40 S. E. of Guelderland. Lon. 24. 14. lat. 51. 30.

* **RHINBERG**, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Cologne, seated on the Rhine. Lon. 25. 0. lat. 51. 27. There is another town of the same name in Swisserland, capital of Rhinthal, seated

the other takes the name of the Rhine, and falls into the Merwe of Dordrecht. It passes by a number of towns and places in its course, all which will be mentioned, as being seated on the banks of the river. There is an account given of the most important of their proper places.

The Lower circle of, is one of the circles which now compose the Kingdom of Germany. It extends from the R. of Suabia, which bounds it on the E. to Westphalia which lies on the W. The upper circle of the Upper Rhine, and that of the Lower Rhine, and Luxembourg. It contains the palatinate of Mentz, Trier, and Cologne. The Elector of Mentz is the director.

The Upper circle of the Upper Rhine is divided into nine provinces of the empire, and is divided into two Upper and the Lower. The Upper comprehends the territories of the Electors of Hesse Cassel, Darmstadt, Rhinfield, the counties of Hanau, Hensburg, Seine, Hatzfeld, and Waldeck, and the abbey of Fulda, and the imperial towns of Friedburg, and Wetzlar. The Lower comprehends the bishopricks of Metz, Spire, and Worms, and the archbishoprick of Deux-ponts. The Upper circle comprehends the bishopricks of Speyer, Salsbruck, Elna, and Linage, and the imperial cities of Worms and Spire. Alsace, and Savoy, were formerly in the possession of France, but now they do not belong to the Kingdom of Germany. The directors are the Elector of Mentz, and the count of Spire.

RHEINBERG, a town of Germany, in the Lower Rhine, and diocese of Cologne. It was in the possession of France, but was restored to the Kingdom of Cologne by the treaty of 1763. It is seated on the Rhine, 22 miles S. W. of Cologne, and 40 S. E. of Bonn. Lon. 24. 14. lat. 51.

RHEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the Lower Rhine, seated on the Rhine, 25 miles S. W. of Bonn. There is a town of the same name in the Kingdom of Rhinthal, seated

on the Rhine, near the lake Constance, with a good castle. Lon. 27. 28. lat. 47. 38.

RHINFELD, a small but strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the best of the four forest-towns, belonging to the house of Austria. It has been often taken and retaken in the German wars, and is seated on the Rhine, over which there is a handsome bridge, 8 miles E. of Basle, 22 S. E. of Brisach, and 20 S. W. of Fribach. Lon. 25. 28. lat. 47. 40.

RHINFELS, a castle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in a county of the same name. It is looked upon as one of the most important places that are seated on the Rhine, as well in regard to its strength as situation. It is near St. Goar, and is seated on a craggy rock, which defends that place. This fortress commands the whole breadth of the Rhine, and those who pass are always obliged to pay a considerable toll. In the time of war it is of great importance to the master of this place. It is 15 miles S. of Coblenz. Lon. 25. 18. lat. 50. 3.

* RHINLAND, a name given to a part of S. Holland, which lies on both sides the Rhine, and of which Leyden is the capital town.

RHIN-SABERN, or SAVERNE, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and bishoprick of Spire, with a castle. Over against it, on the other side of the Rhine, is the town called Sckeck, near which prince Charles of Lorraine passed that river with the Austrian army in 1744. It is 18 miles S. W. of Spire. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 49. 0.

* RHINTHAL, a valley of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, one end of which reaches to the lake Constance. It is a fertile country, especially in wine, and belongs to the nine cantons, namely, to the eight ancient ones, and to that of Appenzell.

* RHINWALD, a large valley in the country of the Grisons, and in the Upper League, where the Rhine has its source.

RHODES, an island of Asia, on the S. side of Anatolia, and in the Mediterranean Sea, being about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The air is good, and the soil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. It is famous for having been the residence of the knights of Jerusalem till the year 1522, when the Turks got possession of it. The principal town is of the

same name, which is an archbishop's see, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which there are two towers built to defend the passage. It was in this place, as is generally believed, that the famous colossus stood, which was of bronze, and 70 cubits high. It was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world, for a ship with all its sails might pass between the legs. It was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became masters of this island in 665, they knocked it in pieces, with which they loaded 900 camels. The knights of Jerusalem took it from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks as above. It is the only town in the island, and is looked upon as an impregnable fortress, being surrounded with triple walls and double ditches. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews, for the Christians are obliged to live in the suburbs, they not being suffered to be within the walls in the night-time. Lon. 46. 0. lat. 36. 24.

RUONE, a large river of France, which has its source in Mount Fourche, which is on the confines of the bailiwick of Switzerland, and runs thro' the Valais, the lake, and the city of Geneva. After which it separates Bresse from Savoy, and from Dauphiny as far as Lyons, where turning directly S. it enters Lyonnois and Languedoc, which are to the W. and Dauphiny with Provence which lie to the E. and then it proceeds to discharge itself into the Mediterranean Sea, by several mouths. It receives several rivers in its passage, and washes several towns, namely, Sion, Geneva, and Seyfill, where it begins to be navigable for boats; from thence it passes Bely, Lyons, Viennne, Tournon, Valence, Viers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles.

* RHOS FAIR, a village of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with three fairs, on August 5, August 26, and October 13, for cattle, horses, wool, and pedlars ware.

RHUTYLAFFARD, a village of Carnarvonshire, in S. Wales, with one fair, on June 29, for cattle.

* RIALEXA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua. It is seated on a plain, on a small river, 5 miles from the S. Sea, where there is a good harbour. The air is very unwholesome, an account of the miasmata. It is 60 miles W. of Leon,

- and the lake Nicaragua. Lon. 290. 25. lat. 12. 25.
- **RIBADAVIA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a fine safe harbour. It is near the mouth of the river Ribadeo, 25 miles from Lucar, and stands upon a rock. Lon. 10. 48. lat. 43. 44.
 - **RIBADAVIA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, seated at the confluence of the rivers Minho and Avia, in a territory that produces the best wine in Spain. It is 15 miles S. W. of Orense. Lon. 9. 50. lat. 42. 13.
 - **RIBAS**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with the title of a marquise; it is seated on the river Xarama, 8 miles from Madrid.
 - **RIBBLE**, a river which rises in the W. riding of Yorkshire, runs across Lancashire, and falls into the Irish channel below Preston.
 - **RIBEMONT**, a town of France, in Picardy, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is seated near the river Oise, upon an eminence, 10 miles from St. Quentin. Lon. 21. 6. lat. 49. 48.
 - **RIBEIRA GRANDE**, a town of Africa, in St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verde islands, with a good harbour and a bishop's see. The general of these islands resides here. It is seated between two high mountains, between which a river runs. Lon. 353. 50. lat. 15. 0.
 - **RIBNITZ**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg. There is a nunnery for noble-women, and it is seated on a bay of the Baltick Sea, 12 miles from Rostock, and 40 E. of Wisnar. Lon. 50. 20. lat. 54. 20.
 - **RICHELIEU**, a handsome town of France, in Lower Poitou, and diocese of Poitiers, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle. It was built by cardinal Richelieu in 1637; the streets are as straight as a line, and it contains a handsome square. It is seated on the river Amable and Vide, 27 miles N. of Poitiers, 25 S. W. of Tours, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 47. 0.
 - **RICHMOND**, a village in the county of Surrey, with a royal palace, where the kings of England formerly resided. It has a very fine park, with delightful walks, and is situated by a great number of artificiality. It is 12 miles W. from London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 51. 20.
 - **RIDING**, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays,

- and three fairs, on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, the first Saturday in July, and September 14, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Swale, over which there is a stone bridge; and is a corporation, containing two churches, and handsome houses, many of which are of free-stone. The streets are handsome, the market-place large, and it sends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited, and has, or had, a manufacture for stockings and caps. It is 40 miles N. W. of York, and 262 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 54. 20.
- **RIFORMANOWORTH**, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Colne, in a low and waterish place, 8 miles S. W. of St. Albans, and 22 N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 14. lat. 51. 45.
 - **RILBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and the chief place of a county of the same name, which is 15 miles long and 5 broad. It is near Paderborn, and belongs to the King of Prussia.
 - **RIMINI**, an ancient and rich town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 25 miles S. by E. of Spoleto, and 30 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 40. lat. 43. 25.
 - **RIMUS**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Rife, 25 miles S. W. of Toulouse, and 85 W. of Narbonne. Lon. 13. 52. lat. 43. 16.
 - **RIFZ**, a town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It is a pleasant, populous place, though it was formerly much larger than it is at present. It is seated on the river Auveire, in a plain abounding with good wine and excellent fruit, 37 miles N. E. of Aix, 25 S. E. of Toulon, and 52 N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 17. 57. lat. 43. 52.
 - **RIOX**, a large, fertile, populous, and rich town of the Russian empire, and capital of Obi-gard. It is a great trading place, and has a considerable fortress; the trade consists in corn, furs, leather, and raw silks. It was taken by the Russians in 1760, after they had blockaded it up a long while, during which the inhabitants were afflicted with the plague. The castle is square, and is defended by four towers and six bastions;

on the Saturday before the first Saturday in June 14, for horned cattle, sheep. It is seated on the river which there is a stone corporation, contains, and handsome houses, and is of free-stone. The market-place is divided into two parts, the one well inhabited, and has a factory for stockings and 15 miles N. W. of York, and 10 W. of London. Lon. 20.

RIBBURN, a town of Hertfordshire, a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the river Ouse, a fertile and waterish place, 8 miles S. of St. Albans, and 22 N. of London. Lon. 17. 14. lat. 51.

RIBBURN, a town of Germany, in the county of Hildesheim, and the chief city of the Elector of Saxony, 15 miles long and 5 broad. It is a rich town, and belongs to the Elector.

RIBBURN, a rich town of Italy, in the territory of the duke of Savoy, and diocese of Aosta. It is seated on the river Aosta, near the lake of Geneva, by E. of Spoleto, and 10 miles from Rome. Lon. 30. 40. lat. 45.

RIBOURVILLE, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, 25 miles S. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 23. 16.

RIBOURVILLE, a town of France, in Provence, 10 miles S. of Arles. It is a pleasant town, but was formerly a ruin, and is at present a village. It is seated in the territory of Auvergne, in a fertile soil, and wine and oil are raised here. It is 15 miles N. E. of Clermont, and 52 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 47. lat. 45. 51.

RIBOURVILLE, a populous, and rich town of France, and capital of the county of Champagne. It is a great trading town, and considerable fortifications in corn, skins, and other goods. It was taken by the English, where they had a long while, during which the town was afflicted with the plague. The castle is square, and has four towers and six bastions;

bastions; besides which it has a fine arsenal. The Protestants have still a handsome college here. It is seated in a large plain, on the river Dwina, 5 miles from its mouth, in the Baltic Sea, 95 miles S. E. of Stockholm, and 215 W. of Petersburg. Lon. 42. 0. lat. 56. 53.

RIMINI, an ancient, populous, and handsome town of Italy in Romagna, which is part of the territory of the church, with a bishop's see, an old castle and a strong tower; as also many remains of antiquity, and very fine buildings. It is famous for a council in 359, consisting of 400 bishops, who were all Arians except 20. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the river Marecchia, on the gulph of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Ravenna, 17 W. of Pezaro, and 145 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 14. lat. 44. 6.

* **RIMMIGEN**, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the river Rhine. It is remarkable for several Roman antiquities, and it was taken and burnt by the Swedes in 1637.

* **RINGAUP**, a territory of Germany in Mentz, which lies almost 20 miles along the Rhine. It is very populous, and is full of gardens and vineyards.

RINGEBING, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, in the diocese of Ribe, seated on the western coast of that province.

* **RINGSTED**, a town of Denmark, in the Isle of Zealand, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name. It is a very ancient place, the kings of Denmark formerly resided, and were buried here. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 58. 18.

RINGWOOD, a town of Hampshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs on July 10, and December 11, for pedlars wares, and forest colts. It is seated on a river near the sea, and is a large town, with a plentiful market. It is governed by a consable, and has one church, with about 400 houses; the town chiefly consists of one street, which is pretty broad, but not paved, and about a mile long. Here is a considerable manufactory of worsted knit hose. It is 30 miles S. W. of Winchester, and 96 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 50. 50.

RINTZEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county of Schawenburg, with a university. It is seated on the river Weser, 15 miles from Minden, and 35 S. W. of Hanover.

It is subject to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. Lon. 26. 46. lat. 52. 18.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of S. America, in Terra Firma, which rises almost under the Equator, and running N. through Terra Firma, falls into the N. Sea, between Cathagena and St. Martha.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from E. to W. through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantick ocean, in 11 degrees of lat. Some take it to be a branch of the Niger, of which there is not the least proof.

* **RIO-GRANDE**, a river of S. America, in Brasil, which has its source, in an unknown country; however, it crosses the captainship of Rio-Grande, and falls into the sea at Natal los Reyes.

RIO DE LA HACHA. See HACHA.

RIO DE LA PLATA. See PLATA.

RIO-JANEIRO, a river of S. America, which rises in the mountains W. of Brasil, and running W. through that country, falls into the Atlantick ocean, in lat. S. 23. 30. The province of Janeiro is one of the richest in Brasil, and produces gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones.

* **RIO-DE-VOLTA**, a very rapid river of Africa, in Guinea, on the gold coast, which falls into the sea, 25 miles from Ackraw.

RION, a town of France, in Auvergne. It is seated on a hill, in so agreeable a country, that it is called the garden of Auvergne. It is 8 miles N. E. of Clermont, 47 S. W. of Moulins, and 115 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 47. lat. 45. 51.

* **RIONS**, a town of France in Guienne, and in Bourdeleis, 3 miles from Bourdeaux.

* **RIONA**, a small province of Spain, in Old-Castile, which is a very fine country, and abounds in corn, wine, and honey. The river called Rio Oxa, runs through it, from whence it has its name.

* **RIPA TRANSONE**, a small, handsome, populous, and strong town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is 5 miles from the gulph of Venice, 5 from Mont Alto, and 8 from Fermo. Lon. 31. 53. lat. 42. 57.

RIPEN, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, and capital of a diocese of the same name, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, a castle, two colleges, and a publick library. The tombs of several of the kings of Denmark, are in the cathedral church, which is a very handsome structure. The harbour, that has contributed greatly

greatly to the prosperity of this place, is at a small distance from it, it being seated at the mouth of the river Nipfaa, in a country which supplies the best beeves in Denma k. It is 45 miles N. W. of Sleswick, and 25 S. by W. of Wiburg. Lon. 26 29. lat. 55. 25. The diocese is bounded on the N. by t ose of Wiburg, and Arhuys, on the S. by the dutchy of Sleswick, and on the E. and W. by the sea.

RIPHŌEAN MOUNTAINS, are a chain of high mountains in Russia, to the N. E. of the river Oby, where there are said to be the finest fables of the whole empire.

RIPLEY, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Fridays, and 1 fair on August 25, 26, 27, for sheep, horned cattle, and linen. It is seated on the river Nyd, is but a small place, and is 23 miles W. N. W. of York, and 183 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 14. lat. 54. 6.

• **RIPLEY**, a village in Derbyshire, with one fair on October 23, for horses, and horned cattle.

RIPPON, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and 6 fairs on Thursday after January 24, on Thursday after March 21, on May 12, and 13, Holy Thursday, first Thursday after August 12, and November 22, for horses and sheep. It is seated on the river Yore, over which there are two bridges, and is an ancient place, famous for its religious houses. It is at present a large well built corporation, sends two members to parliament, and has a church as magnificent as a cathedral, adorned with three lofty spires. It is 26 miles N. W. of York, 160 N. N. W. of London, and is noted for its manufacture of hard ware, particularly spurs. Lon. 16. 19. lat. 54. 12.

• **RICHER**, an ancient town of France, in Picardy, and in the county of Ponthieu, with a celebrated abbey. It is seated on the river Cardon, 5 miles N. E. of Abbeville, 15 N. W. of Amiens, and 95 N. of Paris. Lon. 19. 26. lat. 50. 10.

• **RIS**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and in the election of Gannat. It is seated on a hill, half a mile from the river Allier.

RISBOROUGH, a town of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on May 6, for cattle. It is but an indifferent place, and is seated on the hills, 14 miles S. of Aylesbury, and

34 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 51. 40.

RISENBERG, the highest mountain in Silesia, wherein are mines of tin, copper, iron, and vitriol; as also, some gold and silver, and several sorts of precious stones; several rivers have their sources here, and it is seated between the counties Jawa and Lohennia.

RITBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, which is about 15 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It has a castle, and is seated on the river Embs, 10 miles W. of Paderborn, and 35 S. E. of Munster. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 51. 50.

RIVA, a small strong town of Italy, in the bishoprick of Trent. It was taken by the French in 1703, who abandoned it soon after. It is seated at the mouth of a small river, on the Lake Garda, 17 miles S. W. of Trent. Lon. 23. 21. lat. 45. 48.

RIVADEA. See **BIBADEO**.

RIVADEC, a sea port town of Spain, in Galicia, 37 miles N. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 10. 14. lat. 43. 41.

• **RIVATIO**, a handsome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, seated on a mountain, 20 miles from Naples.

• **RIVESALTES**, a town of France in Roussillon, and in the diocese of Perpignan, seated on the river Egly. It is famous for its fine wine.

• **RIVIERE**, a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of St. Etienne.

RIVIERE VERDEK, a territory of France, which makes part of Armagnac, near the county of Comminges. It lies along the river Garonne, and forms an election.

• **RIVOLI**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a magnificent castle. It is 7 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 23. 6. lat. 44. 20.

RIVORE, a town of Italy, in the Venetie, seated on the E. side of the Lake Garda, 20 miles W. of Verona, and subject to Venice. Lon. 28. 37. lat. 45. 36.

• **ROA**, a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a citadel and a handsome castle. It is seated on the river Duero, in a country fertile in corn and wine, 10 miles S. W. of Aranda, and 75 N. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 41. 48.

• **ROAN**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair on Monday after August 29, for cattle, and cheese.

of London. Lon. 16. 45.

the highest mountain in Sicily are mines of tin, copper, silver; as also, some gold and several sorts of precious stones; they have their sources here, and are between the countries of Calabria.

ROSENBERG, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, and capital of a county of the same name, which is about 10 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and is seated on the river Rhine, 25 W. of Paderborn, and 15 S. of Munster. Lon. 25. 35. lat.

ROVERETO, a strong town of Italy, in the province of Trent. It was taken in 1703, who abandoned it. It is seated at the mouth of the river Adige, on the Lake Garda, 17 miles S. of Trent. Lon. 28. 21.

RIBADURO.

RIBADURO, a port town of Spain, in the province of Biscaya, 15 miles N. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 43. 41.

RIBERANO, a handsome town of Italy, in the province of Naples, and in the territory of Capri, seated on a mountain, 15 miles S. of Naples.

RIBERAC, a town of France in the diocese of Perpignan, on the river Egly. It is famous for its wine.

RIBES, a town of France, in the province of Languedoc, in the diocese of St. Etienne.

RIBES, a territory of France, in the province of Armagnac, near the town of Comminges. It lies along the river Garonne, and forms an election.

RIBES, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, in the province of Aosta, a strong castle. It is 7 miles S. of Aosta. Lon. 25. 6. lat. 44. 52.

RIBES, a town of Italy, in the province of the Venetians, on the E. side of the Lake of Treviso, in the diocese of Vicenza, and in the province of Verona. Lon. 28. 37. lat.

RIBES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, a citadel and a handsome castle, seated on the river Douero, 15 miles S. of Aranda, and 75 N. of Burgos. Lon. 14. 26. lat. 41. 48.

RIBES, a village in Somersetshire, which was destroyed by fire on Monday after August 29, 1703.

ROAN. See ROUEN.

ROANOAK, an island of N. America, near the coast of N. Carolina, in Albemarle county. Here the English first attempted to settle in 1585; but for want of being supplied with provisions, were forced to abandon it. Lon. 302. 35. lat. 35. 40.

ROANOAK, a river of N. America, which rises in Virginia, runs through Carolina, and at length falls into the sea, where it forms a long narrow bay, called Albemarle's Sound.

* ROBEH EILAND, an island on Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, lying at the entrance of the Table bay. It is 8 miles in circumference, and is not inhabited. Lon. 17. 40. lat. 33. 40.

* ROBLI, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the river Muretz.

* ROCCA D'ANFO, a strong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Bressano, seated on the lake Idro, 25 miles S. E. of Trent. Lon. 28. 2. lat. 45. 50.

* ROCCA D'ANNONE, and ROCCA D'ARAZZO, are two forts of Italy, in the territory of Monterrat, each of which are seated on a mountain, in the road from Asti to Alexandria.

* ROCH-BERNARD, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the diocese of Nantes, seated on the river Villaine, 10 miles from its mouth, with the title of a barony.

ROCHDALE, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on May 14, Whit Tuesday, and November 7, for horned cattle, horses, and woollen-cloth. It is seated in a vale on the river Roch, and is but a small place, though the market is very considerable. It is 55 miles W. S. W. of York, 51 E. N. E. of Chester, and 173 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 29. lat. 53. 36.

ROCHE, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and in the forest of Ardenne, with a strong castle seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 miles S. of Liege, and 32 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 23. 26. lat. 50. 5.

ROCHE, a strait to the S. of America, 360 miles E. of that of Le Maire, in lat. 35. 5. S. It was passed through in 1675, by a captain of the same name, in his return from the S. Sea to Europe.

* ROCHE, a village in Cambridgeshire,

with one fair, on Rogation Monday, for horses.

* ROCHE-CHOUART, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy, and a castle on the top of a mountain, on the declivity of which the town is seated, on a small river that falls into the Vienne. It is 62 miles S. by E. of Poitiers, and 205 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 45. 43.

* ROCHE-DIEZEN, a town of France, in Brittany, 5 miles from Friguere, famous for the sieges it has sustained, and for the battle fought here in 1347.

ROCHFORD, a town of Essex, in a hundred of that name, which formerly had a market, and has now 2 fairs, on Easter Tuesday, for toys, and on the Wednesday after Michaelmas-day, for wholesale taylor, gloves, and toys. It is 10 miles S. of Maldon. Lon. 13. 15. lat. 51. 35. It is seated in a country subject to agues, as is all that part of the county called the hundreds.

ROCHEFORT, a handsome, and considerable sea-port town of France, in the territory of Aunis, with a very commodious harbour, and one of the most famous in the kingdom. It is a department of the marine, and has large magazines of naval stores. There is also one of the finest halls of arms in the kingdom, where there is a great many workmen employed in making them; there are also forges for anchors, work-houses for ship-carpenters, who are employed in every thing, which relates to the fitting out of ships, that comes within the compass of their province. They likewise found great guns here; and have others, whose employment is sculpture and painting. There are also stocks for building men of war, rope-walks, magazines of provisions, a foundery, magazines of powder, a manufactory of sail-cloth, a hospital for sailors, and proper places to clean the ships in. Add to these, the house of the intendant, the square of the capuchins, and the superb structure, which contains lodgings for 300 marine guards; where they are taught the business, and exercises which belong to seamen and officers, which go on board the men of war. It is seated on the river Charente, 4 miles from its mouth; and the entrance of the river is defended by several forts. It is 5 miles S. E. of Rochelle, and 55 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 41. lat. 46. 3.

ROCHFORD, a town of the Austrian Netherlands.

lands, in Condros, with a handsome castle. It is seated among the rocks, on the confines of the bishopric of Liege, 15 miles S. E. of Dinant, and 50 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 22. 50. lat. 50. 9.

ROENS-FOUCAUD, a town of France, in Argoumois, with a castle, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Tardouere, 12 miles N. W. of Angoulême, and 258. S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 3. lat. 45. 45.

ROENNE, a handsome, large, strong, rich, and celebrated town of France, capital of the territory of Avais, with a very commodious and safe harbour, a bishop's see, a college for humanities, an academy, a school for medicine, anatomy and botany, and a mine. The houses are fine, and are supported with piazzas, under which persons may walk in all weathers; and the streets are generally as straight as a line: there are several handsome churches, and other structures, besides a remarkable pump in the square of Dauphiny, which throws out the water through several pipes. There are no remains of the old fortifications, except on the side of the harbour, where there are bulwarks and strong towers, to defend the entrance. The new fortifications are in the manner of Vauban. They carry on a considerable trade, especially in wines, brandy, salt paper, linen-cloth, and serge, which they send to America. Lewis XIII. took this place from the Huguonots in 1628, after 13 months siege. It is seated on the ocean, 67 miles S. by E. of Mantz, 172 S. W. of Orleans, and 258 W. S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 24. lat. 46. 10.

* **ROCHE MACHERAN**, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a very strong castle, 15 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 46. 36.

* **ROCHE-POSAY**, a town of France, in Tourain, seated on the river Coute, and is remarkable for its mineral waters. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 46. 45.

* **ROCHE-VA-YEUX**, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a principality. It is seated near the river Yen, 12 miles N. W. of Lizen, and 212 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 12. lat. 46. 38.

ROCHINGHAM, a city of Kent, with two markets, on Wednesday, and Fridays, and two fairs, on May 20, and December 11, the latter, bull-fairs, and all sorts of commodities. It is seated on

the river Medway, over which there is a very handsome stone bridge, with strong iron work on the copings. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-councilmen, and sends two members to parliament. It is an ancient place, and was formerly much larger than at present. Its castle rendered it of great importance; but it is now in ruins: and there are here also some remains of a priory. It is a bishop's see, and has an handsome cathedral, with 3 parish churches, built with stone and flints. It contains about 700 houses, and about 2000 inhabitants. It consists of only one principal street, which is wide, and paved with flints. The houses are generally well built with brick, and inhabited by tradesmen and innkeepers: it has also four narrow streets; but no fort of manufactory is carried on here. It has two free-schools, one called the King's, and the other the City School. There is here also an almshouse for 6 poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, and breakfast, with four-pence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to stay no longer than one night. Street is at the W. end of this place, and Chatham at the East. It is 27 miles N. W. by W. of Canterbury, and 50 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 51. 9. lat. 51. 22.

* **ROCHITZ**, an ancient town of Germany in Saxony, and in the circle of Leipfick, with a castle, copper-mines, and an handsome bridge over the river Muldaw.

* **ROCKO**, a large river of Asia in China, which rises in the province of Yennan, from whence it runs S. through the kingdom of Tonquin, and falls into the bay of Cochinchina.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair on September 25, for horses, cows, sheep, hogs, pewter, black hats, and cloaths. It is seated on the river Weland, which falls into the river Nen, and is a small place, which was formerly of note for its castle, long since demolished. It is 11 miles S. of Oakham, and 84 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 52. 30.

* **ROCKENHAUSEN**, a town of Germany in the Lower Palatinate, near Falkenstein.

* **ROKISAW**, a town of Germany in Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen. It was

over which there is a stone bridge, with arches on the copings. It is governed by 12 aldermen, and 12 councilmen, and sends two members to parliament. It is an ancient town, and was formerly much more important. Its castle rendered it of great importance; but it is now of little importance, and there are here also a priory. It is a bishopric, and has an handsome cathedral, with several churches, built with stone.

It contains about 700 inhabitants. It is one of the principal streets, and paved with flints, and generally well built with stone, and is frequented by traders and is a great mart for manufactures. It has two free-schools, a King's, and the other a free school.

There is here also an inn for travellers, who are here to see a supper, a bed, and a four-pence to carry them on their journey; but they are not here more than one night. Street names of this place, and Chancery. It is 27 miles N. W. of London, and 30 S. E. by the river. Lon. 18. 9. lat. 51. 22.

A town of Germany in the circle of Leipfick, famous for its copper-mines, and an ancient town over the river Mulde. It is a town of Northamptonshire, and is famous for its market on Thursdays, and is held on September 25, for horses, dogs, pewter, black hats, &c. It is situated on the river Nen, and falls into the river Nen.

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A town of Germany in the circle of Pilsen, near Falkenberg.

A town of Germany in the circle of Pilsen. It was taken by the French in 1741.

taken and burnt in the year 1421, but it has since been rebuilt.

* **Rocoux**, a village of the Netherlands, near Liege, remarkable for a battle fought here on October 11, 1746, when the French gained the victory.

ROCKROY, a town of France in Champagne, and in the Retelois. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by forests, on the confines of Hainault, 7 miles from the river Maese, 12 S. E. of Marienburg, and 25 N. of Rethel. Lon. 22. 12. lat. 49. 56.

* **RODAS**, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Mogul, and kingdom of Bengal. It is a very strong place, and is seated on a mountain, 340 miles S. E. of Patna. Lon. 10. 2. lat. 25. 22.

* **RODESTO**, or **RODOSTO**, or **RUDISTO**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, with a harbour, and a Greek bishop's see. It is a populous trading place, and is seated on the side of a hill on the coast of the sea of Marmora, 12 miles S. W. of Heraclea, and 62 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 45. 12. lat. 40. 56.

RODEZ, an ancient and handsome town of France, capital of Rouergue, with a bishop's see. The Jesuits have a very handsome college here, and the steeple of the cathedral is remarkable for its height, and is thought to be the best built in France. It is seated on the river Aveyron, 22 miles W. by S. of Mende, 70 N. E. of Toulouse, and 150 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 20. 14. lat. 44. 21.

ROER, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which runs across the duchy of Westphalia and by Erringburg, and then passing into the county of Mark, it proceeds to discharge itself into the Rhine below Duisburg.

ROER, or **REUR**, a river of the circle of Westphalia, which rises in the duchy of Juliers, passes by the town of that name, and also Ruremond in Guelderland, and a little after falls into the Maese.

ROREMOND. See **RUREMOND**.

* **ROREUX**, a handsome town of the Netherlands in Hainault, with the title of a county. It is 8 miles N. E. of Mons. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 50. 29.

ROGAROFF, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, seated on the river Nieper, 150 miles N. of Kiow, or Kiow. Lon. 41. 35. lat. 52. 45.

* **ROHATE**, a village in Suffex, with one fair on September 27, for horned cattle and horses.

* **ROHACZOW**, a considerable town of Europe in Poland, and in the duchy of Lithuania, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Nieper and Ordiwa, 37 miles N. W. of Rzezica, and 138 N. of Kiow, or Kiow. Lon. 49. 15. lat. 53. 12.

ROHAN, a town of France in Bretagne, and in the diocese of Van, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Aouff, 25 miles N. W. of Vannes. Lon. 14. 45. lat. 48. 2.

ROLDUC, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It is 12 miles E. of Valkenburg, and 8 N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 25. 55. lat. 50. 52.

* **ROM**, or **ROMM**, an island of Denmark, on the eastern coast of S. Jutland, between those of Manoe and Sylt. It is 5 miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

ROMAGNA, a province of Italy in the Pope's territories, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, on the S. by Tuscany and the duchy of Urbino, on the E. by the Gulph of Venice, and on the W. by the Bolognese and a part of Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, fine fruits, pastures, mines, mineral waters, and especially in salt works, which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital town.

* **ROMAIN-LE-PUY**, ST. a town of France in Forez, and in the election of Mont-Brison.

* **ROMAIN-MOTTIER**, a small handsome town of Switzerland, in the territory of Romand, and capital of a bailiwick, with a castle. It is seated in a valley at the foot of a high mountain.

* **ROMAND**, a territory of Switzerland, bounded on the S. by Vallais and Savoy, on the W. by the territory of Gex, and in the Franche counte. It extends into the cantons of Berne and Friburg, and is of a triangular figure. It is 60 miles in length, and is divided into 15 bailiwicks.

ROMANIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, and on the W. by Macedonia and Bulgaria, being 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the principal and largest of all the provinces the Turks possess.

in Europe. It is a fruitful country in corn and pastures, and there are mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three great governments or sangiaguates; namely, Kotel, of which Philipeli is the capital; Gampoli, whose capital is of the same name; and Byzantium, or Byzia, or Viza, of which Constantinople is the capital. The Turks bestow the name of Romelia on all the territories they possess in Europe.

* **ROMANO**, a strong and populous town of Italy in Bergamasco, and which carries on a great trade in corn. It is seated on a river that runs between the Oglio and the Serio.

ROMANS, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in Viennois. It is an ancient place, moderately large and populous, and has some trade. There is a handsome wooden bridge, which joins the town to the suburbs, over the river here, on which it is seated. It is 25 miles S. W. of Grenoble, and 30 S. of Vienne. Lon. 22. 42. lat. 45. 6.

ROME, a famous city of Europe, which was founded 750 years before the birth of Christ. It was formerly three times as large as it is at present, and yet it is one of the largest and handsomest cities in Europe. It has 28 gates, 300 towers, as many churches, 6 bridges over the Tiber, and about 150,000 inhabitants. There are a great many monuments of the ancients; such as baths, obelisks, amphitheatres, cirques, columns, mausoleums, aqueducts, fountains, catacombs, pagan temples, and triumphal arches, besides a prodigious number of fine statues. The pope has three superb palaces, namely, that of the Vatican, which stands by St. Peter's church, where he resides in winter. They reckon 560 apartments in it, and 3 galleries, one above another. The garden has delightful walks, groves of orange tree, water-works, and many other fine ornaments. His summer house is built on Mount Cavallo; and the third is the palace of the Lateran, which is near the church of St. John, where they crown the popes. St. Peter's church is the largest in all Christendom; and it is cruciform within and without with marble. It is 840 feet in length, 725 in breadth, 300 in height, and 2467 in circumference; 23 popes have died since it began to be built; and it has cost twenty-three million of crowns. In the great square before this church, there is

an obelisk of granite, 80 feet in height without the pedestal, which is 82 feet high. The church of St. John Lateran is the cathedral of the bishop of Rome, and adjoining to it is the Scala Santa, which has 28 steps of white marble, on which every one must ascend on their knees, because they pretend it is the same Christ went up in the palace of the high priest Caiphas. The Rotonda is very remarkable for having no pillar; and it was a temple of the ancient Romans, called the Pantheon. It is now dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and all saints; but about two years ago the roof unhappily fell in, to the great damage of that ancient structure. The library of the Vatican is the largest and most complete in the world, especially since that of Heidelberg was carried to Rome above 100 years ago. There is a vast number of manuscripts in all languages, and of all ages, besides excellent pictures by the best masters. Rome is divided into 14 wards, called Rione; and the castle of St. Angelo is sufficient to keep the whole city in awe. It is built near the river Tiber, is flanked with 5 bastions, and detended by a great number of cannon. In the middle is a large tower, called the Mausoleum of Adrian, and was built by him for a sepulchre. Here they keep the archives and treasure of the church; and there is a subterranean passage to it from the Vatican. There are a great number of magnificent palaces, the most remarkable of which are those of Farnese and Borghese. But what is as remarkable as any thing at Rome, are the hospitals where they take care of the poor, the sick, and the unfortunate; here are not only hospitals for each particular nation, but there are houses of charity for widows, old men, women that have had husbands, and for other prostitutes. The university called the Sapienza, is not much frequented; but the Jesuit's, called the Roman College, has a pretty large number of students. Rome is said to take up as much ground as Paris within the walls; but then it is not all inhabited, for there are many gardens and vineyards. The inhabitants are said to be very polite, and very far from bigoted, though the contrary might be expected. Rome is very well supplied with water by three magnificent aqueducts, and fountains; and there is plenty of all sorts of provisions, with a great variety

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variety of wines; but they have set
 prices upon every thing by the magis-
 trates. It has been several times taken,
 pillaged, and burnt, by the Goths, Van-
 dals, and other nations, and last of all,
 by the emperor Charles V. which is the
 reason it has lost so much of its ancient
 splendor. See POPE, territories of the.
 It is seated on the river Tiber, which
 runs through a part of it, and it is 670
 miles S. E. of Paris, 450 S. W. of Vi-
 enna, 900 S. by E. of London, 875 S.
 by E. of Amsterdam, 625 S. by W. of
 Cracow, 750 N. E. of Madrid, and 750
 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 30. 20.
 lat. 41. 54.

- **ROMBILDEN**, a town of Germany in
 Franconia, with a castle. It belongs to
 the duke of Sax Altenburg.
- **ROMNEY**, a town in Kent, with a market
 on Thursdays, and one fair on August
 21, for pedlars ware. It is one of the
 cinque port towns, and is seated in a
 marsh of the same name, which is
 famous for feeding cattle; but the air
 is very unhealthy. It was once a very
 large place, containing 5 churches, a
 priory, and an hospital; but since the
 sea has left it, it is reduced to a small
 place.
- **ROMONT**, or **RONDMONT**, a handsome
 and strong town of Swisserland, in the
 canton of Friburg. It is seated on a
 round mountain, 10 miles from Friburg,
 and 12 from Bern. Lon. 25. 0. lat.
 46. 50.
- **ROMORANTIN**, a town of France in
 Plaisoir, and in Sologne, with a castle.
 It is 45 miles E. of Tours, and 100 S.
 by W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 22. lat.
 47. 20.
- **ROMIGLIANO**, a town of Italy, and ca-
 pital of a small district of the same name
 in the Pope's territories. It is seated on
 the river Terena, near a lake of the same
 name, 12 miles S. of Viterbo, and 27 N.
 by W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 50. lat.
 42. 15.
- **ROMA**, a handsome and strong town of
 Spain in the kingdom of Granada, on
 the frontiers of Andalusia, with a castle.
 It was taken from the Moors in 1485,
 and is seated on a craggy rock near the
 Rio Verde, 20 miles N. W. of Gibralt-
 ar, and 62 S. E. of Seville. Lon. 12
 45. lat. 36. 32.
- **ROMERY**, a populous town of Sweden
 in Bleecinga, which is surrounded with
 rocks, and is 3 miles from the sea.
- **RONNE**. See **ROUANE**.

- **RONSBURG**, a town of Germany in the
 circle of Pilsen, near the river Heistein,
 with a castle.
- **ROQUE**, a town of France in Langue-
 doc, and in the diocese of Nismes. It
 is finely situated in a place difficult of
 access.
- **ROQUEBRUNE**, a town of Italy in the
 principality of Monaco, with a castle,
 seated near the sea. It is 3 miles from
 Monaco.
- **ROQUEFORT**, a town of France in
 Rouergue, and in the election of Mil-
 haud.
- **ROQUE-DE-MARSAN**, a town of France
 in Gascony, in the diocese of Aire,
 seated on the river Doufe, 10 miles from
 Mont-de-Marsan.
- **ROQUELAURE**, a town of France in
 Armagnac, with the title of a duchy.
- **ROQUEMADOUR**, a town of France in
 Quercy, and in the diocese of Cahors.
- **ROQUEMAURE**, a town of France in
 Lower Languedoc, seated on a craggy
 rock near the Rhone, 5 miles from Avig-
 non. Lon. 22. 28. lat. 44. 3.
- **ROSANA**, a town of Poland in Lithua-
 nia, and in the palatinate of Novogro-
 dec. There are very handsome build-
 ings, and it is the residence of the prince
 Sapieha. It is seated near the river
 Zolva, 20 miles S. W. of Novogrodec.
 Lon. 43. 10. lat. 53. 20.
- **ROSAY**, a town of France in Brie, with
 a magnificent castle near it. It is 15
 miles from Meaux, and 30 from Paris.
 Lon. 20. 32. lat. 48. 40.
- **ROSBACH**, a town of Germany in Saxony,
 famous for a victory obtained here by
 the king of Prussia over the French on
 November 5, 1757, in which 10,000 of
 the French were killed and taken pri-
 soners, with the loss of no more than
 500 Prussians.
- **ROSCILD**, a town of Denmark in the isle
 of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a
 small university. It is famous for a treaty
 concluded here in 1658; and in the
 great church there are several tombs of
 the kings of Denmark. It is seated at
 the bottom of a small bay, 15 miles S.
 W. of Copenhagen, and 65 S. E. of Ar-
 huys. Lon. 29. 55. lat. 55. 40.
- **ROSCOMMON**, a county of Ireland, in the
 province of Connaught, 50 miles in
 length and 28 in breadth, bounded on
 the E. by Longford and Eastmeath, on
 the N. by Sligo and Leitrim, on the S.
 by Galway, and on the W. by another
 part of Galway, and Mayo. It is a
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- level, fruitful county, and by the help of good husbandry yields good corn. It contains 8780 houses, 59 parishes, 6 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament; 2 for the county, and 2 each, for Roscommon, Boyle, and Tullisk. The principal town is Athlone.
- ROSEBRUGGE**, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 11 miles N. W. of Ypres. Lon. 20. 10. lat. 50. 55.
- ROSENFELD**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Tayah, 12 miles S. W. of Sultz. Lon. 26. 24. lat. 48. 10.
- ROSES**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia and Empordan, with a harbour, defended by a strong citadel. It is seated near the Mediterranean Sea, on a bay of the same name, 17 miles N. E. of Gironne, 3 S. of Perpignan, and 62 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 20. 48. lat. 42. 6.
- ROSETTO**, a town of Africa, in Egypt, seated on the western branch of the river Nile; the Egyptians call it Raschid, and it is accounted one of the pleasantest places in Egypt. It is near two miles in length, and has not above 2 or 3 streets. Any one that sees the hills about Rosetto, would judge that they were the ancient barriers of the sea, and conclude that the sea has not lost more ground than the space between the hills and the water. They have a great manufactory of striped and other coarse linnens; but the chief business of the place is the carriage of goods from hence to Cairo; for all European merchandizes are brought hither from Alexandria by sea, and from thence carried by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their vice-consuls and factors here, who transact business. The country to the N. has delightful gardens, full of orange, lemon, and citron trees, and almost all sorts of fruits, with a variety of groves of palm-trees; and when the fields are green with rice, it adds greatly to the beauty of the country. It is 28 miles N. E. of Alexandria, 100 W. of Dimletta, and 100 N. W. of Cairo. Lon. 59. 10. lat. 31. 10.
- ROSIENNE**, a town of Poland, in Samogitia, which is very thin of people. It is seated on the river Dubissa, 62 miles S. of Mittau, and 158 N. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 41. 57. lat. 55. 20.
- ROSIEPS AUX SALINES**, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the bailiwick of Nancy, famous for its salt-works. The

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- works that king Stanislaus has made here are much admired. It is seated on the river Muert, 5 miles S. E. of Nancy, 8 S. W. of Luneville, and 180 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 24. 2. lat. 48. 32.
- ROSELY HILL**, a village in Cumberland, with a fair on Whit-Monday, and every fortnight after till September 29, for horses, horned cattle, and linnen-cloth.
- ROSS**, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Thursday, and 5 fairs, on Holy-Thursday, for horned cattle and sheep; on June 13, for horned cattle and cheese; on July 20, for horned cattle, sheep, and wool; on October 10, for horned cattle, cheese, and butter; and on December 11, for horned cattle and hogs. It is commodiously seated on the river Wye, and is a handsome town, containing about 300 houses, and the market is good for corn and cattle. It is 15 miles N. E. by E. of Gloucester, 13 S. W. by W. of Hereford, and 117 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 51. 55.
- ROSS**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Strathaven, on the E. by Sutherland and the German Ocean, on the S. by Inverness, and on the W. by the Irish Sea. It has many bays, particularly on the western coast, and abounds in woods and pastures, but has little corn; however, they have flocks of sheep, cattle, and deer. It sends one member to parliament.
- ROSSANO**, a strong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Italian Calabria, with an archbishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is pretty large, well peopled, and is seated on an eminence surrounded with rocks, 3 miles from the gulph of Venice, 30 M. E. of Cosenza, 45 N. by W. of St. Severina, and 140 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 34. 27. lat. 39. 45.
- ROSSY**, a sea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, seated on a bay of the ocean, 22 miles W. of Kinsale. Lon. 10. 45. lat. 20. 0.
- ROSTOCK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and duchy of Mecklenburg, with an university and a very good harbour. It is the best town in this country, and has good fortifications, with an annual. Some years since the duke has built a strong castle, which may be looked upon as a model; there are several handsome churches, and

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it was formerly one of the Hanfiatick Towns. It is divided into three parts, which are, the Old, the New, and the Middle towns. It is still imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg. It is seated on a lake where the river Varne falls into it, and carries large boats, 3 miles from the Baltic Sea, 12 N. W. of Guitrow, 37 N. E. of Wismar, and 70 E. by N. of Lubeck. Lon. 30. 30. lat. 54. 8.

ROSTOFF, or **ROSTOW**, a large town of the Russian empire, and capital of a territory of the same name, with an arch-bishop's see. It is seated on the Lake Coteri, 95 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 58. 0. lat. 57. 5. The dutchy of Rostoff is bounded on the N. by Jaroslaw, on the E. by Suidal, on the S. by the dutchy of Moscow, and on the W. by that of Thure.

ROTA, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia. It is seated at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, 7 miles N. of Cadiz. Lon. 10. 55. lat. 36. 32.

ROTTENBURG, a handsome, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, and on the confines of Suabia, with very handsome publick buildings. It is seated on the river Tauber, 22 miles W. of Nuremberg, and 15 N. W. of Anspach. Lon. 27. 48. lat. 40. 22.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the county of Hoenburg, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the river Neckar, 8 miles W. of Tubingen, and is remarkable for its mineral waters. Lon. 26. 30. lat. 48. 25.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the river Fulda, with a castle, 25 miles S. of Cassel. Lon. 27. 5. lat. 50. 55.

• **ROTHWAY**, a town of Northumberland, whose market is discontinued, but has four fairs, on Friday in Easter-week, Whit-Monday, October 2, and November 1, for horned cattle, linnen and woollen cloth. It is 9 miles S. W. of Alnwick, 30 N. by W. of Newcastle, and 281 N. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 55. 25.

ROTTERAM, a town in the W. rising of Yorkshure, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for horned cattle and sheep; and on December 1, for horned cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Don, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. It is a well built place, with stone houses,

and the market is great for provisions, cattle, and coin. It is 31 miles N. of Nottingham, and 161 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 25. lat. 53. 25.

• **ROTHERFIELD**, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on June 18, and October 20, for cattle and pedlars ware.

• **ROTHERSTRIDGE**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on September 25, for pedlars ware.

ROTHSAY, a borough-town of Scotland, in the ile of Eute, 70 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 55. 50.

• **ROTHWELL**, or **ROWEL**, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and leather. It is seated on the side of a hill, and is but an indifferent place. It is 15 miles N. N. E. of Northampton, and 69 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 52. lat. 52. 25.

ROTTERDAM, a large, strong, handsome, and rich town in the United Provinces in Holland, with one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands, which renders it a place of great trade. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for largeness, for the beauty of its buildings, for trade, and for riches, next to Amsterdam. Indeed the whole city may be said to be a harbour, there is such a great number of fine deep canals, that will bear the greatest ships, and they may unload them at the very doors of the magazines. The town is governed by a regency, consisting of 24 counsellors, and 4 burgo-masters. There are a great many handsome buildings, and the town-house, the bank, those of the E. India company, and the arsenals, are very magnificent. It is more frequented by British merchants than Amsterdam, because the ice goes away sooner, and because a single tide in two or three hours will carry a vessel into the open sea. The English and Scotch have each of them a church here. Erasmus was born here, and his statue in bronze is still to be seen. It is seated on the river Maese, 13 miles S. E. of the Hague, 30 S. S. W. of Amsterdam, 9 N. W. of Dort, and 22 S. W. of Utrecht. Lon. 22. 0. lat. 51. 57.

ROTWEIL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the Hesse. It is a free, imperial city, and in alliance with the Swiss cantons since the year 1375. A mile and half from this place there is a famous abbey, where they receive

ceive none but noble women. It is seated on the river Neckar, near its source, and also near that of the Danube, 17 miles S. of Tubingen, 22 N. of Schaffhausen, and 37 N. of Brissach. Lon. 26. 19. lat. 48. 5.

- **ROUANE, or ROANE**, an ancient and considerable town of France, in Lower Forez, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Loir, at the place where it begins to be navigable for boats, 42 miles N. E. of Clermont, 25 N. W. of Fures, and 215 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 44. lat. 46. 2. There is a Jesuits college here, and some convents.

ROUEN, a town of France, and capital of Normandy, with an archbishop's see, a parliament, a mint, a handsome college, an academy, two abbeys, and an old castle: It is 7 miles in circumference, and is surrounded with 6 suburbs; and in the city and suburbs there are 35 parishes, and 24 convents, for men and women. The metropolitan church has a very handsome front, on which there are two high tower steeples, from whence there is a fine view of the town and country. The great bell is 13 feet high, and 11 in diameter. The church of the Benedictine abbey is much admired by travellers. The parliament house is adorned with beautiful tapestry and fine pictures. There are a great number of fountains, tho' the houses are but ordinary; but the walk upon the quay is very pleasant, and there are 13 gates from thence into the city. The number of the inhabitants are about 60,000, and they have a great number of woollen manufactures. It is seated on the river Seine, and the tide comes up so high, that vessels of 200 tons may come up to the quay; but one of the greatest curiosities is the bridge of 270 paces in length, supported by boats, and consequently is higher or lower according to the tide. It is paved, and there are ways for the foot passengers on each side, with benches to sit upon; and coaches may pass over it at any hour of the day or night. It is often mentioned by the name of Roan by English historians, and is 50 miles S. W. of Amiens, 105 N. by W. of Orleans, 102 N. E. of Mans, and 70 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 13. 47. lat. 49. 26.

ROVERE, or ROVEREDO, a strong town of the Tyrol, on the confines of the republic of Venice. It is seated on the

river Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the side of a stream over which there is a bridge, defended by two large towers and a strong castle. It is 10 miles S. of Trent. Lon. 23. 36. lat. 46. 12.

- **ROVERET**, a town of Italy, in the Tyrol, on the confines of the republic of Venice. It is seated near the river Etch, and belongs to the Venetians.

ROVERGUE, a province of France, in the government of Guienne, bounded on the E. by the Cevennes and Gevaudan, on the W. by Querci, on the N. by the fame and Auvergne, and on the S. by Languedoc. It is 75 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; it is not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and there are mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It is divided into a county, and the upper and lower marche. Rhodex is the capital town.

- **ROVIGNO**, a populous town of Italy, in Istria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated in a territory which produces excellent wine, in a peninsula on the western coast, 8 miles S. of Parenzo, and 35 S. W. of Capo d'Istria. Lon. 31. 28. lat. 45. 14.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, in the Polesino de Rovigo, belonging to the Venetians. It is seated on the river Adigetlo, 21 miles S. of Padua, and 37 S. W. of Venice. Lon. 29. 21. lat. 45. 4.

- **ROUMOTS**, a territory of France, in Upper Normandy, which lies partly in the diocese of Rouen, and is between the rivers Seine and Rille.

ROUSSELAERT, a town of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, 10 miles N. E. of Ypres, and 20 S. E. of Ostend. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 51. 0.

ROUSSILLON, a province of France, in the Pyrennees, bounded on the E. by the Mediterranean sea, on the W. by Cerdagne, on the N. by Lower Languedoc, and on the S. by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyreneus. It is a fertile country, and is about 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and is remarkable for its great number of olive-trees. Perpignan is the capital town.

- **ROWELE**, a village in Northamptonshire, with one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and leather.

ROXBURGH, a shire in Scotland, which sends one member to parliament.

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NON, a remarkable mountain and pro-
montory in Portugal, lying at the N.
entrance of the river Tayo, 22 miles
W. of Lisbon. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 38.
50.

ROYAN, was formerly a large town in
Saintonge, and famous for a siege
maintained by the Huguenots against
Lewis XIII. in 1622. It is feated at
the mouth of the river Garonne, and is
almost entirely ruined, 30 miles S. of
Rochelle. Lon. 16. 38. lat. 45. 38.

ROYE, a strong town of France, in Upper
Picardy, and in the territory of San-
terre, capital of a bailiwick of the same
name. It is 5 miles S. W. of Nesle, 12
N. W. of Noyon, and 65 N. by E. of
Paris. Lon. 20. 27. lat. 49. 42.

ROYSTON, a town of Hertfordshire, with
a market on Wednesdays, and 4 fairs,
on Ash-Wednesday, Easter-Wednesday,
Whit-Wednesday, first Wednesday in
July, and the Wednesday after Septem-
ber 29, for all sorts of cattle. It is a
large place, feated in a fertile vale be-
tween hills, and is full of inns; the
market is very considerable for corn. It
is 15 miles S. by E. of Huntingdon, and
38 N. of London. There was lately
discovered here, almost under the mar-
ket-place, a subterranean chapel of one
Rosia, a Saxon Lady; it has several al-
tars and images cut out of the chalky
sides, and is in the form of a sugar loaf,
having no entrance but at the top. Lon.
17. 35. lat. 52. 3.

• RUARON, a village of Denbighshire, in
N. Wales, with three fairs, on the last
Friday in February, May 22, and No-
vember 20, for cattle.

RUATAN, an island of N. America, in
the gulph of Honduras, lately planted
and fortified by the English, having a
good harbour, proper for ships that re-
sort to this gulph for the cutting of
Logwood. However, it is now aban-
doned.

• RUBIERA, a small, but very strong
town of Italy, and one of the keys of
the Modenese. It is feated on the river
Secchia, 8 miles from Modena. Lon.
28. 30. lat. 44. 34.

RUBINSKOL, a northern province of Rus-
sia, bounded on the N. by Dwina, on
the E. by Syrianes, on the S. by Belo-
zero, and on the W. by the Lake
Onega.

• RUDELSTAT, a town of Germany, in
Thuringia, and in the county of Swartz-
burg, near the river Sala, with a castle.

• RUDEN, a town of Germany, in West-
phalia, feated on the river Moen; it is
on the confines of the bishoprick of Pa-
derborn, and belongs to the elector of
Cologn.

• RUDESHEIM, a town of Germany, in
the electorate of Mentz, and in the
Rhingow, 3 miles from Bingen, and 3
from Geisenheim. Lon. 25. 30. lat.
49. 55.

• RUDGWICK, a village in Suffex, with
one fair, on Trinity-Monday, for horn-
ed cattle and sheep.

• RUDHAM, a village in Norfolk, with
two fairs, on May 17, and October 2,
for horses.

• RUDLAM, a village in Flintshire, in N.
Wales, 3 miles N. W. of St. Asaph,
with three fairs, on February 2, March
25, and September 8, for cattle.

RUDOLFWERD, a strong town of Germa-
ny, in Carniola, with an abbey, and
the title of a principality, which belongs
to the house of Austria; it is feated on
the river Gurck, in a country fertile
in good wine, 12 miles N. W. of Mer-
lin, and 45 S. E. of Laubach. Lon.
33. 25. lat. 46. 3.

• RUE, a town of France, in Picardy,
and in the county of Ponthieu, feated
on the river Maye, 3 miles from Cro-
toy. Lon. 19. 16. lat. 50. 16.

• RUEE, a town of France, 5 miles from
Paris, feated on the river Seine, with a
handsome castle built by cardinal Rich-
lieu, and now belongs to the duke of
Richlieu.

RUFFAC, a town of France, in Alface,
capital of the territory of Mundat. It
is feated on the river Rotbach, 7 miles
S. of Colmar, and 17 N. W. of Balle.
Lon. 24. 59. lat. 47. 57.

• RUFFECQ, a town of France, in An-
goumois, and in the diocese of Angou-
lême, feated on the rivulet Licu, with
the title of a marquissate.

• RUFFORD, a village in Lancashire, with
one fair, on May 1, for horned cattle.

RUGBY, a town of Warwickshire, with
a market on Saturdays, and two fairs,
on August 21, and November 22, for
horses, cows, sheep, and cheese. It is
a town indifferently large, and has a
free-school, and four alms-houses, being
11 miles S. E. of Coventry, 19 N. W.
of Northampton, and 86 N. N. W. of
London. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 52. 23.

RUGELY, a town of Staffordshire, with 2
small market on Tuesdays, and 2 fairs,
on June 6 and October 21, for horses,
C c c c sheep,

sheep, and cattle. It is seated on the S. side of the river Trent, near Cankwood, on the road from London to Chester, and is a good thoroughfare town. It is 7 miles N. W. of Litchfield, 9 W. S. W. of Stafford, and 126 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 52. 45.

RUGEN, an island of the Baltic Sea, on the coast of Pomerania, 600 against Stralsund, about 23 miles in length and 15 in breadth, with the title of a principality. It is strong both by art and nature, abounds in corn and cattle, and belongs to Sweden. The chief town is Bergen. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 54. 32.

• **RUGENWALD**, a handsome town of Germany, in Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden, with a handsome castle. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Wiper, 8 miles from the sea, and 35 N. E. of Colberg. Lon. 34. 20. lat. 54. 35.

RUGLAN, or **RUTHERGIN**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Clydesdale, 3 miles S. E. of Glasgow. Lon. 13. 28. lat. 55. 48.

• **RUISHTON**, a village in Essex, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for bullocks and toys.

• **RUITON**, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on July 5, for horses and sheep.

RUMELIA. See **ROMANIA**.

RUMFORD, a town in Essex, with two markets, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and one fair, on June 24, for cattle. It is a large thoroughfare place, with several good inns, and is noted for its hog-market on Tuesdays, and its corn-market on Wednesdays. It is 17 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 12 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 47. lat. 51. 36.

• **RUMILLY**, a handsome town of Savoy, seated in an elevated plain, at the confluence of the rivers Seran and Nepha, 5 miles from Annecy. The French demolished the fortifications in 1630. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 45. 50.

RUMSEY, New, a small borough in Kent, which sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and 12 jurats. It has one church, which is built with stone, and consists of only one street, which is broad, and paved with flints, and contains about 120 houses built with brick. It has no trade or manufactory.

RUMSEY, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs,

on Easter-Monday, August 26, and November 3, for horses, cattle, cheese, and hogs. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 12 burgessees, a town-clerk, recorder, and 2 serjeants at mace. It has a very large church, and about 500 houses; the streets are mostly broad, and have very little pavement. Here is a large manufactory of shaloons, which are esteemed as good as any in England, and near the town are several paper and corn mills. It is 8 miles N. N. W. of Southampton, 17 E. of Salisbury, and 73 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 53. lat. 51. 0.

RUPERT, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, being the Neckar so called after its confluence with the Demer. It runs from E. to W. and falls into the Scheldt at Rupelmonde.

RUFELMONDE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, and territory of Maesland. It is seated on the river Scheldt, over against the mouth of the river Rupel, 8 miles S. W. of Antwerp, and 22 N. E. of Ghent. Lon. 21. 51. lat. 51. 8.

RUPERT FORT, is in N. America, and belongs to the Hudson's-bay company, being seated on the E. side of the bottom of Hudson's-bay, 390 miles N. of Crown-point. Lon. 297. 35. lat. 51. 3.

• **RUPIN**, or **RAPIN**, a town of Germany, in the marquise of Brandenburg, and capital of a duchy of the same name; it is divided into the Old and the New. The Old was nothing but an ancient castle, but was very well furnished, because the present king of Prussia, before his father's death, often resided there; and there is a small town built near it. New Rupin is seated on a Lake, and is become a considerable place of trade, with a manufactory of cloth. It is also noted for brewers, and is 35 miles N. W. of Berlin, and 27 N. E. of Brandenburg. Lon. 30. 53. lat. 53. 0.

RUREMONDE, a handsome, populous, and strong town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, with a bishop's see. It suffered greatly by fire in 1665, and has been taken and retaken several times in the late and present wars. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Maese and Roer, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is 15 miles S. W. of Venlow, 3 S. W. of Guelderland, and 70 N. E. of Maastricht. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 51. 12.

guilt 26, and No. 1, cattle, cheese, and by a mayor, 6 s, a town-clerk, rents at mace. It is, and about 500 are mostly broad, pavement. Here is 3 shaloons, which any in England, several paper and miles N. N. W. of of Salisbury, and n. Lon. 15. 53.

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• **RUSHLAKE GREEN**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle and pedlars ware.

RUSSE, a river of Russia, otherwise called **NIEMEN**, which see.

RUSSIA, the empire of, is a large country, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe, bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea; on the S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia; on the E. by the sea of Japan, and on the W. by Poland and Sweden. There were three countries that had the name of Russia, namely, Red Russia, which now belongs to Poland, and has before been taken notice of, White Russia, which comprehends the great dutchy of Lithuania, which has also been described, and Black Russia, otherwise called Muscovy, which is a large country. This empire taken all together, that is, with the conquests lately made in Asia, may be likened to a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. The seas of Russia are, the Baltick, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea near the frontiers of Turkey, and the Caspian Sea. There are also five large rivers, namely, the Nieper or Boristhenes, which runs between Lithuania and Poland, the Wega, which runs through the middle of the country, and falls into the Caspian Sea; the Don, which after several turnings runs into Little Tartary, and falls into the sea of Asoph; the Dune, which running northward falls into the White Sea, and the Oby, which running N. falls into the Frozen Ocean. It may easily be conceived, that a country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and that the soil must be very different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; inasmuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with corn: the N. part is not only more cold, but very marshy, and over-run with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild-beasts. Besides domestic animals, there are wild beeves, rein-deer, martens, white and black foxes, weasels, ermins, and sables, whose skins make the best furs in the world; as also hyenas, called by the Russians Rosamacha, which signifies gluttons, for they are voracious animals; those that hunt these creatures for their skins, use no fire-arms, for fear of spoiling them. The seas, the lakes, and the rivers, supply the inhabitants with large quantities of fish, of which they dry part, and

sell to the Russian monks. There are a vast number of sturgeons, and in some places they have melons which weigh 30 pounds weight; they had very few vines, before Peter the Great caused them to be planted in different places. In Russia there are also large quantities of cotton and silk, with which they make all sorts of stuffs; the other merchandizes are, skins, furs, Russia-leather, talc, tallow, hemp, Russia-cloth, honey, wax, and almost all the merchandizes of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. It is divided into Western Russia, Eastern Russia, Muscovite Lapland, and Muscovite Tartary; which are again subdivided into several provinces, which are taken notice of in their proper places. The inhabitants in general are robust, well shaped, and of pretty good complexion; they are great eaters, and are very fond of brandy; they use bathing, but smoke no tobacco, left the smoke should dishonour the images of the saints, which they have in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of snuff made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. They were formerly the most ignorant, brutish people in the world, and many of them are now little better; and we see what the soldiers are, by their ravages and cruelties committed in their march towards the King of Prussia's dominions: however, they were once happily defeated, 30000 of them were slain, their military chest and most of their artillery taken. Formerly no Russians were seen in foreign countries, and they seldom or never sent ambassadors to foreign courts; but now the gentlemen are more polite, and study the interests of different nations. Their armies are always very numerous, and their victories are to be attributed more to that than to their valour. They had no men of war, nor merchant ships, before the reign of Peter the Great; and he first sent a fleet into the Baltick Sea against the Turks. They then employed their sea-force against Sweden; but a fleet of English men of war sent into the Baltick is always sufficient to keep them in awe. The empress Ann augmented her forces so much by sea and land, that in the last war against the Turks and Tartars she had considerable success. Since her reign Russia has undergone several revolutions; and the court had so little policy, that after the

peace in 1739, they sent home a great number of German officers who had done very great service. Formerly the Russian women were shut up, and their dress was very ridiculous; likewise a man never saw his wife before the day of marriage: the women thought they were never beloved, unless their husbands beat them very often; but now the case is greatly altered, for they dress like the German women, and imitate their manners. Their religion is that of the Greeks, and they depended formerly on the Greek patriarch, who resided at Constantinople. When they baptize their children they plunge them into the water up to the head. They use red wine at the sacrament, and give it by spoonfuls mixed with crumbs of bread; and for eight days before the communion they eat no flesh. They will not allow Jesus Christ to be an intercessor, but say it is the virgin Mary and St. Anthony that perform this office. They have images in their churches, and they believe no man free of salvation in this life; for which reason the priests give a passport to those that are dying, addressed to St. Nicholas, who is desired to intreat St. Peter to open the gates of heaven, as they have testified that the bearer is a good Christian. The church is governed by a patriarch, and under him there are four metropolitans, and 8 archbishops. Every priest is called a Pope, and of these there are 4000 in Moscow only. Formerly he was thought a learned man who could read and write; but Peter the Great undertook to introduce arts and sciences, and in 1724 the first university was founded that ever was in Russia; and there is also an academy of sciences at Peterburg, supplied with some of the best professors in Europe. The czar is an absolute and despotick prince, and all his subjects are reckoned slaves; but this is felt most by tradesmen and peasants. There are 32 great councils, called in their language Priceddes, and each have their proper department. The name of the present empress is Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great; and her successor is Peter Feodorovitz, duke of Holstein-Gottorp, born in 1728. They can raise at any time an army of 300,000 men, and they generally keep 100,000 regular troops in pay. In the reign of the empress Catharine they had 240 galleys, on which they embarked

30,000 men; but the harbour of Cronstot has a very great effect; for the water being fresh, vessels cannot lie there long without rotting. The ordinary revenue of this vast empire is 20,000,000 of rubles, which is partly drawn from contributions, partly from duties on merchandizes, and partly from farms. The orders of knighthood are, that of St. Andrew, St. Catharine, and St. Alexander Newski, which are all of late institution. The punishment of their criminals is very barbarous, nor have they always the privilege of a fair trial, for they extort confessions by racks and tortures. The lowest punishment is the knout, in pursuance of which the criminal is whipt with instruments that tear his flesh, or beaten with cudgels till he is not able to stand.

RUMS, a town of Denbighshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on May 19, Friday before Whit-Sunday, August 8, September 30, and November 15, for cattle, and pedlars ware. It is seated in a vale on the river Clwyd, and had once a large castle, now in ruins. It is a large corporation, well inhabited, with a large hospital, and a free-school, and the market is the best in the vale. It is 15 miles S. W. of Holywell, 10 S. E. of Denbigh, and 183 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 53. 6.

RUTLANDSHIRE, a county of England, and the least of them all, 15 miles in length, and 11 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Leicestershire, on the N. by Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, and on the E. and S. E. by Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. It contains 2360 houses, 19,560 inhabitants, 48 parishes, and two market-towns, and sends only two members to parliament, which are for the county. The air is very good, and the soil rich, producing excellent corn, and feeding a great number of cattle and sheep. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Gouth, in which are plenty of fish. The chief town is Oakham.

• **RUTIGLIANO,** a town of Italy in the Kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, 5 miles from the town of that name.

RUVI, a populous town of Italy in the Kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see. It is 20 miles S. W. of Bari, and 10 W. of Bitonto. Lon. 34. 10. lat. 41. 13.

RYE, a town in Suffex, with two markets

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on Wednesdays and Saturdays, but no
fairs. It is one of the cinque ports, and
is a handsome well-built place, governed
by a mayor and jurats, and sends two
members to parliament. It has a church
built with stone, and a town-hall, and
consists of three streets, paved with stone.
One side of the town has been walled in,
and the other is guarded by the sea. It
has two gates, and is a place of consi-
derable trade in the shipping way. From
hence large quantities of corn are ex-
ported, and many of the inhabitants
are fishermen. It is 34 miles S. E. by S.
of Tunbridge, and 64 on the same point
from London. The mouth of the har-
bour is of late choaked up with sand,
which, if well opened, would be a good
station for privateers that cruise against
the French. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 51. 0.

RYEGATE, a town in Surry, with a market
on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on June 3,
and Sept. 14, for bullocks and horses. It
is seated in a valley called Homefdale,
and had a castle, now in ruins. It is a
pretty large place, and sends two mem-
bers to parliament. It is 16 miles E.
of Guildford, and 24 S. W. of London.
Lon. 17. 20. lat. 51. 15.

RYSWICK, a large village in Holland,
seated between Hague and Delft, where
the prince of Orange has a palace; and
is remarkable for a treaty concluded here
in 1697, between England, Germany,
Holland, France, and Spain. Lon. 21.
55. lat. 52. 8.

RZECZICA, a town of Lithuania, capital
of a territory of the same name in White
Rusia. It is seated at the confluence of
the rivers Wyedrzwick with the Nieper,
105 miles N. of Kiow, or Kioff. Lon.
49. 30. lat. 50. 22.

* **RZEVA**, a town of the Russian empire,
and capital of a province of the same
name, bounded on the N. by the dutchies
of Tver and Moscow, on the S. by Bi-
ela, on the E. by the palatinate of Vi-
tepsk, and on the W. by Pleskow. The
town is seated on the river Volga, near
its source. Lon. 54. 45. lat. 55. 56.

* There is another town of the same name
in this province, called Rzeva the De-
fart. Lon. 48. 10. lat. 56. 22.

S

* **SAADAH**, a town of Arabia-Felix
in Asia, which is very strong and
populous, and where they make fine

Turkey leather. It is about 102 miles N.
E. of Almacharana. Lon. 62. 30. lat.
17. 50.

SABA, an island of America, and one of
the Caribbees. It is about 12 miles in
circumference, and is pleasant and fer-
tile, being inhabited by a few Dutch fa-
milies from the island of Eustachia, and
they are almost all shoemakers. It lies a
little to the W. of St. Christopher's. Lon.
314. 0. lat. 17. 35.

* **SABA**, a town of Asia in Persia, and in
Irac-Agemi, on the road from Sultania
to Kom, and is seated in a large plain.
Lon. 83. 0. lat. 34. 56.

* **SABAKZAR**, a town of the Russian em-
pire, in the kingdom of Cazan, to the
S. of the river Volga, and the isle of
Mokritz.

* **SABBATO**, a river of Italy in the king-
dom of Naples, which has its source in
the Hither Principato, crosses the Far-
ther Principato, and receives the Calore
a little below Benevento, after which it
joins the Volturno in the Terra-di-La-
voro.

SABIA, a cape of Africa on the Bar-
bary coast, in the kingdom of Tripoly,
and at the bottom of the Gulph of Sidra,
on the confines of the kingdom of Barca.

SABINA, a province of Italy in the ter-
ritory of the Church, bounded on the
N. by Umbria, on the E. by Farther
Abruzzo, on the S. by the Campagna
of Rome, and on the W. by the patri-
mony of St. Peter. It is 22 miles in
length, and almost as much in breadth,
being watered by several small rivers,
rendering it fertile, and it abounds in oil
and wine. There is no walled town in
it, and Magliano is the principal place.

* **SABIONCELLO**, a peninsula of Dalma-
tia, in the republick of Ragusa, about
75 miles in circumference. It lies to
the S. of the Gulph of Narenta, and
to the N. of a channel which separates
the islands of Curfola and Meleda.

* **SABIONETTA**, a strong town of Italy
on the confines of Mantua, and Cien-
niona, and capital of a dutchy of the
same name, with a castle. It belongs to
the house of Austria, and is 20 miles E.
of Cremona, and 20 S. W. of Mantua.
Lon. 27. 59. lat. 45. 2.

SARLE, an ancient town of France in
Lower Maine, with the title of a mar-
quisate. It is seated on the river Sar-
te, on the confines of Anjou, 25 miles N.
E. of Angiers, 27 S. W. of Mantz; and

- 235 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 47. 50.
- SABLE CAPE**, the most southerly province of Nova Scotia, in N. America, near which is a fine cod fishery. Lon. 72. 34. lat. 43. 45.
- SABLESTAN**, or **SABLUSTAN**, a province of Asia in Persia, on the frontiers of Indostan. It is bounded on the N. by Khorasan, on the E. by the mountains of Balk and Candahar, on the S. by Segeftan, or Segeftan, and on the W. by Herat. It is a mountainous country, very little known to Europeans; however, it is said to have several springs, lakes, and rivers. It is not certain which is the capital town.
- **SAO**, a territory, called a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coast of Guiney, which is hardly two miles in length along the shore. It produces abundance of Indian corn, yams, potatoes, palm-wine, and oil. The inhabitants are very treacherous, and there is no dealing with them without a great deal of caution. It contains several villages, of which Sabo is the principal; and the Dutch have a fort here called Nassau. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 5. 6.
 - **SACANIA**, a name given to one part of the Morea, lying between the Gulph of Lepanto, Engia and Napoli, as also between the dutchy of Clarence and the isthmus of Corinth.
 - **SACCAI**, a very strong town, and one of the most famous in Japan, and in the kingdom of Quito, with several fortified castles, handsome temples and palaces, as well without as within the city. It has a harbour, and is seated on the sea-shore, having a mountain on one side which serves as a rampart. It is 300 miles S. W. of Jeddó. Lon. 153. 0. lat. 34. 0.
 - **SACILE**, a town of Italy in the marche of Trevifano, which makes part of the state of Venice, and it is called the Garden of the Republick of Venice.
 - **SADERASAPATAN**, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 40 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 97. 35. lat. 12. 30.
 - **SADUGAL**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with the title of a county. It is seated on the river Coa, 12 miles from Guarda.
 - **SAFIA**, a town of Africa in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco, and in

- the province of Duquelo, with a castle. The Portuguese were in possession of it a long while, but they forsook it in 1641. It is a trading place, and is surrounded by several eminencies which command the town. Lon. 9. 40. lat. 32. 0.
- SAGAN**, a town of Silesia, and capital of a principality of the same name, belonging to prince Lobkowitz. It is a pretty strong place, well built, and whose fortifications consist of double walls. It has a handsome castle, which is not yet finished; and there is a priory belonging to monks of the Augustine order. There was a jesuits college, but it was burnt to the ground in 1730. By the permission of the emperor, in 1709 there was a Lutheran school built here. It is seated on the rivers Bober and Queis, 67 miles N. W. of Breslaw, and 100 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 35. 12. lat. 51. 35.
- **SAGRES**, a very strong town of Portugal in the province of Algarve, with a harbour and a fort, wherein is a strong garrison. It is about 4 miles from Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 2. lat. 36. 50.
 - **SAGUENAY**, a province of N. America, lying along the river of St. Lawrence in Canada, of which Quebec is the capital town.
- SAGENTUM**. See **MORCEDRO**.
- **SAHAGUN**, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Leon, with a rich abbey. It was formerly more considerable than it is at present. It is seated on the river Sea, in a plain fertile in corn, 17 miles from Palencia. Lon. 15. 14. lat. 42. 31.
 - **SAHARA**, or **ZARA**, a large desert of Africa, commonly called the Desert of Barbary, and lies to the N. of Nectoland from the river Alsbach, over-against the Canaty Islands, as far as Egypt and Nubia, that is, from W. to E. It consists of little else except barren burning sands, and is almost uninhabited, except by people who ramble from place to place, and live rather like beasts than men. There are caravans pass over it from Barbary to Negro Land, who sometimes meet with no water for 8 or 9 days together; and there have been instances wherein great numbers have been buried in the sands.
 - **SAR**, a town of Africa in Upper Egypt, seated on the river Nile, 20 miles N. of Cahira. Some authors pretend that it is

... with a castle, in possession of it they forsook it in place, and is famous for eminencies which Lon. 9. 40. lat.

... and capital of ... name, belonging. It is a pretty ... and whole for ... which is not yet a priory belonging to the Augustine order, but it was in 1730. By the ... in 1709 there built here. It is ... and Queis, 67 ... and 100 N. ... 33. 12. lat.

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... PEDRO, ... of Spain in the ... a rich abbey, ... considerable than ... on the river ... corn, 17 miles ... 5. 14. lat. 42.

... large desert of ... of the Desert of ... N. of Negro- ... ch, over-againd ... as Egypt and ... to E. It con- ... barren burning ... uninhabited, ex- ... like beaſts, than ... 106 over it ... and, who some- ... for S. ... have been in- ... munitis have

... ULLÉ, Egypt, ... miles N. of ... extend that it is ... the

the ancient Thebes. Lon. 49. 55. lat. 27. 0.

• SAINT ANNE, the name of three islands of America, on the coast of Brazil, in the bay of St. Louis de Maragnan. They are all covered with trees, among which there are a great number of birds called Boobies, which are easily taken. Lon. 346. 0. lat. S. 1. 47.

• SAINT ANNE, an island, and harbour of North America, on the coast of Cape Breton. The harbour is good and very large, and the fishery is plentiful.

• SAINT ANN'S HILL, a place in Wiltshire, near the Devizes, with one fair on August 6, for horses, cheese, and sheep.

• SAINT AVULP, a town of Lorraine in the bishoprick of Metz, with a Benedictine abbey.

• SAINT DEUMANS, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair on August 24, for cattle, and all sorts of goods.

• SAINT HARMON, a village of Radnorshire in S. Wales, with one fair on August 15, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

• SAINT LAWRENCE, a village in Kent, with one fair on August 10, for toys.

• SAINT MARGERITS, a village in Wiltshire, near Marlborough, with one fair on July 31, for horses, cows, and sheep.

• SAINT MARGERITS, a village in Kent, with one fair on July 31, for breeches, gloves, ribbands, and toys.

• SAINT MARY-CRAY, a village in Kent, with one fair on September 10, for toys.

• SAINT NINION, a village in Northumberland, near Fenton, with one fair on September 27, for black cattle, sheep, horses, and merchants goods.

• SAINT STEVENS, a village in Cornwall, with three fairs, on May 12, July 31, and September 25, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

• SAINTES, the name of three small islands of America in the W. Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica.

SAINTES, an ancient and considerable town of France, and capital of Saintonge, with a bishop's see. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are, the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge, which is over the river Charente. The castle is seated on a rock, which renders it impregnable; and the cathedral church has a steeple, which is one of the largest in France. There are several convents, besides a Jesuits col-

lege, and an abbey remarkable for its steeple, built with small stones, which lets the light through. It is seated on an eminence, 37 miles S. E. of Rochelle, 58 N. of Bourdeaux, and 262 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 37. 1. lat. 45. 38.

• SAINTONGE, a province of France, bounded on the E. by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N. by Poitou and the territory of Aunis, on the W. by the ocean, and on the S. by Bourdeaux and Giron, being about 62 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and it is one of the finest and most fertile provinces in France, abounding in all sorts of corn and fruits, and they make the best salt here in Europe.

SAL, an island of Africa, and one of the Cape de Verd's. It lies to the E. of St. Nicholas, and is about 42 miles in circumference. It has its name from the great quantity of salt made here from sea water, which overflows part of it from time to time. It is 300 miles W. of the coast of Africa. Lon. 354. 0. lat. 17. 0.

SALA, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, enters Saxony, and passing through several territories, falls into the river Elb below Dessau.

SALA, a town of Sweden in Westmanland, on the frontiers of Upland. It is 30 miles W. of Upsal, and 50 N. W. of Stockholm. It had formerly mines of silver, but they have done working them. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 59. 58.

SALAMANCA, an ancient, large, handsome, rich, populous, and trading town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a bishop's see, and a famous university, with 24 handsome colleges. The structure called the Schools, where all sorts of sciences are taught, is very large and curious, being built with free stone. It is adorned with handsome structures, magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing else that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of a city. There were formerly 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now 4 or 5000 from all parts of the kingdom. The scholars are all clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and caps thereon. In every college there are 30 that live upon the foundation, for they have all large revenues. The large church is one of the handsomest in Spain, and has a fine steeple,

Steeple, about which there are galleries walk in. There are also several fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and some with curious pictures. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, being surrounded with walls. It contains 3000 houses, and is reckoned one of the best cities in the kingdom. The river Tormes, which runs through the walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long built by the Romans. Without the walls there is a fine Roman causeway, as appears from the inscriptions. It is 37 miles S. E. of Miranda, 105 S. of Leon, and 88 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 12. 33. lat. 41. 5.

SALAMANCA, a town of N. America in Mexico, and in the province of Yucatan, near the Gulph of Honduras, 140 miles S. of Campeachy. It is now an inconsiderable place, and almost reduced to a village. Lon. 284. .. lat. 17. 15.

SALAMIS. See COLOURI.

• **SALANCHES**, a town of Italy in Savoy, on the Upper Faucigny, on a brook which falls into the Arvo, 12 miles N. of Cluses.

SALANKAMEN, a town of Hungary in Slavonia, and territory of Siumum. It is remarkable for a battle gained by the prince of Baden over the Turks in 1691. It is seated on the Danube, 20 miles N. W. of Belgrade, and 25 S. E. of Peterwaraden. Lon. 38. 28. lat. 45. 14.

• **SALÉ**, an ancient, strong, and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with a harbour and several forts. It is famous for its pyracies, and is seated on the river Gueron, which divides it into two parts. It is 100 miles W. of Fez. Lon. 11. 5. lat. 34. 0.

SALEM, a sea-port town of New England in N. America, a little to the N. of Boston, which was the first settlement of the English in New England. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 42. 20.

SALERNO, an ancient and considerable town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Hither Principato, with an archbishop's see, a castle, a harbour, and an university, principally for medicine. It is seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name, 27 miles S. E. of Naples, and 30 S. of Benevento. Lon. 32. 19. lat. 40. 45.

• **SATERS**, a town of France in Upper Auvergne, seated among the mountains, in the election of St. Flour.

• **SALTBEEG**, a town of Sweden in Westmanland, seated on the river Salla, near

a mountain wherein there are mines of silver.

• **SALIES**, a town of France in Gascony, and in Bearn, remarkable for its springs of salt water, wherefrom they make very white salt.

• **SALIGNAC**, a town of France in Upper Perigord. Lon. 18. 58. lat. 45. 40.

SALIGNAS, a town of Spain in Biscay, and territory of Guipuscoa, 28 miles S. E. of Bilboa. It is seated on the river Deva, at the foot of a mountain, 8 miles N. of Vittoria, and 28 S. E. of Bilboa. Lon. 47. 45. lat. 43. 15.

SALINES, a considerable town of France in the Franche comté, with a fort that commands it. It is remarkable for its salt-works, the largest of which is in the middle of the town, and is like a little fortified place. It is seated in a fertile valley, on a stream that has its source in the town, 20 miles S. of Besançon, 20 S. E. of Dele, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 36. lat. 46. 58.

SALISBURY, a town or city of Wiltshire, of which it is capital, with two markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Tuesday after January 6, for cattle and woollen cloth; on Monday before March 25, for broad and narrow woollen cloth; on Whit-Monday and Tuesday, for broad cloth and pedlars ware; and on Tuesday after October 10, for hops, onions, and cheese. It is a bishop's see, has the title of an earldom, and is pleasantly seated on the river Avon, that waters most of the principal streets, which are large and spacious. It has several handsome buildings, of which the cathedral is the chief. It is a stately handsome structure, and is commonly said to have as many gates or doors as there are months in the year; as many windows as weeks, and as many pillars as days in the year. It is adorned with a lofty spire steeple, which may be seen at a great distance. It has also a large cloister of curious workmanship; and near it is the bishop's palace. The town-hall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market-place. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and sends two members to parliament. It is 25 miles N. W. of Southampton, 58 S. W. of Oxford, 27 S. by W. of Marlborough, and 84 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 40. lat. 51. 3.

• **SALIER**, an ancient, considerable, and strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez,

there are mines of

France in Gascony, famous for its springs, which they make

of France in Upper S. lat. 45.40.

Spain in Biscay, 28 miles S. seated on the river mountain, 8 miles 28 S. E. of Bilbao. lat. 43. 15.

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Fez, with a harbour and several forts. It is one of the best harbours in the country, and yet on account of a bar that lies cross it, ships of the smallest draught are forced to unload, and take out their guns, before they can get into it. There are docks to build ships, but they are hardly ever used, for want of skill and materials. It is a large place, divided into the Old and New towns, by the river Guero. It has long been famous for its rovers, or pyrates, which make prizes of all Christian ships that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is 100 miles W. of Fez, and 150 S. of Gibraltar. Lon. 11. 5. lat. 34. 0.

SALIM, a town of France, in Lorraine, on the frontiers of Alsace, and in the Vosgue, with a castle, and the title of a principality. It is seated at the source of the river Sar, 20 miles W. of Strasburg, and 55 S. E. of Nancy. Lon. 24. 57. lat. 48. 34.

SALO, an important town of Italy, in the republick of Venice, and in the Bresciano. It is seated on the Lake Digarda, 10 miles N. W. of Garda, and 17 N. E. of Brescia. Lon. 28. 6. lat. 45. 35.

• **SALOBRENA**, or **SOLOBRENA**, a sea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a well fortified castle. It carries on a great trade in sugar, and fish, and is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 miles S. E. of Almunecar, and 30 S. of Granada. Lon. 13. 10. lat. 36. 45.

SALON, a town of France, in Provence, seated on a canal, which communicates with the river Durance, 20 miles N. W. of Aix, and 24 N. W. of Marseilles. Lon. 22. 50. lat. 43. 40.

SALONA, a sea-port town of Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the Gulph of Venice. It was formerly a very considerable place, and its ruins shew that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is 5 miles N. of Spalatta, and 8 N. W. of Ragusa. It is subject to Venice. Lon. 35. 35. lat. 43. 15.

• **SALONE**, a town of Greece, in Livadia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Christians and Turks, which are pretty equal in number, but the Jews are not suffered to live there. It is seated on a mountain, on the top of which there is a citadel, 20 miles N. E. of Lepanto. Lon. 40. 36. lat. 38. 50.

SALONICHI, formerly called **TRIPESALONICA**, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Europe, and capital of Macedonia, with an archbishop's see. It is ancient, large,

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populous, and rich, being about 70 miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Christians and Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues; likewise the Turks have a few mosques. It is surrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and is defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour with three forts. It was taken from the Christians, by the Turks in 1431. The principal merchandize is silk. It is seated at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side of a hill, near the river Varos, 50 miles N. of Larissa, 123 S. W. of Caphia, and 270 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 40. 48. lat. 40. 41. The Christians have a consular that resides here, as also a Turkish bashaw.

SALSES, a very strong castle of France, in Rouffillon, on the confines of Languedoc. It was taken from the Spaniards by the French in 1642, and is seated on a lake of the same name, among mountains, 10 miles N. of Perpignan. Lon. 20. 35. lat. 43. 35.

• **SALSETTA**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian ocean, near the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of the Kingdom of Decan. It is 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and is very fertile in rice, fruits, and sugar-canes. It belongs to the Portuguese, and the Jesuits possess the best part of it. It has a great many villages, and churches, but has no town in it, except an old one called Cora, hewn out of the side of a rock, which is extremely ancient. It is near a mile in length, and has many antique figures and columns, curiously carved in the rock; at present it has no inhabitants, but wild beasts and birds of prey. They have no trade, except in dried fish, because it is so near Bombay, being only separated from it by a channel half a mile over, which is fordable at low water. In 1694, the Arabs made a descent here, and made great ravages, burning the villages and churches, and killing the priests. They also carried away 1400 people into slavery. In 1720 the priests wanted to disturb the English; but a bomb being thrown into one of the churches, and killing a few people, made them quiet. In 1722, they wanted to be troublesome again, but after 40 of them were slain, the rest ran away. Lon. 89. 50. lat. 19. 0.

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SALONNA,

- SALISONNA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Lobregat, 46 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 43. 50.
- **SALTA**, a town of S. America, in Tucuman, which carries on a great trade, in corn, wine, and cattle. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is 37 miles from Etreco. Lon. 514. 15. lat. 25. 50.
- SALTASS**, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and 2 fairs on February 2, and August 5, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated at the descent of a steep hill, and consists of three streets, which are washed clean by every shower of rain. It is a corporation, has some trade, especially in malt, and sends 2 members to parliament. It is 6 miles N. by W. of Plymouth, and 220 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 5. lat. 56. 0.
- **SALTZA**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the salt pits, and is 12 miles from Magdeburg. Lon. 29. 56. lat. 52. 25.
- SALTZBURG**, a large, ancient, and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a territory of the same name, belonging to the archbishop of Salzburg, who is also its prince. It is populous, well built, and is defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. The archbishop's palace is a superb structure, which has a magnificent garden, adorned with fountains, and planted with uncommon trees. This is his summer-house, but that for winter contains 105 apartments, all richly furnished, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The houses are 3 stories high, but the streets are narrow; the university depends on the Benedictine monks. In 1737, a college was built here for young gentlemen. The cathedral is very fine, and well built, containing five organs. It is seated on both sides the river Salz, 25 miles S. of Passaw, 67 E. by S. of Munich, and 155 W. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 50. 52. lat. 47. 42. Near it there are salt-works, which bring in a great revenue.
- **SALTZBURG**, the archbishoprick of that name, is a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bavaria, on the E. by Austria, on the S. by Carinthia, and Tyrol, on the W. by the same, and by Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, and yet is pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. It is about 70 miles in length and 60 in breadth, and the principal town is of the same name.
- **SALVADOR**, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and in the province of Sogno, with a large palace where the king resides, and a Portuguese bishop. It is seated on a craggy mountain. Lon. 32. 0. lat. S. 5. 0.
- **SALVADORE**-St. a large, populous, and handsome town of S. America, in Brazil, with an archbishop's see, and several forts. It is the residence of the viceroy, and contains several religious houses; and the Jesuits have a large and magnificent college. The inhabitants are voluptuous, proud, ignorant, and superstitious, but carry on a considerable trade. The houses are two or three stories high, and the walls thick and strong, being built with stone. The principal streets are large, and there are many gardens, and of a great variety of fruit trees, herbs, fallads, and flowers. The chief commodities are sugar, tobacco, woods for dyers, raw hides, tallow, and train oil. It is seated on an eminence, on the bay of All-Saints, and the harbour is just below it. Lon. 339. 35. lat. S. 13. 0.
- **SALVAGES**, is the name of two small islands, between Madeira and the Canaries. They have no inhabitants, but there is a vast number of Canary birds.
- **SALVAFAT**, a town of France, in Rouergue, in the election of Ville Franche, seated near a rivulet.
- SALVATERRA**, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the river Ego, and where there is a royal palace. Lon. 9. 44. lat. 38. 59.
- **SALVATERRA**, a very strong town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, seated on the frontiers of Spanish Laramadura. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1706. It is seated on the river Elia, 12 miles N. E. of Alcantara, and 37 S. W. of Piasentia. Lon. 11. 48. lat. 39. 32.
- SALVATERRA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, and on the frontiers of Portugal, seated on the river Min, 50 miles N. W. of Brague, and 38 S. of Compostella. Lon. 9. 30. lat. 41. 48.
- **SALVATERRA**, a town of Spain, in Biscay, and one of the principal places of the province of Alava. It is seated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 21 miles E. of Vittoria. Lon. 13. 10. lat. 42. 50.
- SALUTZO**, a town and castle of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see; and the cathedral church is very magnificent.

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- and rich. It is seated on an eminence, at the foot of the Alps, near the river Po, 22 miles S. by W. of Turin, and 15 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 75. 3. lat. 44. 35. The French call it Saluces, and it is subject to the king of Sardinia.
- **SALUZZO**, the marquisate of, is a province of Italy, in Piedmont, bounded on the N. by Dauphiny, and the province of the four valleys, on the E. by those of Savignano and Fossano, on the S. by that of Cona, and the county of Nice, and on the W. by Barcelonetta. It was ceded to the duke of Savoy in 1601.
 - **SAMARANG**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, seated on the eastern part of the island of Java, which is very populous.
 - SAMARANG** or **SARMACAN**, an ancient, large, strong, handsome, famous, and populous town of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the country of the Ubeek Tartars, with a castle and the famous university. The houses are built with stone, and it was the seat of a famous Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent fruits, and is pleasantly seated near the river Sogde, which runs into the river Amo, 120 miles E. by N. of Bokhria. Lon. 86. 35. lat. 39. 50.
 - **SAMARI** or **TANDAY**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian ocean, and one of the Philippines, to the S. E. of Luzon; from which it is separated by a strait. It is about 320 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile valleys.
 - SAMARIA**, formerly a town of Asia, in Palestine, now entirely destroyed, though it is said the ruins of it are still to be seen.
 - SAMBALLAS**, several islands of America, on the N. coast of the isthmus which joins N. and S. America. None of them are inhabited, but they are claimed by the Spaniards who live on the isthmus of Darien. They are situated, as that with the mountains and neighbouring forests, they yield a pleasing prospect, and were found the rendezvous of privateers.
 - SAMBERE**, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source at the village of Novion, in Picardy; and passing by Landrechy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Mae at Namur.
 - **SAMBOUR**, a circle is called in Regal Prussia, lying near the Golph of Courland, and is very famous for the amber which is got on the coast. It is divided

- into four bailiwicks, and the principal town is Coninberg.
- **SAMMELAS**, a town of France, in Comminges, which was formerly a strong place, and has now a very strong castle, standing on a mountain. It is seated in a valley, on the river Save, 3 miles S. E. of Lombez. Lon. 18. 37. lat. 43. 34.
 - SAMOGITIA**, a province of Poland, bounded on the N. by Courland, on the E. by Lithuania, on the W. by the Baltick Sea, and on the S. by Regal Prussia, being about 175 miles in length, and 125 in breadth. It is full of forests and very high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce a large quantity of honey. There are also very active horses, which are in high esteem. The inhabitants are clownish, but honest; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night, without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Roffenna and Wonia are the principal places.
 - SAMOËDA**, a country of the Russian empire, between Asiatick Tartary and Archangel, lying along the sea coast as far as Siberia. The inhabitants are so rude a people, that they can hardly pretend to humanity, except in their face and figure; for they have little understanding, and in many things, resemble voracious animals, for they will eat dead animals of every kind. They travel on the snow on sledges, drawn with an animal like a rein-deer, but with the horns of a stag. Those that have seen them affirm, that no people on the earth make such shocking figures; their stature is short, their shoulders and faces broad, with flat broad noses, great blubber hanging lips, and staring eyes; their complexion is dark, their hair long, and as black as pitch, and they have very little beards. If they have any religion at all, it is idolatry, though there has been some attempts of late to convert them. Their huts are made of birch bark sewed together, which are laid upon stakes set in the ground, and at the top there is a hole to let out the smoke; the fire is made in the middle, and both men and women lie naked round them all night. They have little regard to the nearness of kin, and take as many wives as they can keep. The stories about their conjurations are ridiculous, and not worth repeating; their only employment is hunting and fishing.
 - SAMOS**, an island of the Archipelago, on

the coast of Natolia, bounded on the N. by a gulph of the same name, on the S. by the gulph of Ephesus, and on the E. by the isle of Nicasia. It is about 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and is extremely fertile. The inhabitants live at their ease, their taxation by the Turks being moderate. The women are very nasty and ugly, and they never shift above once a month. They are clothed in the Turkish manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of silver, or block tin, fastened to the ends. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidney-beans, and excellent Muskadine, grapes. They have white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. Their silk is very fine, and their honey and wax admirable. This island abounds with wild fowls, such as partridges, wood-cocks, snipes, thrushes, wood pigeons, turtle doves, and wheat ears; besides which their poultry are excellent: they have iron mines, and most of the soil is of a rusty colour; they have also emery stone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants are about 12000, who are almost all Greeks, and the monks and priests occupy most part of the island. They have a bishop who resides at Cora. Lon. from 44. 20. to 45. 0. lat. from 37. 45. to 37. 57.

SAMOTHRACIA, now called **SAMANDRACHTI**, a small island of the Archipelago, between Stalimene, and the coast of Romania, and to the N. of the isle of Imbro. It is 17 miles in circumference, and is pretty well cultivated, but has no remarkable place. Lon. 44. 42. lat. 40. 34.

- **SAMPFORD-PEVERIE**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs on April 21, and August 29, for cattle.
- **SAMSKA**, a province of Asia, in Georgia, bounded on the S. by Armenia, on the W. by Guetel, on the N. by Imneretta, and on the E. by Caker. It has a prince of its own, tributary to the Turks, but has no remarkable place.
- **SAMSO**, or **SANSOI**, an island of Denmark, in the Baltick Sea, bounded on the N. by Fionia, and on the E. by Jutland, from whence it is 8 miles distant. It is 8 miles long and 3 broad, and is very fertile and pleasant. Lon. 28. 2. lat. 55. 0.
- **SAMSON-ST.** a town of France, in Normandy, seated on the river Rille, 5 miles from Pontaudemer. There is another

town of that name in Maine, and in the election of Mano; as also another in Angou, and election of Angiers.

- **SANAA**, a large, populous, and handsome town of Asia, and capital of Arabia Felix, and in proper Yemen; the air is temperate, and the days are pretty equal all the year. Its situation is very pleasant among the mountains, and there are fine orchards. It is 80 miles N. E. of Aden. Lon. 64. 0. lat. 14. 58.
- SANBACH**, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Thursday, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and Thursday after September 10. for cattle and horses. It is seated on the river Medock, and is not large, but it has a handsome church. In the market-place are two square stone crosses, adorned with images. It is 26 miles E. of Chetter, and 132 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 7. lat. 53. 6.
- SANBENDETTO**. See **BERNITTO**.
- **SANCERRE**, a town of France in Berry, on the frontiers of Nivernois. It is seated on a mountain near the river Loire, 22 miles N. W. of Nevers, 25 N. E. of Bourges, and 110 N. of Paris. Lon. 20. 30. lat. 47. 16.
- **SANCIAN**, a small island of Asia on the coast of the province of Quantong in China. It is about 42 miles in circumference, and is famous for being the burying-place of St. Francis Xavier.
- **SANGONS**, a town of France in Berry, on the confines of Bourbonnois, seated on the rivulet Argent.
- SANDEZ**, a strong town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory, and it is capital of a chatellany. It is seated at the foot of Mount Krapack, 32 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lon. 38. 56. lat. 49. 50.
- **SANDBURST**, a village in Kent, with one fair on May 25, for cattle and pedlars ware.
- **SANDO**, an island of Japan, on the N. coast of Niphon, with a town of the same name, and is about 87 miles in circumference. Lon. 156. 0. lat. 37. 15.
- SANDEMER**, a strong town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on a hill on the river Wislula, 75 miles E. of Cracow, and 112 S. of Warsaw. Lon. 49. 52. lat. 50. 23.
- **SANDEMBER**, the palatinate of, is one of the three provinces of Little Poland. It is bounded on the N. by those of Lencicza, Rava, and Mazovia, on the E. by these

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The soil is very fertile, and it has mines
of gold, silver, copper, and excellent
fruits. The capital town is of the same
name.

SANDULIET, a town of the Netherlands
in Brabant, seated on the river Scheldt,
10 miles N. of Antwerp. Lon. 21. 43.
lat. 51. 25.

SANDWICH, a town in Kent, with two
markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays,
and one fair on September 4, for drapery
goods, haberdashery wares, shoes and
hard ware; and, it has the title of an
earldom. It is a corporation and cinque
port, governed by a mayor, and 11 ju-
rats; and it sends two members to par-
liament, who are called barons. It has
three churches, St. Clement's, St. Peter's,
and St. Mary's, and had another called
St. James's. This town consists of
about 1500 houses, most of them old and
built with wood, though there are a few
new ones built with brick and flints. It
has three long narrow streets paved, and
30 cross streets or alleys, with about
6000 inhabitants, but no particular ma-
nufactory is carried on. The town is
walled round, and also fortified with
ditches and ramparts; but though the
walls are much decayed, four of the gates
are still standing. This was once a town
of considerable trade, but it is much de-
cayed, on account of the harbour being
choaked up with sand, that a ship of
100 tons burthen cannot get in. It is
13 miles W. of S. of Canterbury, and
72 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 55.
lat. 51. 20.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain in the king-
dom of Navarre, and on the frontiers
of Arragon. It is seated on the river
Aragon, 20 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lon.
16. 32. lat. 42. 28.

• **SANQUAR**, a borough town of Scot-
land, in the county of Nithdale, 21 miles
N. of Dumfries. Lon. 13. 55. lat.
55. 30.

SAN MATHEO, a town of Valencia in
Spain, 58 miles N. of the city of Val-
encia. Lon. 17. 12. lat. 40. 31.

SANTA CLARA, an island of S. Ameri-
ca, in the S. Sea, and in the bay of
Guyaquil, on the coast of Peru, 80
miles S. W. of the city of Guyaquil.
Lon. 297. 44. lat. 3. 18. S.

• **SANTA CRUZ**, a town of Africa on the
coast of Barbary, and in the province of
Suz and kingdom of Morocco, with a

harbour and a fort. The Moors took it
from the Portuguese in 1536. It is
seated at the extremity of Mount Atlas,
on the Cape Aguer. Lon. 7. 40. lat.
36. 30.

• **SANTA CRUZ**, a large island of the S.
Sea, and one of the most considerable of
those of Solomon, being about 250
miles in circumference. Lon. 200. 0.
lat. 20. 21.

• **SANTA CRUZ DE LA SIERRA**, a town
of S. America, and capital of a province
of that name in Peru, and in the au-
dience of Los-Charcas, with a bishop's
see. It is seated at the foot of a moun-
tain, in a country abounding in good
fruits, on the river Guay. Lon. 318.
0. lat. S. 20. 40.

SANTA CRUZ, a sea port town of N.
America, in the island of Cuba, seated
at the N. side of the island, 60 miles E.
of the Havannah. Lon. 272. 0. lat.
22. 30.

SANTA FE, a town of N. America, and
capital of New Mexico, seated among
the mountains, near the Rio del Norte,
750 miles N. of Mexico. Lon. 271. 0.
lat. 35. 32.

SANTA FE DE BOGOTA, a town of S.
America, and capital of New Granada,
with an archbishop's see, a supreme
court of justice, and an university. It
is seated on the river Magdalena, in a
plentiful country, abounding in corn,
cattle and fruit, with mines of silver in
the mountains, 360 miles S. of Cartha-
gena. Lon. 307. 30. lat. 3. 58.

• **SANTA MARIA**. See MARIA ST.

SANTAREN, a handsome town of Portu-
gal, in Estramadura, seated on a moun-
tain near the river Tajo, in a country
very fertile in wheat, wine, and oil.
They get in their harvest here two
months after they have sown their corn.
It was taken from the Moors in 1447,
and is 20 miles S. of Syria, and 35 N.
E. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 50. lat. 39. 12.

SANTEN, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Westphalia, and in the dutchy
of Cleves. It has a handsome church
belonging to the Papists, wherein is an
image of the virgin Mary, which they
pretend performs a great many miracles.
Here the fine walks begin that run as
far as Wesel, from which it is 5 miles
distant to the N. W. Lon. 24. 8. lat.
51. 38.

SAN TERRE, a small territory of France,
in Picardy, bounded on the N. by Cam-
bray, on the E. by Vermandois, on the
the

the W. by Amienois, and on the S. by the river Somme. It is very fertile, and the capital town is Peronne.

SANTILLANA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Asturias, of which it is capital. It is seated on the sea-coast, 55 miles E. of Oviedo, 95 N. W. of Burgos, and 200 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 2. lat. 43. 30.

SANTORINI, an island of the Archipelago, to the N. of Candia, and to the S. W. of Naphio. It is 3 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, and is covered with pumice-stone. The soil in general must consequently be dry and barren; however, it is greatly improved by the labour and industry of the inhabitants, who have turned it into a garden. It affords a great deal of barley, plenty of cotton, and large quantities of wine, in which, and their cotton manufactures, their trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and they have neither oil nor wood. They kill their heeves but once a-year, and then they put it in pickle, which makes it very hard at length. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and are about 10,000 in number. Pyrgos is the capital town, and there are several little towns and villages. They have but one spring in the island, for which reason they preserve the rain water in cisterns, and though they are subject to the Turks, they chuse their own magistrates. Lon. 43. 33. lat. 39. 10.

SAONE, a considerable river of France, which has its source in mount Vosgue, near Dauney, runs through the Franche Comté, Burgundy, Beaujolais, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. It passes by Gray, Chalons, and Mâcon.

SAPIENZA, an island and cape of the Mediterranean Sea, and in Turkey in Europe. It is very near the S. coast of the island of the Morea, and is very small, and hardly cultivated. The pirates of Barbary hide themselves behind it, to surprize vessels which come from the gulph of Venet, or the coasts of Sicily. Lon. 38. 50. lat. 36. 45.

SAR, a river of Germany, which rises in Alsace, and running N. enters Loreain, passing by Sarburg, Sarverden, Sarbruk, Sar-Lewis, and Wandrevange; then it enters the electorate of Trier, and falls into the Moselle a little above Trier.

SARACENS, a people which made a great noise some centuries ago, and who came from the deserts of Arabia; Sarra, in

their language, signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mahomet, and afterwards conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe; that is, within 40 years after his death, and kept possession of Spain several hundred years. They maintained a war in the Holy Land a long while against the western Christians, and at length drove them entirely out of it; but now there are no people known by that name, for those who conquered Spain, that is, the descendants of them, are known by the name of Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a town or city of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, with an archbishop's see, an university, and a court of inquisition. It is said to be built by the Phenicians, and the Romans sent a colony here in the reign of the emperor Augustus, whence it had the name of Caesar Augusta, which by corruption has been changed into Saragoſſa. It is large, handsome, and well built. The streets are long, broad, well paved, and very clean; and the houses are from three to six stories high. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and they reckon 17 large churches, and 14 handsome monasteries, not to mention others less considerable. There are four gates into the city, corresponding with the four corners of the world. The river Ebro runs cross the place, dividing it in two; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a publick walk. The Holy-street is the largest, and so broad it may be taken for a square; and here they have their bull fights: in this street there are several noblemen's families, particularly that of the viceroi. The convents are handsome and richly adorned, as well as the churches. The cathedral church is a spacious building, after the Gothic taste; but the finest church is that of Nuestra Señora del Pilar, seated on the side of the Ebro, and is a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us the Virgin, yet young, appeared to St. James who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper; it is still in this church, which they pretend is the first in the world built to her honour. This image stands on a marble pillar, with a little Jesus in her arms; but the place is so dark, that it cannot be seen without the assistance of lamps, which are 50 in number, and all of silver. There are also chandeliers and ca-

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ments of this image are the richest that
can be imagined, a Roman crown being
full of precious stones of an inestimable
price; in short, there is scarce any thing
to be seen but gold and jewels, and
there are a vast number of people come
in pilgrimage thither. The town-house
is a sumptuous structure, adorned with
fine columns; in the hall are the pictures
of all the kings of Arragon, and in a
corner of it is St. George on horseback,
with a dragon of white marble under him.
It is seated in a very large plain, where
the Ebro receives two other rivers, and
over it there are two bridges, one of stone
and the other of wood, which last has
been thought to be the most beautiful in
Europe. A victory was obtained here
over the French and Spaniards in 1710,
but it was abandoned by the Allies soon
after. It is 97 miles W. by N. of Tarrago-
na, 60 W. of Lerida, 137 W. of Barce-
lona, and 150 N. E. of Madrid. Lon.
16. 57. lat. 41. 47.

• **SARAYO**, a large and strong town of
Turkey, in Europe, and in Boinia. It
is 120 miles S. W. of Belgrade, 60 N.
E. of Bamauck, and 67 S. E. of Jauza.
Lon. 36. 28. lat. 51. 45.

SARAYUS, a town of the Russian empire,
in the Kingdom of Astracan, most of
whose inhabitants are soldiers. It is
seated on the side of a mountain, near
the river Volga or Wolga, 220 miles S.
of Casan, and 300 N. W. of Astracan.
Lon. 67. 0. lat. 52. 4.

• **SARAVI**, a province of Africa, in Aby-
nnia, where they have the best horses in
all these parts.

SARREUS, or **SARRUCK**, a town of
Germany, in the electorate of Trier,
seated on the river Sare, over which
there is a bridge, 3 miles S. of Trier,
Lon. 24. 18. lat. 49. 35.

• **SARRUCK** or **SARRENG**, an ancient
town of Loarain, in a German high-
wick, near the frontiers of Lower Al-
face. It is seated on the river Sare,
over which there is a bridge, a the foot
of a mountain, 15 miles E. of Metz,
and 50 S. E. of Metz. Lon. 24. 44.
lat. 48. 44.

SARRUCK, an ancient town of German
Loarain, capital of a count, of the same
name, and formerly imperial. It has
been often ravaged during the wars of
Germany. It is seated on the river
Sare, 3 miles from Sarquendre, and 15
from Strasbourg. Lon. 24. 44. lat. 49. 18.

SARFAM, a sea-port town of Holland,
where there are vast magazines of tim-
ber for building ships, and naval stores,
with a great number of shipwrights. It
is seated on the N. side of the river Wye,
7 miles N. W. of Amsterdam. Lon.
22. 5. lat. 52. 28.

SARDINIA, an island of the Mediterranean
Sea, 142 miles in length from N. to S.
and 80 in breadth from E. to W. The
soil is fertile in corn and wine, and there
are a great number of oranges, citrons,
and olives. On the coast there is a
fishery for anchovies and coral, of which
they send large quantities to Genoa
and Leghorn. Bees and sheep are
very common, as well as herbes, which
are very good for labour and the road.
They are fed in the little islands about
it, which abound in game, and in that
of Atinania there are a great number of
turtles. The air is very unhealthy, which
is caused by the marshy land. The in-
habitants were formerly so rude and
clownish, that the Romans banished
their state-prisoners to this island; but
they are much more civilized since, and
enjoyed full liberty till they set up an
imposition at Sassari. However, as the
inhabitants are not very industrious, the
land is not sufficiently cultivated, nor are
they much addicted to trade. It contains
names of silver, lead, sulphur, iron, alum,
and they make a good deal of salt. This
island has undergone various revolu-
tions; in 1708 it was taken by the
English for the emperor Charles VI. and
in 1720 it was ceded to the duke of Sa-
voy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily,
and of which he is now king, and has
a viceroi there. Cagliari is the capital
town.

SARPO, a town of Turkey in Asia, at a
Natcha. It was formerly called Sars,
and was the seat of the famous king
Croesus. It is now gone to decay, there
being but a few wretched huts. How-
ever, here is a large caravanserai, where
there are handsome lodging for travel-
lers, it lying in the great road from
 Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turkish
a mosque, which was formerly a Chris-
tian church. The inhabitants are very
almost all shepherds, who feed their
flocks in the neighboring plains. There
are also a few Christians, who employ
themselves in gardening, but they have
neither church nor priests. Lon. 47.
33. lat. 37. 45.

SARRE, a town of France, in the

which has its source in German Lorraine, a little above the Sarn, which falls into the Moselle a little above Treves, or Triers.

SARGANS, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a county of the same name in the canton of Zurich, with a castle seated on a rock. It is seated on the top of a hill, and near it there are mineral springs good for various diseases.

* **SARGEL**, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Tremecen, with a castle and a harbour. It is 25 miles from Tenez, 25 from Algiers, and is seated on the sea-coast. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 33. 30.

* **SARGUEMINE**, a town in German Lorraine, seated on the river Sare, 8 miles from Sarbruck. Lon. 24. 47. lat. 49. 4.

SARK, a little island belonging to Great Britain, lying between the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, on the coast of Normandy in France.

SARLAT, a town of France, in Perigord, with a bishop's see. It is but a poor place, and is seated on a bottom surrounded with mountains, 27 miles S. E. of Perigueux, and 87 E. by N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 18. 54. lat. 45. 3.

SAR-LOUIS, a strong town of France, in Lorraine, fortified after the manner of Vauban. It is seated on the river Sare, 30 miles E. of Thionville, and 32 N. E. of Metz. Lon. 24. 28. lat. 49. 22.

* **SARMAN**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoly, inhabited by Berberies, who are very numerous.

SARMATIA, anciently a country partly in Europe and partly in Asia, which lay to the N. of the Black and Caspian Seas, but at present the bounds are hardly known, the best geographers not being agreed about them.

~~S~~ **SARNFOLGRIN**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with one fair, on June 27, for cattle.

SARNO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Higher Principato, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Sarno, near its source, 12 miles N. E. of Salerno, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 10. lat. 40. 48.

* **SARNO**, a small river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which rises near a town of that name, runs along the confines of the Higher Principato, and the Terra di Lavoro, and falls into the gulph of Naples.

* **SAROZ**, a strong castle, in Upper Hungary, in a county of the same name, on the frontiers of Poland. It is seated on the river Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, 5 miles from Eperies, capital of the county. Lon. 39. 28. lat. 49. 12.

* **SARPEAT**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Francoli, in whose neighbourhood there are quarries of alabaster, which is so transparent, that they glaze their windows with it. Lon. 19. 35. lat. 41. 30.

SARSINA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in Romagna, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the frontiers of Tuscany, but is now gone to decay, 20 miles S. W. of Rimini, 30 S. of Ravenna, and 138 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 46. lat. 43. 58.

SARUM, commonly called **OLD-SARUM**, is a place almost without inhabitants, in Wiltshire, though it sends two members to parliament. It did fill up the summit of a high steep hill, and was formerly strongly fortified; but there is nothing now to be seen but the ruins and the traces of the walls. It is a little to the N. of Salisbury, or New Sarum. Lon. 15. 40. lat. 51. 9.

* **SARVERDEN**, a town of France, in Lorraine, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Sare, 5 miles from Fene Strange, and 10 from Sarburg. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 48. 59.

* **SARVITZA**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Macedonia, and in the territory of Comenolotari, which is seated partly on a mountain, and partly in a plain, on a small river.

* **SARWAR**, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Rab, at the place where a small river runs into it. Lon. 35. 23. lat. 47. 10.

SARZANA, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a bishop's see. It was given to the Genoese, by the great duke of Tuscany, in lieu of Leghorn. It is seated at the mouth of the river Macra, on the frontiers of Tuscany, 10 miles N. W. of Massa, 32 N. W. of Pisa, and 50 S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 27. 37. lat. 44. 8.

* **SASERON**, a large town of Asia, in India, and in the kingdom of Bergal. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which there is an island, where there is a superb mosque.

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SASSARI, a town of Italy, and one of the
principal of the island of Sardinia, being
the capital of the territory of Lugari. It
has a castle and an archbishop's see, and
contains about 30000 inhabitants. It is
famous for a fountain called Roffel, which
is said to be much more magnificent
than the best at Rome. The inhabitants
have the following proverb, Chi non vidde
Roffel, non vidde mondo; that is, who
has not seen Roffel, has not seen the
world. It was taken by the French,
who plundered it in 1527. It is seated in
a plain, 5 miles N. of Albier, and 20
S. of Villa-Aragonense. Lon. 26. 14.
lat. 40. 46.

* SASSEBS, a strong town of Transil-
vania, and capital of a county of the
same name. It is seated at the confluence
of two small rivers, which fall into the
Maroch. Lon. 42. 15. lat. 46. 16.

SAS VAN GHENT, a small, but strong town
of Dutch Flanders, in the quarter of
Ghent. It has fine sluices, and is seated
on a canal, which communicates with
Ghent, and is about 8 miles N. from it.
It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent,
as a bulwark to that town, but was taken
by the Dutch in 1644. Lon. 21. 20.
lat. 51. 15.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy
of Modena, and in the province of Carpi.
It has a strong castle, and is seated on the
river Secchia, 10 miles S. W. of Modena.
Lon. 28. 24. lat. 44. 32.

* SATALIA, a large and very strong town
of Turkey, in Ana, and in Natolia. It is
seated on the coast of Carimania, with a
small harbour, and is divided into three
towns. There is a superb mosque, which
was formerly a fine church, and the
country about it is very fertile; but the
citrons and oranges are extremely fine.
It is 150 miles W. by S. of Cogni, and
275 S. by E. of Constantinople. Lon.
48. 46. lat. 37. 8.

SAVANNA, a town of N. America, in
Georgia, belonging to Great-Britain. It
was built not many years ago, by the
trustees of Georgia, and stands on a
bank of the river, which is 45 feet high
above the water. Lon. 27. 6. 15. lat.
32. 0.

SAVZE, a river of Germany, which has its
source in Upper Carniola, on the fron-
tiers of Carinthia. I. runs through Car-
niola, from W. to E. and afterwards se-
parates Selavensla from Croatia, Bosnia,

and part of Servia, and then falls into
the Danube at Belgrade.

* SAVERDUN, a town of France, in Lan-
guedoc, and in the county of Foix, which
was formerly very strong. It is divided
into the Upper and Lower towns, and
the Lower is divided into the town and
suburbs. It is seated on the river Ariege,
15 miles from Foix, and 25 from Thou-
louse. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 43. 10.

* SAVERNE, or ZABERN, a town of
France, in Lower Alsace, on the frontiers
of Lorrain, with a handsome palace,
where the bishop of Strasburg sometimes
resides. It is seated at the foot of Mount
Vosgue, in a pleasant, fertile country,
which produces plenty of wine, 12 miles
N. W. of Strasburg, and 120 from Paris.
Lon. 25. 2. lat. 48. 44.

* SAUGES, a town of France, in the go-
vernment of Languedoc, and in Gevau-
dan. There is another town of the same
name in Auvergne, and in the election of
Brioude.

SAVIGLIANO, a handsome and strong
town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital
of a territory of the same name, with
a rich Benedictine abbey. It advantage-
ously seated on the river Maira, 5 miles
W. of Fossano, 8 miles E. of Saluzzo, or
Saluces, 10 N. of Coni, and 22 S. of
Turin. Lon. 24. 18. lat. 48. 30.

* SAVIGLIANO, the territory of, is bound-
ed on the E. by those of Chierasco, and
Fossano, on the S. by the province of
Coni, on the W. by the marquifate of
Saluzzo, and on the N. by Camagnola.

* SAULGE-ST. a town of France, in Niver-
nois, with a priory of the order of St.
Benedict, seated in a valley.

SAULGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia,
and the principal place of a county of the
same name, which belongs to the baron
of Walburg.

* SAULZEE, a town of France, in Bur-
gundy, and capital of the bailiwick of
Auxois. It is seated on an eminence, in
a country fertile in corn, and abounding
in cattle, 45 miles W. of Dijon, 100 N.
by W. of Lyons, and 142 S. E. of Paris.
Lon. 21. 54. lat. 47. 17.

* SAULT, a town of France, in Provence,
and in the diocese of Carpentras. It is the
chief place of a county, and of a valley
of the same name.

SARMAZ, a considerable town of France,
in Arjou, and capital of the Summaris,
with an ancient castle. Here is an im-
portant passage over the Loir, upon which
there is a famous bridge. It is 22 miles

S. E. of Angiers, 57 S. W. of Tours, and 100 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 47. 15.

SAVOLAXIA, a territory of Finland, in Russia, bounded on the N. by Carania, on the E. by Kexholm, on the S. by Carelia, and on the W. by Bothnia. It is a large country, full of trees, lakes, and marshes, and is almost a desert. Nyfot is the principal place.

SAVONA, a large, populous handsome, and strong town of Italy, and in the territory of Genoa, with two castles and a bishop's see. There are several fine churches, and other well built structures. The Genoese fearing that it would hurt the trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746: the country about it is very well cultivated, and abounds in silk and all sorts of fruits. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 25 miles S. W. of Genoa, and 12 N. E. of Final. Lon. 26. 2. lat. 44. 20.

* **SAVONIERE**, a town of France, in Touraine, 5 miles from Tours, near which there are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

SAVOY, a sovereign duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, bounded on the N. by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland, on the E. by the Alps, which divide it from Piedmont and Valais, on the W. by the river Rhone, which parts it from Bugey and Bresse, and on the S. by Dauphiny and a part of Piedmont. It is 83 miles in length, and 67 in breadth, and is divided into Proper Savoy, the Genevese, Chablais, Faucigny, the Tarentese, Morcenna, and a part of Bugey. The air is cold on account of the high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; however, the soil is pretty fertile, and supplies the inhabitants with the necessaries of life, but they can supply their neighbours with nothing but chestnuts and raddishes. The mountains which are not covered with snow in winter, abound with pastures that feed a great number of cattle. There is also a great deal of game, among which are stags, fallow deer, partridges, wild-bears, bears, martlets, white hares, red and grey corvids, woodcock, and pheasants. The woods are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Rha, the Arc, and the Aoste. This country has suffered greatly by several wars, which it has had against France, and England. The inhabi-

tants are laborious, sober, good soldiers, and faithful subjects, and Chambery is the capital town.

* **SAUVANT-ST.** a town of France, in Poitou, and in the diocese of Poitiers.

* **SAUVES**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alais, seated on the river Vidourle, with a Benedictine abbey.

* **SAUVETERRE**, a town of France in Bearn, with an old ruined castle, 17 miles from Pau.

* **SAUVUR LE VISCOMTE ST.** a town of France in Normandy, in the diocese of Coutances, seated on a morass on the river Beaulaprie, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* **SACILANGES**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Iskere, with a famous monastery of the order of Cleuni.

* **SAUPPEDESWORTH**, a village in Hertfordshire, with two fairs on April 23, and October 19, for horses.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schwaburg, 20 miles N. W. of Hannover. Lon. 26. 41. lat. 52. 35.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and a fair on Midsummer day, which lasts two days. It is situated upon a hill, and has one large church, and a dissenting meeting house. The town consists of about 400 houses, which are in general pretty good, but the streets are narrow, and not paved. No particular manufactory is carried on here, and the town contains nothing remarkable. It is 19 miles N. E. of Ipswich, 35 S. W. of Yarmouth, and 87 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 13. lat. 52. 22.

SAXONY, a large country of Germany, divided into three parts, namely, the circle of Upper Saxony, the circle of Lower Saxony, and the duchy of Saxony. The circle of Lower Saxony contains a great number of territories, governed by particular princes, and is bounded on the E. by Prussia, and a part of Poland and Silesia, on the S. by Bavaria, Bohemia, and the circle of Franconia, on the W. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and that of Lower Saxony, on the N. by the Baltic Sea, and the circle of Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony is the duke. It comprehends the electoral circle of Saxony, the principality of Anhalt, the landgrate of Thuringia, the margrivate of Misna, the marche of Brandenburg.

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burg, and the dutchy of Pomerania; and these again are subdivided into many lesser districts, taken notice of in their proper places. The circle of Lower Saxony is bounded on the N. by the Baltick Sea, and the dutchy of Sleswick, on the W. by the German ocean, and the circle of Westphalia, on the S. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and the circle of Upper Saxony, and which also bounds it on the E. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and of Brunsvick-Lunenbug. It comprehends the archbishoprick of Magd. burg, the bishoprick of Hildesheim, the archbishoprick of Bremen, the bishoprick of Halberstadt, the bishoprick of Schverin, the bishoprick of Ratzeburg, the bishoprick of Lubeck, and the bishoprick of Sleswick. All these have been secularized, except Lubeck and Hildesheim. The other territories are the datchies of Brunsvick-Lunenbug, Lauenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principality of Verden, the counties of Rantzau and Blumberg; as also the free cities of Hamburg, Lubeck, Goslar, Mallusen, and Northusen, which see in their proper places. The dutchy of Saxony is bounded on the N. by the margravate of Brandenbug, on the E. by Lower Lusitia, on the S. by Misnia, and on the W. by the principality of Anhalt. It is about 75 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elb. This is commonly called the electoral circle of Saxony, and Wittenberg is the capital town.

SAYBROOK, a sea-port town of N. America, in New England, and in the province of Connecticut, seated at the mouth of the river Connecticut, 85 miles S. W. of Boston. Lon. 70. 55. lat. 41. 0.

SAYBUCK, one of the islands of Asia, in Japan, divided from Niphon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Disaia, which is on the W. side of this. Lon. 147. 35. lat. 42. 0.

SAYD. See **SIDON.**

SEAGEN, or SEAGERIE, a promontory of N. Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the passage, out of the ocean into the Baltick Sea. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 58. 0.

SEALA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hisler Principato, with a bishop's see. It was a large city formerly, but it is now greatly decayed.

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It is 5 miles N. of Amata. Lon. 32. 7. lat. 46. 38.

SEALANOVA, a handsome town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Natolia, with a castle and harbour, it is seated on the sea-coast, 8 miles from Ephesus, in a county abounding in good wine. Lon. 45. 6. lat. 37. 54.

SEALITZ, or SCALA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Posen, and on the confines of Moravia. There is a very advantageous passage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and it is seated on the river Marck, 50 miles N. of Pressburg, and 48 N. W. of Leopoldstadt. Lon. 35. 22. lat. 48. 58.

SCALLOWAY, a town of Scotland, in the Island of Mainland, being one of those of Shetland, and in the county of Orkney, 150 miles N. E. of Cathness. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 61. 12.

SCANDERKON. See **ALEXANDRETTA.**

SCANDINAVIA, a huge country of Europe, formerly so called, which comprehends Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

SEAR, or **SEAPES**, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, seated to the S. of the Lake Wener, 66 miles N. E. of Gottensburg. Lon. 51. 35. lat. 58. 36.

SEARBOURGH, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on Holy Thursday, and November 22 for towns. It is seated on a steep rock, near which are such craggy cliffs, that it is almost inaccessible on ever side. On the top of this rock is a green large plain, with a little well of fresh-water, springing out of the rock. It has of late been greatly improved, on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa; of which account it is much mented in the number, and beauty of its buildings. The spring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in December 1737, and the water was lost; but in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered to the great joy of the town. Here are assemblies and balls, in the same manner as at Tunbridge. It is a place of some trade, and has a very good harbour, and sends 2 merchants to parliament. It is 42 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 204 N. of London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 54. 18.

SEARODONNA, a sea-port town of Dalmatia, seated on the eastern banks of the river Chera, with a bishop's see. It has been taken and retaken several times, by the Turks and Venetians, and there last

ruined the fortifications, and its principal buildings, in 1537; but they have since put it to a state of defence. It is 45 miles N. of Spolatto. Lon. 35. 0. lat. 43. 55.

• **SCARLINO**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the principality of Piombino, with a castle. It is seated on the sea coast, 5 miles S. of Massa, and 10 from Piombino. Lon. 28. 32. lat. 42. 58.

• **SCARO**, a town of the island of Santorini, with a bishop's see. Lon. 43. 33. lat. 35. 10.

SCAROS. See **SAROS**.

SCARPANTO, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, lying to the S. W. of the isle of Rhodes, and to the N. E. of that of Candia. It is about 22 miles in length, and 5 in breadth, and there are several high mountains. It abounds in cattle and game, and there are mines of iron, quarries of marble, with several good harbours. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. from 44. 45. to 45. 12. lat. from 35. 26. to 35. 46.

SCARPE, a river of the Netherlands, which has its source near Aubygny in Artois, where it wathers Zulas and Bouay, after which, it runs on the confines of Flanders and Hainault, passing by St. Amant, and a little after falls into the Scheldt.

• **SEZELIA**, a province of Africa, in Abyssinia, to the W. of the province of Bamba, and to the E. of that of Tamba. It is full of very high mountains, which are well inhabited, and they are full of good pastures, which feed great numbers of cattle.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a large, handsome and strong town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name, with a castle in the form of a citadel. It is well built with fine large streets, and adorned with several fountains; and the greatest part of the houses are painted on the outside. It is well fortified, and the cathedral is the largest church in Switzerland; besides which, the minster with the monastery adjoining thereto, the arsenal, the town-house, the great clock, which shews the course of the sun and moon, with their eclipses; and the stone bridge over the Rhine, are well worth the observation of a traveller. That river is of great consequence to the inhabitants, with regard to trade, and it is 22 miles N. of Zurich, 22 W. of Constance, and 40 E. of Basle, or Basl. Lon. 26. 26. lat. 47. 39.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the canton of, in Switzerland, is bounded on the N. and W. by Suabia, on the E. by the canton of Zurich, and the bishoprick of Constance, and on the S. by the same, and by Thurgau. It is but 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth; but it produces not only all the necessaries of life, as wine, fish, wood, flax, horses, sheep, wool, black-cattle and deer, but also other particulars in such abundance, as to enable the inhabitants to export large quantities to adjacent countries. The principal town is of the same name.

SCHALHOLTZ, a town, or rather a large village of Iceland, with a bishop's see and a college. Lon. 55. 25. lat. 64. 30.

SCHAMACHRYA, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Scheivan. They have very large manufactures of silks and cottons, and it is seated on the W. side of the Caspian Sea, 250 miles N. E. of Tamsi. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houses having been thrown down by an earthquake. It is seated in a valley between two mountains. Lon. 54. 40. lat. 40. 50.

SCHANZ STEERNY, a fortress of Russian-Finland, in the province of Carelia, seated on the river Neva, a little to the eastward of Peterburg. Lon. 48. 50. lat. 61. 5.

SCHARDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, seated on the river Inn, 7 miles S. of Passaw. Lon. 51. 0. lat. 48. 28.

• **SCHARNITZ**, a town of France, in the circle of Auvergne, and in Tyrol. It is seated on the confines of Bavaria, and is a passage of great importance, and well fortified.

SCHAWENBURG, a small territory of Westphalia, about 12 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, which belongs to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

SCHELD, one of the most considerable rivers of the Netherlands, which has its source in Vermandois, near the Villan Baurevoir. It passes through Flanders, and some miles below Fort Lillo, it divide into two branches, one of which runs through Berg-op-zoom, and is called the eastern Scheld, and the other to Flushing, which is called the western Scheld; they both fall into the German ocean.

• **SCHLESTADT**, an ancient and strong town of France, in Upper Alsace, formerly very important, but the fortifications were ruined by the French in 1673; however,

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however, when it was ceded to them they fortified it again. It is seated on the river Ill, 20 miles S. E. of Stralburg. Lon. 25. 11. lat. 48. 17.

SCRELLA, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on the river Waag, where there is a harbour, and near it there is a volcano continually burning. It is 25 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 35. 45. lat. 48. 32.

SCHLEENBERG, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, remarkable for a battle obtained here by the allies, over the French and Bavarians in 1704. It is 22 miles W. of Ingolstadt. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 48. 44.

SCHERLIN, an island of Holland, lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee, between Vly-Island and Ameland. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 53. 34.

SCHENITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, and one of the seven mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver, and other metals; as also for its hot baths. Near it there is a high rock of a shining blew stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow, which is a charming sight. It is 50 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 36. 35. lat. 48. 40.

SCHENECTIDA, a fortress of N. America, in New-York, seated on Hudson's river, in the province of Albany, and adjoining to the country of the Iroquis, belonging to Great-Britain, 100 miles N. of New-York town. Lon. 39^o. 5. lat. 42. 30.

• SCHENING, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, formerly more considerable than it is at present. It is pleasantly seated in a fertile country, and in a good air, 8 miles S. E. of Wastena. Lon. 53. 22. lat. 58. 12.

SCHENKSHAN, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Cleves. It is seated on the place where the Rhine divides into two large branches, one of which preserves the name, and the other is called the Waal, 12 miles E. of Nimwegen, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 51. 52.

• SCHER, a town of Germany, in Surlia, seated on the river Danube, over which there is a bridge, and it belongs to the baron of Walberg.

• SCHERRING, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated on the eastern bank of the river Inn, nearly S. of Passaw.

SCHRETLAND, islands of called, lying to the N. of the Orkneys, of which some

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reckon them part. They lie 200 miles N. E. of Cathness, in Scotland, and are famous for the herring-fishery on their coast. The Dutch begin here on Midsummer-day, and follow the shoals of herring down to the coasts of Norfolk, where they arrive about Michaelmas. The number of these islands are reckoned to be 40, besides 30 which are naked rocks, and the chief of them is Mainland. The inhabitants live by fishing, and they are very like the Norwegians, being honest people who live a long time. Two months in the summer the sun never sets, and in two of the winter months he never rises.

• SCHEVE, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, and in the diocese of Wyburg, seated at the mouth of a river in the Gulph of Virk Fund, where there are excellent horses bred.

• SCHIEDAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, seated on a large canal, which communicates with the Maese. It is 3 miles from Rotterdam, and 5 from Delft. Lon. 21. 55. lat. 51. 55.

• SCHILTA, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, seated on the river Waag.

SCHIRAS, a large and famous town of Persia, capital of Fartulan. It is 3 miles in length, from E. to W. but not so much in breadth. It is seated at the N. W. end of a spacious plain, surrounded with very high hills, under one of which the town stands. The houses are built of bricks dried in the sun, and are but low, the roofs being flat and terraissed. There are 15 handsome mosques, tiled with stones of a blewish green colour, and lined within with black polished marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, surrounded with walls 14 feet high, and 4 thick. They contain various kinds of very fine trees, with fruits almost of every kind, besides various beautiful flowers. The wines of Schiras are not only the best in Persia, but as some think in the whole world. The women are much addicted to gallantry, and it is called an earthly paradise by some. The ruins of the famous palace called Persepolis, are at a little distance from hence; that is 30 miles to the N. E. It is 225 mile S. E. of Ispahan. Lon. 73. 35. lat. 29. 36.

SCHLESFADT, a town of France, in Alsace, formerly imperial. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Westphalia, and is

is seated on the river Ill, 18 miles S. of Strasburg. Lon. 25. 5. lat. 48. 17.

• **SCHLEESINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the province of Heunshurg, seated on the river Schlaus.

• **SCHMIDTBERG**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the duchy of Jaur, seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the river Embser. Almost all the inhabitants are faithless, from whence this place takes its name.

• **SCHOMBERG**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Trier, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on a mountain, 15 miles from Lantburg.

SCHONBERG, or **SCHNEIDERBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Trier, with a castle. It is seated on the river Nims, 20 miles N. of Treves, and 23 S. of Lantburg. Lon. 23. 41. lat. 50. 13.

SCHONEN, or **SEANIA**, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the strait of the Sound, which separates it from Zealand, on the N. by Halland and Smoland, on the E. by Bleekingen, and by the Baltic Sea, which also bounds it on the S. It is about 78 miles in breadth, and 40 in length, and is a very fertile country. Lunden is the capital town.

• **SCHONROD**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Isar, 30 miles from Augsburg.

• **SCHONRODEN**, a town of Germany, in Franconia, on the confines of the bishoprick of Wurtzberg, and capital of a bailiwick. It is seated on the river Main, and belongs to the bishoprick of Wurtzberg.

SCHONHOVEN, a strong town of the United Provinces in Holland, with a very commodious haven. It is seated on the river Isch, in which there is a good salmon fishery, 14 mil. E. of Rotterdam. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 51.

SCHORNBOURG, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Silesia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle, and salt-springs, with which they make a great deal of salt. It is seated on the river Reins, 17 miles E. of Hain, 27 S. E. of Hallbron, and 20 W. of Gernard. Lon. 27. 2. lat. 50. 17.

• **SCHOUEN**, a town of Germany, in the S. Sea, near the coast of Guinea. They were discovered by Willem Schouen a Dutchman in 1482. Lon. 1. 30. lat. 6. 17.

SCHOUEN, an island of the Netherlands, or Zealand, lying between the islands of Gorce and Beveland, being 13 miles in length, and 6 in breadth. Zierzee is the capital town.

SCHURT, a large island of Hungary, formed by the river Danube, which is 53 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. It is divided into two parts, by a branch of the Danube, and Komore and Sumarine are the principal towns.

SCHWABEACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in the territory of Wetteraw, and county of Naffon. It is seated on the river Aar, 8 miles N. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 50. 3.

SCHWARTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, famous for its mines of different metals. It is seated on the river Ill, 10 miles N. E. of Inspree, and 8 S. E. of Rottenburg. Lon. 26. 21. lat. 47. 6. Some call it Schwarz.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town and castle of Germany, and circle of Upper Saxony, is the inheritance of the duke and capital of a county of the same name belonging to a prince of the house of Saxony. It is seated on the river Schwarz, 22 miles S. E. of Eimud, and 22 N. of Cw. Lumbach. Lon. 29. 2. lat. 50. 45.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a principality of the same name. The castle is seated on the river Isar, 5 miles N. W. of Nuremberg, and 2 E. of Wurtzberg, subject to its own prince. Lon. 28. 2. lat. 49. 47.

SCHWETTERTZ, a strong town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a province of the same name, with a castle. It is the handsomest town of Silesia, next to Breslaw. The streets are large, the church is fine, and the houses well built. The fortifications are not very considerable; the royal palace is turned to a convent. All the magistrates are Roman catholics, but most of the inhabitants are protestants, who have a church without the town; as also a publick school and bells. It is seated on an eminence on the river Weistitz, 27 miles S. E. of Iagnitz, and 22 S. W. of Breslaw. Lon. 34. 23. lat. 50. 45.

SCHWETZBURT, a very strong, free and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, with a magnificent palace where the senators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs are rich in cattle, corn, and wine, and the inhabitants are protestants,

testants, but not very rich. However, they carry on a large trade, in woollen and linen-cloth, goose-quills and feathers. It is seated on the river Main, 27 miles N. E. of Wurtzburg, 45 N. W. of Nuremberg, and 22 W. of Bamberg. Lon. 28. 0. lat. 50. 4.

• **SCHWENEBERG**, a town of Denmark, on the eastern coast of the island of Hionia, over against the islands of Artoa and Langeland. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 55. 8.

• **SCHWITZ**, or **SWITZ**, a canton of Switzerland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the W. by the lake of the four cantons, on the S. by the canton of Uri, on the E. by that of Glaris, and on the N. by those of Zurich and Zug. Its principal riches consist in cattle, and the principal town is of the same name. This is a large, handsome place, seated near the lake of the four cantons, in a pleasant country among the mountains. 10 miles S. E. of Lucern, and 12 S. of Zug. Lon. 26. 16. lat. 47. 2.

• **SEIATI**, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Janna, to the N. of Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the Gulph of Salomeli. It is about 22 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. Lon. from 41. 50. to 42. S. lat. from 39. 29. to 39. 40.

SEIO, one of the most beautiful, pleasant, and celebrated islands of the Archipelago, near to the coast of Natolia, to the S. of Metelin, and to the N. E. of Samos. It is 32 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, being a mountainous country and yet pleasant enough, there being fruits of various kinds growing in the fields; such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries and pomegranates. There is also a large quantity of pleasant wine, which they export to the neighbouring islands; but their principal trade is in silks. They have also a small commerce in wool, cheets, furs, and mastic. Their women are better bred than in other parts of the Levant; though the dress is odd, yet it is very neat. The partridges are tame, being sent every day into the fields to get their living, and in the evening are called back with a whistle. The town called Seio, is large, pleasant, and the best built of any in the Levant, the houses being beautiful and commodious, some of which are terraced, and others covered with tiles. The streets are paved with flint stones, and the Venetians, while they had it in their possession, made a great many alterations for the better.

The castle is an old citadel built by the Genoese, in which the Turks have a garrison of 1400 men. The harbour of Seio is the rendezvous of all shipping, that goes to or comes from Constantinople, and it will hold a fleet of four-score vessels. They reckon there are 10000 Turks, 10000 Greeks, and 10000 Latins, on this island. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1795. Seio is a bishop's see, and is seated on the sea side, 47 miles W. of Smyrna, and 210 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. from 53. 50. to 54. 10. lat. from 38. 8. to 38. 37.

SEILLY, a cluster of islands and rocks, lying to the W. of Cornwall, which are dangerous for strangers to sail near, without a good pilot, there having been often ships wrecked upon them; and particularly Sir Cloudesley Shovel with 4 men of war, were cut away here, in the night of October 27. 1707; when there were not only a great number of common sailors, but people of distinction lost. *St. Mary's* is the largest and most cultivated, containing more inhabitants than all the rest put together, and who are also the richest, take wine in this, and in two or three other of the largest islands, there are various antiquities, particularly the remains of the temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres; but the greatest ornament of this island, is the light-house of 61 feet high, and the gallery is four. The flash lights are 11 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 2 inches broad. It stands on high land, and is a very fine column.

SEIRO, an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Metelin, to the N. E. of Negropont, and to the S. E. of Seiat. It is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but there are no mines in it. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. There is but one village, and that is built on a rock, which runs up like a sugar loaf, and is 10 miles from the harbour of Saint George. The inhabitants are all Greeks, the Cadi being the only Turk among them. Lon. from 42. 40. to 42. 54. lat. from 39. 4. to 39. 20.

SEIACONIA, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, the Drave and the Danube. It is divided into 6 counties, viz. Pefega, Zabiab, Creis, Warafden, Zreiar, and Walpon, and belongs to the house of Austria. It was formerly called a Kingdom, and is very narrow, not being

being above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Austria to Belgrade. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Ratzians. These from a particular nation, are of the Greek church. The language of Slavonia is the mother of four others, namely those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland and Russia.

* **SCOLE**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Easter Tuesday, for horses and toys.

SCONE, or **SCODN**, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth. It is the place where the kings of Scotland were usually crowned, and is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 56. 28.

* **SCORPELO**, an island of the Archipelago, 5 miles E. of Sciati, and 17 N. of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the Gulph of Salonica, and is about 10 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12000 inhabitants, who are almost all Greeks.

* **SCOFIA**, or **USCAPIA**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, on the confines of Bosnia, and capital of a sangiacate. It is seated on the river Vadar, over which there is a bridge of 12 arches, and it is an archbishop's see. It is 67 miles W. of Sophia. Lon. 39. 50. lat. 42. 20.

SCOTLAND, the kingdom of, is the N. part of the island of Great-Britain, which is now united to England, and both together make but one nation. It is bounded on all sides by the ocean, except the S. from which it is separated by the river Tweed, towards the E. by Cheviot-hills, and the river Esk, and Solway Frith towards the W. It is generally reckoned 380 miles in length, from Aldermouth-head, near the isle of Mull, to Buchanefs, and 190 in breadth, where it is broadest. But it is so cut by the inlets of the sea, that there is not a house 60 miles from it, besides the main land: there are 500 islands belonging to Scotland, some of which are very considerable. These are called the western islands, the Orkneys, and the Schetland isles. The air is generally wholesome, though colder than that of England; but it is purified by the winds, which are pretty strong and frequent. In the northern parts the days are very long, and in the summer solstice, the night is not above an hour and half long in the Isle of Skye. The soil is different in different parts, there being many rich and fruitful plains, though what is

called the Highlands, is full of mountains and heaths. They do not want wheat, but the grain mostly cultivated is oats, as it will grow in the mountainous parts. The productions of Scotland are much the same as in England, though not in so great plenty. In the low lands there is but little timber, but in the more northern parts there are forests of fir-trees, which might afford masts for the largest men of war; but it is difficult to bring them to the sea-side. They burn coals in several parts, and in the Highlands they have plenty of wood: however, in other places they burn turf, peat, heath, broom, and furzes. They have large flocks of sheep, and plenty of horned cattle, many of which are brought to England for sale, and even as far as London, though they are generally very small. They have also a great number of horses, which, though small, will bear a great deal of fatigue. The soil produces great plenty of hemp and flax, which are manufactured in many places, and at Edinburgh particularly, they have brought all sorts of linen to the greater perfection, and export very large quantities. Some years ago, the women never appeared abroad without their plaids; but now that custom is pretty much laid aside. This was likewise the chief dress of the Highlanders, but by a late act of parliament, they have been obliged to lay them aside, and conform to the Lowland dress. No country in the world has greater plenty of fish, eggs and fowls; and a very great advantage might be made of their fisheries. They have mines of several sorts, and particularly of lead, with quarries of free-stone for building; inasmuch, that the principal towns are constructed with nothing else. They have mines of very good coal, great quantities of which are brought to London, and is known by the name of Scotch coal. With regard to what is said of their precious stones, gold and silver mines, and other uncommon productions, we shall pass over in silence. The established religion in Scotland, is the Presbyterian: however, all others are tolerated, or at least connived at. As for the rivers and lakes, we shall take notice of the principal, in their proper places. Lon. from 12. 20. to 16. 50. lat. from 54. 40. to 58. 30. This account of the latitude, is according to the best and latest map of Scotland, from which it appears, that the length

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length of it is no more than 266 statute miles, which is no wonder, because the extent of the northern part was never rightly determined before; but then the Orkney and Shetland islands are not included.

SCOTLAND NEW. See ACADIA.

• SCOTTER, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair on July 10, for horses and goods.

• SCOTTO, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Easter Tuesday, for houses and petty chapmen.

SEKIVAN, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Darien, 50 miles E. of Porto Bello. Lon. 264. 35 lat. 10. 0.

SEPTARI, a large and populous town of Turkey, in Europe, and capital of Upper Albania. It is seated on the Lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocana. It is well fortified, and is a bishop's see. It is 20 miles N. E. of Antivari, and 47 N. W. of Albanopoli. Lon. 37. 10. lat. 42. 5.

SEUTARI, a large and handsome town of Turkey, in Asia, and Naxosia, with a well frequented harbour. It is seated on the W. side of Constantinople, to which it is looked upon as a suburb, being directly over against it. It contains a very handsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill. Lon. 46. 40. lat. 41. 45.

SEVILLA, a rock, or rocks, in the Mediterranean Sea, and in the Faro of Messina, over against a whirlpool, formerly called Charybdis. They lie before Cape Seglio, and make a great noise, and are very dangerous when the sea is much agitated.

SEYBIA, anciently a large country of Asia, often taken notice of by the Roman writers, whose bounds were never accurately determined; however, we are certain it included modern Tartary.

• SHELLES, a famous island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, formerly called Delos. There is still to be seen the ruins of the temple of Apollo, with many other fine remains of magnificent buildings; near to this, there is another called Little Sidiles. Lon. 43. 20. lat. 37. 22.

SEAFORD, a sea-port town in Suffex, whose market is dispersed, but it has two fairs, on March 14, and July 25, for pedlars wares. It is 8 miles S. by E. of Lewis, and 101 S. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 44. lat. 50. 52.

• SEANORE, a village in Yorkshire,

with one fair, on July 15, for boots, shoes, and horses.

SEATON, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, seated on the frith of Forth, 9 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 51. lat. 56. 0.

• SEATON, a village of Devonshire, with one fair on March 1, for cattle.

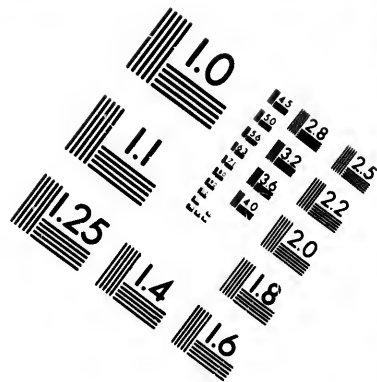
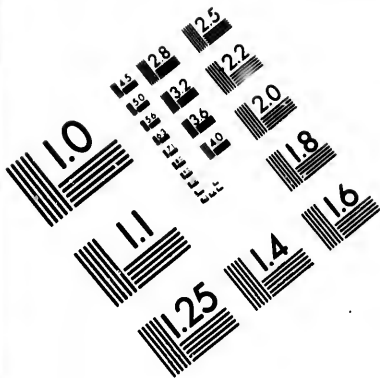
• SEAUX, a town of France, 5 miles from Paris, on the road to Orleans. It is famous for a magnificent palace, or castle, now belonging to the dutchess of Maine, whose gardens are extremely pleasant.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a handsome, populous, and strong town of Spain, in the province of Guipuzcoa, with a good and well frequented harbour. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, and the harbour is secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded with a double wall, and to the sea side it is fortified with battions and half-moons. The streets are long, broad and straight, and paved with white flag stones. The houses are pretty handsome, the churches very neat, and the environs are very pleasant. It carries on a great trade, and is so populous, that several families are obliged to live in the same house. At the top of the mountain is a strong citadel, well furnished with cannon, having a garrison. Their greatest trade consists of iron and steel, which some take to be the best in Europe; they also deal in wool, which comes from Old-Castile. In time of war with the English, there are many privateers here, and the prizes are generally brought into the harbour. It is 50 miles E. of Bilboa, and 50 N. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 15. 36. lat. 43. 23.

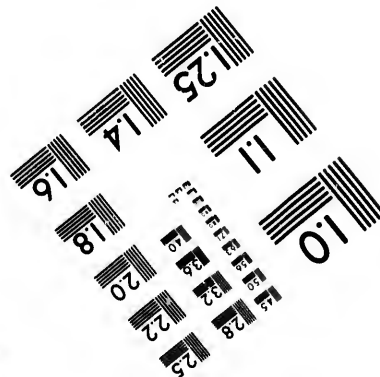
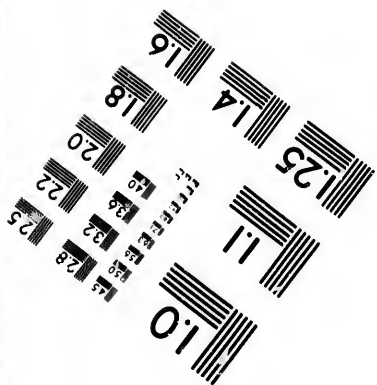
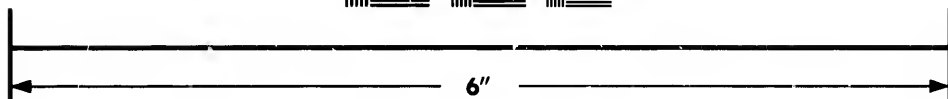
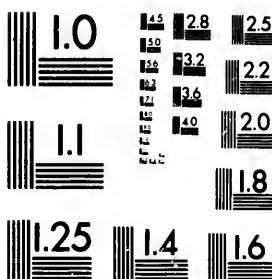
• SEBASTIAN, ST. a large and handsome town of S. America, in Brazil, with a bishop's see, a large harbour, and a small fort. The Jesuits and the Benedictine monks have houses here. The inhabitants are much addicted to pleasure, and practise all sorts of debauchery. It is the residence of the governor of the province. Lon. 33. 0. lat. S. 23. 45.

SEBENTICO, a strong sea-port town of Dalmatia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, a large harbour, a fort, and a castle. It belongs to the Venetians, and the Turks have often attempted in vain to take it. It is seated near the mouth of the river Neretza, in the Gulph of Venice, 37 miles N. of





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- Spolatto, and 25 S. E. of Zara. Lon. 34. 18. lat. 44. 10.
- SEBURG, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 miles E. of Valenciennes, and 12 S. of Conde. Lon. 21. 5. lat. 50. 24.
- SECANDEA, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and in the province of Agra. This is supposed to have been formerly called Alexandria, and to be the utmost bounds of Alexander's conquests. It is 35 miles E. of Agra. Lon. 94. 0. lat. 26. 30.
- SECCHIA, a river of Italy, which has its source in the mountains of Carfagnana, and runs on the confines of the dutchies of Modena and Reggio, and falls into the Po a little below St. Benedetto.
- SECKAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Upper Styria, with a bishop's see. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the river Gayle, 8 miles N. E. of Judenburgh, and 90 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 32. 52. lat. 47. 24.
- SECKINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and one of the forest towns. There is nothing remarkable in it but a large square, and it belongs to the house of Austria. It is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, 6 miles S. E. of Rheinfeld, 13 S. E. of Baile, and 27 W. of Schaffhausen. Lon. 25. 39. lat. 47. 38.
- SEDAN, a strong town of France, in Champagne, on the confines of Luxemburg. It is one of the most important keys in the kingdom; and there is a very strong castle, with a well furnished arsenal. They have a fine manufactory of woollen cloth and stuffs; and it is seated on the river Maefe, 32 miles S. E. of Charlemont, 45 W. by N. of Luxemburg, and 155 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 37. lat. 49. 42.
- SEEBERG, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, on the borders of Lancashire, with two fairs, on March 20, and October 29, for horned cattle.
- SEECING, a town of Norfolk, with a market on every second Tuesday, for fat bullocks, but has no fairs. It is seated on a small navigable river, near which there are rich pastures for cattle. It is 4 miles S. of Kingslyn, 26 N. of Ely, and 94 N. by E. from London. Lon. 17. 48. lat. 52. 44.
- SEEE, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a bishop's see, a Benedictine abbey, and 3000 inhabitants. It is seated in a pleasant country, on the river

- Orne, near the forest of Ecouves, 12 miles N. of Alençon, 65 S. E. of Rouen, and 102 W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 48. 36.
- SEGEBERG, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Holstein, and in Wagria, with a castle standing on an high mountain, which is gone to decay. This mountain consists of lime-stone, and large quantities of it are carried to Hamburg and Lubbeck. It belongs to Denmark, and is seated on the river Trave, 25 miles S. of Kiell, and 27 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 27. 58. lat. 54. 5.
- SEGEDIN, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Czongrad, with a castle. The Imperialists took it from the Turks in 1686. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Teiffe and Mafroch, 5 miles S. E. of Colocza, and 62 S. W. of Waradin. Lon. 38. 0. lat. 46. 15.
- SEGESWAR, a town of Transilvania, and capital of a county of the same name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, 50 miles N. W. of Cronstadt, and 37 N. of Hermanstadt. Lon. 41. 50. lat. 46. 55.
- SEGEWOLD, or SEWOLD, a town of the Russian empire, in Livonia, and in the province of Lettia, seated on the river Treiden, 5 miles S. E. of Treiden, and 27 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 42. 43. lat. 57. 14.
- SEGNA, or SEGNI, a strong town of Croatia, and in Morlachia, with a strong fort, a good harbour, and a bishop's see. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is seated on the coast of the Gulph of Venice, upon an eminence, 112 miles N. W. of Spolatto. Lon. 32. 37. lat. 45. 4.
- SEGNI, an ancient town of Italy, in the campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see, and the title of a dutchy. It is said that organs were first invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Palestrino, and 32 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 50. 40. lat. 41. 40.
- SEGORBE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a dutchy, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, between the mountains, in a soil very fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It was taken from the Moors in 1245, and the Romans thought it worth their while to carry some of the marble to Rome. It is near the river Morvedro, 27 miles N. W. of Valencia,

forest of Escouves, 12
on, 65 S. E. of Rouen,
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Polocza, and 62 S. W.
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atre on a hill, near the
rivers of 12 miles N. W. of Cron-
stadt. Lon.

OLD, a town of the
Livonia, and in the
It is seated on the river
of 3. E. of Treiden, and
Lon. 42. 48. lat. 57.

a strong town of
Wallachia, with a strong
castle, and a bishop's see,
in the province of Austria,
at the mouth of the Gulph of
of 112 miles
of it. Lon. 32. 57. lat.

town of Italy, in the
province of Sicily, with a
bishop's see. It is said that
it was invented here. It is
seated on a hill, 12 miles S. E. of
of it. Lon. 3. E. of Rome. Lon.

Spain, in the king-
dom of Castile, with the title of a
bishop's see. It is seated
between the mountains
of Sierra Nevada, and is
very fertile in corn and
other fruits. There are
quarries of marble, which
has been taken from the
Romans thought
it necessary to carry some of
it to Rome. It is near the
river of Guadalquivir,
12 miles N. W. of
Valencia,

Valencia, and 150 E. of Madrid. Lon.
17. 13. lat. 39. 54.

SEGOVIA, an ancient, large, rich, popu-
lous, handsome, and strong town of
Spain, in Old-Castile, with a bishop's
see, and a handsome castle, called Alca-
zar. It is adorned with handsome struc-
tures, and there are about 7000 houses,
comprehending the suburbs. It is sur-
rounded with a strong wall, flanked
with towers and ramparts. It is in
this place, that the best cloth in Spain is
made; and the fine Spanish wool so much
esteemed in other countries, that it is
one part of their trade, and another is
very fine paper. The cathedral church
stands on one side of the great square,
and contains the statue of the Virgin
Mary, in massy silver. The alcazar is
seated in the highest part of the town,
and is covered with lead. There are
16 rooms very richly adorned with tape-
stry. There is a great deal of gilding,
and very fine ornaments of marble and
porphyry. The royal chapel is magni-
ficently gilded, and embellished with
very fine paintings. The next most remark-
able structure is the Casa de la Moneda,
or the mint, whose towers are all cover-
ed with lead. It is seated in a valley,
surrounded with a river, on which are
mills, that are employed in coining,
and by which every thing is done in an
instant; for they can coin as much
money here in a day, as at other places
in a month. The aqueduct is a work
of the Romans, and serves to bring
water into the town, being 3000 paces
in length, and supported by 177 arches,
of a prodigious height. They consist of
two rows, and one is placed above the
other. It is seated on a mountain, be-
tween two hills, near the river Arayada,
37 miles N. W. of Madrid, 67 E. by S.
of Salamanca, and 52 S. by E. of Val-
ladolid. Lon. 13. 56. lat. 40. 56.

SEGOVIA NEW, a town of N. America,
in New-Spain, and in the audience of
Guatemala. It is seated on the river
Yare, on the confines of the province
of Honduras. Lon. 293. 0. lat. 13.
25.

SEGOVIA, a town of America, in Terra
Firma, and in the province of Vene-
zuela. It is seated on a river, near a
very high mountain, where there are
mines of gold, 15 miles from Tuqueyo.
Lon. 311. 50. lat. 7. 55.

SEGOVIA, a town of Asia, in the island
of Manila, and one of the largest of the

Philippines. It is seated at the N. end
of the island, 240 miles N. of Manila,
and subject to Spain. Lon. 126. 35.
lat. 18. 30.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which rises in
the Alps, and runs S. W. through Cata-
lonia, passing by Puicerda, Urgel, Bala-
guer, Lerida, and Mequinenza, where it
falls into the Ebro.

SEGURA, a town of Portugal, in the pro-
vince of Beira, in the district of Castel
Branco, on the confines of Spanish
Estremadura, with a castle standing on
a mountain. It is near the rivers Elia,
and Tajo, 8 miles S. E. of Castel-Branco,
and 30 N. W. of Alcantara.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, in New-
Castile, and territory of La Mancha,
seated among the mountains of Segura,
35 miles N. E. of Baeza. Lon. 14. 45.
lat. 14. 25.

* SEGURA, a river of Spain, which rises
in the mountains of Segura, in Andalu-
sia, crosses Mercia, and part of Va-
lencia, then falls into the sea at Guar-
damar.

* SEIN, or SAYD, a town of Turkey, in
Asia, and in Syria, with a harbour on
the Mediterranean Sea. It is now in-
considerable to what it was formerly,
and is seated on an island, where there
is a citadel, and there is a magnificent
bridge to pass through it. Lon. 53. 30.
lat. 33. 10.

* SEIGNELEY, a town of France, in
Burgundy, and in the diocese of Aux-
erre, seated on a hill, half a mile from
the rivers Senain and Jonne, with the
title of a marquise, and a castle.

* SEINE, ST. a town of France, in Bur-
gundy, and in the diocese of Dijon,
with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* SEINE, a river of France, which has its
source in Burgundy, near Chanceaux,
15 miles from Dijon; and, after hav-
ing watered part of France, it runs
through Paris, and falls into the ocean
at Havre-de-Grace.

SEINSHHEIM, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Franconia, with a castle, 35
miles N. W. of Nuremberg. Lon. 27.
50. lat. 49. 40.

SEIR, or HOR, a mountain of Asia, in
Arabia Petraea, which formerly bound-
ed Judea on the S. and separated it from
Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and
is 140 miles E. of Cairo, in Egypt.

SELAND. See ZEALAND.

SELBY, a town in the W. Riding of York-
shire, with a market on Mondays, and

three fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, June 22, and October 10, for cattle, line tin, and copper ware. It is seated on the river Ouse, on which small vessels pass to York, and is a place of some trade, being 12 miles S. of York, and 172 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 53. 48.

* **SELEUCIA**, anciently a town of Asia Minor, and in Cilicia, with an archbishop's see. It is now in Carmania, 10 miles from the sea-coast, and 58 W. of Tarsus. It is at present called Selestia.

* **SELEUCIA**, anciently a town of Asia Minor, in Iffania, with a bishop's see. It is at present in Carmania, and in Nattolia, 80 miles N. W. of Perga. It was here the emperor Trajan died, and it is at present called Carazafat.

SELEUCIA, anciently an episcopal town of Asia, in Mesopotamia, and in Assyria, which is supposed to be the same as is now called Bagdad, which see.

* **SELEUCIA**, an ancient episcopal town of Asia, in Syria, called at present Seleuca Ilber. It is seated on the sea coast, 8 miles N. of Antioch.

* **SELINGE**, a village in Kent, with two fairs, on May 21, and October 11, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware.

SELINGINSKOY, a town of Asia, in the Russian empire, and in the province of Siberia. It is seated on a river of the same name, and is the most advanced fortress towards China in the possession of the Russians; and the caravans commonly pass by it in travelling to China. Lon. 112. 35. lat. 50. 0.

SELINGSTADT, or **SELINGUNSTAD**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, which was formerly imperial, and now belongs to the elector of Mentz. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Gemipentz and Main, 6 miles S. W. of Francfort, and 10 N. W. of Mentz. Lon. 26. 7. lat. 50. 0.

* **SALIVREA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Romania, seated on the sea of Marmora, with an archbishop's see. It was a large place, divided into the upper and lower towns, but is now much decayed. It is 35 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 45. 42. lat. 41. 3.

SELKIRK, a borough town of Scotland, in the county of Tweeddale, 33 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 55. 26. The three of Selkirk send one member to parliament.

SELLES, a town of France, in Berry, with a handsome castle, and an abbey.

It is seated on the river Cher, over which there is a handsome bridge, 22 miles S. E. of Blois, 22 E. of Amboise, and 105 from Paris. Lon. 19. 15. lat. 47. 15.

SELTZ, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, and in the diocese of Spire, seated on the Rhine, 270 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 25. 47. lat. 48. 53.

SEMENDRIA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Servia, with a good citadel, and is the capital of a sanjacate. It was taken by the Turks in 1690, and is seated on the Danube, 20 miles S. E. of Belgrade, and 50 S. W. of Temeswaer. Lon. 30. 0. lat. 45. 4.

SEMIGALLIA, the eastern part of the dutchy of Courland, in Poland, which is separated by the river Mafza almost entirely from Proper Courland. Mitaw is the capital town.

SEMINARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria. It is 22 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 33. 56. lat. 38. 20.

SEMLIN, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the W. side of the rivers Danube and Save, opposite to Belgrade, 70 miles S. E. of Esseck, belonging to the house of Austria. Lon. 38. 35. lat. 45. 0.

* **SEMPACH**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, and seated on a lake of the same name, to the N. W. of the town of Lucerne. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 47. 12.

SEMUR, a town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of Auxois, with a magnificent church, a castle, and a good manufecture of cloth. It is seated on the river Armanzon, over which there are two handsome bridges, 37 miles N. of Autun, 32 N. W. of Dijon, and 155 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 47. 28.

* **SEMUR EN BRIENNOIS**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Autunois, capital of Briennois. It is 46 miles N. W. of Lyons, and 175 from Paris. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 46. 14.

SENDOMIR. See **SANDOMIR**.

SENEF, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the confines of Hannault, and in Brabant, 5 miles S. of Nivelles, famous for a battle gained by the French over the prince of Orange in 1674. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 50. 26.

SENEGA, or **SENEGAL**, a Kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, seated on a river of the same name, which some suppose to be a branch of the Niger: but this

the river Cher, over a handsome bridge, 22 miles, 22 E. of Amboise, Paris. Lon. 19. 15. lat.

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town of Turkey in Eu-ance of Servia, with a is the capital of a far- taken by the Turks in ed on the Danube, 20 grade, and 50 S. W. Lon. 50. 0. lat. 45. 4. eastern part of the nd, in Poland, which e river Mafza almost per Courland. Mit- town.

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It is seated on the over which there are dges, 37 miles N. of Dijon, and 155 on. 21. 45. lat. 47.

NOIS, a town of ndy, and in Autun- ennois. It is 46 ons, and 175 from 0. lat. 46. 14.

NDOMIE.
e Austrian Nether- es of Hainault, and S. of Nivelles, fa- mined by the French range in 1674. Lon.

r, a kingdom of A- seated on a river which some suppose e Niger; but this

is very uncertain, there having been no European who has travelled so far up, as to determine this assertion. However, it overflows like the Nile, and much about the same time of the year. It is 40 days before it comes to the height, when the river overflows its banks, and the channel is difficult to find by those who go up it in boats. The French once sent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardships, insomuch that only five returned back alive; their boat once stuck fast on the tops of trees, and they got it off with a great deal of difficulty. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly very considerable, but it is now reduced into a very narrow compass; it is populous and full of trees, but the soil is sandy and barren; for which reason they never sow till the rainy season comes on, in June; and they get in their harvest in September. The French had a fort and factory in an island at the mouth of this river, and they were entire masters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort-Louis, and was taken by the English on the first of May 1758, who have since sent proper reinforcements to keep possession of it, and it is a very valuable acquisition to the crown of Great Britain. See GAMBIA.

SENEZ, a wretched town of France, in Provence, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a rough, barren country, 42 miles N. W. of Nice, and 46 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 24. 17. lat. 43. 53.

SENLEIS, an ancient town of France, in the isle of France, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. The cathedral church has a steeple, which is one of the highest in France, and the figures which adorn the front of the right wing of this church are very curious. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Nonett, near a large forest, 20 miles N. W. of Meaux, and 27 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 15. lat. 49. 13.

• SENNAR, a large town of Africa, in Nubia, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is 5 miles in circumference, and is very populous, containing near 100,000 inhabitants. The houses are all one story high, flat roofed, and very ill built, but the suburbs contain only cottages, which are covered with reeds. The King's palace is surrounded with high walls, of bricks dried in the sun, and is nothing but a confused heap

of buildings. The heats are so insupportable, that a man can hardly breathe in the day-time till the end of April, when the rainy season begins, and continues three months, at which time the air is extremely unwholesome. Their commodities are, elephants teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gum-dust. There is a market every day in the week in the middle of the town, where they sell all sorts of provisions and goods; they have also a market near the King's palace, where slaves are sold; the females sit on one side, and the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. Their religion is Mahometanism, but they are an ignorant, superstitious, and yet a cunning sort of people. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and are adorned with rings of various metals, which they wear on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and nostrils, as also on their fingers. Their legs are naked, and they have only a single soal fastened to their feet with strings. Women of a lower rank, and girls, have cloaths wrapt round them from the waist to the knee, and likewise the men go almost naked. The merchandizes which are required at Sennar, are spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass-beads, and a black drug with which they colour their eye lids and eye-brows. There are a few merchants here who travel to Saquen on the Red Sea, from whence they go to Atabia Felix with their commodities, and bring those of the E. Indies back. It is seated on an eminence near the river Nile. Lon. 50. 25. lat. 13. 4.

SENNE, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which rises in Hainault, runs N. into Brabant, and falls into the Demur below Mechlin.

• SENNONCHES, a town of France, in Perche, and the election of Verneuve, with a bailiwick, lying near a forest.

• SENONES, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the province of Salms, with a famous Benedictine abbey.

• SENONIS, a territory of France, that lies along the river Yonne, and makes part of the government of Champagne.

SENS, an ancient and considerable town of France, in the government of Champagne, and capital of the Senonais, with an archbishop's see. The metropolitan church is a handsome structure, and the front is adorned with different figures;

figures; the body of it is as large as that of Nostre Dame, at Paris. There are several convents, and a jesuits college, as also two abbeys. There are small streams run through the streets, which are useful to the inhabitants on several accounts. It is very advantageously feated for trade, where the river Vanne falls into the Yonne, 25 miles N. of Auxerre, 30 W. of Troyes, and 60 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 57. lat. 48. 12.

• **SEPULVEDA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, feated on an eminence near the river Duraton.

SERAVALLE, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, on the confines of Genoa, 24 miles N. of Genoa. Lon. 36. 50. lat. 44. 20.

SERCELLI, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, feated a little to the W. of Algiers. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 37. 0.

• **SERCHIO**, a river of Italy, which has its source in the Appennines, and in Modena. It crosses the valley of Carfagnana, in the territory of Lucca, and falls into the Tufcan-Sea, 5 miles from the mouth of the Arno.

SEREGIPPE DEL REY, a sea-port town of S. America, in Brasil, and capital of a government of the same name. It is 120 miles N. E. of St. Salvador, and is subject to Portugal. Lon. 340. 5. lat. S. 11. 0.

SERENA. See **COQUIMBO**.

• **SERFO**, or **SERFANTE**, an island of the Archipelago, 50 miles N. W. of Naxia, and 75 from the eastern coast of the Morea, to the S. E. of the gulph of Engia, being 8 miles in length and 5 in breadth. It is full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstones. The inhabitants are so proud of their fine onions, that it never enters their heads to catch the partridges which devour their corn and grapes. They are extremely indolent, as well as their ancestors. They are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor, beggarly place. The women are very fond of strangers, and in their dances they use all sorts of lascivious postures, in order to tempt them. Lon. 42. 36. lat. 37. 10.

• **SERIGNAN**, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocese of Beziers, with the seat of an admiralty.

• **SEMAZE**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Vitry,

feated on the river Saux, near a cold mineral spring excellent for the gravel.

• **SERONGE**, a large town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, on the road from Surat to Agra. Most of the inhabitants are merchants, and deal in painted calicoes. Lon. 95. 40. lat. 24. 15.

SERPA, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Andalusia. It is feated on a rough eminence, where there is a good castle, 3 miles from the river Guadiana, 83 S. E. of Lisbon, and 30 S. E. of Evora. Lon. 10. 28. lat. 37. 52.

• **SERRA LEONE**, or **SIERRA LEONE**, a great river of Africa, in Guinea, and on the Malagueta coast. Its source is uncertain, but the mouth of it is 10 miles wide. A little within the mouth is Bens-Island, which is very small, where the English have a factory. It is bounded by the two famous capes, called Tagrin, or Sierra Leone, and that of Vega, which form a large bay. The country about it is one of the best in Africa, and the soil is very fertile.

• **SERRES**, a town of Turkey in Europe, with an archbishop's see. It is in Macedonia, between Salonichi, Amphipoli, and Philippi, being a place moderately large. It is feated on the river Calicot. Lon. 40. 20. lat. 40. 54.

SERRES, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in Viennois, and in the election of the Romans.

SERVIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by the rivers Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, on the E. by Bulgaria, on the W. by Bosnia, and on the S. by Albania and Macedonia. It is about 190 miles in length from E. to W. and 95 in breadth from N. to S. and is divided into four sangiacates, two of which were ceded to the Christians in 1718, who united them into one. This continued till 1739, when the Turks were victorious, and then they were abandoned to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are, Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital town.

SERVUO, a castle feated upon a high mountain, which is about 4 miles from Trieste, and from whence there is a charming prospect. Near it is the mouth of a famous cavern, in which the sparry exudations have formed variety of figures of blue and white colours.

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SESANE, a town of France, in Champagne,
50 miles S. W. of Chalons, and 35 N.
of Troyes. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 48. 40.

SESTIA, a river of Italy, which rises in the
Alps, on the confines of Valaün; and
running through part of Piedmont and
the vallies of Sesia, falls into the Po a
little below Casal.

SESSA, an ancient town of Italy, in the
kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di
Lavoro, with a bishop's fee, and the
title of a duchy. It was formerly very
considerable, and is 20 miles N. E. of
Capua, and 32 N. E. of Naples. Lon.
31. 34. lat. 41. 20.

* SESTO, a town of Italy, in the Mila-
nese, to the W. of the river Tesin, fea-
ted at the place where it proceeds from
the Lago Maggiore.

SESTOS, a strong castle of Turkey in Eu-
rope, and in Romania, seated on the
European side of the strait of Dardanel-
les, 24 miles S. W. of Gallipoli. Lon.
45. 6. lat. 40. 10.

* SESTRI DI LEVANTE, an ancient town
of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It
is the residence of the bishop of Brug-
nana, and is 25 miles W. of Genoa.
Lon. 27. 4. lat. 44. 32.

* SESTRI DI PINENTE, a town in the
territory of Genoa, 5 miles W. of Ge-
noa. Lon. 26. 50. lat. 44. 24.

SETIMO, a town of Italy, in the princi-
pality of Piedmont, seated on the river
Po, 8 miles N. of Turin. Lon. 25. 2.
lat. 45. 10.

SETINES. See ATHENS.

SETTE, or CETTE, a town of France, in
Languedoc, otherwise called Port St.
Louis, seated where the canal of Lan-
guedoc begins, between Montpellier and
Agde, it being 14 miles S. W. of the
former. Lon. 21. 6. lat. 43. 26.

SETTLE, a town in the W. riding of
Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesdays,
and 5 fairs; on Tuesday before Palm-
Sunday, and Good-Friday, for horned
cattle; on April 26, for sheep; on Au-
gust 18, 19, 20, 21, and the first
Tuesday after October 27, for horn-
ed cattle, leather, sheep, and lambs.
It is seated on the river Ribble, over
which there is a stone-bridge, and is 28
miles E. by N. of Lancaster, 60 W. by
N. of York, and 200 N. N. W. of Lon-
don. Lon. 15. 27. lat. 54. 6.

SETUAN, a province of Asia, in China,
bounded on the N. by Chan-fi, on the
E. by Koei-teheou and Yun-nan, and
on the W. by the kingdom of Thebet

and some other neighbouring countries.
It is divided into 10 districts, which
comprehend 10 cities of the first rank,
and 38 of the second and third, besides
a great number of garriſons and forts.
The great river Yang-tſe-kiang runs
through it, and it is vastly rich, not
only on account of the great quan-
tity of silk that it produces, but for its
mines of iron, tin, and lead, as well as
its amber, fugar-canes, and lapis-lazuli.
It likewise abounds in mulk, pretty
small swift horses, stags, fallow-deer,
partridges, parrots, and a sort of tame
fowl with wool instead of feathers. As
this province is far from the sea, they
have no salt but what they make from
brine-pits, which they dig in the moun-
tains.

SETUFAL. See ST. UBES.

SEVENOAKS, or SENNOCK, a town of
Kent, with a market on Saturdays, and
two fairs, on July 10, and October 12,
for hogs and toys. It is a pretty good
town, with an hospital and a free-school,
and is 6 miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and
29 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 17. 44.
lat. 51. 20.

SEVENNES. See CEVENNES.

SEVER, ST. a town of France, in Gasco-
ny, and in the diocese of Aire, celebra-
ted for a Benedictine abbey. It is seated
on the river Adour, 20 miles E. of Dax,
15 N. W. of Aire, and 65 S. by E. of
Bordeaux. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 43. 45.

* SEVERIA, a province of the Russian
empire, with the title of a duchy,
bounded on the N. by Smolenko and
Muscovy, on the E. by Vorotinski, and
the country of the Cossacks; on the S.
by the same, and on the W. by Zerni-
gova. It is a country over-run with
woods, and on the S. part there is a fo-
rest of a great length. Novogrodec, or
Novogorod, is the capital town.

SEVERINA, ST. a town of Italy, in the
kingdom of Naples, and in Lower Ca-
labria, with an archbishop's fee. It is
very well fortified, and is seated on a
craggy rock, on the river Neeto, 8
miles from the sea, 37 S. E. of Cosenza,
and 45 E. of Rossano. Lon. 34. 55.
lat. 39. 15.

SEVERINO, a town of Italy, in the terri-
tory of the church, and in the Marca,
or Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's
fee. There are five vineyards round
about it; and it is seated between two
hills, on the river Petenza, 8 miles
N. W. of Tolentino, 12 N. E. of Ca-
mering,

merino, and 25 N. E. of Fermerino. Lon. 30. 55. lat. 43. 16.

• **SEVERINO SAN**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, seated on the river Sarnon. It has given its name to the house of San Severino.

SEVERN, a river of England, which rises near Plinnilliom hill, in Montgomeryshire, and before it enters Shropshire, receives about 30 streams, and passes down to Ludring, where it receives the Morda, that flows from Oswetry. When it arrives at Monford, it receives the river Mon, passing on to Shrewsbury which it almost surrounds, then to Bridgeworth, afterwards it runs thro' the skirts of Staffordshire, enters Worcestershire, and passes by Worcester; then it runs to Tewksbury, where it joins the Avon, and from thence to Gloucester, keeping a north-westerly course till it falls into the Bristol channel. It begins to be navigable for boats at Welch Pool, in Montgomeryshire, and takes in several other rivers in its course besides those already mentioned, and is the second in England.

SEVERO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitinata, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a plain, 27 miles W. of Manfredonia, and 75 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 59. lat. 41. 40.

SEVERUS'S WALL, commonly called Graham's Dyke, in the W. of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, and supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It begun at Abercorn, on the Frith of Forth, 4 miles N. E. of Linlithgow, and run W. across the country to the Frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dunbarton.

SEVILLE, an ancient, large, rich, populous, and very handsome town of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and is one of the most considerable cities of Spain. It is seated in a large plain, near the river Guadalquivir, and takes up more ground than Madrid, tho' it has not so many inhabitants; there being only 24,000 families in the city, and 3000 in the suburbs. It is of a round form, and its fortifications consist of strong walls, flanked with high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, which is still to be seen, and is 6 miles in length. The cathedral-church is the largest in Spain, which stands in the middle of the town;

its roof is extremely high, and supported on each side by two rows of stately columns; it is 75 feet in length, and 80 in breadth, and its chapels are built in the antique manner. The steeple is of very curious workmanship, and extremely high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Besides the cathedral, there are several others, particularly those belonging to religious houses. They reckon 85 benefices, and 3500 chaplains. The convent of St. Francis is the most curious of all, and is adorned with a very handsome publick square, in the midst of which there is a fire fountain. It contains 160 Monks, besides 120 strangers of the same order, and the church is built in the Gothic taste. The cloister is supported by marble pillars, and embellished with good paintings. The university of Seville consists of many colleges, where the professors live at their ease, as they enjoy rich pensions. Near the cathedral church is the royal palace, called Alcazar, which was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by King Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and is flanked with large square strong towers, built with stones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules: some connoisseurs say this structure has not its equal in Europe. The exchange where the merchants meet is behind the cathedral church, and is a square building, of the Tuscan order, each front being 100 feet in length, and is 3 stories high. The suburb stands on the other side of the river, over which there is a long bridge, supported by boats; in this the house of the inquisition is placed, and in it there are publick walks, where most of the inhabitants go to take the air. The town-houfe is adorned with a great number of statues, and there is a large square before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals richly endowed, and the physicians are ordered to spare no cost to cure their patients. The pleasant situation of Seville, near the sea, renders it one of the most trading and rich cities of Spain. The E. and W. India companies have their houses here, where they are obliged to register themselves and their merchandizes; their ships indeed stop in the harbour of Cadiz, but their loading is carried from thence to Seville. And there all the gold and silver is coined,

ther market nor fair, but is remarkable for being the new mart where ships take in their loading of coals, and where they make large quantities of salt. It is seated at the mouth of the river Tyne, 10 miles E. of Newcastle, and 188 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 55. 0.

SHEPPEY, an island in the county of Kent, which is divided from the other part of it by a narrow channel. It lies at the mouth of the river Medway, and contains one town, called Queenborough.

SHEPTON-MALLET, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on August 8, for all sorts of cattle, and cheese. It is seated under Mendip-hills, and is pretty large, being inhabited by several wealthy clothiers. It is 17 miles S. W. of Bath, and 111 W. of London. Lon. 14. 59. lat. 51. 15.

SHERBORN, a town of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Saturday after Holy-Thurday, for all sorts of cattle; on July 18, for cattle and wool; on July 26, for cattle and lambs; and on the first Monday in October for all sorts of cattle. It is very pleasantly seated and watered, and is a large, well inhabited and frequented place. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had three churches, though now but one, which is a very handsome structure, said to be the best in the county. It has also a handsome free-school, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is 34 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, 55 E. by N. of Exeter, and 118 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 58. 58.

SHERBORN, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on October 6, for horses and flax. It is a small but well inhabited place, and has a famous free-school. It is seated on a river which soon falls into the Ouse, and is noted for pins and cherries. It is 14 miles S. W. of York, and 176 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 53. 46.

SHERBOROUGH, a fort of Africa, in Guinea, seated at the mouth of Sherborough river, which belongs to the English, and is 100 miles S. E. of Sierra Leone. Lon. 6. 35. lat. 6. 0.

SHERNESS, a fort in Kent, seated on the point where the river Medway falls into the Thames. It was built by King Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch,

who burnt the men of war at Chatham. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a pretty little neat town; and there is also a yard and a dock, a chapel and a chaplain. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 51. 25.

* **SHERSTON**, a village in Wiltshire, with two fairs, on May 12, and October 2, for oxen and fat cattle.

SHUPTON, a town in Worcestershire, tho' surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on June 22, and Tuesday after October 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Stour, and is an ancient place, though not very large. It is 14 miles W. of Banbury, 7 E. of Camden, and 75 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 52. 5.

SHOGLE, a town of Asia, in Syria, seated on the river Asi, anciently called Orenes, over which there is a bridge of 13 arches. It is a large, disagreeable place, but there is a good caravansary, where every traveller is supplied with a competent portion of bread, broth, and meat. It is 18 miles S. by E. of Antioch, and 45 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 54. 35. lat. 36. 2.

SHOREHAM, a sea-port town in Suffex, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 25, for pedlars ware. It is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It is seated on an arm of the sea, which makes it a place of some trade, but it has no safe harbour. It is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles N. W. of Newhaven, and 50 S. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 23. lat. 50. 50. The market is now disused.

* **SHOULHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with two fairs, on September 19, and October 10, for cattle and toys.

SHREWSBURY, a town of Shropshire, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and 7 fairs, on Saturday after March 15, Wednesday after Easter-week, Wednesday before Whitsunday, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, cheese, linnen, and cloth; on July 3, and August 12, for horned cattle, horses, hogs, cheese, linnen, sheep, and lambs wool; on October 3, and December 12, for horses, sheep, hogs, butter, cheese, and linnen. It is seated in the heart of the county, on a pleasant ascent, and on the banks of the Severn, which

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which almost surrounds it. It contains 5 parish-churches, besides a chapel, two of which are handsome structures, adorned with lofty spire-steeple. It is a large place, with handsome houses and good streets, full of inhabitants. It is surrounded with a strong wall, through which there are three gates, and on the E. and W. two good stone-bridges. It had an exceeding strong castle now in ruins, and it is the common mart between England and Wales, to which all sorts of Welch commodities are brought. It is a corporation, with the title of an earldom, has a large free-school, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, 24 common-council men, and a town-clerk. The town is near 2 miles long, and the streets mostly broad, and paved. It is 40 miles W. of Litchfield, 21 N. W. of Bridgenorth, 40 S. by E. of Chester, 107 N. of Bristol, and 176 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 49. lat. 52. 43.

SHROPSHIRE, an English county, 48 miles in length, 28 in breadth, and bounded by Cheshire on the N. Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire on the W. Herefordshire on the S. and Staffordshire on the E. It contains 22,380 houses, 139,680 inhabitants, 170 parishes, and 16 market-rows, 5 of which send members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are, the Severn, which runs through the midst of the county, the Terne, the Clun, and the Rea, with several other lesser streams. The W. and S. parts are mountainous, but the E. and N. more plain and level; however, the soil is pretty fertile every where, yielding corn and pastures, besides pit-coal, iron, and the commodities of other counties. The air is sharp and cold on the tops of the hills and mountains, but in the lower parts it is temperate enough. Shrewsbury is the capital town.

* **SHROTON**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on September 25, for horses, bullocks, sheep, and all sorts of haberdashery ware.

SIAM, a kingdom of Asia, in the E. Indies, bounded on the N. by that of Laos, on the E. by Cambaya and Keo, on the S. by a gulph of the same name, and on the W. by the peninsula of the Malacca. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, though in some places not above 50. It is divided into the Higher and

Lower, and the soil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and fruits, but different from those in Europe. The animals are also particular to those parts of the world. The French authors have cried it up as the finest and richest country in the world, and yet the inhabitants, both men and women, go almost naked. The better sort indeed wear rich garments; and yet those about the court are under a miserable subjection to the king, who shews himself but once a-year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandizes till he has the refusal of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, among which there are 7000 elephants, and it is said he can bring 250,000 men into the field. It is a flat country, which in the rainy season is overflowed; for which reason most of the houses are built on pillars, and they have no communication for some months but by boats. Their religion is Paganism, and in general they are an honest sort of people, thinking that doing good both to men and beasts is the principal part of their duty. Polygamy is lawful, and the sailors that have been there affirm, that the women are as amorous as any in these parts; which is no wonder, for fornication is not looked upon as a fault. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, and copper, and they have plenty of pepper, aloes, benjamin, and musk. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, inasmuch that the men are generally maintained by the industry of their wives. The Europeans that come there to trade, generally take wives for the time they stay, who are not less in esteem when the men are gone. The mandarins, that is, the principal men who daily attend the palace, are 5000 in number, and they are whipt very severely with split rattan for the least fault, which leave considerable scars behind them. Even the ladies are not exempted from this punishment; and they are so far from being ashamed of it, that they expose their backs as they go along the streets, to shew what they have undergone, thinking it an honour to be taken notice of by so great a king; however, the other parts of their bodies are covered with a thin scarf. The inhabitants are well shaped, have large foreheads, little noses, handsome mouths, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. Both

sexes go bare-headed, and the men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tycers. Their tame cattle are, heeves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Besides which, there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and serpents 20 feet long. Their temples and priests are very numerous; and these are distinguished from the laity by an orange coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eye-brows close shaved. They have schools for the education of their children, and there is scarce any among them but what can read and write. Odiam, Juthia, or Juda, is the capital town.

• **SIARA**, a town of S. America, in Brasil, and capital of a captainship of the same name, which lies between those of Maragnan and Rio-grande, on the N. coast. Near it there is a fort, built upon a mountain, near the river Siara. Lon. 53⁸. 0. lat. S. 3. 15.

SIRA, a province of Asia, in the empire of the Great Mogul, bounded on the N. by Naugracur, on the E. by Great Tibet, on the S. by the provinces of Gor and Janba, and on the W. by Bengal. In this country there is a large lake, from whence the river Ganges proceeds. It is very little known to Europeans.

SIBERIA, a large country which comprehends the most northern part of the Russian empire, in Asia. It is bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Great Tartary, on the W. by Russia, and on the N. by the Frozen Ocean. It is about 2000 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. It is to this province that the Czar sends the great men of his court into exile that have displeas'd him, as well as all other persons of whom he would purge the center of his dominions. The S. part is a very good country, which produces all the necessaries of life; but the N. part is extremely cold, almost uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia consist of fine skins and furs. Tobolsk is the capital town, where the viceroy resides. The inhabitants are of three sorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country, Mahometans, and Mulcovites: the former dwell in tents in the winter, and in the sum-

mer on the banks of rivers, and their garments are the skins of wild-beasts. They have bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle, in which all their riches consist. They make use of rein-deer and dogs, instead of horses, to draw their sledges. They have several idols, which they are sometimes displeas'd with, and will either beat or burn them. They don't all use the same ceremonies, so that they are different in different parts; but they all live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place. Those in the southern parts are not much more polite, but they have horses with which they go a-hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not sifted from place to place. Likewise, the Mahometan Tartars, who dwell in these parts, are not so ugly as in other places. As for the Russians that are settled here, they are much the same as in their native country. It is through this vast tract of land that Russian caravans travel every year, when they carry their merchandizes to China. There are several large rivers in it, which supply the inhabitants with large quantities of fish, on which many of them chiefly live. These rivers are taken notice of in their proper places.

SIBET. See ZINET.

SICHEM, or ZICHEM, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Demur, and to the S. of it is a celebrated monastery. It is 18 miles E. of Mechlin, or Malines. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 51. 6.

SICILY, an island of the Mediterranean Sea, which is almost in the form of a triangle, and terminates in three points, or capes; that which is nearest Italy is called Capo del Faro, that which regards the Morea is named Capo Passaro, and the third, which points to Africa, has the name of Capo di Boco. As Sicily is an island, it can be only bounded by the sea; however, it is separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow strait, called the Faro; but as Messina is seated on it, it is called the Faro di Messina. This is about 5 miles in breadth, and the famous shelves called Scylla and Charybdis are near it, so much celebrated by the Latin poets. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and the productions are much the same, only Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the vallies of Noto and Mazara;

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Mazara; but then there are fewer trees
and fruits: the valley of Demona has
more forests and fruit-trees than the
two others. It is said to contain one
million of inhabitants, who in general
have a very bad character. They for-
merly cultivated sciences here, and there
was an university at Caranea, but now
they are greatly neglected. It is said
there are mines of all kinds, but it does
not appear that they have any advan-
tage from them. It is divided into the
vallis just mentioned, called by them
Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val
di Mazara, which are taken notice of
in their proper places. Don Carlos be-
came king of the Two Sicilies in 1736,
in consequence of the treaty of Vienna;
but the king of Spain dying in 1760, he
succeeded to that crown, and his third
son, Ferdinand, became king of the Two
Sicilies. Mount *Ætna*, now called Gi-
bello, the famous volcano, is in Val di
Demona. It is about 165 miles in
length, and 112 in breadth; and its
produce not already mentioned, is wine,
oil, silk, and excellent fruits.

SIDAVE, a strong town of Asia, on the
N. coast of the island of Java, in the E.
Indies, with a harbour. Lon. 130. 50.
lat. S. 6. 40.

SIDEN. See **GIODNA**.

* **SIBEROCAPSA**, a town of Turkey in
Europe, and in Macedonia, famous for
a gold-mine in its neighbourhood. It
is 5 miles from the gulph of Costella.
Lon. 31. 19. lat. 40. 30.

* **SIDLAM**, a village in Dorsetshire, with
one fair, on December 6, for all sorts
of cattle.

* **SIDLEY**, a village in Suffex, with one
fair, on Monday after June 29, for ped-
lars ware.

SIMMOUTH, a sea-port town of Devon-
shire, with a small market, and two
fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and Monday
after September 10, for cattle. It is a
small fishing town, seated on the sea-
shore, and was formerly pretty consid-
erable, before its harbour was choaked
up. It is 12 miles S. E. of Exeter,
and 157 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14
S. lat. 50. 40.

SISON, or **SAYD**, a sea-port town of Asia,
in Syria, and in that part formerly cal-
led Palestine. It was anciently a place
of great strength, had an extensive trade,
and is said to be the place where glass
was invented. It is still a place of some
note, has a good castle, and a pretty

well frequented harbour. It is also the
residence of a Turkish bashaw. It is 45
miles W. of Damascus, and is seated on
the sea-shore. Lon. 53. 50. lat. 33.
33.

SIDRA, an island of the Archipelago, ly-
ing on the coast of Sicania, between
the gulph of Napoli and that of *Ægina*.
Lon. 47. 35. lat. 37. 0.

SIDRA, a spacious gulph on the coast of
Barbary, between Tripoli and Barca,
which takes its name from a small island
at the bottom of the gulph.

SIEGEN, a town of Germany, in Wete-
ravia, with a castle, and the title of a
principality, which it gives to a branch
of the house of Nassau. It is seated on
a river of the same name, 17 miles N.
W. of Dillenburg, and 37 E. of Co-
logne. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 50. 43.

SIEGEBURG, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Burg.
It is subject to the Elector Palatine, and
is 15 miles from Cologne. Lon. 24.
35. lat. 50. 40.

SIENNA, a large, ancient, and celebrated
town of Italy, in Tuscany, and capital
of the Siennese, with an archbishop's
see, a famous university, and a citadel.
It is about 4 miles in circumference,
and is surrounded with an old wall. The
metropolitan church is much admired
by travellers, and though it a Gothic
structure, the architecture is admirable.
It is built with black and white marble,
and the pavement is of Mosaic work.
It is not very populous, but the women
have more freedom than in any other
place in Italy. It is adorned with a
great number of palaces, fountains, and
superb churches; as also a magnificent
hospital. The great place is round, and
the houses about it are of the same
height, supported by piazzas, under which
people may walk in all weathers; in
the middle there is a basin, which they
can fill with water at any time, and re-
present a sea-sight with small vessels.
The Italian language is taught here with
such purity, that a great many foreign-
ers frequent it on that account. It is seat-
ed on three eminences, in a fertile soil,
30 miles S. of Florence, 47 E. by S. of
Leghorn, 50 S. E. of Pisa, and 105 N.
by W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 1. lat. 43.
20.

* **SIENNENSE**, a dutchy in Italy, bounded
on the N. by the Florentino, on the S.
by the Mediterranean Sea, and the
dutchy of Castro, on the E. by the Peru-
gino.

gino, and Orvietano, and on the W. by the Florentino, and the Tuscan Sea, being about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital town.

SIERRA LEONE. See **SERRA LEONE.**

SIERRA MORENA, mountains of Andalusia, in Spain.

SIFANTO, or **SIPHANTO,** an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Paros, to the N. E. of Milo, and to the S. W. of Serphanto. The air is so good here, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120, and their water, fruits, wild-fowls, and poultry, are excellent, but more especially the grapes. It abounds with marble and granite, and is one of the most fertile, and best cultivated of these islands. The inhabitants employ themselves, in cultivating olive-trees, and capers, and they have very good silk. They trade in figs, onions, wax, honey, and straw-hats, and they may be about 5000 in all. Lon. 42. 50. lat. 38. 0.

SIGAN, a town of Asia, and capital of the province of Kénsi, in China, where there are a great number of palaces. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Guei, in a pleasant country. Lon. 126. 0. lat. 35. 50.

SIGETH, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a morass, and has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel, being one of the strongest places in Hungary. It now belongs to the house of Austria, and was retaken from the Turks in 1669; after it had been blocked up two years. It is 53 miles N. W. of Esbeck, and 38. W. by S. of Colocza. In some maps it is called Zigat. Lon. 36. 5. lat. 46. 35.

SIGISTAN, a province of Asia, in Persia, bounded on the N. by Sablestan, and Corasan, on the W. by Kherman, on the E. by the dominions of the Great Mogul, and on the S. by Makeran. It is surrounded with high mountains, and is but little known to the Europeans.

• **SIGNY,** a town of France, in Champagne, and in the generality of Chalons, with an abbey worth 38000 livres a-year.

• **SIGUNA,** an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on the Lake Maler, between Stockholm and Upsal.

SIGUENZA, a very strong town of Spain, in New-Castile, with an university, an archbishop's see, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. It is surrounded with walls, and is very well fortified. The university consists of several colleges, and the most considerable structure is the cathedral church. The air is very cold in the winter, but they have a great deal of wood for firing. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of mount Atienca, 62 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 12. lat. 41. 6.

SILESIA, a province of Germany, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg, and Poland, on the S. by Moravia and Hungary, on the E. by Poland, and on the W. by Lower Lusatia, and Bohemia. It is about 274 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; and some geographers pretend that there are 100 cities, 352 towns, 863 castles, 4000 gentlemen's houses, and 41618 villages. The principal rivers are, the Oder, and the Vistula, or Weisel; besides which, there are the Neisse, the Bober, the Queis, the Oppa, and the Else. There is a long chain of mountains, which separate Silesia from Bohemia, one half belonging to the one, and the other to the other, and they have their particular names. On the top of the mountain of the giants, there is a famous spring, frequented by a great number of people, partly out of devotion, and partly to drink the waters. There were mines of gold, silver, and other metals; but they have not been occupied for many years. There are also some precious stones, but too much time is required to obtain them. The highest mountain of Silesia is called Zotenberg, which is situated in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. The most considerable river mines at present, are at Reitstein, in the principality of Brieg. There are also mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones; besides antimony, salt-petre, sulphur, allum, vitriol, quick-silver, scaled earth, and other minerals. The principal manufactory is linen-cloth, and they have also some woollen manufactories, and glass-houses. They feed a great number of cattle, have large studs of horses, and plenty of game in the woods. They have but few lynxes and bears, and fewer wolves, because they give a ducat a-head for every one that is killed. They have

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have a great many lakes full of pikes, carps, and other good fish. They have also plenty of bees, which produce a great deal of honey and wax. They have wheat, barley, oats, millet-seed, and turneps, sufficient for the use of the inhabitants; and in some places they cultivate saffron; but their wine is very bad, and therefore they turn it mostly into vinegar. Silefia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman-catholics, speaking the Polish language, and in the Lower, they are almost all Protestants, and speak their mother-tongue. Silefia is divided into 17 small dutchies, and 7 free states, without comprehending the county of Glatz. These are taken notice of in their proper places. Part of this country was ceded to the king of Prussia in 1742, by the treaty of Breslaw; but whether it will remain in his hands at the end of the present war, cannot yet be determined.

SILISTRIA, or **DORESTRO**, a town of Turkey, of Europe, in Bulgaria, and capital of a sangiacate of the same name, with a citadel and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the confluence of the rivers Missovo, and the Danube, 97 miles N. E. of Nicopoli, 103 N. E. of Sophia, and 170 N. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 45. 16. lat. 44. 10.

SILLERAR, a sea-port town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the island of Sumatra. It is seated on the western coast, a little S. of Bencoolen. Lon. 118. 35. lat. S. 4. 0.

* **SITSON**, a village in Bedfordshire, on the road from London to Bedford, with two fairs on May 12, and September 2, for all sorts of cattle.

* **SILVERTON**, a village in Devonshire, with two fairs on June 24, and September 4, for cattle.

SIMMEREN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a principality of the same name, with a strong castle. It belongs to the elector of Palatine, and is seated on the river Simmeren, 22 miles W. of Mentz, and 35 E. of Triers. Lon. 25. 6. lat. 49. 55.

* **SIMON**, **ST.** a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a dutchy, erected by Lewis XIII.

* **SIMONTHORNA**, a strong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a fortified castle. It was taken from the Turks in 1686. and is seated on the

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river Sarwige, in a morass, 8 miles from Tolna. Lon. 36. 45. lat. 46. 40.

SINAI, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petraea, and in a peninsula, formed by the two arms of the Red-Sea. Here the law was given to Moses, for which reason the Mahometans have it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery, which formerly contained a great number of monks; and there were a great number of little chapels and cells for hermits. The monastery is surrounded with a high wall, and those that go in and out, are let down, or drawn up in baskets. Lon. 42. 35. lat. 29. 0.

SINGAPORE, a promontory of Asia, in the E. Indies, and at the S. end of the peninsula of Malacca, opposite to the island of Sumatra, which, with the Malacca coast, form the strait of Singapore. Lon. 120. 0. lat. 1. 0.

* **SIND**, or **SINDI**, a province of Asia, and the most western of the Mogul's dominions, on the sea-coast. It is bounded on the N. by Buckor, on the E. by Jerusalem, and Soret, and on the W. by Persia. Laribundar is its sea-port, and is about 15 miles from the sea, seated on a branch of the river Sindi, which is capable of receiving ships of 200 tons. It is but a village of about 100 houses, which are built with crooked sticks and mud; but it has a large stone fort to protect the ships. Tatta is the capital town of this province, of which in its proper place. This province abounds in wheat, rice, pulse; and the river Sindi overflows all the low grounds, in April, May, and June, which leaves a fat silt, that always produces a plentiful crop. The inland parts produce salt-petre, sal-amoniack, borax, opoponax, assa foetida, bezoar, lapis lazuli, and raw-silk. They have also manufactories of cotton, and silk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lackered. They also export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. Their religion is Mahometanism, but there are 10 Gentooes to one Mussulman, who have full toleration, and keep their fasts and feasts as formerly. The ladies wear hoops of ivory, on both their arms and legs, and when they die they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and small hardy horses. Their wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which

which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a small fierce creature, called a shiah-gush. They have also a great number of wild-fowls, free for any body to shoot.

• **SINGO**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Macedonia, on the coast of the Gulph of Mont Santa. Lon. 41. 51. lat. 40. 13.

• **SINGOR**, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, in the kingdom of Siam, and on the coast of Malacca, seated at the mouth of a small river, in the Gulph of Patana. Lon. 119. 0. lat 6. 40.

SINTAGLIA, a handsome and strong town of Italy, in the marche of Ancona, with a castle, and 2 harbours. It is seated on the sea-coast, in an unwholesome air, and on the river Nigola, 17 miles from Pesaro, and as much from Ancona; as also 30 S. E. of Urbino. Lon. 30. 54. lat. 43. 42.

• **SINMISTON**, a village in Suffex, with one fair on September 19, for horned cattle and sheep.

SINOFFE, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Natolia. It is surrounded with walls, with double ramparts, and triangular and pentagonal towers; but the castle is very much neglected. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the suburbs. However, it is much decayed, being nothing like what it was formerly. It is the birth place of Diogenes the Cynic philosopher, and is seated on an isthmus of a peninsula, where there is a good harbour on the Black-Sea. Lon. 52. 58. lat. 41. 25.

SINTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Creigow, belonging to the elector of Palatine. It is seated in a morass, 10 miles S. E. of Heidelberg, and 10 S. W. of Hallbron. Lon. 27. 3. lat. 49. 15.

SIONS, an ancient, and handsome town of Swisserland, and capital of the Vallais, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a prince of the Empire. It is an ancient place, pretty large, and is encreasing every day. It has three castles, in one of which the bishop resides. Three miles from this town there is a monastery, whose church and rooms are cut out of a rock. It is seated in a fine plain, at the foot of two mountains, on the river Rhone, 50 miles E. of Geneva, and 50 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 46. 10.

• **SION**, a famous mountain of Asia, in Judea. It joins to the S. side of Jerusa-

lem; but it is now inconsiderable, and answers very little to the account given of it in the scriptures.

• **SIOR**, a town of Asia, and capital of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Sangado. The king keeps his court here, and it is seated near a large and handsome river. Lon. 143. 40. lat. 37. 30.

• **SIOUT**, a town of Africa, and one of the largest and most populous in Egypt. It has a kachef, several mosques, and is the see of a Copti-bishop. There are the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the ancient Romans. It is surrounded with delightful gardens, and fine palm-trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of those, that go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It is a mile from the river Nile, and 175 S. of Cairo. Lon. 49. 30. lat. 22. 50.

• **SIRNO**, a town of the island of Nansio, in the Archipelago, with a Greek arch-bishop's see.

SIRADIA, a town of Great-Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, where a palatine resides, with a castle. It is seated in a plain, on the river Watra, 62 miles N. E. of Breslaw, and 105 N. W. of Cracow. Lon. 36. 20. lat. 51. 30. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by that of Lincieza, on the E. by Sandamir, on the S. by Silesia, on the W. by Silesia, and the palatinate of Kaluh, which also bounds it on the N.

SIRANAGER, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of Siba. It is seated on the river Ganges, 180 miles N. of Benares. Lon. 39. 30. lat. 29. 0.

SIRIE, a town of Germany, in Lornain, seated on the river Moselle, 10 miles E. of Luxemburg. It is defended by a castle, seated on a neighbouring hill, and belongs to France, ever since the year 1643. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 46. 41.

• **SIRMITCH**, an ancient and celebrated town of Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see; but it is very much decayed of late. It is seated on the river Bosweth, near the Save, 32 miles S. E. of Esseck, and 37 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 38. 4. lat. 45. 3.

• **SISSAC**, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Basil, and capital of a small territory of Sissow, seated on a plain.

SISSEG, a town of Croatia, on the con-

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inconsiderable, and to the account given es.

Asia, and capital of the province of Persia. The king keeps his court here, near a large and fertile plain. Lon. 143. 40. lat. 32.

of Africa, and one of the most populous in Egypt. It has several mosques, and is governed by a bishop. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and the remains of the ancient Romans. It has delightful gardens, and is famous for the trees that bear the berries which give this place its name. The caravan that goes to Mecca passes through it. It is a mile from the city of Cairo. Lon. 29. 50.

the island of Naxos, with a Greek archbishop.

of Great-Poland, and the capital of the same name, is situated on the banks of the Vistula, with a castle, and is famous for its linen. It is 17 miles E. of Breslaw, and 17 miles N. of Racow. Lon. 50. 20. lat. 51. 30. The palatinate is bounded by the river of the S. by Silesia, and the palatinate of Silesia, which also bounds it.

of Asia, in the dominions of the Mogul, and capital of the province of Acha. It is seated on a plain, 180 miles N. of Calcutta. Lon. 29. 0.

Germany, in Lorain, 10 miles E. of Metz, and is defended by a strong wall, and a neighbouring hill. It is famous for its wine, ever since the year 1633. Lon. 49. 41.

and celebrated city, and capital of a province, with a bishop's see, which has decayed of late. It is on the river Rofweth, near the city of Esbeck, and is famous for its wine. Lon. 38. 4.

Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, and capital of a small republic, seated on a plain. It is famous for its wine, and is situated on the confines of the cantons of

finer of Selavonia, which is now very small, but it has a monastery. It is seated on the river Save, 8 miles from Zagabria, and 45 E. of Carlstadt, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 54. 32. lat. 45. 40.

* **SISSOPOLI**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbishop's see. It is very thin of people, and is seated on a small peninsula of the Black-Sea, 25 miles S. of Mesembria, and 97 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 45. 35. lat. 42. 30.

SISTERON, a rich, populous, and strong town of France, in Provence, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a rock, on the top of which is a small citadel, and is a populous trading place. It is on the river Durance, 45 miles N. E. of Aix, and 35 S. W. of Embrun. Lon. 23. 36. lat. 44. 11.

* **SITIA**, a town of Greece, on the N. coast of the isle of Candia, seated near a bay of the same name, 58 miles from Candia. Lon. 44. 4. lat. 35. 6.

SITTARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Juliers. It is seated near the river Maese, 17 miles S. of Roermond, on the confines of Limburg. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 51. 8. It was almost ruined in 1677, and belongs to the Elector Palatine.

* **SITTENBURN**, a town in Kent, a mile to the N. of Milton, which is a great thorough-fare between Rochester and Canterbury, and is provided with several good inns; but it has no market, tho' it has two fairs, on Whit-Monday, for linen and toys, and on October 9, for linen, woollen-drapery, and hard-ware. It is 11 miles E. of Rochester, 15 W. of Canterbury, and 41 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 51. 24.

* **SIVRAI**, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Charente, 25 miles from Poitiers, and 100 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 17. 54. lat. 46. 10.

* **SIZUN**, a small island of France, on the coast of Brittany, 8 miles from the main land. It is almost on a level with the water, and only produces barley.

SKARA, an ancient town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, where there are the ruins of an ancient palace, which the Gothic kings resided in. It is seated on the river Lida, in a morass, 5 miles from the lake Wanar, and 17 N. of Falcooping. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 58. 26.

SKEEN, a town of Norway, in Denmark, and in the government of Aggerluys. It is remarkable for its mines of iron and copper, and is seated near the Cata-gate-Sea, 10 miles W. of Tonsburg, and 40 W. of Frederickstadt.

SKIE, an island in Scotland, and one of the largest of the western islands. It is 60 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is divided from the counties of Ross and Inverness, by a narrow channel, 35 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is cut into a great number of gulphs, and promontories, and there are seven high mountains, near each other, in the middle of the island. The valleys are fruitful in pastures, and produce plenty of barley, and oats. The sea about it is full of fish, particularly cod and ling; and there are surprizing shoals of herrings in the season.

SKIPTON, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and ten fairs on October 6, for flax and horses; May 23, for horned cattle, and sheep; Palm-Sunday-Eve for horses; Easter-Eve for cattle and sheep; first, second, and third Tuesdays after Easter, for horned cattle; Whitfun-Eve for linnen-cloth, and mercery goods; August 5, for horses and cloth; November 20, for horned cattle; and November 20, for horses, broad-cloth, and pedlars ware. It is seated near the river Aire, in a rough, stony, hilly, craggy country, called the Craven, and is pretty handsome, considering where it stands. It is 41 miles S. by E. of Richmond, and 222 N. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 53. 55.

* **SLAGEI**, a town of Denmark, and capital of a prefecture of the same name, in the isle of Selem.

* **SLAGHAM**, a village in Suffex, with one fair on Easter-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

* **SLAGUEN**, a small town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the river Wipper, 10 miles from Rugenwald.

* **SLAIBURN**, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 6 miles W. by N. of Gisburn, with 4 fairs on February 14, April 15, August 1, and October 20, for cattle.

SLANEY, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, which was formerly a handsome city; but since Prague is grown so large, it is much decayed; however, the castle is still in being. It is 18 miles N. W. of Prague. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 50. 6.

SLAWKAW, or AUSTERLITZ, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in Moravia, and capital of a circle of the same name. It is a pretty handsome town, and is 10 miles E. of Brinn. Lon. 34. 8. lat. 49. 15.

• **SLEAFORD**, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays, and five fairs, on Plough-Monday, Easter-Monday, and Whit-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep; on August 12 for provisions, and on October 10, for horned cattle, and sheep. It is a large well built place, well inhabited, and had formerly a castle, the ruins of which are yet to be seen. It is 18 miles S. of Lincoln, 52 N. of Peterborough, and 110 N. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 53. 4.

SLESWICK, an ancient and considerable town of Denmark, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, in the province of Gottorp, with a bishop's see, secularized in 1586. St. Michael's church, which was the cathedral, is a magnificent structure. It has a chapter of noble ladies, of the Protestant religion; and this town was much more considerable then it is at present, it having suffered greatly by the wars of Germany. It is seated on the Gulph of Sly, where there is a good harbour, 60 miles N. W. of Lubeck, 60 N. of Hamburg, and 125 S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 27. 30. lat. 54. 40.

SLESWICK, the dutchy of, or S. Jutland, about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by N. Jutland, on the E. by the Baltick-Sea, on the S. by Holstein, and on the W. by the ocean. It contains 14 cities, 17 towns, 13 castles, 278 parishes, 1480 villages, 162 farms, 116 water-mills, and 106 gentlemen's seats. It is a pleasant, fertile, populous country, which depends neither on Germany nor Denmark, but is a sovereign dutchy. Formerly, the king of Denmark had but half of it, and the other belonged to the house of Holstein Gottorp; but in the last war in the N. the king not only conquered this dutchy, but the possession of it was confirmed to him, by the treaty of the North, in 1720. In 1731, a prince of Bareith Culmbach was made governor of this dutchy, and resides at Gottorp.

SLIGO, an Irish county, in the province of Connaught, 35 miles in length, and as much in breadth, bounded on the E.

by that of Leitrim, on the W. by the county of Mayo, on the N. and N.W. by the western ocean, and on the S. and S. W. by Roscommon, and Mayo. It is a good country for feeding, and raising of cattle. The county contains 5970 houses, 41 parishes, 6 baronies, 1 borough, and sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for the borough of the same name; which is the only market town in the county, having a very commodious harbour, and a strong castle. It is seated on a bay of the same name, 30 miles W. of Killalla, and 110 N. E. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 55. lat. 54. 12.

• **SLINFOLD**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

SLONIM, a town of Poland, in the province of Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a castle. It is seated on the river Sczraa, 30 miles W. of Novogrodeck, and 60 S. E. of Grodno. Lon. 44. 12. lat. 52. 42.

SLOOTEN, or SLOFEN, a populous and trading town of the United Provinces, in Friesland, and capital of Westergeo. It is seated in a lake called Slooter-mer, 3 miles from the Zuider-Zea, with which it communicates by a canal, and is 8 miles E. of Staveren, 21 S. of Levarden, and 20 N. W. of Stenwick. Lon. 23. 10. lat. 52. 57.

SLUCZK, a large and populous town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a dutchy of the same name. It is rendered famous for three battles gained here, by Constantine duke of Ostrog, over the Tartars, in the reign of Sigismund the 1. It is seated on the river Slucz, 72 miles S. E. of Minski, and 70 S. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 45. 59. lat. 52. 36.

SVITTELBURG, a town of Russia, in the province of Ingria, seated on the S. side of the Lake Ladoga, 30 miles E. of Petersburg. Lon. 48. 55. lat. 60. 0.

SLUYS, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, seated opposite to the island of Cadfant, with a very good harbour. It is 10 miles N. E. of Bruges, and 21 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 51. 18.

SMALAND, or S. GOTHLAND, a province of Sweden, which makes part of Gothland, and is bounded on the N. by Ostrogothia, or E. Gothland, on the E. by the Baltick-Sea, on the S. by Schonen, and Bleckingia, and on the W. by Westrogothia, or W. Gothland, being about

on the W. by the
n the N. and N.W. by
and on the S. and S.
n, and Mayo. It is
or feeding, and raising
county contains 5970
es, 6 baronies, 1 bo-
4 members to parlia-
ment, and 2 for the
same name; which is
town in the county,
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4. 12. lat. 52. 42.

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Ghent. Lon. 20. 50.

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which makes part of
ounded on the N. by
Gothland, on the E.
on the S. by Schonen,
on the W. by Westro-
thland, being about
112 miles

112 miles in length, and 62 in breadth;
and Calmar is the capital town.

SMALKALD, a town of Germany, in
Franconia, and in the county of Henne-
burg. It is famous for the confederacy,
entered into by the German Protestants,
against the Emperor, and is commonly
called the League of Smalkald. The de-
sign of it was to defend their religion and
liberties. It is feated on the river Werra,
35 miles S. W. of Erford, and 50 N. W.
of Bamburg. Lon. 28. 12. lat. 50. 43.
It is subject to the prince of Hesse-Cassel.

• **SMARDEN**, a town in Kent, with a
market on Mondays, and 1 fair, on
October 10, for pedlars ware. It is 11
miles S. E. of Maidstone, and 47 S. E.
of London. Lon. 18. 15. lat. 51. 11.

• **SMITH**, a village in Kent, with 2 fairs,
on May 12, and September 29, for horses,
cattle, and pedlars ware.

SMOLENSKO, a large and strong town of
Russia, and capital of a palatinate of the
same name, with a castle, feated on a
mountain, and a bishop's see. It is strong
by its situation, being in the middle of
a wood, and surrounded by almost inac-
cessible mountains. It has been taken
and retaken several times, by the Poles
and Prussians; but these last have had
possession of it ever since the year 1687.
It is feated on the river Nieper, near the
frontiers of Lithuania, 197 miles N. E.
of Novogrodeck, 188 S. W. of Mos-
cow, and 230 N. of Kiow. Lon. 50.
40. lat. 54. 50.

SMOLENSKO, a dutchy and palatinate of
Russia, bounded on the N. by Biela, on
the E. by the dutchy of Moscow, on the
S. by that of Severia, and the palatinate
of Meislaw, and the W. by the same
palatinate, and by that of Witepsk. It
is full of forests and mountains, and the
capital town is of the same name.

SMYRNA, a sea-port town of Turkey, in
Asia, and in Natolia, being one of the
largest and richest cities of the Levant.
The goodness of the harbour has caused
it to be rebuilt several times, after it had
been destroyed by earthquakes. It is
the rendezvous of merchants from al-
most all parts of the world, and the
magazine of their merchandizes. It
contains 15000 Turks, 10000 Greeks,
1800 Jews, 200 Armenians, and 200
Franks. The Turks have 19 mosques,
the Greeks 2 churches, the Jews 3 syna-
gogues, the Armenians one church, and
the Latins 3 convents. There are three
bishops, one Greek, the other Latin, and

the third Armenian. The streets are
more open, better paved, and the houses
better built, than in other towns of the
continent. The street of the Franks is
the finest in Smyrna, and lies all along
the harbour. It is 8 days journey from
Constantinople by land, 25 days from
Aleppo by the caravans, 6 from Cognia,
7 from Cataya, and 6 from Satalia.
There are many merchants settle here,
from most countries in Europe. The
caravans of Persia, often bring 2000
bales of silk in a year, besides drugs,
and cloths. The other commodities
brought here, are thread made of goats
hair, cotton-yarn, cotton in bags, nut-
galls, wax, scammony, rhubarb, opium,
aloes, tutty, galbanum, gum-arabic, gum-
tragacanth, gum-ammoniac, frankin-
cense, zedoary, and all sorts of carpets.
All the trade passes through the hands
of the Jews, and they seem to have bet-
ter capacities for trade than other mer-
chants. The English and Dutch factors
have Protestant chapels, and taverns
are as open here as in Europe. The
fortifications consist in a fort, a castle,
a mountain, and an old citadel. It is
feated at the bottom of a large bay, 183
miles W. by S. of Constantinople. Lon.
45. 0. lat. 38. 28.

SNACKERBURG, a town of Germany, in
Lower Saxony, and in Brunfwick-Lun-
enburg, feated at the confluence of the
rivers Elbe, and Weck. It is a large
trading place, and subject to the elector
of Hanover. Lon. 27. 10. lat. 53. 10.

• **SNAITH**, a town in the W. riding of
Yorkshire, with a market on Fridays,
and 3 fairs, on the first Friday of April,
for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware; on
August 10, for pedlars ware; and on
the first Friday of September, for cattle,
and horses. It is a small town, and
feated on the river Are, 23 miles S. by
E. of York, and 175 N. by W. of Lon-
don. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 53. 44.

SNEEK, a handsome, populous, and strong
town of the United Provinces, in Fries-
land, and in Westergoo. It is feated
on a lake of the same name, in marshy
land, 8 miles S. of Franeker, and 12 S.
of Lee-warden. Lon. 23. 12. lat.
53. 4.

SNETHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a
market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is
feated not far from the sea, on a small
inlet thereof, 22 miles N. by E. of Lynn-
regis, and 99 N. by E. of London. Lon.
17. 55. lat. 52. 55.

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SNJATIN,

SIATIEN, a trading town of Little Poland, and capital of Poketia. It is feated on the river Pruth, on the confines of Moldavia, 8 miles E. of Coloni, and 45 S. E. of Halitz. Lon. 44. 12. lat. 48. 44.

SNOWDON-HILL, a mountain in Carnarvonshire, and as it is generally said, the highest in Wales, though it is not always covered with snow. On the top there are bogs, and two lakes full of fish, out of one of which a river falls down.

SOANA, or **SUANA**, an ancient and almost ruined town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is feated on a high mountain, near the river Flora, 30 miles S. E. of Sienna. The badness of the air has caused it to be deserted, and it is now no more than a village. Lon. 29. 15. lat. 42. 43.

• **SOBERNHAIM**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, feated on the left bank of the river Nave, a little below Martenstein.

• **SOCINACZOW**, a town of Poland, in the dutchy of Masovia, feated on a rivulet, 20 miles from the Vistula.

• **SOCHEU**, a town of Asia, in China, and the first military city in the province of Chenfi. It is defended by a fort, and there is a temple dedicated to a blind man, who was said to be one of the greatest politicians in China. Lon. 129. 55. lat. 38. 48.

SOCOINCO, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded on the N. by Chiapa, on the E. by Guatimela, on the S. by the S. Sea, and on the W. by the province of Guaxaca, being about 88 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth. It is sheltered from the N. wind by high mountains, which renders the air exceeding hot, and the soil is not very fertile. There are not yet many Spaniards settled here.

SOCOTORA, an island of Asia, lying between Arabia-Felix, and Africa, being about 50 miles in length, and 22 in breadth. It is particularly noted for the fine aloes brought from thence, and known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of paganism; and they are pretty civil to strangers, who call there in their passage to the E. Indies. It abounds in fruit, and cattle, and they have a king of their own, who depends on Arabia. Lon. from 69. 45. to 71. 0. lat. from 12. 0. to 12. 25.

SOCZOWA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Moldavia. It is feated on the river Seret, 32 miles S. W. of Jassy, 55 N. E. of Cronstadt, and 112 S. W. of Kamienieck. Lon. 44. 45. lat. 47. 20.

SODBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursdays, which is large for corn, and cheefe; and 2 fairs, on May 23, and June 24, for cattle, cheefe, and pedlars ware. It is feated in a bottom near the Downs, and is particularly noted for its fine cheefe. It is 12 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, 23 W. S. W. of Cirencester, and 103 W. of London. Lon. 15. 6. lat. 51. 36.

SODOM, formerly a town of Asia, famous in the Holy Scriptures, for being set on fire by lightning, on account of the wickedness of the inhabitants; the place of which the Dead Sea is said to be; where, according to some, the ruins of that city are still to be seen: but this is a fable, for all sensible travellers, particularly Maundrel, absolutely deny it. It is likewise false, that the birds which fly over it drop down dead, and that there are fruits upon the banks, which are fair and tempting on the outside, but within are full of ashes.

SODOR, a little village in Columbkil, one of the western isles of Scotland, near that of Mull. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands together, with the isle of Man, for which reason, the bishop is still called the bishop of Sodor and Man.

SODSIE, a large, handsome, and rich town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark. It was formerly a free and imperial town; but now belongs to the king of Prussia, and has suffered greatly by fires. The streets are watered with streams, that proceed from a lake, and the inhabitants are generally Papists. It is 10 miles S. W. of Lippestadt, 30 S. E. of Munster, and 27 S. W. of Paderborn. Lon. 25. 30. lat. 51. 43.

SOPALA, or **CFRATA**, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coast of Mosambique, near Zanguebar. It is bounded on the N. by Monomotopa, on the E. by the Mosambique-Sea, on the S. by the kingdom of Sabia, and on the W. by that of Manica. It contains mines of gold, and iron, and a great number of elephants. It is governed by a king, who is tributary to the Portuguese, who built a fort here, that is, at the principal town,

of Turkey, in Eu-
rope. It is seated on
the S. W. of Jassy,
120 S. W. of
Iadt, and 112 S. W.
of Constantinople. Lon.
44. 45. lat. 47.

of Gloucestershire,
Thurday, which is
cheefe; and 2 fairs,
June 24, for cattle,
and 2 fairs, for
ware. It is seated
in the Downs, and is
one of its cheefe. It
is E. of Bristol, 23 W.
of London, and 103 W. of
London. Lon. 51. 36.

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for being set on
fire, on account of the
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cularly by the
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in Columbkil, ene
of Scotland, near
which is formerly a bishop's
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islands of Man, for
the bishop is still called
of Man.

some, and rich town
in the circle of Westphalia,
Prussia. It was formerly a
free town; but now be-
longing to Prussia, and has suf-
fered. The streets are
wide, and proceed from
the centre. The inhabitants are generally
Protestants. It is 10 miles S. W. of Lippe-
Detmold, and 27 S. W. of
Munster. Lon. 25. 50. lat.

of a kingdom of
the coast of Mosam-
bique. It is bound-
ed on the E. by the
Indian Sea, on the S. by
the Mozambique Sea,
and on the W. by
the Mozambique Sea.
It contains mines
of gold, and a great number
of slaves, governed by a king,
the Portuguese, who
settled there, is, at the principal
town,

town, which is of the same name; and
is of great importance for their trade
to the W. Indies. It is seated in a small
island, near the mouth of a river. Lon.
54. 15. lat. S. 20. 0.

SOPFA, or **SOPHIA**, a large town of
Turkey, in Europe, and capital of Bul-
garia, where the beglerbeg of Romelia
resides, with an archbishop's see. It is
seated at the foot of the mountains of
Argentario, on the river Bogana, in an
unwholesome air. It is 135 miles N. W.
of Adrianople, 70 S. E. of Niissa, 202 S.
E. of Belgrade, and 250 from Constan-
tinople. Lon. 41. 30. lat. 42. 30.

• **SOFROY**, a town of Africa, in the king-
dom of Fez, where there is a very hand-
some mosque. It is seated on a hill, at
the foot of a mountain of the same
name, which makes part of the Atlas.
It stands between two rivers, 12 miles
E. of Fez. Lon. 14. 0. lat. 33. 40.

SOGDIANA, a country which was an-
ciently a part of Bactria. It is bound-
ed on the S. by the river Oxus, which
divides it from Proper Bactria, by the
Caspian-Sea on the E. and by Scythia
on this side, Imaus on the other side. It
is now called Maracanda, and its capital
town is Samarcand.

• **SOGNO**, a province of Africa, in the
kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N.
by the river Zaire, on the S. by the Am-
brisi, which separates it from Bemba, on
the W. by the ocean, and on the E. by
Pango, and Sundi. It is a dry sandy
country, which yields a great deal of
salt. The inhabitants are said to be
Christians, converted by the Portuguese.
The capital is Banza Sogno, which is a
very small place, and the Capuchins
have a church there. Lon. 29. 40. lat.
S. 6. 0.

SOHAM, a town of Cambridgeshire, whose
market is disused, but it has one fair,
on April 28, for cows and horses. It
is seated on a fenn of that name, and is
a large dirty place, affording one good
inn. It is also near Soham-Meer, which
takes up 1000 acres of land. It is 5
miles E. of S. of Ely, 26 W. N. W. of
St. Edmundsbury, and 68 N. by E. of
London. Lon. 17. 55. lat. 52. 23.

SOIGNIES, a town of the Austrian Nether-
lands, in Hainault, and county of
Mons. It is seated near a small forest,
on the river Senne, 8 miles N. E. of
Mons, and 17 W. of Brussels. Lon.
21. 44. lat. 53. 32.

SOISSONS, an ancient, large, and con-

siderable town of France, in the isle
of France, and capital of the Soissonois,
with a bishop's see. The cathedral
church has one of the most considerable
chapters in the kingdom; and the bishop,
when the archbishop of Rheims is ab-
sent, has a right to consecrate the king.
There are 12 parishes, 6 abbeyes, and a
French academy, founded in 1694. It
is seated in a very pleasant and fertile
valley, on the river Aisne, 30 miles W.
of Rheims, 58 S. E. of Amiens, and 60
N. E. of Paris. Lon. 20. 59. lat. 49.
23. The Soissonois is bounded on the
N. by Laonnois, on the E. by Cham-
pagne, on the S. by La Brie, and on the
W. by Valois. It abounds in corn,
wood, and pastures.

SOLDANIA-BAY, is on the S. W. coast of
Africa, a little to the N. of the Cape of
Good Hope. Lon. 32. 35. lat. S. 33.
35.

SOLEURE, or **SOLOTHURN**, an ancient,
large, handsome, and strong town of
Switzerland, and capital of a canton of
the same name. It is divided into two
parts by the river Aar, which commu-
nicate by a bridge. The streets are
large, and neat, and the publick build-
ings are handsome. It is very well for-
tified, and surrounded with deep ditches,
covered ways, good ramparts, and con-
siderable advanced works. The cathed-
ral, and the Jesuits college, whose front
was built at the expence of Lewis XIV.
are superb structures. The handsome
gardens in the suburbs, and the country
houses in the neighbourhood, render it
a delightful place to live in. It has its
great and little council, the former of
which consists of 100 burgeses, and the
latter of 36 senators. It is seated on a
hill, 20 miles N. E. of Bearn, 27 S. of
Basle, and 45 W. of Zurich. Lon. 25.
5. lat. 47. 18.

SOLFUR, a canton of Switzerland, bound-
ed on the N. by the canton, and bishop-
rick of Basle, or Basil, on the E. and
S. by the canton of Bearn, and on the
W. by the same, and the territories of
the bishoprick of Basle. It is 35 miles
in length, from N. to S. and 25 in
breadth, from E. to W. containing 12
badwickes. The inhabitants are Ro-
man-catholics, and the country abounds
in all the necessaries of life.

• **SOLEFARA**, a mountain of Italy, in
the kingdom of Naples, and in the
Terra di Lavoro. It is surrounded with
other mountains, in the form of an am-
phitheatre;

phitheatre; and there is a cavity above a mile in length, and breadth, which smokes in the day, and flames in the night. It brings in a considerable revenue to the King of the Two Sicilies, on account of the considerable quantity of the sulphur, and allum, got from thence; all the neighbouring fields are full of sulphur, and if you dig never so little a way in the ground, the soil will smoke. Near it is a small lake, full of black thick water, which seems always to be boiling.

● **SOLIHULL**, a town in Warwickshire, which formerly had a market, but is now disused. It is seated on a flat, and is but a poor place; however, it has 2 fairs, on May 10, and October 10, for cattle, sheep, and horses. It is 20 miles N. E. of Worcester, 13 W. of Coventry, and 102 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0. lat. 52. 26.

SOLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the dutchy of Berg, 15 miles S. E. of Duffeldorp, and subject to the elector of Palatine. It is seated near the river Wipper, 14 miles S. E. of Duffeldorp. Lon. 24. 20. lat. 51. 6.

SOLMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, and in the territory of Wateravia. It has a strong castle, and belongs to a branch of the house of Nassau. It is seated on a hill, 5 miles N. W. of Geissen, and 5 S. E. of Herborn. Lon. 26. 19. lat. 50. 34.

● **SOLOGNE**, a small territory of France, which makes part of the government of Orleanois, to the S. of the river Loire. It is about 72 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is a pleasant country, abounding in pastures and game. Romorantin is the principal town.

● **SOLOKAMSKO**, a town of the Russian empire, seated on the river Ufolko, famous for its salt-pits, and good horses. Lon. 75. 1. lat. 59. 16.

* **SOLOR**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian-Sea, to the S. of the island of Celebes, which is governed by its own King. Lon. 140. 0. lat. 5. 8. 0.

SOLOTHURN. See **SOLEURE**.

SOLSONA. See **SALSONA**.

SOLTWELD, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Jetze. Lon. 29. 23. lat. 53. 4.

SOMBRERO, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees. It is in the form of a hat, from whence it had its name,

for Sombrero in Spanish, signifies a hat; but it is not inhabited. It is 80 miles N. W. of St. Christopher's. Lon. 314. 0. lat. 18. 26.

* **SOMBRERO**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, 30 miles N. of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to strangers. The priests are drest much in the same manner as we paint the devil, by which they keep the inhabitants in awe. It is pretended there is a plant, which shrinks into the earth when touched, because its root is a worm, which lessens as the plant grows up; but this is doubtless a fable.

SOMELPOUR, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal, on the river Goel; near it there are fine diamonds, supposed to be washed down from the mountains of Golconda. It is 90 miles from Hugely.

SOMERSETSHIRE, an English county, 56 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. and N. W. by the Brittol channel, and Gloucestershire, on the W. by Devonshire, on the S. by Dorsetshire, and on the E. by Wiltshire. It contains 56000 houses, 30000 inhabitants, 385 parishes, 35 market towns, and sends 18 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, which is here called a fea; the Avon, the Tor, the Parret, the Tone, the Frome, and the Ex, besides several other lesser streams. The air is generally very good, unless in the marshy parts, which are subject to agues. The soil is very fertile, except on the hills. There are a great number of hills, and mountains, which render the country uneven, except in the lower parts, which are full of bogs. It has several woollen manufactories, and Bristol is the capital town.

SOMERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs, on Tuesday in Passion week, three weeks after, six weeks after, and nine weeks after, for all sort of cattle. It was formerly a considerable place, and the county took its name from hence. It is at present pretty large, but poor, though the market is considerable for corn, provision, sheep, and cattle. It is 13 miles S. of Wells, 32 S. of Bristol, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 45. lat. 51. 7.

SOMME, a river of France, in Picardy, which has its source from Fonsomme, in Vermandois, and after having crossed Picardy,

ish, signifies a hat; ed. It is 80 miles pphers'. Lon. 314.

nd of Asia, in the E. es N. of Nicobar. mild, timorous, and ngers. The priests e same manner as y which they keep ve. It is pretend- hich shrinks into ed, because its root ffens as the plant oublets a fable. of Asia, in the E. ington of Bengal, ear it there are sed to be washed tains of Golconda. ugely.

English county, 66 28 in breadth, and and N. W. by the Gloucestershire, on e, on the S. by e E. by Wiltshire, ouses, 30000 in- shes, 35 market embers to parlia- al rivers are the e called a sea; the Parret, the Tone, Ex, besides several the air is generally the marshy parts, gues. The soil is the hills. There hills, and moun- e country uneven, rts, which are full al woollen manu- is the capital

omerfethshire, with and four fairs, on eek, three weeks and nine weeks e. It was former- and the county ence. It is at ut poor, though e for corn, pro- e. It is 13 miles Bristol, and 129 Lon. 14. 45. lat.

nce, in Picardy, m Fonsomme, in having crossed Picardy,

Picardy, passes by Amiens, and Abbeville, and falls into the British Channel, between Crotoy and St. Valery.

SOMMIERES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and territory of Nismes, on the river Vidourly, 10 miles from Nismes. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 43. 38

* **SOMPY**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Rethel, seated on the river Py, with the title of a barony.

SONCINO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the Cremonesc. It is naturally strong, and is seated on the river Oglio, 20 miles N. W. of Cremona, and 20 S. W. of Bresse. Lon. 27. 22. lat. 45. 24.

SONDRIO, a town of the Grisons, and capital of the Valteline, seated on the river Adda, 18 miles N. E. of Coma. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 46. 15.

* **SONKUAS**, a people that inhabit the S. part of Africa, to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. The country is said to be mountainous, and that they live upon hunting, and roots; and the women are said to be as skilful in the chase as the men. Their huts are made with the branches of trees interwoven, and covered with rushes. However, these people are very little known.

SONNEBERG. See **SUNNEBURG**.

SOPHIA. See **SORFA**.

* **SOPHIANIA**, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Aderbeitzan. It is seated in a damp valley, 25 miles N. W. of Tauris. Lon. 64. 0. lat. 38. 15.

SOPRON, a strong town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small river, near the frontiers of Austria, and not far from the Lake Ferto, 30 miles S. E. of Vienna, and 27 S. W. of Presburg. Lon. 34. 42. lat. 47. 40.

SORA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with the title of a dutchy, a handsome castle, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Garigliano, on the confines of the campagna of Rome, 55 miles S. E. of Rome, and 65 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 31. 14. lat. 41. 47.

* **SORA**, a small, but strong town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a handsome college for the nobility, and is seated near a lake. Lon. 29. 28. lat. 55. 26.

SORAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Lusatia, near the confines of Silesia. It is seated near

the river Bobar, 25 miles S. of Crossen, and 32 N. E. of Gorlitz. Lon. 32. 58. lat. 51. 38.

* **SORBON**, or **SORBONNE**, a village of France, in Champagne, in the diocese of Rheims, and in Rethelois, 5 miles from Chateau Porcien, and remarkable for the birth of Robert Sorbon, confessor of St. Lewis, and founder of the Sorbonne in Paris.

SORET, a small province of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninsula, on this side the Ganges. It is in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and is bounded on the N. by Jesselmeur, on the N. W. by Tatta, on the W. by Larribundar-bay, and by the mouth of the river Padder, which runs into that bay. Janagat is the capital town.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the river Douro, or Duero. Lon. 15. 33. lat. 41. 48.

* **SOROCK**, a strong town of Poland, seated on the river Neister, with a strong castle. The Turks were obliged to raise the siege of this place in 1602.

SORRENTO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra di Lavoro, with an archbishop's see, and a great many vineyards round about it. It is seated in a peninsula, on the Gulph of Naples, and at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 17 miles S. E. of Naples, and 10 N. E. of Amalfi. Lon. 31. 52. lat. 40. 40.

* **SOS**, a town of France, in Armagnac, near a forest. It is also the name of a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle, where Ferdinand the Catholick was born.

SOSPELLO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Nice. It is seated on the river Bevera, 8 miles N. of Monacho, and 15 N. E. of Nice, belonging to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 24. 55. lat. 43. 55.

* **SOTTEVAST**, a town of France, in Normandy, in the election of Valogne, with a castle and a priory.

* **SOTTEVILLE**, a town of France, in Normandy, half a mile from the city of Rouen, and on the other side the bridge of boats.

* **SOVANO**, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Tuscany, and in the Siennese, 25 miles W. of Orvietto. Lon. 29. 55. lat. 42. 45.

* **SOVANO**, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It is in the Farther Calabria

fabria, on the confines of the Citerior, and at the entrance of the gulph of St. Eufemia.

SOURISE, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Sauntonge, with the title of a principality. It is seated on an eminence on the river Charente, 5 miles N. of Brouage, and 17 S. of Rochelle. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 45. 55.

SOULLAC, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Querey, near a Benedictine abbey of the same name. It is seated on the river Borefe, near the Dordogne, 32 miles N. of Cahors. Lon. 59. 20. lat. 45. 3.

* **SOULE**-St. a town of France, in Champagne, in the election of Troyes.

SOULLANS, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Sables d'Olonne.

SOUND, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the ocean into the Baltick Sea. It is about 4 miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of all merchant ships that pass into the Baltick.

* **SOUPROSE**, a town of France in Gascony, and in the diocese of Dax, seated in a morafs near the river Adour.

* **SUR**, or **SOUR**, a town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Syria, seated on the sea-side with an harbour. It was here that the famous city of Tyre was placed, but there is now nothing remains of it but ruins. Long. 5. 4. 30. lat. 33. 0.

SURRE, or **SURF**, a river of the Netherlands, which runs from E. to W. thro' Luxemburg, and falls into the river Moselle a little above Triers.

* **SOURFEZ**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Lavour, with a Benedictine abbey.

* **SOUSE**, or **SUZA**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and capital of a province of the same name; with a castle and a good harbour. The governor of the province resides here, and it is a place of some trade. It is seated on a rock near the sea. 65 miles S. E. of Tunis, and 175 S. W. of Bona. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 36. 0.

* **SOUTERRAINS**, a town of France, in Limosin, and in the election of Limoges, five miles from that city.

SOUTHAM, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Mondays, and one fair, on July 10, for hories, cows, and sheep. It is seated in a fertile soil, and has a considerable market for cattle, though it is but an indifferent town. It is 13 miles S. of Coventry, 37 N. of Oxford, and

75 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 19. lat. 52. 15.

SOUTHAMPTON, a sea-port town of Hampshire, with three markets on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 25, and Trinity Monday, for hories, cattle, and leather. It is commodiously seated on an arm of the sea; and has keys for the unloading of merchandizes, which renders it a place of good trade, and is well inhabited by merchants and shopkeepers. It is large and well built, containing five parish churches, and an hospital called God's house. It is surrounded by strong walls and a double ditch, with seven gates, and several watch towers; it had a strong castle to defend the harbour, now in ruins. It is a corporation town and county of itself, with the title of an earldom, and sends two members to parliament. It is 25 miles E. by S. of Salisbury, 12 S. of Winchester, and 78 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 50. 55.

* **SOUTH-BOURNE**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, on March 12, for pedlar ware.

* **SOUTH-BRENT**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on October 10, for cattle, hories, and sheep.

* **SOUTH-CAVE**, a village in Yorkshire, with one fair, on Trinity Monday, for hories and sheep.

* **SOUTH-HARTING**, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on the first Wednesday in June, for toys, and on October 28, for sheep and hoined cattle.

SOUTHMOULTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and six fairs, on Saturday after February 15, Saturday before May 1, Wednesday before June 22, Wednesday after August 26, Saturday before August 10, and Saturday before December 12, all for cattle. It is seated on the little river Moul, which falls into the Taw, and over which there is a stone bridge of three arches. It is a corporation, containing several inns, and the manufactures are or were white ferges and felts. It is 11 miles E. of Barnstable, 40 W. of Bridgewater, and 183 W. by S. from London. Lon. 13. 40. lat. 54. 7.

SOUTH-PETHERTON, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair on July 5, for cattle and lambs. It is seated on the river Parret, and the market is good for corn and pro-

London. Lon. 16. 10.
 a sea-port town of three markets on Tuesdays, and Saturdays, and on the 25, and Trinity days, cattle, and leather, seated on an arm of the river, which renders it a pleasant, and is well inhabited by shopkeepers. It contains five churches, and an hospital called St. Andrew, which is surrounded by a double ditch, with several watch towers, and is able to defend the harbour. It is a corporation of itself, with the title of a city, and sends two members to parliament, 25 miles E. by S. of Winchester, and London. Lon. 16. 5.
 a village in Suffex, March 12, for pedlar.
 a village in Somersetshire, on October 16, for sheep.
 a village in Yorkshire, Trinity Monday, for sheep.
 a village in Suffex, the first Wednesday before August 17, and on October 28, for sheep and cattle.
 a town of Devonshire, on Saturdays, and on the 17, after February 13, and on the 1, Wednesday before August 17, and on the 12, all the year round, on the little river into the Taw, and is a stone bridge of a corporation, containing a manufactory of white ferges and ferges, 183 miles E. of Barnstaple, and 183 miles S. of London. Lon. 13. 40.
 a town of Somersetshire, on Thursdays, and on the 5, for cattle and sheep, on the river Parret, and is good for corn and provisions.

provisions. It is 26 miles S. of Wells and 131 W. by S. from London. Lon. 14. 33. lat. 50. 55.
 • **SOUTH-REPRO**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on July 25, for cattle, horses, and petty chapmen.
SOUTHWARK, a town of Surry, part of which now belongs to the city of London, and the whole is reckoned a suburb thereto, though it sends two members of parliament on its own account. The principal street runs from London-bridge to St. George's church; besides which there are three others, and two famous hospitals, namely, St. Thomas's and Guy's which are seated in that part called the borough. There are also two prisons for debt, the Kings-bench and the Marshalsea, and one for criminals, called the New-Goal. The famous bridge which joins Southwark to London, and so much cried up on account of the houses, upon it, is now greatly altered, the houses being taken down which rendered the passage over it very incommodious.
 • **SOUTH-WATER**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, July 8, for pedlars ware.
SOUTHWELL, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on Whit-Monday, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs and merchandises. It is an ancient place, and has a collegiate church, but is not very large. It is 10 miles E. of Nottingham, and 114 N. N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 39. lat. 53. 6.
 • **SOUTH-WICK**, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on April 5, for horses and toys.
 • **SOUTH-WICK**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, May 19, for pedlars ware.
SOUTHWOULD, a sea-port town of Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs on Trinity-Monday and Bartholomew-day, which last two days each for toys. It is commonly called Sowld, and is a pretty well built place, seated on a pleasant cliff on the sea-coast; and has a harbour to the South, with a river and a draw-bridge on the West. It is a corporation, has a handsome church with a high steeple; and has some trade with small vessels to Ireland. It is strongly situated, being almost surrounded with water, especially at every high tide. It has a corporation and a recorder, with the liberty of chusing bailiffs, &c. within themselves. Besides the church, it has a dissenting

meeting, and about 200 tolerable good houses, which form one pretty broad street not paved. For the security of the port, there are two batteries of four guns each. The British herring fishery being established here, is of some advantage to the town, which is but poor. Near this place stood the city of Dunwich, which were 52 places of worship, but there are now only a few houses, though it sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles S. of Yarmouth, 32 S. E. of Ipswich, and 106 S. E. of London. Lon. 19. 38. lat. 52. 28.
SOVERAY, a town of France, in Lyonnais, and in the territory of Bourbonnois. It is seated on the rivulet Quesne, 50 miles S. E. of Bourges, and 107 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 52. lat. 46. 32.
SPA, or **SPAW**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Liege. It contains about 300 houses, and is famous for its mineral waters known all over Europe. The inhabitants are very civil to strangers, and are ready to do them all manner of good offices, but then they must be paid for their labour. It is seated in a valley, surrounded with mountains. That called the Old Spaw consists of miserable cottages, and is properly nothing but the suburb to the other. The inhabitants send out swarms of children, when strangers arrive to get what they can by begging. The houses of the New Spaw are all wood, old fashioned, dark and little, and yet it is affirmed they can make 1200 beds for strangers. The church of the capuchins and the parish church are both seated upon eminences, and look very well at a distance. The Inn called the Court of London is very large, the best in the place, and is most frequented. The name of the five principal wells are Pouchon, Geronfeld, Saviniere, Watzpotz, and Tunnellet. The inhabitants are employed in making pretty toys and other little things for strangers. Near it there are excellent fish and good game, to accommodate those that come to the wells. It is 17 miles S. E. of Liege. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 50. 32.
SPAIN, a considerable kingdom of Europe. It is bounded by the sea on the S. and N. on the W. by Portugal and the ocean, and on the N. E. by the Pyrenean mountains which separates it from France. The air is generally hot, which obliges the inhabitants to lie down

after dinner, and sit up late at nights. It rains but very seldom, and sometimes there is no cloud to be seen for months together. There are a great number of mountains which are distinguished in the maps, by the name of Sierra, several of those are very high and covered with snow; and yet the valleys are seldom rendered very cold thereby. No travellers can ride any great way without passing one of these mountains, and therefore the inhabitants make use of mules as being surer footed. Some parts will not bear wheat, and in others the inhabitants are too idle to till the ground; for which reason it is not very plentiful. The inhabitants do not live much upon fish in the inland parts, because the rivers contain very few. They feed no great number of cattle, for which reason butter is very scarce, and obliges them to make use of oil in its stead. The wines of Spain are generally very good, but they are most drank in other countries, because the Spaniards are not fond of tippling. The fruits are very fine, and they have apples, pears, chestnuts, hazel-nuts, olives, figs, pomegranates, oranges, citrons, lemons, capers, and the like. They have salt enough for their own use. a few sugar canes, and some saffron. In some of the mountains there are precious stones, marble, alum, sulphur, and other minerals; particularly in Biscay, the iron mines are inexhaustible. In the Pyrenees, there are gold and silver, if it was worth their while to seek after them. There are few wild beasts in the forests, except bears. They have great numbers of sheep, which yield the finest wool in Europe, which is greatly valued in other countries. However, the Spaniards have not many woollen manufactures. The Spanish horses are very good, particularly those of Andalusia and Asturias. Also in Andalusia, there is a race of wild bulls, which they make use of in their bull-fights. In Biscay there are little hogs, which the ladies are so fond of, that they carry them about like lap-dogs. The principal rivers are five, the Tajo, the Douro, or Duero, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, and the Ebro; besides which, there are many of less note, over which there are 700 bridges. Several nations have made incursions into Spain at different times; but the most remarkable is that of the Saracens, or Moors, who invaded this

country in the eighth century, and overrun all parts of it. But the Christians having recovered their rights by little and little, they divided it into five kingdoms, namely, that of Navarre, near the Pyrenees; that of Castile, which comprehended Leon, Asturias, Galicia, Estramadura, and Andalusia; that of Arragon, which contained Biscay, Catalonia, Valencia, Mercia, and the islands of Majorca and Minorca; that of Portugal, to which the kingdom of Algarve was joined; and, lastly, that of Granada, which the Moors kept possession of till 1492. Spain is but thinly peopled, which may be attributed to the expulsion of the Moors, particularly in 1563, and 1610; at both which times it is pretended a million of those people were drove out of the kingdom. Besides that, for these two centuries, there have been great numbers of the best inhabitants sent to people the Spanish dominions in America. Add to these the vast number of religious houses; inasmuch that the general of the dominicans, has boasted that he could bring an army of 200000 monks of his order into the field, without any great loss of them in the convents. Likewise it may be farther observed, that great numbers of the men have an aversion to marriage, and chuse rather to spend their lives in debauchery; besides, the Spanish women do not bear children after they are thirty years of age. They are very moderate in their eating, and they can make a meal of olives, a salad, a little garlick, or a few roots. They seldom invite their friends to dinner, and the women in general are very bad cooks. The men dine by themselves, and their wives and children eat together. The general vice of the nation is pride and haughtiness, and the very peasants keep genealogies of their families, like the Welch; for this reason they have gravity in their looks, and when they walk. This disposition renders them very indolent; inasmuch that there are above 1000 French at Madrid, who grow rich by the manufactures they have established there. Besides, there are a great number that come out of Languedoc and other parts, to get in their harvest for them; and who carry great quantities of small merchandises to sell. The women are generally very lean, and very amorous; they have black eyes, flat bosoms, little feet, and long

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 sits, they sit on carpets, in the manner
 of taylors, as well as at home; which
 custom they have derived from the
 Moors. They are very much addic-
 ted to painting, and they are kept very
 much at home, through the jealousy of
 their husbands. Neither men nor wo-
 men often change the fashion of their
 garments, and the men generally wear
 their own hair, without powder, and
 they have long swords by their sides.
 They generally used to be dressed in
 black; but since they have had a king
 from France, many of them imitate
 the French fashions, especially in the
 politest towns. The famous Mr. Wil-
 loughby, who travelled through Spain,
 on purpose to make observations, says,
 that they were not so abstemious as
 many people suppose, especially when
 they eat at another man's cost; that
 though many of them pinch their bellies,
 and fare hardly, it is owing to their in-
 dolence, which makes them poor. They
 long and ask for every thing they see,
 and are impertinently inquisitive. They
 ride altogether upon mules, carrying
 their portmanteaus before them, for
 fear they should be lost. With regard
 to their religion, they are the strictest
 Papiſts in the world, and yet for forni-
 cation and impurity, they are the worst
 nation in Europe. At the inns, there
 are a great number of common women,
 whose behaviour is very impudent, and
 immodest. They are so lazy in their
 shops, that they will say they have not
 a commodity, rather than take pains to
 look for it; for this reason, the best
 shops are kept by Frenchmen, and they
 are the best workmen, in all manner of
 businesſes; infomuch, that some have said,
 that if all the Frenchmen were recalled
 from Spain, the Spaniards would be
 starved to death. Spain is an absolute
 monarchy, and in Madrid there are fe-
 veral courts of justice, who determine
 all affairs that come before them; but
 they have each their distinct provinces,
 being eight in all. There is also a
 privy-council called the Junto, compos-
 ed of the king's favourites. There are
 four viceroys in Spain, namely those of
 Arragon, Navarre, Valencia, and Cata-
 lonia; for the other provinces have only
 governors. The king has also five vice-
 roys, and 55 governors in America,
 who are changed every five years. The
 revenue of the king is almost immense,

but there is no knowing exactly what
 it amounts to. With regard to the
 church, there are 8 archbishopsricks, and
 44 bishopricks, who have all large re-
 venues; and the king disposes of all ec-
 cleſiaſtical offices. The inquisition was
 set up in 1477, and there are now 14
 tribunals, in as many different places.
 They have a great number of offices be-
 longing to them, besides 20000 spies
 which they employ. This inquisition
 was first designed against the Moors;
 but is now extended to Jews and here-
 ticks, and it is said there are still many
 of the former, in high offices about the
 court, notwithstanding all their vige-
 lance. The wild bulls already mentioned
 are a sort of buffaloes, and are chiefly
 made use of at Madrid; though there
 are bull-fights sometimes at other places.
 The king and all the court are present
 at these fights, and all the fronts of the
 houses are adorned with tapeſtry; like-
 wise the balconies are taken up, by the
 principal ladies in the kingdom, who
 appear in their richest habits and jewels.
 Those that enter the lists with the bulls
 are called Torreadores, and are all
 knights, who are armed with nothing
 but a lance, and cannot make use of
 their swords, but when they are near
 the bulls; when one of them falls, the
 populace run immediately, and cut
 him in pieces with their swords. Some
 say the affairs of the kingdom are
 managed with greater oeconomy, since
 they have had a king from France; that
 the revenue is greatly improved; and
 that their navy is in a much better con-
 dition, they now being able to fit out
 a considerable fleet of men of war. Be-
 sides his territories in Europe, he pos-
 sesses the best part of America, and is
 master of many rich islands in the S.
 Seas; and particularly the Philippines,
 from whence they import the rich mer-
 chandizes of the E. Indies. He also
 possesses several places in Africa, par-
 ticularly Ceuta and Oran.

SPAIN New. See MEXICO.

SPALATTO, or SPALATRO, a rich, po-
 pulous, and strong town of the re-
 publick of Verice, and capital of Ve-
 netian Dalmatia, with a good harbour,
 and an archbishop's see. It is built
 upon the ruins of the castle of Diocle-
 sian, and its walls make two thirds of
 those of the city; likewise, its temple
 is the cathedral church. It is strong by
 situation, being built on a peninsula,
 I i i 2 which

which is joined to the Terra Firma, by a neck of land half a mile over. It is seated on the Gulph of Venice, 37 miles S. E. of Sebenico, and 102 N. W. of Ragusa. Lon. 35. 6. lat. 43. 53.

* **SPALDICK**, a village in Huntingden-shire, with one fair on Wednesday, before Whitfun-tide, for all sorts of cattle.

SPALDING, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and four fairs on April 27, for hemp and flax; on July 29, for horses and cattle; on August 30, for horses; and on September 21, and December 17, for hemp and flax. It is seated low among rivulets and drains, and on a navigable river, and is an ancient well built place, with several vessels, and barges belonging to it. It is 22 miles N. of Peterborough, 17 S. of Boston, and 98 N. of London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 52. 45.

SPANDAW, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle Marche of Brandenburg. It is naturally strong, being furrounded on all sides by morasses, and close to it there is a fine fortress, with a fortified tower. The arsenal is in subterranean vaults, and there is a prison for state-prisoners, besides a spin-house for loose women. The inhabitants are maintained by navigation, trade, and manufactories, there being a colony of French Protestants. It is seated on the river Havel, 8 miles N. W. of Berlin, and 17 N. E. of Brandenburg. Lon. 31. 18. lat. 52. 35.

* **SPANGENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the Lower Langravate of Hesse, with a castle. It is seated on a small river, which falls into the Fuld.

* **SPANHEIM**, a county of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, or rather between the Lower Palatinate, which lies to the W. the electorate of Mentz to the N. that of Treves, or Triers, to the W. and the dutchy of Deux-Ponts, and Lorraine to the S.

SPANISH TOWN. See **ST. JAGO**.

SPARTEL CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 11. 5. lat. 36. 0.

SPARTIVENTO CAPE, a promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, at the extremity of Farther Calabria. Lon. 54. 5. lat. 38. 20.

SPERICO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Umbria, where

there are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is seated on a hill, 3 miles N. W. of Foligno, and 13. N. of Spoleto. Lon. 31. 15. lat. 43. 0.

SPEY, a river of Scotland, which runs N. E. through the shires of Badenoch and Murray, and falls into the German Sea, E. of the Frith of Murray.

SPZZIA SPETIA, or **SPECIA**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is seated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, 47 miles S. E. of Genoa, 58 S. W. of Modena, and 65 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 27. 32. lat. 44. 4.

SPICE ISLANDS, are islands of Asia, in the E. Indies, which are all in the hands of the Dutch. The principal are Banda, the Moloccas, and Ceylon, which see in their proper places.

SPIGELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name, which is 18 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is 22 miles S. W. of Hildelheim. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 52. 6.

SPIGNA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Montserrat, with a castle, and the title of marquisate, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It is seated between Acqua, and Savona, 60 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 26. 15. lat. 44. 35.

SPILEMBERGO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in Friuli, 37 miles N. W. of Aquileia, and 47 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. 30. 50. lat. 46. 30.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs on Monday before Whitfunday, Monday after Whitfun-week, the Monday following, if in May, and on the second Thursday in July, for all sorts of cattle, and cloathing. It is seated on the side of a hill, 30 miles E. of Lincoln, and 122 N. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 53. lat. 53. 15.

SPIRE, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bishoprick of the same name. It was entirely ruined, and burnt by the French in 1689, and in 1693, the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Ratibon. They have since attempted to rebuild it, but with no great success. It is seated on the Rhine, 5 miles N. of Philippsburg,

marquifate of Saluzzo, or Saluces, feat- ed on the river Po, with a rich abbey. It is famous for a battle that the mar- quis de Catinot gained here, over the duke of Savoy, and the Germans, in 1690. Lon. 25. 2. lat. 44. 34.

STAFFORD, the county town of Stafford- shire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs on Tuefday before Shrove- Tuefday, on May 14, for horfes and cattle; on June 29, for wool; on Octo- ber 2, for colts; and on December 4, for cattle and hogs. It is feated on the river Sow, which washes its S. and W. parts, and over which there is a stone bridge. It is furrounded with meadows, has two parish churches, a free fchool, a fine square market place, in which is a handsome shire-hall, and under it the market-houfe. The ftreets are large, and many of the houfes are handfome- ly built. It was almoft furrounded with a wall, now level with the ground; and it is a corporation where the affizes and feffions are kept, and which fend two members to parliament. It is 16 miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 135 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 52. 50. It has the title of an earldom.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an English county, 44 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is bounded on the W. by Shropshire, on the N. by Cheshire, on the E. by Derby- shire, and Warwickshire, and on the S. by Worcestershire. It contains 23740 houfes, 142440 inhabitants, 130 parishes, 10 market-towns, and fends 10 mem- bers to parliament. The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, the Sow, the Cherner, the Lime, the Tern, the Penk, and the Manyfold; the air is pleasant, mild, and wholfome, and the foil in the S. part good and rich, tho' not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground; but then it abounds in coal-pits, and iron mines. The middle is level and plain, and the N. is hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors, and where they un- peats for fuel. There are alfo good stone quarries, plenty of alabafter, and lime-ftone. The county town is Staf- ford.

STAGIRA, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Macedonia, feat'd on the Gulph of Contella. It is remarkable for be- ing the birth place of Aristotle, from whence he is call'd the Stagirite. It is now call'd Lyba Nova, and is 16 mile from Contella. Lon. 42. 5. lat. 41. 10.

STAGNO, a town of Dalmatia, in the re- publick of Ragufa, with a small har- bour, and a bishop's fee. It is feated on a peninfula, in the Gulph of Venice, 30 miles N. W. of Ragufa. Lon. 35. 40. lat. 42. 54.

* **STAGSHAWBAG**, a village in Northum- berland, with two fairs on Whitfun- Eve, for horned cattle, horfes, and sheep; and on July 5, for linnen and woollen-cloth, from Scotland.

STAIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, feated on the river Danube, over which there is a bridge, where they take toll, 65 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 33. 3. lat. 48. 31.

STAINES, a town in Middlefex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs on May 11, for horfes and cattle; and on September 19, for onions and toys. It is feated on the river Thames, over which there is a bridge into Surrey, and it lies on the western road, containing feveral good inns. It is 19 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 51. 22.

• **STANTON**, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair on October 29, for hemp and sheep.

STAIR, a village in Scotland, in the shire of Aine, which was the ancient feat of the Dalrymples; but lately gave title to John earl of Stair.

STALBRIDGE, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuefdays, and two fairs on September 6, and November 4, for all sorts of cattle. It is 22 miles N. of Dorchester, and 115 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 51. 0.

STALIMENE. See **LEMNOS**.

STAMBUL, or **STAMPOL**, the name given by the Turks to Constantinople.

STAMFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays, and 7 fairs on Tuefday before February 13; on Monday before Midlent-Sun- day, for horfes, and flock of all forts; on Midlent-Monday, for all forts of haberdashery ware; on Monday before May 12, Monday before June 13, Aug- uft 5, and November 8, for horfes, and flock of all forts. It is feated on the river Weland, and navigable for boats, on the edge of Northamptonshire. It is a large handsome place, containing fix parish churches, and has feveral good ftreets, and feveral fine structures. It is an ancient town, which formerly had a college, whose students removed to Brazen-Nose college, in Oxford. It is also

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also a corporation, with the title of an
earldom, and fends two members to
parliament. It has no confiderable
manufactories, but deals chiefly in malt.
It is 26 miles N. of Huntington, 40 S.
of Lincoln, 110 S. by E. of York, and
83 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 8.
lat. 52. 39.

* STAMFORD-BRIDGE, a village in York-
fhire, with one fair on November 22,
for horfes, horned cattle, fheep, grafs,
pewter, hard-ware, and woollen-cloth.

STAMPALIA, an ifland of the Archipe-
lago, 60 miles W. of Rhodes, 12 S. W.
of Stanchio, 50 S. E. of Naxia, and 37
from the coast of Natolia. There are
feveral fmall iflands lie to the W. and
N. and it is 15 miles in length, and 5 in
breadth. It is almoft without inhabi-
tants, and wants freth water. Lon.
from 43. 21. to 44. 34. lat. from 36.
10. to 36. 22.

* STANCHIO, formerly called Cos, an
ifland of the Archipelago, near the coast
of Natolia, 12 miles N. E. of Stampalia,
and 40 N. W. of Rhodes, being 25 in
breadth, and 10 in length. The foil
is fertile, but the air unwholfome; and
the capital town is of the fame name,
which is well built, and feated at the
foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a
large bay, and near a good harbour.
Lon. from 44. 55. to 45. 4. lat. 36. 22.
to 36. 45.

* STANDISH, a village in Lancafhire, 4
miles N. of Wigan, with two fairs on
June 29, and November 22, for horfes,
horned cattle, and toys.

* STANDON, a town in Hertfordfhire,
with a market on Fridays, but no fairs.
It is 8 miles N. of Hertford, and 29. N.
of London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 51.
55.

* STANFORDHAM, a village in Northum-
berland, with two fairs on the fecond
Friday in April, and August 15, if on
Thursday; but if not, the Thursday
after, for horned cattle and hogs.

* STANHOPE, a town in the county of
Durham, with a market on Tuesdays,
but no fairs. It is 19 miles W. of Dur-
ham, and 237 N. by W. of London.
Lon. 16. o. lat. 54. 48.

STANLEY, a town of Gloucefhire, with
a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It
is 14 miles S. of Gloucefter, and 99 W.
by N. of London. Lon. 15. 13. lat.
51. 44.

* STANSTEAD, a village in Effex, with one
fair on May 17, for horfes and cattle.

STANTON, a town in Lincolnfhire, with
a market on Mondays, and one fair, on
October 29, for hemp and fheep. It is
20 miles E. of Lincoln, and 120 N. of
London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 53. 20.

STANTZ, a town of Swifferland, and capi-
tal of the canton of Underwald, feated
3 miles from the lake of the four can-
tons, and is 25 miles S. of Zurich. Lon.
25. 55. lat. 46. 55.

* STAPLE, a village in Kent, with one
fair on July 25, for edge-tools.

STARGARD, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Upper Saxony, and dutchy of
Pomerania, with an academy. It has
good woollen manufactories, fuch as
ferges, cloth, fhaloons, tammies, druggets,
and the like. It had formerly a cattle,
of which the ruins are to be feen. It
is feated on the river Ihne, 15 miles S.
E. of Stetin, and 37 N. W. of Lanfperg.
Lon. 32. 3. lat. 52. 30.

STARIA, or STARO-RUSSA, a town of
Ruffia, in the province of Great Novo-
gorod, which is handsome and well
built. It is feated on the Lake Ilment,
40 miles S. of Novogorod. Lon. 51.
55. lat. 51. o.

START-POINT, a promontory, or cape in
the English channel, and in Devonfhire,
14 miles S. of Dartmouth. Lon. 13. 29.
lat. 50. 10.

STATIN-EYLAND, that is the ifland of the
States, of which there are three; one is
in the Frozen Ocean near Mofcovy, on
which it depends, and another is in the
Magellanick Sea, between the ftrait of
Maire, and Brewers Ifland, and the third
is in the Oriental Ocean, between Jeifo
and Yupi, in Tartary. There is alfo
another in N. America, and in New-
York, feated near the mouth of Hud-
fon's river, and fubject to Great-Britain.
Lon. 335. 35. lat. 41. o.

STAVANGER, a town of Norway, in the
province of Bergen, and capital of a ter-
ritory of the fame name, with a bifhop's
fee. It is feated on the fea coast, in a
peninfula, near the fortrefs of Dofwick,
75 miles S. of Bergen. Lon. 22. 50
lat. 58. 45.

STAVEL. See STARLO.

* STAVERDELL, a village in Somerfet-
fhire, with one fair on August 5, for
bullocks and hogs.

STAVEREN, an ancient town of the Unit-
ed Provinces, in Friesland, and in Weft-
tergo, with a harbour. It was former-
ly a confiderable town, but is now much
decay'd, becaufe the harbour is choak-
ed

- ed up with fand. It is feated on the Zuider-Zea, 8 miles W. of Slooten, and 15 N. of Enchyfen. Lon. 22. 56. lat. 52. 57.
- **STAUFORD**, a village in Somersfetshire, with 2 fairs on June 11, and September 28, for hores, bullocks, sheep, lambs, and wool.
 - **STEBBING**, a village in Effex, with one fair on June 29, for cattle.
- STENZBERG**, a small, but strong town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the marquisate of Berg-op-zoom. It has a communication with the Volk-rak, by a canal, whose entrance is defended by a fort, and it is 7 miles N. E. of Berg-op-zoom, and 17 W. of Breda. Lon. 21. 50. lat. 51. 34.
- STENKEREK**, a village of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, where the allies commanded by king William, attacked the fortified camp of the French, in 1692, and were defeated. It is 10 miles N. of Mons, and 16 W. of Brussels.
- STEENWICK**, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overijssel. It is feated on the river Aa, on the frontiers of Friesland, 20 miles S. E. of Slooten, and 32 N. of Deventer. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 52. 50.
- **STEEPLE-ASHTON**, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair on September 2, for cheefe.
- STEGEBURG**, a town of Sweden, in Ostrogothia, or E. Gothland, feated on the coast of the Baltick Sea, with a small commodious harbour. It is 25 miles S. of Nyecoping, and 82 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 58. 30.
- **STEIN**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, feated on the Rhine, near the Lake Constance, 27 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 17 W. of Constance. Lon. 26. 42. lat. 47. 52.
 - **STEINBACH**, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Baden, feated in a country that produces good wine.
 - **STEINHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Mentz, feated on a hill near the river Maine, with a good castle, 9 miles from Francfort. Lon. 20. 31. lat. 50. 40.
 - **STREE**, a town of Denmark, on the N. coast of the ile of Mona, with a strong castle. It is almost surrounded with a lake.
 - **STRELLING**, a village in Kert, with two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and No-

- ember 12, for hores, cattle, and pedlars wane.
- STENAY**, a town of France, in the dutchy of Bar, on the frontiers of Luxemburg. The fortifications were demolished in 1654; but they are now rebuilt. It is feated on the rivers Maefe, or Meuse, 25 miles N. by W. of Verdun, and 8 S. W. of Mont-Medi. Lon. 22. 54. lat. 50. 31.
- STENDAL**, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the marquisate of Brandenburg. It is large and well built, and there were 300 clothiers in this place at one time, but war and famine have greatly reduced it. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and is feated on the river Uelit, 36 miles N. of Magdeburg. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 52. 45.
- STENFORD**, or **STENFERT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Bentheim, with an academy. It is feated on the river Vecht, 15 miles S. W. of Munster. Lon. 25. c. lat. 52. 15.
- STERLING**, a town of Scotland, and capital of a shire of the same name. It is a very important place, and is feated on the declivity of a rock, where the Forth runs at the bottom, over which there is a handsome stone bridge of four arches, with an iron gate across it; and there are vessels come up to the bridge, which make it a place of trade. Above the town is a castle, feated on a rock, which is very strong, and serves to defend the town and bridge. This place is so commodiously feated, that it commands the pass between the N. and S. part of Scotland. It is 30 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 13. 45. lat. 56. 12.
- **STERLINGSHIRE**, in Scotland, is bounded on the E. by the river Avon, on the W. by Lough Loughmend, and the rivers Blain, and Anrick, on the N. by the river Forth, and on the S. by Clyddale. It sends one member to parliament.
- STERNBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the marquisate of Brandenburg. It is a large, open place, which carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is feated 29 miles N. of Francfort upon Oder, and is subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 33. 10. lat. 52. 30.
- **STRETTINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, feated at the foot of a mountain.

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at the foot of a
mountain.

mountain, on the river Eyfack, 12
miles from Brixen.

STETIN, or **STETTIN**, a sea-port town of
Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony,
and capital of Hither Pomerania, with
the title of a dutchy, and a castle. It
has had a famous schoel for a great
while, which the wars of Germany
never disturbed. The ancient dukes of
Pomerania resided here; and it was
taken by the elector of Brandenburg, in
1676; but was given to Sweden by the
treaty of Nimueguen. In 1713, it sub-
mitted to the allies, and then the said
Elector was put in possession again of
this important place, which is a bul-
wark to the Marche of Brandenburg;
and the fortifications have been greatly
improved. It is now a flourishing place,
and carries on a considerable trade; and
is seated on the river Oder, 80 miles N.
of Frankfort, 70 N. by E. of Berlin,
150 S. E. of Lubeck, and 320 N. by W.
of Vienna. Lat. 32. 33. lat. 53. 27.
The dutchy is 125 miles in length, and
borders upon Mecklenburg, and partly
upon Brandenburg. The breadth is from
17 to 25 miles, and it is divided by the
river Oder into two parts.

STEVENAGE, a town of Hertfordshire,
with a market on Fridays, and four
fairs, 9 days before Easter, 9 days be-
fore Whitfun-tide, July 15, and the first
Friday in September, for hawkers, ped-
lars, and a little cheefe. The market is
now difused. It is a good thorough-
fare place, containing several inns. It
is 12 miles N. N. W. of Hertford, and
32 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 25.
lat. 51. 55.

STEVENSWAERT, a fortrefs of the Nether-
lands in the province of Guelderland. It
is seated on the river Maefe, over which
there is an important passage, at this
place which belongs to the Dutch. It
is 20 miles N. E. of Maeftricht, or Ma-
lines, and 5 from Ruremond. Lon.
23. 30. lat 51. 15.

STEYNING, a town in Suffex, with a
market on Wednesdays, and three fairs,
on June 9, for cattle, and pedlars ware,
and on September 19, and October 10,
for horned cattle. It is seated under
the Downs, and sends two members to
parliament. It is 15 miles W. of Lewis,
and 47 S. by W. of London. Lon. 37.
20. lat. 50. 56.

STEYR, or **STEYRE**, a town of Germany,
in Upper Austria, and in the quarter of
Traun. It is well built, carries on a

great trade in iron, and has a Jesuits
college. It was taken by the French
and Bavarians, in 1741; but they were
forced to abandon it the next year. It
is seated at the confluence of the rivers,
Steyr and Ens, 20 miles S. E. of Lintz,
and 8 N. W. of Ens. Lon. 32. 18. lat.
38. 0.

STILICIANO, a town of Italy, in the
kingdom of Naples, and in the Basili-
cata, with the title of a principality. It
is famous for its baths, and is seated
near the river Salandrella.

STIRIA, a province of Germany, in the
circle of Austria, with the title of a
dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by
the arch-dutchy of Austria, on the E.
by Hungary, on the S. by Carniola, and
on the W. by Carinthia, and the arch-
bifhoprick of Saltzburg, being 125 miles
in length, and 17 in breadth. It is said
to contain 22 cities, 95 towns, 338
castles, 15 convents, and 200000 in-
habitants. Though it is a mountainous
country, yet there is a great deal of land
fit for tillage, and the soil is so good,
that the inhabitants never were in want
of corn. It contains mines of very good
iron, whence the arms made here are
in great esteem. The women differ
greatly from the Austrians, and are very
plain and downright. They have all
swellings on their throats called Bron-
chocoles. The men are also very simple,
and are very zealous worshippers of the
Virgin Mary. They delight to sit at
home, in the chimney corner, never
troubling their heads about foreign af-
fairs. The chief town is Gratz.

STIRUM, a town of Germany, in the
dutchy of Berg, seated on the river Rocr,
12 miles N. of Duffeldorp, and subject
to the elector Palatine. Lon. 23. 53.
lat. 51. 23.

STIVES. See **TREBS**.

STOCHEM, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Westphalia, and bifhoprick of
Liege. It is seated on the river Maefe,
or Meuse, 12 miles N. of Maeftricht.
Lon. 23. 30. lat. 51. 3.

STOCKAK, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Suabia, and landgravate of Nel-
lenburg, seated on a river of the same
name, 5 miles from the Lake Constance,
and 12 N. from the town of that name.
Lon. 26. 45. lat. 47. 50.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of Hampshire,
whose market is now difused; but it has
three fairs, on Holy Thursday, and Oc-
tober 7, for sheep, and on July 10, for
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sheep and horses. It is a thoroughfare, with good accommodations for travellers, and is a corporation, which sends two members to parliament. It is 9 miles N. W. of Winchester, and 69 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 2. lat. 51. 12.

STOCKHOLM, the capital city of Sweden, and the usual residence of the kings of that country. It is seated near the Lake Meler, and comprehends 6 small islands, which are joined together by wooden bridges. In the suburb called Nordermalm, there is a mountain named Brunnberg, which is very high; on whose top there is a tower and a bell, which is rung when any fire happens. The Lake Meler, which is to the W. supplies the inhabitants with good water. This city contains superb palaces, whose roofs are covered with copper; and there have been several rocks blown up, to render it larger and more regular: but the suburbs are in the antique taste. The royal palace, or castle, was reduced to ashes in 1697; but it has been rebuilt much more magnificent than it was before: several hundred houses were burnt in one of the suburbs, in 1723. The arsenal is very famous, and the harbour is so large, that it will contain 1000 ships, which may there ride in safety; but that which is very troublesome is, that when the vessels come from the N. they are obliged before they can enter, to pass a long way between rocks, which render it very difficult for them to get in; besides which, it is frozen up four months in the year. There are about 30000 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in copper, iron, and naval stores. In 1739, there was an academy of sciences established here; as also of painting and sculpture, founded by Count Tessin. It is 200 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 625 N. W. of Vienna, 625 W. of Moscow, 750 N. E. of Paris, 900 N. E. of London, and 1200 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 37. 5. lat. 59. 20.

* **STOCKLAND**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair on June 18, for cattle.

STOCKPORT, or **STOPPORT**, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on March 4, March 25, May 7, and October 25, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river *Mexey*, over which there is a bridge that leads into Lancashire, and is 6 miles S. of Manchester, 55 N. N. W.

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of Dethy, and 160 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 29. lat. 53. 22.

STOCKTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair on July 18, for toys. It is seated on the river Tees, near the sea, and is noted for its good ale, and for its sending corn and butter to London. A silk mill has been lately erected here. It is 18 miles S. E. by E. of Durham, and 219 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 54. 33.

* **STOCKWITH**, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair on September 4, for horses and cattle.

STOCKZOW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the principality of Teschen, seated on the river Vistula, 10 miles E. of Teschen, and 37 S. E. of Troppaw. Lon. 35. 50. lat. 49. 41.

* **STODURSEY**, a village in Somersetshire, with two fairs, on May 2, and September 12, for cattle and sheep.

* **STOKE**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair on December 6, for horses and toys.

* **STOKE UNDER HAMBDEN**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair on May 6, for all sorts of cattle and pedlars ware.

STOKECOMBE, a town of Somersetshire, whose market is dispersed, but it has 2 fairs, on April 25, and August 1, for bullocks and sheep. It is 26 miles W. of Wells, and 152 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 17. lat. 51. 12.

* **STOKEN-CHURCH**, a village in Oxfordshire, with two fairs, on July 10, for horses, and September 29, for hiring servants.

STOKESLEY, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair on Saturday before Trinity-Sunday, for horned cattle, horses, and linnen-cloth. It is seated among several small streams, with which it is well watered; and is a pretty good place. It is 36 miles N. of York, and 216 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 54. 28.

STOLBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia, and capital of a county of the same name. It has a handsome castle, where the count resides, and is seated in a valley between two mountains, 10 miles N. of Northhausen, and 58 N. W. of Leipzick. Lon. 28. 43. lat. 51. 45.

STOLROFFEN, a town of Germany, in the

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 market on Saturdays,
 on the day before Trinity-
 Sunday, for cattle, horses, and
 sheep, and is cele-
 brated among several
 counties, in which it is well
 known, and is a very
 pretty good place.
 It is 26 miles N.
 of York, and 216 N.
 of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat.
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 in Germany, in the
 principality, and territory of
 Silesia, and is a county of
 the same name. It has a handsome
 city, and resides, and is
 divided into seven moun-
 tainous parts. It is 26 miles
 N. of Northhausen, and
 216 N. of London. Lon. 28. 43.
 in Germany, in the

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(the circle of Suabia, and marquisate of
 Baden. It is seated in a morass near
 the Rhine, and is a pretty strong place,
 being 8 miles S. W. of Baden, and 12
 N. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 25. 45. lat.
 49. 36.
STOLPEN, a town of Germany, in the
 circle of Upper Saxony, and in Farther
 Pomerania. It belongs to the king of
 Prussia, and is seated in a pleasant val-
 ley, on a river of the same name, 52
 miles N. E. of Colberg, and 70 N. W.
 of Dantzick. Lon. 34. 50. lat. 54. 40.
STONE, a town of Staffordshire, with a
 market on Tuesdays, and four fairs, on
 Tuesday after Midlent-Sunday, Shrove-
 Tuesday, Whit-Tuesday, and July 25,
 for cattle. It is seated on the river Trent,
 and is but a mean place, though it is a
 thoroughfare, and has several good inns.
 It is 22 miles N. W. of Litchfield, 41 S.
 E. of Chetter, and 141 N. W. of London.
 Lon. 15. 27. lat. 52. 55.
 * **STONE**, a village in Kent, with one
 fair on Holy-Thursday, for pedlars
 ware.
STONE-HENGE, a most remarkable heap
 of stones, lying upon Salisbury plain, 6
 miles N. of Salisbury. It consists of fe-
 veral very large stones, placed one upon
 another, and is supposed to have been
 a temple of the ancient Druids; and
 the rather because it is in a circular
 form, and seems to have been much
 more regular than it appears to be at pre-
 sent. It has puzzled a great many dili-
 gent inquirers, to account for the laying
 of these enormous stones one upon an-
 other; for they are so heavy, that it is
 thought no artifice now known, is suf-
 ficient to have raised those that lie across,
 to that height.
STONE-HIVE, a town of Scotland, in the
 shire of Mearns, with a good harbour,
 secured by a stone-pier. Near it was the
 famous castle of Dunnotyr, seated on
 a rock near the shore. It was formerly
 the residence of the hereditary Earl
 Marshal of Scotland, but is now in
 ruins.
 * **STONE-HOUSE**, a village in Clouces-
 tershire, with two fairs, on May 1, and
 December 29, for cattle and cheefe.
STONY-STRAFORD, a town of Bucking-
 hamshire, with a market on Fridays,
 and four fairs, on April 20, August 2,
 October 10, and November 12, for
 cattle. It is seated on the river Ouse,
 and is an ancient place, standing on the
 Roman highway, called Watling street.

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It is a good thoroughfare town, con-
 tains two parish churches, and has feve-
 ral good inns. It is 19 miles N. W. of
 Dunstable, 39 S. E. of Coventry, and
 53 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 0.
 lat. 52. 3.
STORMARIA, a country of Germany, in
 the dutchy of Holstein, with the title of
 a principality. It is bounded on the
 N. by Proper Holstein, on the E. by
 Wagria, and the dutchy of Lawenburg,
 and on the S. and W. by the dutchies of
 Lunenburg and Bremen; from which it
 is separated by the river Elb, being 12
 miles in length, and 8 in breadth.
 Hamburg is the capital town.
STORNWAY, a town of Scotland, in the
 isle of Lewis, and one of the western
 islands. It has a harbour called Loch-
 Stornway, on the E. side of the island.
 * **STORRINGTON**, a village in Suffex,
 with two fairs, on May 12, for cattle
 and horses, and November 22, for cattle
 and pedlars ware.
STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordshire,
 with a market on Thursdays, and three
 fairs, on Holy-Thursday, Thursday after
 Trinity-Sunday, and October 10, for
 horses and cattle. It is called by some
 bishops Stortford, and is seated on the
 side of a hill, being a large, handsome,
 and well frequented town, with several
 good inns. On the E. side there are
 the ruins of a castle, which stood on an
 artificial mount. It is 12 miles N. E.
 of Hertford, and 29 N. of London. Lon.
 17. 43. lat. 51. 55.
STOUR, the name of several small rivers
 in England.
STOURBRIDGE, or **STURBRIDGE**, a town
 in Worcestershire, with a market on
 Fridays, and two fairs, on March 29,
 for horses and cattle, and on Septem-
 ber 8, for all sorts of cattle and sheep.
 It is seated on the river Stour, in a flat,
 over which there is a bridge, from
 whence it has its name. It is a pretty
 good town, and is noted for its glass-
 houses. It has a good free school, in
 which there is a library, and is 24
 miles N. of Worcester, and 117 N. W.
 of London. Lon. 15. 29. lat. 52. 30.
STOURBRIDGE, or **STURBICH**, the name
 of a field near Cambridge, noted for its
 famous fair kept annually, on the 7th of
 September, and which continues a fort-
 night. There are a great many tradef-
 men go thither from London, as well as
 from other parts; and the commodities
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are horses, hops, iron, wool, leather, cheese, and many other things.

STOW, a town of Gloucester, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, for horses, cows, sheep and cheese; and on October 24, for hops, faddlers, shoemakers, and ironmonger's ware. Some call it Stow on the Would, and it is not only seated on a bleak hill, but is destitute of wood and water. It contains about 200 houses, and is 8 miles S. by W. of Camden, 67 N. by E. of Salisbury, and 77 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 51. 50.

STOW, a seat of lord-viscount Cobham, in Buckinghamshire. It is 2 miles from Buckingham, where there are the finest gardens in England, which are adorned with busts, statues, obelisks, pavilions, and temples. The statues and busts are those of several famous men, ancient and modern. It now belongs to earl Temple.

* **STOWBRIDGE**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Saturday in Whitfun-week, which is considerable, for horses.

STOWEY, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair on September 7, for cattle and toys. It is 22 miles W. of Wells, 146 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 23. lat. 51. 14.

STOWMARKET, a town of Suffolk, so called, to distinguish it from towns of the same name, in other parts of this country. It has a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 10, for shop-goods and toys; and on August 12, for sheep and cattle. It is seated between the branches of the rivers Gyppe or Orwell, upon a rising ground in the center of the county; and is a large handsome place, having a large church dedicated to St. Peter the Apostle, and the tower and spire are 120 feet high, in which are 8 tuneable bells. It has a Presbyterian meeting, and about 400 pretty good houses. The streets are tolerable wide, but not paved; and the town is very pleasant. Its cherries are thought to be the finest in England, and it has a large manufactory of woollen-stuffs. It is 12 miles N. W. of Ipswich, 13 E. by S. of St. Edmundsbury, and 73 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 52. 20.

STRADELLA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the Pavese. It is a passage of great importance, which is defended by a castle. It is seated on the river Verfa, near the Po, and is 10 miles S. E. of Paris, 22 S. E. of Milan,

and 47 N. W. of Parma. Lon. 16. 47. lat. 45. 5.

STRALÉN, a town of the Netherlands, in the upper quarter of Guelderland, whose fortifications were demolished by the French, in 1672. It is 5 miles S. W. of Gueldres, and 5 N. E. of Venlo. Lon. 23. 52. lat. 51. 27.

STRALSUND, a strong and rich sea-port town of Germany, in Hither Pomerania, and was formerly an important trading place. In 1678 it was forced to surrender to the Elector of Brandenburg, after 1800 houses had been burnt to ashes, in one night's time. After this the Swedes defended this place to the last extremity; and king Charles XII. in 1714, came hither after his return out of Turkey. But the crown of Sweden not being able to hold out, against five great powers that were in league against it, it was forced to submit in 1715. In 1720, it was rendered back to Sweden, but in a very poor condition. It is almost surrounded by the sea, and the Lake Francen, and has a harbour which is separated from the isle of Rugen, by a narrow strait. It is 15 miles N. W. of Grippwald, 70 N. by W. of Stetin, and 32 N. E. of Gustrow. Lon. 31. 12. lat. 54. 23.

STRANGFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulster; it is 9 miles E. of Down. Lon. 11. 55. lat. 54. 24.

STRANRAVER, a town of Scotland, in the shire of Galloway, 8 miles N. W. of Glenluce. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 54. 25.

STRASBURG, an ancient, large, handsome, populous, and strong town of France, in Alsace. It contains about 200 streets, part of which are very narrow, and most of the houses are built after the ancient taste. However, there are a great number of handsome buildings, such as the hotel of the Marshal of France, who is commander of the city; the hotel of the Cardinal of Rouen, the bishop's palace, the Jesuits college, the royal hospital, the hotel of Hesse Darmstadt, the arsenal, the town-house, and the cathedral. It has a wooden bridge over the Rhine, which is thought to be one of the finest in Europe; as is likewise the cathedral church, whose tower is the handfomest in Germany, and the clock is greatly admired by all travellers. Some look upon it as one of the wonders of the world, and the steeple is allowed

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the Netherlands, in
Flanders, whose
demolished by the
is 5 miles S. W.
E. of Venlo. Lon.

and rich sea-port
in Hither Pome-
rania, an important
city, in 1678 it was forced
by the Elector of Branden-
burg to be burnt
to the ground. After this
time. After this
place to the
King Charles XII. in
1719, after his return out
of Sweden
and out, against five
times in league against
the Emperor in 1715. In
1719, he went back to Sweden,
and in 1720. It is al-
most in the sea, and the
city is a harbour which
is the city of Rugen, by a
distance of 15 miles N. W. of
the city of W. of Stetin, and
Lon. 51. 12.

of Ireland, in the
province of Ulster,
Lon. 11. 55.

of Scotland, in
the county of
Argyle, 8 miles N. W.
of Glasgow. Lon. 12. 15. lat. 54.

ent, large, hand-
some strong town of
It contains about
which are very nar-
row, the houses are built

However, there
is a handsome build-
ing of the Marshal of
the city ;
the Marshal of Rouen, the
of Hesse Darm-
stadt town-house, and
a wooden bridge
is thought to be
of Europe ; as is like-
wise the tower
of Germany, and the
used by all travellers.
is one of the won-
derful the people is al-
lowed

lowed to be the highest in Europe. The
clock not only shews the hours of the
day, but the motion of the sun, moon
and stars. Among other things there
is an angel, which turns an hour glass
every hour, and the twelve Apostles pro-
claim noon, by each of them striking a
blow with a hammer on a bell. There
is likewise a cock, which is a piece of
clock-work, that crows every hour.
There are 700 steps up to the tower,
or steeple, it being 500 feet high. It
was a free and imperial city, but the
king of France became master of it in
1681, and greatly augmented the for-
tifications, though before it had as many
cannons as there are days in the year.
The inhabitants were formerly Prote-
stants, and carried on a great trade ; but
most of them have been obliged to em-
brace the Roman superstition, though
there is a sort of toleration for them
too. It is seated on the river Ill, which
runs through it near the Rhine, and
is 55 miles N. of Basil, 75 E. of Nancy,
102 E. of Luxemburg, 112 S. W. of
Mentz, and 255 E. of Paris. Lon. 25.
26. lat. 34. 35.

STRASBURG, a town of Regal Prussia, in
Poland, and in Culm. It is a strong
place, has a good castle, and is seated
on the river Drigentz, 30 miles from
Thorn ; as much from Plockzow, and
somewhat more from Culm. It has
been taken and retaken several times,
in the war between the Swedes and
Poles. Lon. 35. 58. lat. 33. 5.

• STRASBURG, a town of Germany, in
Brandenburg, in the Ukraine Marche,
and on the confines of Pomerania. It is
8 miles N. of the Lake Ucker.

• STRASBURG, a strong handsome town
of Germany, in Lower Carinthia. It is
seated on the river Gurck, 5 miles above
the town of Gurck, and the bishop has
a palace here, where he commonly re-
sides.

STRATFORD, a town of Warwickshire,
with a market on Thursdays, and three
fairs, on May 14, September 25, and
Thursday se'ennight after it, for cheese,
hops, and cattle. It is seated on the N.
side of the river Avon, over which there
is a handsome stone bridge, supported
by 13 great, and 6 small arches. It is
a well built place, containing about 500
houses, and has a large church, with a
chapel of ease, and an almshouse, and
contains several good inns. It is 8
miles S. S. W. of Warwick, 19 S. S. W.

of Coventry, 39 N. N. E. of Gloucester,
and 98 N. W. of London. Lon. 15.
55. lat. 52. 16.

STRATHNAVER, the most northern county
of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the
ocean, on the E. by Cathness, on the S.
by Sutherland, and on the W. partly by
Ross, and partly by the ocean.

STRATONICE, anciently so called, but
afterwards Adrianople, now a town of
Caria, in Asiatic Turkey. There was
once a famous temple dedicated to Ju-
piter, in which the States of Caria held
their publick assemblies ; but it is now
in ruins.

STRATTON, a town in Cornwall, with a
market on Tuesdays, and three fairs,
on May 19, November 8, and Decem-
ber 11, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth,
and a few hops. It is seated between
two rivulets, which here unite, and fall
into the sea at a small distance. The
chief riches of the inhabitants rise from
the gardens and orchards, but more
especially garlick. It is 18 miles N. W.
of Launceston, and 211 W. by S. of
London. Lon. 12. 40. lat. 51. 0.

STRAUBING, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Bavaria, and capital of a terri-
tory of the same name. It is a large
place, and its streets are broad, contain-
ing handsome churches and fine con-
vents. It was taken by the Austrians
in 1743, who demolished the fortifica-
tions the next year ; and it was render-
ed back in 1745. It is seated on the
Danube, over which there is a bridge ;
and it is 22 miles S. E. of Ratisbon, 40
N. W. of Passaw, and 65 N. E. of
Munich. Lon. 30. 20. lat. 48. 48.

STRENG, or STRENGUES, a village of
Sweden, in the province of Suder-
mania, or Sunderland, with a bishop's
see, and a handsome college. King
Charles IX. who died in 1611, is buried
in the cathedral, with all his family. It
is seated on the Lake Meler, 30 miles
W. of Stockholm, and 35 S. W. of
Upfal. Lon. 35. 15. lat. 59. 20.

* STRETTON-CHURCH, a village in
Shropshire, with two fairs, on May 14,
and September 24, for horned cattle,
horses and sheep.

* STRONBERG, a town of Germany, in
the bishoprick of Munster, and capital
of a small district, which has the title
of Burgraviate. It is 22 miles S. E. of
Munster, and 20 N. W. of Paderborn.
Lon. 25. 55. lat. 51. 48.

STRONBOLI, the most northern of the
islands

islands of Lipari, lying on the Tuscan Sea, towards the coast of Sicily. There is a volcano here, which throws out fire and flames, and renders it uninhabitable. Lon. 32. 50. lat. 39. 14.

STRONGOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a very high rock, surrounded with others, 3 miles from the sea, and 7 E. of St. Severino. Lon. 35. 1. lat. 39. 20.

STROUD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 12, and August 21, for horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on a river of the same name, over which there is a bridge, on whose banks there are several fulling mills. The houses are generally built with stone, and many of the inhabitants are dyers. It is governed by a constable, and four tything-men; it has one church, and about 500 houses; but the streets are narrow, tho' mostly paved. There is a large manufactory of white broad-cloth in this town, and its neighbourhood. It is 11 miles S. of Gloucester, and 93 W. by N. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 51. 40.

• **STRENN**, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its hot baths, and for the mines of copper and silver that are found in a neighbouring mountain.

STELINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and subject to the duke of Furstenburg, with a castle. It is seated near the frontiers of the canton of Schaffhausen, 35 miles W. of Constance. Lon. 25. 33. lat. 47. 45.

STUIWESSENBURG, a very strong town of Lower Hungary, and capital of Eker-Redegowar. It had the title of regalis, or royal; because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Imperialists, and has been in the hands of the house of Austria ever since 1688. It is seated on the river Ractza, 30 miles S. W. of Buda, 83 S. by E. of Vienna, and 162 N. by W. of Belgrade. Lon. 36. 0. lat. 47. 10.

STURMSEPER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 24, for cattle and toys. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, in a rich vale; however, it is not a rich place, remarkable for the ruins of an ancient castle near it,

which was the seat of the W. Saxon kings. It is 22 miles N. of Dorchester, and 122 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 8. lat. 50. 55.

STRURGARD, a handsome populous town of Germany, in the circle of Silesia, and capital of the duchy of Wirttemberg. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, but stands so low, that it is impossible to make it a strong place. There is an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, and on the side there are very handsome gardens. The streets are narrow in the town, and the houses are generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and wide straight streets, in one of the suburbs. Here are the duke's palace, an orphan-house, and a famous college. It is seated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 30 miles N. of Baden, 42 S. E. of Heidelberg, 27 N. W. of Ulm, and 52 N. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 26. 45. lat. 48. 50.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by the circle of Franconia, and that of the Lower Rhine, on the W. by the circle of the Lower Rhine and Alsace, on the S. by Switzerland, and on the E. by the circle of Bavaria. It comprehends the duchies of Wirttemberg, or Wirttemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principality of Howen-Zollern, that of Ottingen, that of Mindelheim; the bishopricks of Augsburg, Constance, and Coire, with several fountains, abbays, and free towns, which see in their proper places.

SUANA, or **SEVANA**, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a high mountain, near the river Flora, 40 miles S. E. of Siena; but it is thinly peopled, on a count of its bad air. It is 30 miles S. W. of Orvieto, and 64 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 31. 43. lat. 42. 47.

• **SUANES**, a people that inhabit the mountains of Caucasus, between the Circassian Tartars, and the kingdoms of Iauetta and Circuel. They pretend to be Christians, and are the most civilized of these mountaineers. In the summer they come to work in Georgia, and return back at the beginning of winter.

* **SUAQUEM**, a town of Turkey, in Africa, and capital of a Beglerbeglick. It is seated on the Red-Sea, having a well frequented harbour, in a small island, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Lon. 55. 6. lat. 19. 30.

* **SUBIACO**,

at of the W. Saxon
les N. of Dorchester,
of London. Lon.

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lm, and 52 N. E. of
45. lat. 48. 50.
Germany, bounded
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* SUBBIACO,

● **SUBBIACO**, a town of Italy, in the
campagna of Roms, and on the fron-
tiers of Naples, with a castle. It is
feated on the river Teverone, 33 miles
E. of Rome.

● **SUCKERFIELD**, a village in Somers-
setshire, with two fairs, on Friday be-
fore Holy-Thurday, and Wednesday
after October 10, for cattle.

SUDBURY, a town of Suffolk, with a
market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on
March 12, and July 10, for toys. It is
feated on the river Stour, over which
there is a handsome bridge into Essex.
It sends two members to parliament, and
is governed by a mayor, seven alder-
men, and twenty-four common council.
Here are three very ancient churches, in
one of which is the skull of Sir Thomas
Sudbury, who was beheaded in the time
of Oliver Cromwell. There is here also
a Presbyterian meeting-house. This
town is supposed to have been former-
ly much larger than at present; it now
now consists of about 900 houses, and
about 5000 souls. The streets are but
narrow, and paved only here and there.
Sir Thomas Sudbury had a fine feat
here, which is now converted into a
workhouse. In this town is a large
manufactory of crapes and fays. It is
11 miles S. of St. Edmundsbury, and
56 S. E. of London. Lon. 13. 25. lat.
52. 6.

SUDER KOPING, a town of Sweden,
in Ostrogothia. It is 10 miles S. of
Norkoping, and 90 S. W. of Stock-
holm. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 58. 30.

SUDERMANIA, or **SUNDERLAND**, a pro-
vince of Sweden, with the title of a
dutchy, bounded on the N. by Upland
and Westermania, on the E. by the penin-
sula of Tarin, on the S. by the Baltick
Sea, and on the W. by Neria. It is
about 62 miles in length, and 42 in
breadth; and it is the most populous
part of Sweden. It abounds in corn,
and mines of divers metals; and
Nikoping is the capital town.

SUEZ, a town of Africa, in Egypt, feated
at the N. end of the W. gulph of the
Red-Sea, called the Gulph of Suez, and
has a castle and a harbour. It is sepa-
rated from the Mediterranean-Sea by
an isthmus 125 miles over, which joins
Asia to Africa. It is furrounded by a
fandy country, and is without water. It
consists of about 200 houses, and is very
much crowded with people, when the
Turkish galleys arrive there. However,

at other times it is almost deserted; and
the harbour is too shallow to admit
ships of great burthen. Some think it
the ancient Pofidium, and others Ar-
sinoe. It is 75 miles E. of Cairo. Lon.
51. 0. lat. 29. 40.

SUFFOLK, an English county, 50 miles
in length, and 25 in breadth, and is
bounded on the W. by Cambridgeshire,
on the N. by Norfolk, on the S. by
Essex, and on the E. by the German
Ocean. It contains 34420 houses, 26520
inhabitants, 575 parishes, 28 market-
towns, and sends 16 members to parlia-
ment. The air is generally wholesome,
but the soil is various; on the sea-coast
it is sandy, and there are several small
hills, which however, yield hemp, pease,
and rye. The inland parts are clayey,
and more full of trees. The borders to-
wards Essex are fit for pastures, and the
N. W. produces corn of all sorts. There are
manufactories of several kinds, particu-
larly all sorts of broad-cloth, stuffs, and
coarse linnen. The principal rivers are,
the Little Ouse, the Waveney, the Stour,
the Bruton, the Orwell, or Gippe, the
Deben, the Ore, and the Blyth. Ipswich
and St. Edmundsbury are the principal
towns.

* **SUGELMESSA**, or **SEGELMESSA**, a pro-
vince of Africa, in Barbary, and in Rile-
dulgerid. It is bounded on the W. by
the province of Dara, on the E. by Retel,
on the S. by the Kingdom of Taflet, and
on the N. by Mount Atlas. It is about
100 miles in length, and the capital is
of the same name. It abounds in dates,
and has corn and other fruits, besides
mines of iron, lead, and antimony. It
is feated in a plain, on the river Ziz.
The government is in the form of a
commonwealth. Lon. 16. 6. lat. 30.
50.

SULLY, a town of France, in Orleansois,
with the title of a dutchy. It is feated
on the river Loire, 20 miles S. of Or-
leans. Lon. 20. 1. lat. 47. 45.

SULMONA, a town of Italy, in the king-
dom of Naples, and in the Hither
Abruzzo, with the title of a principa-
lity. It is remarkable for being the birth
place of Ovid, and it is feated on the
river Sora, 22 miles S. W. of Chieti.
Lon. 31. 38. lat. 42. 3.

* **SULTANIA**, a considerable town of
Asia, in Persia, and in Irac Agemi, on
the frontiers of Aderbizan. Here is a
very magnificent mosque, which con-
tains the tomb of Sultan Chodabend. It

is feated on a large plain, 22 5 miles N. W. of Ifpahan, and 50 N. W. of Casbin. Lon. 69. 30. lat. 36. 26.

SULTSBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, and near the borders of Franconia. It is a handsome place, has a fine castle, and belongs to the duke of Neuburg-Sultsbach, who is now the Elector Palatine. Lon. 29. 35. lat. 49. 30. It is 5 miles N. W. of Amberg, and 32 N. of Ratisbon.

• **SULTZBURG**, a town of Germany, in Brisgaw, belonging to the marquisate of Baden-Dourlac, where there is a handsome palace. It is feated in a territory fertile in good wine, 8 miles S. W. of Fribourg. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 47. 54.

SUMATRA, an island of the E. Indian Sea, and one of the three largest of the Sunda islands, lying to the W. of the peninsula of Malacca, and the island of Borneo; and it is separated from that of Java, by the strait of Sunda. It is about 750 miles in length, and 175 in breadth. This island lies nearly under the equator, and the low grounds near the sea-coast are overflowed with water, which renders it very unhealthy. Here the natives generally build their houses upon posts, to secure them from the yearly inundations. The English have several forts and factories on the W. coast, the chief of which is Bencoolen, which is now built 5 miles up the country, the place where it stood formerly being very unwholesome; and they have given it the name of Marlborough Fort. The chief commodities exported from hence are, pepper, canes, and gold dust. The chief grain here, as in most of these parts, is rice; and they have also sugar, plantains, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, limes, citrons, oranges, melons, and pomegranates. Achin, or Atcheen, is the most remarkable place for trade, and lies at the N. W. end of the island; elephants are very plentiful here, and consequently their teeth, which are brought up by the merchants of Suia. The inhabitants on the sea-coast are chiefly Mahometans; but those in the inland country are pagans, whose partiaular worship is not certainly known. They are all of a black complexion, with long hair, and they have not the best character in the world for honesty. Lon. from 110. 0. to 121. 0. lat. N. from 5. 30. to lat. S. 5. 30.

• **SUMBI**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying in about 11

deg. of S. lat. The inhabitants who live upon the coast are strong, large, and very superstitious; but the inland parts are very little known.

• **SUMER-COURT**, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on Holy-Thurday, and September 14, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

SUMEREIN, an open town of Lower Hungary, feated in the island of Schiut, made by the river Danube, and is subject to the house of Austria. It is 10 miles S. of Presburg. Lon. 35. 12. lat. 48. 7.

SUNDA ISLANDS lie in the E. Indian Sea, near the straits of Sunda. The chief of these are Bornia, Java, and Sumatra; which see.

SUNDERBURG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alfen, with the title of a dutchy, and a castle. It is feated on a strait, called Sunderburger-Sund, 13 miles E. of Flensburg, and 17 S. E. of Apenrad. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 54. 58.

SUNDERLAND. See **SUDERMANIA**.

SUNDERLAND, a sea-port town of Durham, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is feated on the sea-shore, at the mouth of the river Wyer, and is remarkable for its great trade in sea-coal. It is 13 miles N. N. E. of Durham, 8 S. E. of Newcastle, and 264 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 54. 52.

• **SUNDI**, a province of Africa, in Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. It is well watered by rivers, which render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains there are mines of several metals. The capital town is of the same name. Lon. 35. 30. lat. S. 4. 50.

SUNNEBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the marche of Brandenburg, and in the territory of Sternberg. Of late its condition has been mending every year, and it is now in a flourishing state, with a very superb castle. It is feated on the river Darta, 50 miles E. of Berlin. Lon. 32. 45. lat. 52. 38.

SUNTGAW, or **SUNTGOW**, a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, bounded on the N. by the river Rhine, on the E. by the Rhine, and the canton of Basle, on the S. by Franche Comté, and Porentru, and the W. by Lorrain. It is subject to France.

• **SUPINO**, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the country of Molise, with a castle. It is feated at the source of the river Tamara, at the

the inhabitants who live
are strong, large, and
; but the inland parts
town.

, a village in Cornwall,
on Holy-Thursday, and
for horses, oxen, sheep,
hops.

town of Lower Hun-
the island of Schiut, made
tube, and is subject to
Aria. It is 10 miles S.

lon. 35. 12. lat. 43. 7.
lie in the E. Indian
straits of Sunda. The
are Bornia, Java, and
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town of Denmark, in
Den, with the title of a
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Lunderburger-Sund, 12
sburg, and 17 S. E. of
27. 45. lat. 54. 58.

SEE SUPERMANIA.
sea-port town of Dur-
ket on Fridays, but no
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the river Wyer, and is
its great trade in sea-
miles N. N. E. of Dur-
Newcastle, and 264 N.
n. Lon. 16. 35. lat.

ce of Africa, in Congo,
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of several metals. The
of the same name. Lon.
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Berlin. Lon. 32. 45.

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a castle. It is seated
e river Tamara, at the
foot

foot of the Apennine mountains, 17
miles N. by W. of Benevento.

SURAT, a sea-port town of Asia, in the
province of Guzurat, and in the penin-
sula on this side the Ganges. It was
built in the year 1660, on the banks
of the river Tapa, the then mart town
being in another place; and when the
English removed from it to this, others
followed their example; and in a few
years it became a large place, and is
now said to have 200000 inhabitants.
Its trade is now very considerable; for
from 1690 to 1705, the revenues arising
from the custom-house, and other things,
amounted to 162500 pounds. In this
city there are as many different religions
as in Amsterdam; for there are Maho-
metans of several sects, and many sorts
of Gentoes, of which the Banyans are
most numerous. These are either mer-
chants, bankers, brokers, accountants,
collectors, or surveyors; but there are
very few handicraftsmen, except taylors
and barbers. It is said there are 85 dif-
ferent sects among them, who never
eat with each other. There are also
Talapoins, who are great enemies to the
Papists, and preach up morality as the
best guide of human life. They live
upon alms, seldom speak in the streets,
and extend their charity even to birds
and beasts; but it would be endless to
take notice of all their different religions,
and different ceremonies, only we must
not forget the Perfecs, of which there
are great numbers about Surat, and the
adjacent countries. They were banished
from Persia in the seventh century, be-
cause they would not change their reli-
gion. They never marry into any
other religion, which keeps their com-
plexion as almost as fair as that of the
Europeans. Besides these, there are Jews
and Armenian Christians, who are all
great merchants. The fields about Surat
are all plain, and the soil is fertile, ex-
cept towards the sea, which is sandy
and barren. All sorts of provisions are
very cheap, and they have as good wheat
as in Europe. They have various sorts
of fowls, and plenty of antelopes in
their forests, though but few deer. There
are no fine buildings, but many of the
houses are large; and there are caravan-
series and mosques. The French have
a little church near the old English fac-
tory, where they keep a few Capuchins,
who practise surgery without a reward.
The English and Dutch agents make

good figures here, and they always have
a good understanding with the officers of
state and justice. The affairs of the
E. India company are managed by a
president and council; and the former
lives in great splendor. The Mahome-
tan women are always veiled when they
appear abroad, and their drefs is much
the same as the men. The Gentoo
women are bare faced, and their legs
are bare up to the knee. They have fe-
veral gold and silver rings on their noses,
ears, legs, and toes. Surat, together with
the citadel, was taken by the English, in
April 1759, and afterwards ceded to
them by the great Mogul. It is 160
miles N. of Bombay, as many S. of
Cumbaya, and 375 S. W. of Agia. Lon.
90. 0. lat. 21. 10.

SURINAM, a country of S. America, in
Terra Firma, in Guiana, and capital of
the Dutch settlements there. It extends
about 75 miles along the river of Surin-
nam, and it abounds in fruits, fish, game,
and singular animals of different kinds.
Particularly, they have sugar, cotton,
tobacco, gums, and dying woods. The
woods are full of monkeys, and it is said
there are serpents 30 feet long. The
capital town is of the same name. Lon.
321. 35. lat. 6. 30.

* SURINOGA, a large trading town of
Asia, in Japan, and in the island of
Niphon. It is capital of a province of
the same name, with a castle, where the
emperors formerly resided. Lon. 156.
40. lat. 39. 30.

SURRY, an English county, 36 miles in
length, 23 in breadth, and is bounded
on the E. by Kent, on the S. by Suffex,
on the W. by Berkshire, and on the N.
by Middlesex. It contains 34220 houses,
205322 inhabitants, 140 parishes, and
11 market towns, and sends 14 mem-
bers to parliament. The air is general-
ly good, wholesome, and temperate. But
the soil is different in different places,
the middle being barren and full of
heaths; but in other parts the soil is
fertile and good. The principal rivers
are the Thames, the Way, the Mole,
and the Wandel. The principal towns
are, Guilford and Kingiton, the alizes
being kept sometimes at one place, and
sometimes at the other.

* SURSEA, a handsome town of Switzer-
land, in the canton of Lucern, seated on
a small lake, formed by the river Sar,
5 miles S. of Lucern; it enjoys hand-
some privileges.

SUS, a kingdom or province of Africa, belonging to Morocco, bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by mount Atlas, on the E. by Gefula, and on the S. by the sands of Numidia and Sus. Tarradant is the capital town. It is a flat country, most of which abounds in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. In the mountainous part the inhabitants are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs.

SUSA, an ancient and strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of the marquifate of Susa, with a fort. There is also a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Just, and a triumphal arch erected to the honour of Augustus Cæsar. It is seated on the river Doira, among pleasant mountains and hills, and is called the key of Italy; because it is the principal passage out of France into Italy. It is 30 miles N. W. of Turin, 22 N. W. of Pignerol, and 25 N. E. of Brianzon. Lon. 24. 42. lat. 45. 6. It was taken by the French in 1704, but was rendered back to the duke of Savoy in 1707.

SUSPAL, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, with an archbishop's see. It is built with wood, as are most towns in these parts. It is seated on the river Cisma, 80 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 59. 40. lat. 56. 6.

SUSSEX, an English county, 80 miles in length, 24 in breadth, and is bounded on the S. by the British channel, on the W. by Hampshire, on the N. by Surrey, and on the N. E. by Kent. It contains 21540 houses, 120240 inhabitants, 372 parishes, 17 market-towns, and sends 20 members to parliament. The air is often thick and foggy, and yet not unwholesome, unless it be in the low marshy lands. The soil in the middle is rich and fruitful, which renders the roads deep and dirty in the winter. It is more woody towards Kent, and has several iron mines. The sea-coast is high and chalky, being called the Downs, but the sea-shore is full of banks of sand and rocks. The chief rivers are the Arun, and the Rother, besides some small streams which fall into the sea. Chichester is the capital town.

* **SUSTER**, an ancient and celebrated town of Persia, and capital of Suttitan; but it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It is seated on the river Caron, 85 miles S. W. of Ispahan. Lon. 68. 35. lat. 31. 25.

SUSTEREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and dutchy of Juliers, seated 2 miles from the river Maese, and 12 S. of Roermond or Ruremond. Lon. 23. 30. lat. 51. 9.

SUTHERLAND, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by the shire of Ross, as also on the W. and N. by Strathnaver and Cathness. It is a mountainous country, and sends one member to parliament.

* **SUTRI**, a town in the territory of the Church, and patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Puzzulo, 22 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 42. 13.

SUTTON COLFIELD, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on Trinity-Monday, and on November 12, for sheep and cattle. It is seated in a fine air, but in a barren soil, and is but a small place. It is 24 miles N. W. of Warwick, and 105 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 52. 36.

* **SETTON**, a village in Hampshire, with two fairs, on Trinity-Tuesday, for toys, and November 6, for pedlars ware.

SWABIA. See SWABIA.

SWAFFAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 13, for sheep, cattle, and toys, and on July 21, and November 3, for cattle and toys. It is seated on a hill, and is a large well built place, full of inns and shopkeepers, and is one of the best towns in the county. It has one large church, one Quaker's meeting-house, and about 300 good houses; and is a genteel place, but the streets are not paved. It is 34 miles N. N. E. of Newmarket, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 52. 42.

SWALE, a river of Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, and running S. E. passes by Richmond and Thrusk, and falls into the river Ouse.

SWALLEY, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the province of Cambaya. It has a harbour where ships receive and deliver their merchandize for the merchants of Surat. It is 12 miles N. W. of Surat. Lon. 80. 50. lat. 21. 35.

SWANSEY, a sea-port town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on July 13, August 26, October 19, and the two following Saturdays, for cattle, sheep, and hogs. It is commodiously seated on the sea-shore, where

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the river Tawey discharges itself, and is
by the Welch called Aber-Taw. It is a
large, clean, and well built town, having
the best trade in the county, especially
for coals; and it has a great correspon-
dence with Worcester. It is 27 miles
W. N. W. of Cowbridge, 47 E. S. E. of
St. David's, and 202 W. of London. It
is governed by a portreeve, a chief,
12 aldermen, 2 chamberlains, and 60 or 70
common-council-men. It has an old
castle, 2 churches, and 400 houses, with
broad paved streets. Lon. 13. 35. lat.
51. 40.

SWEDEN, a large kingdom, in the N. part
of Europe, bounded on the N. by Danish
Lapland, and by the ocean, on the S. by
the Baltick Sea, and the Gulph of Fin-
land, and on the W. by Norway, the
Sound, and the Catagae, being about
800 miles in length, from N. to S. and
350 in breadth, from E. to W. It is
divided into Proper Sweden, Gothland,
Nordland, Finland, and Lapland. It was
anciently called Scandinavia, or at least
it is part of the country of that name.
We may easily conceive that the climate
is not every where the same; for on the
side of Muscovy, the longest day is 18
hours, 30 minutes; but farther towards
the N. and near the Pole, there is but
one day and one night throughout the
year. In the province in which Stock-
holm is seated, the spring and autumn is
scarce to be perceived, for the winter
continues 9 months, and the summer
during the remaining three. In winter
the cold is excessive, and in summer the
heat is almost insupportable, the air be-
ing serene all that time. Notwithstand-
ing this, the Swedes live a long while;
and it is not uncommon to see ten peo-
ple at the same table, whose ages make
up 1000 years. Those places that are
fit for cultivation have scarce a foot of
good earth, for below it is all gravel;
for which reason they till the ground
with a single ox, and one servant may
readily manage the plough. For want
of manure they burn their superfluous
wood, and strew the ashes on the
ground, to render it fruitful: however,
this practice has of late been forbid. All
their rocks are quite covered with flowers
in the summer time, and their gardens
have plenty of fruits. The trees are
early in blossoming, because the soil is
fat and sulphureous, which contributes
greatly to the vegetation of plants; but
yet the apples, pears, cherries, apricocks,

melons, and grapes, have not so good a
taste as in the more southern countries.
Their domestick animals are horses,
cows, hogs, goats, and sheep. In the
winter time fodder is so scarce, that the
inhabitants are forced to unthatch their
houses, to feed their cattle. With re-
gard to the wild beasts, there are bears,
wolves, foxes, wild-cats, and squirrels.
In winter the foxes and squirrels become
grey, and the hares as white as snow.
There are also elks and rein-deer. They
have several sorts of fowls, and par-
tridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great
plenty. The silver mines are 200 yards
in depth; and though they are rich, yet
the people who work them have scarce
wherewith to subsist, when the king's
duties are paid. The mines of copper
are exceeding good, and they get large
quantities out of them every year, tho'
not so much as formerly. Like wise the
iron mines yield a great deal of iron,
and they usually exchange them for the
commodities of foreign countries. But
since the Swedes have had manufactories
of their own, foreign merchandises have
been prohibited; which has reduced the
iron to so low a price, that those that
work in the mines can scarce get enough
to live upon. The Swedes did not ap-
ply to navigation till the year 1644,
when their vessels had liberty to pass
through the Sound, without paying any
toll. The vast quantities of the Swedish
commodities brought here by the Eng-
lish, put them upon thinking of trade;
and now they have a great number
of artists and workmen, as well Ger-
mans as Scotch, who are, as it were,
naturalized among them, and their ma-
nufactories are now in a pretty good
condition. The innovations introduced
by Charles XI. did great injury to trade;
and the English, who purchased many
things in Sweden, now fetch them from
America. The merchandizes which the
Swedes supply foreigners with, are
boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, cop-
per, tallow, skins, pitch, rosin, matts,
and all sorts of wooden utensils; and on
the contrary, they are obliged to pur-
chase salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth,
stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper.
However, the trade has been greatly
hurt by the Russians having seized Li-
vonia, which was the granary of Swe-
den; and now, in scarce years, they are
obliged to purchase corn and provisions
of the Russians with ready money: be-
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fides, in 1727, their vessels were obliged to pay the same toll as other nations for passing the Sound; however, in 1731, they set up an East India company at Gottenburg; and as that harbour is without the Sound, the merchandizes brought from the East Indies come duty free. The inhabitants are of a robust constitution, and are able to sustain the hardest labour. They are much more polished than what they were; and they have several public schools and colleges, where arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, and have very little art in their construction. The roofs are covered with turf, on which their goats go often to feed. There is no country in the world where the women do so much work; for they till the ground, thresh the corn, and row the boats on the sea. The government of Sweden was always monarchical, and was formerly elective, but afterwards became hereditary. But after the death of Charles XII. in 1718, the states of the kingdom began to recover their ancient rights, and they elected the husband of Ulrick Eleonora, daughter of Charles XI. for king. He was landgrave of Hesse. The present king was elected in July 1743, and he is of the house of Holstein-Eutin. At the same time they re-established the authority of the assembly of the states, which consists of 1000 gentlemen, 100 ecclesiastics, 150 burgeses, and about 250 peasants. The whole country is divided into 25 governments, whose governors are called Land-Hoefding, and promise that they will govern according to the Swedish laws, reduced into a body in 1736, and conform to the instructions of the king, as also to quit the province when the king shall command them. The Swedes profess the Evangelical religion, and will not tolerate any other in their kingdom. They have one archbishop, and seven bishops, besides six superintendants, and they must be all, as well as the inferior clergy, natives of the country. It is said that the Swedes can send an army of 80,000 men into the field; for seven peasants must furnish a horseman, and three a footman. This indeed may be done within the country, but they cannot send such an army into foreign parts. They also pretend that they are able to equip 50 men of war, and yet they have not sailors to man them; for in 1719, they could not

out but twenty-four vessels of the line, nor could they defend their coasts against the Russians.

SWERTIN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the same name, with a handsome castle, where the king resides. The cathedral is a superb structure; and in the lake near it there are twenty-six sorts of fishes. It is 12 miles N. E. of Wismar, and 37 S. E. of Lubeck. It is subject to the duke of Mecklenburg. Lon. 26. 26. Lat. 53. 46.

SWERNICK, a town of Turkey in Europe, seated on the river Dinio, on the confines of Servia and Bosnia, 80 miles W. of Belgrade. Lon. 37. 35. Lat. 44. 30.

SWINDON, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on Monday before April 5; the second Monday after May 11; and the second Monday after Sept. 11, for all sorts of cattle, hogs, and sheep; and on the second in October, for the same, and fat cattle. It is seated on the top of a hill near a rich vale, and is but a small place, though the houses are well built with stone. It is 28 miles N. of Salisbury, and 74 W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. Lat. 51. 32.

SWITZ. See **SCITZ.**

SWITZERLAND, or **SWISSERLAND**, a large country of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Tirol, on the W. by the Franche Comte, on the N. by Sunzaw, the Black Forest, and a part of Swabia, on the S. by Savoy, the Milanese, and the provinces of Bergamasco and Bressiano. It is about 225 miles in length, and 83 in breadth, being separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, most of which are covered with snow. There are a great number of lakes and rivers, and some very fertile plains, which plentifully afford the necessaries of life. Switzerland is divided into 13 cantons, without comprehending their allies, namely, Lucern, Uri, Switz, Underwald, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, which are Catholics. The Protestant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Basle, and Schaffhausen. Glaris and Appenzell contain both religions. All these cantons are so many republics; and it was the cantons of Switz, Uri, and Underwald, which began to throw off the Austrian yoke in 1308. The mountains of Switzerland, commonly called the Alps, are a long chain of mountains, which begin at the Mediterranean Sea, and extend to the Adri-

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Adriatick; and if it were possible for a man to travel from one to the other, his journey would be about 500 miles. There are four passages over them to go into Italy from Swisserland; the first of which is beyond the lake of Geneva over Mount Cenis, which leads to Savoy; the second begins in the country of the Grisons, and crosses Mount St. Bernard, leading to the valley of Aost, which belongs to Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simpel-berg, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwicks of Italy, and terminates in the Milanese. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuf-Chatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Rues, and the Inn. The principal riches of Swisserland consist of excellent pastures, in which they breed and fatten their cattle. As they leave out their cattle night and day on the mountains, one would think they would be devoured by the wild beasts, and yet it is quite otherwise; for when the bees perceive a bear, or a wolf, at a distance, they form themselves into a circle, and are ready to receive the enemy with their horns. As for the goats, and thamo goats, they feed in flocks on the mountains and in the woods, and they place centinels on all sides; and when any dangerous animal draws near, a signal is given, and they all get into a place of refuge, where the savage beast dares not come. The inhabitants are all strong robust men, for which reason they are generally chosen by several nations for the military service, and even the pope has his Swiss guards. The women are tolerably handsome, and have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese; and there are some of the mountaineers who never have any bread. An account of the several cantons, and their dependencies, may be seen in their order.

SWOLL. See ZWOLL.

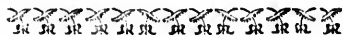
SYRACUSE, an ancient, strong, and famous town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Notto, with a bishop's see, and a fine large harbour, defended by a fortified castle. This city was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1697, and yet the number of inhabitants are now said to be 14,000.

Near this place, in 1718, there was a sea-fight between the Spaniards and English, in which the former were beaten, and obliged to leave Sicily; but they became masters of it again in 1735. It is very advantageously seated near the sea, 72 miles S. by W. of Messina, 72 S. W. of Reggio, and 110 S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 33. 0. lat. 37. 4.

SYRIA, or SURISTAN, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N. by Diarbeck and Natolia, on the E. by Diarbeck and the desarts of Arabia, which also, together with Judea, bound it on the S. and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea. The Turks divide it into three beglerbeglics, namely, those of Aleppo, Tripoli, and Damascus. It abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruits, as well as pease, beans, and all kinds of pulse and garden-stuff; but it would produce much more than it does, if it was well cultivated, for there are the finest plains and pastures in the world. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camblers, and salt. Damascus, by the Turks called Scham, is the capital town.

SYRIAM, a large town of Asia in the East Indies, in the kingdom of Pegu, seated near the sea. Lon. 114. 15. lat. 16. 0.

SZUCZA, a town of Polish Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the river Vitolula. Lon. 36. 46. lat. 53. 14.



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T AATA, a town of Upper Egypt, about a mile from the river Nile. It is the residence of a governor, and there are a great many curious remains of antiquity. It makes a handsome appearance to those that sail along the river. It is 200 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 53. 0. lat. 27. 5.

* TABACHASAN, a town of Asia in Natolia, in the country of Bozoc, otherwise called the beglerbeglic of Marafel, among the mountains, seated on the river Adena near its source, about 50 miles above the town of Adena.

TABAGO, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, to the N. E. of the island of Trinity, and 120 miles S. of Barbadoes, being 52 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The English formerly attempted to settle here, but were driven

away

away by the natives. Some say it is a very fruitful country, and others that it is nothing but a rock; however, no European has settled here at present. Lon. 316. 35. lat. 11. 10.

TABARCA, an island of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, belonging to the Genoese, who fish for coral here. It is 50 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 36. 30.

TABASCO, an island of N. America in New Spain, and in the government of Tabasco. It is formed by a river of the same name, and by that of St. Peter and St. Paul, being about 50 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is near the bay of Campeachy, 10 miles from the sea, and 160 S. W. of Campeachy. Lon. 263. 0. lat. 18. 0.

* **TABASCO**, a province or government of N. America in New Spain, bounded on the N. by the bay of Campeachy, on the E. by Yucatan, on the S. by the province of Chiapa, and on the W. by that of Guaxaca. It is about 100 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is very fertile in chocolate-nuts, in which its chief riches consist. The air is extremely moist, and there are showers every day for nine months in the year.

TABLE-MOUNTAIN, a mountain of Africa, being the most southern cape or promontory in that part of the world, and is near the Cape of Good Hope. The bay which is formed thereby is called the Table-Bay. Lon. 38. 40. lat. 35. 0.

TABOGA, an island of America in the S. Sea, on the Bay of Panama. It is about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and is a mountainous place, abounding with fruit trees. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 291. 0. lat. S. 1. 0.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia in the circle of Bechin, where the Hussites were fortified, and Zisca their chief. It is 40 miles S. of Prague. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 49. 23.

TABRISTAN, a province of Asia in Persia, lying on the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, bounded by Astrabad on the E. and Ghilan on the W.

* **TACHA**, a town of Bohemia on the confines of the Upper Palatinate, near the forest of Bohemia. It is seated on the river Mies. Lon. 30. 45. lat. 49. 56.

TADCASTER, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, but no fairs. It is noted for the great plenty of limestone dug up near

it; and there is a large stone bridge over the river Wharf. It is 9 miles S. W. of York, and 184 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 30. lat. 53. 52.

TADMOR. See PALMYRA.

* **TADOUSAC**, a settlement in N. America in New France, with a harbour. It is seated on the river St. Lawrence, 200 miles from its mouth, at the place where it receives the river Sagueni. It was taken by the English in 1629, but the French retook it in 1633. Lon. 309. 0. lat. 48. 26.

TAFALA, or **TAFALLA**, a town of Spain in Navarre, with a castle. It is seated on the river Cidazo, in a country producing good wine, 18 miles S. of Pampluna. Lon. 15. 55. lat. 42. 45.

* **TAFILET**, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, and in the dominions of the emperor of Morocco. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdoms of Fez and Tremecen, on the E. by the Berberies, on the S. by the desert of Barbary, and on the W. by the kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, and Sus. It is divided into three provinces, Dras, Sara, and Tuet. It is a mountainous sandy country, and yet it produces a little wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camel's flesh and dates, and they breed horses to sell to foreigners. They have also ostriches and dromedaries, which last will travel 100 miles in a day. The Arabs live in tents, and the Berberies, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages. Tafilet is the capital town, which is a trading place, with a castle, and it is seated on a river in a plain, 520 miles S. by E. of Fez, and 275 S. E. of Morocco. Lon. 16. 6. lat. 28. 32.

* **TAGAOST**, a large town of Africa in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 50 miles from the sea, and 37 S. of Taradant. Lon. 10. 0. lat. 28. 32.

* **TAGASRA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers and province of Constantina. It was formerly a considerable place, but is now reduced to a village. It is famous for being the birth-place of St. Augustine.

* **TAGE**, a large town of Asia in Arabia the Happy, on the road from Maca to the court of the king of Yemen, with a castle on a mountain that commands the town. Lon. 60. 0. lat. 21. 50.

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* **TAGLIACAZZO**, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Abuzzo.

* **TAGUMADERT**, a town of Africa in the dominions of Moocco, and in the kingdom of Taflet. It is feated on the river Dras, with a strong castle standing on a mountain. Lon. 11. 22. lat. 26. 40.

TAGUS, now called **TAJO**, a river of Spain, which has its source in New Castile, on the confines of the kingdom of Arragon. It runs through Old Castile, passes by Toledo, from whence it proceeds to Alcantara in Estramadura, when entering Portugal, it washes Sauterein, where it forms a small bay, which serves for the harbour of Lisbon, and 10 miles still lower it falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river is called Tejo by the Portuguese, and was formerly famous for its golden sands.

* **TAIF**, a town of Asia in Arabia the Happy, in the territory of Hegiaz, which abounds in fruits. It is feated to the S. of Mount Gazuan.

* **TAJHO**, a town of Asia in China, and in the province of Chiangsi, where there are magnificent temples, and two very high towers. Lon. 132. 16. lat. 27. 38.

TAINED, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Ross, feated on the Frith of Dornock, 12 miles N. of Cromarty. Lon. 13. 50. lat. 58. 0.

* **TAIPING**, a town of Asia in China, in the province of Quangsi, and in that part that belongs to the king of Tonquin. Lon. 121. c. lat. 23. 20.

* **TAIPING**, a town of Asia in China, and in the province of Nankin, feated on the river Kiang. Lon. 133. 6. lat. 32. 20.

TAILLEBURG, a town of France in Guienne, and in the territory of Saintonge. It is feated on the river Charante, 30 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 18. 43. lat. 45. 52.

TAITCHIN, a town of Asia in China, with a harbour, 260 miles S. E. of Nankin. Lon. 138. 51. lat. 29. 10.

* **TAIHOKE**, a strong city of Asia in China, and in the province of Changhi.

TALAMONE, a sea-port town of Tuscany, feated on the coast del Predisii, 15 miles N. of Orbitello. Lon. 29. 25. lat. 42. 53.

TALAVERA, a town of Spain in New Castile, with a fort. It is feated on the river Tajo, in a large valley abounding

in corn, fruits, and excellent wine. It is 58 miles S. W. of Madrid, and belongs to the archbishop of Toledo. Lon. 13. 28. lat. 39. 44.

* **TALAVERUELA**, a town of Estramadura in Spain, feated on the river Guadiana, 14 miles E. of Badajoz. Lon. 10. 20. lat. 38. 40.

* **TALGARTH**, a village of Brecknockshire in S. Wales, 10 miles E. N. E. of Brecknock, with six fairs, on March 12, May 31, July 10, September 23, November 3, and December 3, all for cattle, sheep, and horses.

TALLARD, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in the Gapennois. It is feated on the river Durance, 47 miles S. of Grenoble. Lon. 23. 25. lat. 44. 29.

TALLINGTON, a town adjoining to Dorchester, has one church, and about 200 houses, with several streets, which are broad, but paved badly, and some not at all.

TALMONT, a town of France in Guienne, and in the territory of Saintonge, with the title of a principality, and a small harbour. It is feated in a peninsula of the Gironde, 20 miles S. E. of Saintes, and 280 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 45. 32.

* **TALSARNE**, a village of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on September 8, and November 7, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware.

* **TALYEONT**, a village of Carnarvonshire in N. Wales, with two fairs, on May 12, and August 7, for cattle.

* **TAMALAMECA**, a town of America in Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha. It is feated on the river Magdalena, and belongs to Spain. Lon. 305. 50. lat. 9. 6.

* **TAMAR**, a river of England, which runs from N. to S. and divides Cornwall from Devonshire.

* **TAMARA ISLANDS** of Africa, so called, on the coast of Guinea near Sierra Leone, where there are all forts of refreshments, as well as gold and elephants teeth.

* **TAMARA**, a town of Asia in the island of Socatora, lying near the mouth of the Red Sea with a harbour. It is feated on the N. coast of the island. Lon. 70. 0. lat. 12. 10.

* **TAMARACA**, a captainship of South America, in Brazil, bounded on the north by the captainship of Parayba, on the E. by the N. Sea; on the S. by Fernambuco, and on the W. by the Tapuyas.

puyas. There is an island of the same name separated from Terra Firma by a narrow channel; and which is 8 miles in length and 5 in breadth. There is a good harbour whose entrance is defended by a castle. Lon. 343. 0. lat. S. 8. 0.

TAME, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday for all sorts of cattle, and on October 10, for living servants, and for horses and fat hogs. It is pleasantly seated on a river of the same name, which with its branches almost surround it; and over which there is a bridge. It consists of one large street, in the middle of which is the market-place; and there is a famous tree-school and a small hospital. It is 12 miles E. of Oxford, and 45 W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 51. 41.

• **TAMINGA**, a town of Asia in China, and in the province of Pekin; it is seated in an agreeable country abounding in rivers and lakes. Lon. 132. 10. lat. 36. 56.

• **TAMMISBROOK**, a town of Germany in Thuringia, built by King Pepin, the father of Charlemagne. It belongs to the Elector of Saxony, and is near the river Unstruth.

TAMWORTH, a town in Staffordshire with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs; on May 4, for cattle and sheep, on July 26, for cattle and wool, and on October 24, for all sorts of cattle. It is pleasantly seated on the river Tame, and on the borders of Warwickshire. It is a pretty good corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is 6 miles S. E. of Litchfield, and 107 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 57. lat. 52. 40.

TANAIS. See **DON**.

TANARO, a river in Lombardy which rises on the confines of the county of Tenda in the territory of Genoa, crosses Monterrat, passes by Queras, Alba Aiti, and Alexandria, falling into the river Po a little below Valenza.

TANASSERIM, a town of Asia in the kingdom of Siam, capital of a province of the same name, 220 miles S. W. of Siam. Lon. 115. 35. lat. 12. 0.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal in Estramadura, seated on the river Tajo, where the Zezara falls into it, 62 miles N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 59. lat. 39. 16.

TANCROWALL, a town of Africa, in Negroland, seated on the river Gambia,

where the English have a fort. It is divided into two parts, one of which is inhabited by Portuguese, and the other by Mundingoes. The former consists of large square houses, and the latter of round huts about 20 feet diameter and 8 high; the walls are of good binding clay, and the covering is like a beehive, made either with straw or Palmetto leaves. It is pleasantly seated by the water-side, and is about half a mile in length. It is about 50 miles E. of James fort.

TANDA, a town of Asia in the East-Indies, in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the east side of the river Ganges, 120 miles N. W. of Dacca. Lon. 134. 35. lat. 25. 0.

TANDAYP, an island of Asia, and one of the most easterly of the Philippines. It is separated from Manilla by a narrow strait; and is 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. On the north coast there is a volcano, which throws out fire and flames. It belongs to Spain. Lon. 141. 45. lat. 12. 0.

• **TANGRY**, a village in Hampshire, with one fair on April 15, for sheep.

TANGERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the old Marche of Brandenburg. It is not a large place, but is populous, and some of the electors have kept their court in an old castle here. It is seated on the river Tanger where it falls into the Elb, 22 miles N. W. of Brandenburg, and 27 N. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 52. 30.

TANGIER, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom Fez. It was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese in 1471, and was given as a dowry to the princess of Portugal, who married Charles II. King of England; but he did not think it worth the expence of keeping, and therefore in 1633, he caused the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garrison. It is finely seated 125 miles N. of Fez. Lon. 12. 35. lat. 35. 40.

TANGER, a kingdom of Asia in Chinese Tartary, bounded on the E. by China, on the S. by the kingdom of Ava, on the W. by the dominions of the Great Mogul, and on the N. by those of the Great Khan of the Calmucks. It is divided into two parts, Tangur Proper and Tibet; this last is the patrimony of Dalai Lama, the sovereign pontiff of the Tartars. He is looked upon as a God, being thought to know the secrets of the

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heart, and they come from all parts of India to pay him homage. He receives all their humiliations sitting upon an altar in a very handsome pagod, which stands on Mount Poutala. He salutes nobody, not even princes; only he puts his hand on their heads, after which they believe their sins are forgiven. After this pontiff dies, they believe he appears again in a new body, and always makes himself known. Lat. from 30. 0. to 38. 0.

TANJAOR, a town of Asia in the East-Indies, and on the coast of Coromandel. It is capital of a province of the same name; bounded on the N. by Gingi, on the S. by Marava, on the E. by the sea; and on the W. by the kingdom of Madura, and it is one of the best countries in the East Indies. The town is seated on a branch of the river Caveri; and the French, Danes, and Dutch, have factories here. Lon. 96. 42. lat. 11. 27.

* **TANOR**, a small kingdom of Asia in the East-Indies, and on the coast of Malabar. It is bounded by the dominions of the Samarin and the sea, and is about 20 miles square. It is a wholesome fertile country. Lon. 93. 0. lat. 11. 4.

TAORMINA, a sea port town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona. It is seated on a rock a small distance from the sea, and it suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1693. It is 88 miles S. of Messina. Lon. 33. 5. lat. 38. 15.

* **TAPACRI**, a province of S. America in Peru, and in the diocese of Plata. It is 50 miles long and 30 broad.

TAITA, a river of Asia in the peninsula on this side of the Ganges, which runs west through the kingdom of Cambiya, and falls into the sea a little below Suat.

* **TAPUYAS**, or **TAPUYERS**, and **TAPINAMBOES**, the names of two tribes of American savages, in Brasil. When the French attempted to settle on the coast, they went stark naked, and neither men nor women could be brought to wear garments by any means. Their bodies were painted of several colours, especially black; and the hair of the men was cut pretty close on the top of the head, but behind they wore it long. They had all holes in their under lips, in which they put a green stone. The women had long hair, but no holes in their lips; however their ears were bored, and they put white bones

in the holes. They were at first reported to be giants and men-eaters; but this is found to be false.

TARANTO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto. It was a strong and populous place, with an archbishop's see, and the title of a principality, and carried on a considerable trade in wool. It is seated in a peninsula, and is defended by a strong castle, but the harbour is choaked up, which has hurt it very much. This town has given name to the spiders called tarantulas, whose bite is not to be cured but by dancing. It is 40 miles S. E. of Bari, 58 N. W. of Otranto, and 145 E. of Naples. Lon. 35. 0. lat. 40. 45.

* **TARAGALLA**, a town of Africa, and one of the principal of the kingdom of Taflet, in the province of Dras, seated on the river Dras with a fortified castle. It is seated in a territory abounding in dates, 275 miles S. W. of Taflet. Lon. 11. 50. lat. 27. 0.

* **TARARE**, a town of France in Lyonsnois and in the election of Lyons. It is seated on the river Tordive, in a valley, and at the foot of a mountain of the same name. Lon. 22. 18. lat. 45. 52.

TARASCON, an ancient, populous, and large town of France, in Provence, with a well built castle, and a chapter composed of 15 canons. It is seated on the river Rhone, in a pleasant fertile county, over-against Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It is 10 miles N. of Arles, 12 S. W. of Avignon, and 375 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 43. 48.

TARAZONA, a strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, and on the frontiers of Old Castile, with a bishop's see. It was taken from the Moors in 1110, and is seated partly on a rock and partly on a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 160 miles N. by E. of Toledo; and 127 N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 16. 6. lat. 41. 55.

TARRES, a populous town of France, in Gascony, and capital of the county of Bigorre, with a bishop's see and a castle. It is seated on the river Adour, in a plain 42 miles S. W. of Auch, 25 E. of Pau, and 112 S. by E. of Bourdeaux.

TARENTISA, a province of Savoy, with the title of a county, bounded on the N. W. by the duchy of Savoy, and Faucigny, on the S. E. by the duchy of Aoste, and the county of Maurienne.

It is a disagreeable barren country, full of dreadful mountains; and Montier is the capital town.

* **TARGA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, seated on the sea-coast, with a castle built upon a rock. There is a very plentiful fishery, and it is seated in a plain surrounded by mountains and thick forests full of monkeys. It is accounted a desert; but there are good wells and fine pastures. Lon. 13. 12. lat. 35. 2.

TARGORON, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in the province of Moldavia, 50 miles S. W. of Jazy. Lon. 44. 5. lat. 47. 0.

* **TARGOVISCO**, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, and capital of Wallachia. It is seated on the river Lahniza, 67 miles S. E. of Hermantact, 202 N. E. of Sophia, and 188 N. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 42. 40. lat. 45. 45.

TARIFFA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, and in the diocese of Cadiz, with a castle. It is a poor place with few inhabitants, and is seated on an eminence on the straits of Gibraltar, 17 miles S. W. of Gibraltar, and 27 N. E. of Tangier. Lon. 12. 24. lat. 37. 56.

TARHU, a town of Asia, in Persia, and capital of Daghestan. It is seated on the west coast of the Caspian sea, among craggy rocks full of shells, and is 52 miles S. E. of Terki, and 300 N. E. of Tauris. Lon. 66. 40. lat. 44. 20.

* **TARN**, a river of France which has its source in Cevaudan, and falls into the Garonne below Montauban.

* **TARO**, or **BORGO-DI-VAL-DI-TARO**, a town of Italy in the duchy of Parma, and capital of the territory of Val-di-Taro. It is seated on the river Taro, 20 miles S. of Borgo-Porino, and 25 S. W. of Parma. Lon. 27. 23. lat. 44. 34.

TARO, a river of Italy, which rises in the mountains on the confines of Genoa, and running N. E. crosses Parma, where it washes Campiano, and discharges itself into the Po below Cremona.

TARONANT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and territory of Sus, seated near the Atlantic Ocean, 100 miles S. of Morocco. Lon. 7. 35. lat. 34. 0.

* **TARRAGA**, a town of Spain in Catalonia, seated on a hill near the river Cervera. It is the chief place of a viguerie, and is 15 miles from Lerida.

TARRAGONA, an ancient and strong town

of Spain in Catalonia, with a harbour, a bishop's see, and an university. It was built by the Phœnicians, and it was very powerful in the time of the Romans. There are many monuments of antiquity here, namely medals, inscriptions, and the ruins of magnificent buildings. It is now surrounded with walls built by the Moors, and is also defended by regular works. It is neither so large nor so populous as it was formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, there is not above 500, which are all built with large square stones. It carries on a great trade, and is seated on a hill on the Mediterranean Sea, in a country abounding in corn, very good wine, oil, and flax. It is 45 miles N. E. of Tortosa, 45 W. of Barcelona, and 270 E. by N. of Madrid. Lon. 18. 58. lat. 41. 22.

* **TARRING**, a village in Suffex, with two fairs; on April 5, and October 2, for pedlar's ware.

TARSUS, now called **TERASSO**, an ancient town of Turkey in Asia, and in Carianania, which makes part of Natolia, with an archbishop's see. It was the capital of Cilicia, where St. Paul was born, but is now almost ruined. It is seated near the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 53. 30. lat. 37. 10.

* **TARTARY, GREAT**, is a large extent of country, making the third part of Asia, being about 1500 miles in length from E. to W. and 125 in breadth from N. to S. It is situated between 35 and 53 degrees of N. latitude. It was anciently called Scythia, whose last king was named Ugham, and who was conquered by a rebel named Chingis Khan. He founded a new kingdom, which has since been called Tartary. European Tartary, as well as Tartary in Turkey, lies near the Black Sea, and Muscovy Tartary is near the Caspian Sea; Asiatic Tartary, of which we are now speaking, is watered by five large rivers, which serve to determine the situation of places; namely, the Obi, the Volga or Wolga, the Jenisei, the Lena, and the Amur. It is a difficult matter to give a true division of this country; for different authors give a different description, and therefore we can only take notice that the Muscovites possess a large part of this country lying beyond the river Obi; and the Chinese possess that part of Great Tartary which is separated from China by a wall. This being.

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has no fixed bounds, but it may be near
1500 miles in length from E. to W. and
750 in breadth from N. to S. The
modern maps divide it into Siberia,
whose inhabitants are called Ostiacks,
and who are a savage vagabond people,
like the Cossacks in Europe, whose
principal town is Naim. Tungusia is
another part, which lies near the Jeni-
fen, and Jenifekoy is the capital town.
Jakutia, or Buratia, lies near the rivers
Lena and Angara, and the capital is
Jakutikoy; the fourth part is called
Ockotia, which lies near the eastern
sea, and the river Amur runs through
it, and Ochotikoy is the capital town.
There is another part lately discovered,
called Kamshatka, which is contiguous
to Great Tartary, and lies on a strait
into which the river Amur falls. Chinese
Tartary is separated from China by a
great wall, and is about 750 miles in
extent. It is divided into the eastern
and western; and that part of it near
the wall is without inhabitants. It was
formerly supposed to be Cathay, whose
capital was Caubalu, which is now
well known to be Pekin. This is di-
vided into several parts, which are all
mentioned in their proper places. In-
dependent Tartary comprehends all that
part of it which belongs neither to
Russia nor China; and is composed of
several kingdoms, namely, Turkestan,
Great Bocharia, Little Bocharia, the
kingdom of the Calanucks, and Tibet,
or Thibet, or Bouton, which is a large
country, and part of Tangut. In ge-
neral, the Tartars are a robust people,
have a good constitution, and capable
of undergoing hardships. They have
broad faces, short chins, large whiskers,
and noses even with their faces. They
are dextrous in handling their sabres,
and shooting with bows and arrows.
The men have no other business than
that of going to war, and the women
take care of domestic affairs. They
are pagans; and they have a pontiff
called Dali Lama, taken notice of in
the article TANGUT, which see. As
for the several lesser divisions of the
Tartars, they are taken notice of in
their order.

* TARTAS, a town of France in Gas-
cony, and in the territory of Albret. It

is built in the form of an amphitheatre,
and on the side of a hill upon the ri-
ver Midouze, which falls into the A-
dour, 12 miles N. E. of Dax. Lon.
16. 47. lat. 43. 52.

TARDANT. See TARODANT.

TASSING, an island of Denmark between
those of Finonia, Langeland, and
Arho. It is separated from the for-
mer by a narrow canal, and contains a
few towns and villages.

TASSO, an island of the Archipelago, near
Roumania, at the entrance of the gulph
of Contessa. It is about 35 miles in
circumference, and the capital town is
of the same name, which has a good
harbour and several castles. It was
formerly famous for mines of gold and
quarries of beautiful marble.

TATTA, a town of Asia, in the domi-
nions of the Great Mogul, and capital
of the province of Sinda, otherwise
called Tatta. It is a large, rich place,
being about three miles in length, and
one and a half in breadth; and has a
large caravanfara at the end, capable of
lodging 500 men and horses. All goods
and merchandizes imported or export-
ed between Tatta and Laribundar, are
carried by camels, oxen, and horses.
The country about is almost level; and
is overgrown with shrub and bushes,
wherein the robbers lurk to attack tra-
vellers. It is about two miles from the
river Indus or Sind, from whence there
are canals cut to bring water to the
town. Sometimes it does not rain
here for three years together, which
has caused so severe a plague, that
80,000 people have died of it in that
city only. They have manufactures of
silk and cotton, and they make chintz
very fine and cheap; as also curious ea-
blers inlaid with ivory. The Portu-
guese had formerly a church here,
which is now abandoned; and the Gen-
toes have a free toleration of their
religion. Lon. 86. 0. lat. 25. 20.

TATTERSHALL, a town of Lincolnshire,
with a market on Fridays; and two
fairs, on May 14, and September 25,
for horses, cattle, and cloth. It is fea-
ted on the river Bane, near the place
where it falls into the Witham, and in a
fenny country. It is but a small place,
and was formerly of note for its cattle.
It is 22 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 118
N. of London. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 53. 6.

TAVASTUS, a town of Sweden, in Fin-
land, and capital of the province of Ta-
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vaſtland, ſeated on the river which falls into the lake Wana, 52 miles N. W. of Bergos, and 62 N. E. of Abo. The province is bounded on the N. by Eaſt Bothnia, on the E. by Great Savolax, on the S. by Nyland, and on the W. by Proper Finland and Eaſt Bothnia. The principal commodity is iron. Lon. 42. 58. lat. 61. 25.

TAUBET, a river of Germany, in Franconia, which riſes in the marquiſate of Anſpach, and running N. W. towards the confines of Swabia, paſſes by Rotenburg, Mariendal, and Wertheim, where it falls into the Maine.

TACHEB, a town of Poland in Pomerella, ſeated on the river Vird, 35 miles N. W. of Culm, and 55 S. W. of Marienburg. It has greatly ſuffered by fire and by the wars. Lon. 36. 10. lat. 53. 28.

TAVERNA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria. It is ſeated on the river Corraza, 12 miles E. of Nicastro, and 70 N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 39. 15.

TAVIRA, or TAVILA, a conſiderable town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Algarve, with a handſome caſtle, and one of the beſt harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is ſeated in a pleaſant fertile country, and the mouth of the river Gilao, between Cape Vincent and the Strait of Gibraltar, 100 miles W. by N. of Cadiz, and 112 W. by S. of Seville. Lon. 10. 15. lat. 37. 5.

TAVISTOCK, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on January 17, May 6, September 9, October 10, and December 11, all for cattle. It is ſeated on the river Tavey, or Tave, and was once a flouriſhing place, famous for its ſtately abbey, which is now divided into tenements. It is now a large place, and well watered, there being a brook running through ever; ſilent, and over the river there is a ſtone bridge of five arches. It has two almſ-houſes, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 32 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 200 miles W. by S. of London. It alſo gives the title of earl to the eldeſt ſon of the duke of Bedford. Lon. 50. 0. lat. 50. 37.

TAVISTOX, a town of Somerſetſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; and two fairs, on July 17 for buſhocks and heaves, and on July 30 for three days; the firſt for buſhocks, and

horſes, and the other two for peſtles ware, and ſweetmeats. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Tone or Thone, among meadows; and the river is navigable for barge, within three miles of the town, where there is a handſome bridge; and it once had a caſtle, now in ruins. It is a handſome, neat, well-built place, with ſpacious ſtreets and two pariſh churches; and it has ſeveral large woollen manufactories. It is reckoned the beſt town in the county, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 57 miles S. W. of Briſtol, 32 N. E. of Exeter, and 145 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 51. 6.

TAVORMINA. See TAORMINA.

TAVREAU, an iſle of France, in Bretagne, lying at the mouth of the river Meilus, whole river is defended by a caſtle. Lon. 13. 41. lat. 48. 40.

TAURIS, or TERRIS, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of Adirbeitzan. It was formerly the capital of Perſia, and is now the moſt conſiderable next to Iſpahan; for it contains 15000 houſes, beſides many ſeparate ſhops, and about 200000 inhabitants. It is about five miles in circumference, and carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, ſilks, gold and ſilver brocades, fine turbans, and ſtagreen leather. There are 300 caravanseras and 250 moſques, the fineſt of which is that where they leave the city in going to Iſpahan. Some travellers ſuppoſe it to be the ancient Ecbatana; but of this there is no certainty. It is ſeated in a delightful plain ſurrounded with mountains, from whence a ſream proceeds, which runs through the city. It is 95 miles S. E. of Nackhvan, and 320 N. W. of Iſpahan. Lon. 04. 25. lat. 38. 2.

TAVRES, a great chain of mountains in Aſia, which begin at the eaſtern part of Little Carmania, and extend very far into India. In different places they have different names.

TAY, a river of Scotland which divides it into N. and S. Scotland. It riſes in the Loch or Lake of Tay, in the ſhire of Breadalbin, and running E. through Athol, afterwards turns S. E. dividing the ſhires of Perth and Angus from Strathern and Fife, and then falls into the ſea of Tay.

TAYOAN, a town of Aſia, and capital of the iſland of Formoſa, lying in the Chineſe ſea, with a harbour on the western ſide. Lon. 139. 3. lat. 39. 5.

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 TAYVAN,

TAYVAN, an ancient, large, and strong
 town of Asia, in China, in the pro-
 vince of Chanth. The emperor formerly
 resided here; and it is agreeably fea-
 tured among the mountains and hills.
 Lon. 129. 20. lat. 38. 33.
 • TEYBEHELT, a province of Africa, in
 Biledulgerid, and in the middle of the
 Zara, or Defart; it contains three small
 towns, and in it there are a great many
 palm-trees.
 • FERESSA, an ancient town of Africa,
 in the kingdom of Tunis, and on the
 confines of the kingdom of Algiers.
 There are several remains of antiquity;
 however it is but poorly built, and is
 seated at the foot of a mountain, 125
 miles from the sea. Lon. 26. 50. lat.
 35. 5.
 • TEYZA, a strong town of Africa, in the
 kingdom of Morocco, and capital of a
 province of the same name. It carries
 on a good trade, and is seated on the
 side of one of the mountains of Atlas.
 Lon. 12. 50. lat. 52. 50.
 • TEEREN, or TECHERT, a town of Af-
 rica, in the kingdom of Morocco, and
 in the province of Sus. It is seated on
 a fine plain, on the river Sus, and in a
 country abounding in dates and sugar
 canes. Lon. 8. 40. lat. 29. 10.
 • TEER, a river of France, in Roussillon,
 which has its source in the Pyrennees,
 passes by Ceret, Bolo, and Ella, and a
 little after falls into the Mediter-
 ranean Sea.
 TECKLENBURG, a town of Germany,
 in the circle of Westphalia, capital of
 a county of the same name, with a
 castle built on a hill. It was bought
 by the king of Prussia in 1707, and is
 10 miles E. of Osnaburg, and 25 N. E.
 of Munster. Lon. 25. 40. lat. 52. 20.
 • TECOANTPEKA, a considerable town
 of North America, in the government
 of Guaxaca, on the coast of the South
 Sea, with a harbour and a fortified
 abbey. It contains several handsome
 churches and fine houses. Lon. 280. 0.
 lat. 41. 58.
 • TECORA, an ancient and strong town
 of Africa, in the dominions of Mo-
 rocco, and capital of a kingdom of
 the same name, in Biledulgerid. It is
 seated on a mountain, and the inha-
 bitants are kind to strangers. Lon.
 25. 30. lat. 29. 25.
 • TEOULEY, a town of Africa, in the
 kingdom of Morocco, and in the province
 of Hea, with an old castle and a small
 harbour. It is seated on the side of a

mountain, at the mouth of a river of
 the same name. Lon. 8. 30. lat. 30. 45.
 • TEDELT, a strong town of Africa, in the
 kingdom of Algiers, and in a province
 of the same name, on the coast of the
 Mediterranean Sea, with a castle and
 a plentiful industry, 50 miles N. E. of
 Algiers. Lon. 21. 50. lat. 36. 40.
 • TEDNEST, a large and considerable
 town of Africa, in the kingdom of
 Morocco, and capital of the province
 of Hea. It was taken by the Portu-
 guese in 1517, but they were driven
 away soon after. The inhabitants are
 said to be very hospitable. It is seated
 in a pleasant plain, upon a river which
 surrounds it. Lon. 9. 0. lat. 30. 50.
 • TEDSI, a town of Africa, in the king-
 dom of Morocco, and in the province
 of Sus, seated in a plain abounding
 in corn, and where there is plenty of
 sheep, 17 miles from Mount Atlas,
 and 20 from Tarudant.
 TEES, a river which rises on the confines
 of Cumberland, and running eastward
 divides the county of Durham from
 Yorkshire, and falls into the German
 ocean below Stockton.
 • TEFFZARA, an ancient, large, and
 strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and
 in the kingdom of Tremecen, 12 miles
 from the city of that name. There are a
 great many mines of iron in its territory.
 TEFLIS, a handsome, strong, and consi-
 derable town of Persia, and capital of
 Georgia. The inhabitants are almost
 all Christians, being 20000 in number;
 and are Georgians, Armenians, Capi-
 tans, and a few Mahometans. It carries on
 a considerable trade in furs; and there
 are handsome bazars or market-houses,
 and caravansarais kept in good order.
 The Mahometans have no mosques
 here, for fear of offending the inha-
 bitants; but they have a large castle,
 whose garison are all Persians. It is
 seated on the river Kur, at the foot of
 a mountain, 107 miles N. W. of Gand-
 ia, 200 N. by W. of Erivan, and 125
 W. of Terki. Lon. 65. 40. lat. 43. 0.
 • TEKAN, a town of Asia, in China, and
 capital of the province of Szeching. In
 the territory of this place, there are a
 sort of worms, which make worse wax
 like that of bees. Lon. 10. 6. lat. 11. 0.
 TEGAPATAN, a sea-port town of Asia,
 in the peninsula on the side of the
 Ganges, and near Cape Comorin, which
 is the most southern promontory there-
 of, where the Dutch have a factory.

It is 80 miles S. of Cochin. Lon. 93. 55. lat. 8. 0.

- **TEGAZA**, a town of Africa, and capital of a territory of that name to the E. of the kingdom of Senegal, and in the desert of Sahara. It is remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 11. 5. lat. 21. 40.
- **TEGEUT**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Sus. It is divided into three parts, which are a mile distant from each other, and may contain about 400 houses. It is seated on the river Sus, 25 miles from its mouth. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 29. 40.
- **TEGHO**, a town of the Grisons, which gives name to the Valtelina. It is seated on a mountain near the river Adda, between Soudrio and Tiranno, it being 3 miles from each.
- **TEGORARIN**, a large country of Africa, in Biledulgerid, between Barbary and the Desert, being bounded by Zeb on the E. and Segelmessa on the W. It is said to contain 50 towns, and about 150 villages. The inhabitants carry on a great trade to Barbary and Negroland, and are very civil to strangers.
- **TEGOVARIN**, a territory of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid. It contains 50 castles and above 100 villages, and is the place where the caravans meet to travel over the great desert Sahara.
- **TEGTEZA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and the province of Hea. It is seated on the top of a mountain, and the inhabitants are said to be great thieves.
- TEHAMA**, a country of Arabia Felix, lying on the Red Sea, bounded on the N. by the territory of the sheriff of Mecca, on the E. by Schaulon, on the S. by the territory of Mocha, and on the W. by the Red Sea.
- **TEIGNMOUTH**, or **TINMOUTH**, a town in Devonshire, seated at the mouth of the river Teigne; it is the place where the Danes first landed, and where they committed several outrages. It has no market, but it has three fairs; on the third Tuesday in January, the last Thursday in February, and December 29, for woollen cloth. It is 15 miles S. of Exeter, and 187 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 50. lat. 50. 25.
- TEISSE**, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and

in Mount Krapach, on the confines of Transylvania and Red Ruitia. It runs towards the south, passing by Warden, Tokay, and Segedin, falling into the Danube near the Titul, some leagues above the mouth of the Save.

TELEMONA, a town of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, and in the Stato della Prendii, with a small harbour and a strong fort. It is seated at the mouth of the brook Olla, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, 10 miles from Orbitello. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 42. 57.

TELEGIN. See **THEMECKN**.

TELGAIN, or **TELGA**, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sunderland. It is a trading place, and is seated on the south bank of the lake Meller, 12 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 35. 59. lat. 59. 18.

TELLECHERRY, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory. It is 30 miles N. of Calicut. Lon. 92. 55. lat. 12. 0.

TELTSCU, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the river Teya. Lon. 35. 40. lat. 49. 0.

• **TELSHAM**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair on August 16, for sheep, lambs, and toys.

• **TEMEDEFEST**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 10 miles E. of Algiers. Lon. 21. 18. lat. 30. 36.

• **TEMECKN**, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, bounded on the N. by the river Ommirabi, on the E. by that of Burregreg, on the S. by Mount Atlas, and on the W. by the Straits of Gibraltar, being about 75 miles in length and 50 in breadth; and it is one of the most fertile countries in Barbary; but the inhabitants are proud and seditious. The women value themselves for wearing a great quantity of jewels and bracelets in their ears, and on their arms and necks.

TEMEWAER, a considerable, important, and very strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It formerly passed for impregnable; however, it was taken by prince Eugene in a dry season, by throwing in several thousand bombs in 1716. It is seated in a morass, which renders it inaccessible, unless they are in want of rain,

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ly, on the confines of Red Russia. It runs N. passing by Warrasegedon, falling into the Titul, some leagues of the Save.

of Italy, on the N. and in the Stato delti and a small harbour and a castle seated at the mouth of the extremity of the rock, 20 miles from S. 50. lat. 42. 37. EMEGEN.

A, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sunderland. It is seated on the lake Meller, 12 miles from S. lon. 35. 59.

a-port town of Asia, on this side the coast of Malabar, and is seated on the English factory. It is seated on the coast of Malabar. Lon. 92. 55.

Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, on the river Teza, 19. 0.

age in Suffolk, with 16, for sheep, lands,

a town of Africa, in the province of Senegars, seated on the coast of Senegars, 10 miles E. of S. 18. lat. 30. 36.

Vince of Africa, in the province of Senegars, bounded on the E. by the river Senegars, on the S. by Mount Senegars, and on the N. by the Straits of Senegars, about 75 miles in length; and it is bounded on the W. by the Straits of Senegars.

fertile countries in the province of Senegars, the inhabitants are proud and valiant, and value themselves in a great quantity of silver, and in their ears, and necks.

considerable, important, and fertile, in the province of Upper Hungary, formerly passed for a barren country, it was made fertile in a dry season in several thousand years.

16. It is seated on the coast of Senegars, and renders it inaccessible in want of rain, 55 miles

55 miles N. E. of Belgrade 70 S. of Great Waradin, and 150 S. E. of Buda. Lon. 39. 10. lat. 45. 54.

• **TEMUAN**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by the river Niger, on the E. by the kingdom of Wangria, the desert of Zeu, and the kingdom of Daunia, on the S. by the kingdom of Gabu, and on the W. by that of Siro. The inhabitants are quite unknown to the Europeans.

• **TEMMELET**, a small but populous town, in the kingdom of Morocco, seated on a very high mountain, from whence proceeds a small river. The inhabitants are a kind of savages, and are very poor.

• **TEMPLEIN**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, in the territory of Ukermark, and on the confines of the middle Marche, near the Lake Doleen.

TEMBOOC, a sea-port town of Koban, or Circassian Tartary, in Asia, seated on the S. coast of the sea of Afoph, 20 miles E. of the Straits of Kassa. Lon. 58. 35. lat. 46. 0.

• **TENACPRIN**, or **TENASSERIN**, an ancient and populous town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam. It is capital of a province of the same name, and is seated on the river Tenasserin, in a country abounding in all the necessaries of life. Lon. 116. 20. lat. 12. 46.

TENEBURY, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs, on April 26, July 13, and September 26, for horred cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Teme, which divides Worcestershire from Shropshire, and is but an indifferent place. It is 10 miles W. by N. of Worcester, 17 E. by S. of Ludlow, and 123 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 52. 20.

TENBY, a sea-port town of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and five fairs, on Whit-Tuesday, May 4, July 20, October 20, and December 4, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the sea-shore, where there is a commodious harbour, or road for ships. Its cattle was demolished in the late civil wars, since which, this place is fallen to decay. It is 10 miles E. of Pembroke, and 203 W. of London. Lon. 17. 50. lat. 51. 40.

TENZA, a strong town of Italy, in Pied-

mont, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Boga, 20 miles S. W. of Coni, 20 N. by E. of Nice, and 52 S. of Turin. Lon. 25. 10. lat. 44. 0.

TENKOS, a celebrated island in the Archipelago, lying on the coast of Aden-zie, a province of Naxos, to the S. E. of Lemnos, and 70 miles from the Straits of Gallipoli. It is 12 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and its Muscadine wine is the best in all the Levant. Nothing has rendered this island more famous in antiquity, than the siege of Troy, which might have been seen from hence; however, there are no remains of antiquity now. On the eastern side of the island, there is a pretty large town, seated at the foot of a mountain, and it has a fine harbour, commanded by a castle. Lon. 43. 56. lat. 39. 52.

TENERIFE, an island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, being the most considerable for riches, trade, and extent. It lies to the S. of the island of Salvages, to the W. of the Grand Canary, to the N. of the island of Gomera, and to the E. of that of Palma. It is about 45 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and it abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and there is one in particular, called the Pike of Tenerif, which may be seen 100 miles off, in a clear day; it being one of the highest mountains in the world, and is in the form of a sugar-loaf: however, according to Dr. Halley's tables, it is no more than 2 miles and a quarter high. This island is subject to earthquakes; and in 1704, there happened one, that destroyed several towns, and many thousand people in them. Laguna is the capital town. Lon. 1. 13. lat. 28. 30.

• **TENERIFE**, a town of America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of St. Martha, seated on the river Magdalena, 100 miles from St. Martha. Lon. 305. 50. lat. 9. 45.

• **TENEZ**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen, and capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort. It is seated on the side of a mountain, 4 miles from the sea. Lon. 19. 50. lat. 36. 30.

• **TENEZ**, a province of Africa, bounded on the E. by that of Algiers, on the W. by Tremecen, properly so called, on the S. by the mountains of Atlas, and on the N. by the Mediterranean-Sea. It

abounds

abounds in corn, and cattle, and the inhabitants value themselves upon their courage.

• **TENEZA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, which is very advantageously situated, on a declivity of part of Mount Atlas.

• **TENGCHU**, a town of Aña, in China, and in the province of Xantong, with a good harbour, where there is generally a fleet of Chinese ships. It is seated on an island. Lon. 131. S. lat. 37. 20.

• **TANNENSTADT**, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, near the rivers Selltenlein and Schimbach. It is 5 miles from Erfurt, and belongs to the elector of Saxony. It was taken by the Imperialists, and pillaged in 1632, and 1641.

TENNERDEN, a town of Kent, with a market on Fridays, and one fair on May 6, for cattle and pedlars ware. The steeple of the church is noted for being a handsome and lofty building, which before Goolwin lands appeared, was made use of as a beacon to direct seamen. It is 23 miles S. W. of Canterbury, and 60 E. by S. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 51. 0.

• **TENZLEYZER**, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremesen, seated on the top of a rock, at the foot of which runs the river Felma. It is on the road from Yen to Tremesen.

• **THELAENS**, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid. It is seated on a country abounding in dates, upon a river that proceeds from a hot spring.

TRAMO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abuzzo, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Viciola and Tordino, 10 miles N. W. of Anzi, and 25 N. E. of Aquila. Lon. 31. 28. lat. 42. 37.

• **TRASSON**, a town of France, in Upper Pericord, and in the diocese of Sarlat, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Vézère, over which there is a handsome bridge, 10 miles from Sarlat. Lon. 18. 54. lat. 45. 15.

TRECEBA, one of the largest islands of the Azores, or western islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 40 miles in circumference, and is surrounded with a craggy reef, which renders it almost inaccessible. The soil is fertile, abounding in corn, wine, and fruits; and there is a great plenty of cattle, that they

supply the ships therewith that call there. However, their principal trade is in wood. The inhabitants are lively and well made, and they pretend to a great deal of religion and gallantry at the same time. However, they pique themselves upon points of honour, and are extremely revengeful. It is their custom to rove about in the night-time, in quest of intrigues, and they seldom fail in finding women for their purpose. It is subject to Portugal, and Angra is the capital town.

• **TERGA**, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, seated on the river Ommirah, 25 miles from Azamor, in a fertile country.

TERGOWIS, the capital town of Wallachia, in European Turkey, 30 miles S. E. of Hermannstadt. Lon. 84. 5. lat. 45. 35.

TERKI, a town of Asia, in Circassia, where a prince resides who depends on the Russians, this being their frontier town against Persia. It is seated on a river of the same name, in a marshy place, a long mile from the Caspian Sea, and 125 E. of Tetas. Lon. 66. 35. lat. 43. 20.

TERMINI, a town of Italy, on the northern coast of Sicily, and in the Val di Demona, with a strong castle, built in the form of a citadel. It is famous for its mineral waters, and there is a fine aqueduct, with several handsome buildings. It is seated on the mouth of a river of the same name, in a territory abounding with corn, and good wine. It is 67 miles N. E. of Mazara, and 20 S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 38. 5.

• **TERMOLI**, or **TERMINI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, near the confines of Abruzzo, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated near the sea, 32 miles S. E. of Lanciano, and 70 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 42. lat. 41. 58.

• **TERMOYDEN**, a small but strong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, to the N. E. of Sloy.

TERNAI, an island of Aña, in the E. Indian Sea, and the principal of the Moluccas. It abounds in Cocoa nuts, boninas, citrons, oranges, shrimps, and other fruits proper to the climate. There are also a great number of birds of Paradise. It is a very populous country, and there are a great number of woods, which

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which furnish much game. But it is of
the greatest note for being a spice island,
which produces cloves, and is in pos-
session of the Dutch. The inhabitants
are Mahometans, and are so very indo-
lent, that they wonder any one should
take so much pains to procure a livelihood.
It lies a little to the W. of Gilolo,
and 100 miles E. of Celebes. Lon. 242.
35. lat. 1. 15.

* **TERNEUSE**, a small but strong town of
Dutch Flanders, between the two bran-
ches of the river Scheld, 5 miles from
Axel, and as much from Sas de Ghent.
It is very strong by situation, it being in
a plain covered by sea water every 12
hours. Lon. 21. 20. lat. 51. 13.

TERRI, an ancient and considerable town
of Italy, in the territory of the Pope,
and duchy of Spoleto, with a bishop's
see. The cathedral is a magnificent
structure, and this place may contain
about 12000 inhabitants; however, it
was much more considerable formerly
than it is now. The famous cataract of
the river Velino is a mile from this
place, which is seated in an island for-
med by the river Nera, 15 miles S. by
W. of Spoleto, and 45 N. by E. of
Rome. Lon. 30. 20. lat. 42. 4.

* **TERRNOVA**, an ancient town of Turkey,
in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an
archbishop's see. It is the residence
of a sangiac, and was formerly the
seat of the princes of Bulgaria. It
is seated on a mountain near the river
Jenetra, 97 miles N. E. of Sophia, and
88 N. W. of Adrianople. Lon. 43. 28.
lat. 48. 1.

* **TERROUANE**, a ruined town of France,
in Artois, which was ceded to France
by the Pyrenean treaty. Lon. 13. 57.
lat. 50. 36.

TERRACINA, an ancient town of Italy, in
the territory of the Pope, and in the
campagna of Rome, and on the frontiers
of Terra-di-Lavore, with a bishop's see.
It is greatly decayed on account of its
unwholesome air, and is seated near the
sea, on the side of a mountain in a very
fertile country, 50 miles S. E. of Rome,
and 55 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 30. 50.
lat. 41. 20.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, an island of S. Ame-
rica, lying to the S. of the straits of Ma-
gellan. They now fall to the S. of it
in passing to the S. Sea; and not through
the straits of Magellan as formerly. It
is full of mountains, whose tops are al-
ways covered with snow. As for the na-

tives they are a hard sort of people,
who go stark naked, and are of the same
complexion as the other Americans.
However, they have a square mantle
made of the skins of beasts, which they
wrap themselves in occasionally; and
they wear a cap of feathers. They live
upon hunting and fishing, and their arms
are bows and arrows.

TERRA FIRMA, a country of America,
lying between the island of Trinidad,
and the isthmus of Panama. It com-
prehends New Andalusia, Venezuela,
Rio-de-la-Hacha, St. Martha, Carta-
gena, Terra Firma, properly so called,
Popayan, the new kingdom of Granada,
Comana, and Castilla-del-Oro; which
see in their proper places.

TERRA FIRMA, Proper, generally known
by the name of Darien, is bounded on
the N. by the N. Sea, on the E. by the
Gulph of Darien, on the S. by Popayan,
and the S. Sea, and on the W. by the S.
Sea, and the province of Veragua. It
lies in the form of a crescent, about the
bay of Panama, and is 300 miles in
length, and 60 in breadth, from the N.
Sea to the S. Sea. It is the isthmus
which joins N. and S. America, and
the chief towns are Panama on the S.
Sea, and Porto-Bello on the N. Sea. Not-
withstanding the settlements of the
Spaniards here, there are a great num-
ber of native Americans, who have pre-
served their independency. It is a moun-
tainous country, and difficult to pass
in the rainy season, on account of the ter-
rents which fall from the mountains,
which sometimes rise very considerably
in a night's time; and travellers are
often obliged to get upon trees, to save
themselves from being drowned. The
men are of the colour of red copper,
with black coarse hair, black eyes, and
no beards. They go quite naked, but
the women have a clout, to cover what
modesty obliges them to conceal. Both
sexes paint their skins with several
colours, and the men have a gold
plate, which hangs from their noses over
their mouths; but the women have a
ring hanging in the same manner, which
passes through the grille of their noses.
These they lay aside while they are eat-
ing. They all in general wear strings
of teeth, shells, beads, or the like, hang-
ing from the neck to the pit of the
stomach. They have several animals
proper to this part of America, and a
few tigers, but no lions, as some have
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asserted; nor are there any in all America, except an animal so called, which is more like a wolf than a lion.

• **TERRA NUOVA**, an ancient town of Italy, on the eastern coast of the island of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a gulph of the same name. Lon. 27. 20. lat. 41. 3.

TERRING, a town of Suffex, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on April 5, and October 2, for pedlars ware. It is seated on the Downs, not far from the sea, and is but an indifferēt place. It is 24 miles E. of Chichester, and 53 S.W. of London. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 50. 50.

TERROUEN, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Artois, seated on the river Lis, 6 miles S. of St. Omer, and 5 W. of Aise. Lon. 19. 50. lat. 50. 57.

TERRUEL, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, on the frontiers of Valencia, with a bishop's see. It is seated in a large, pleasant, fertile plain, watered with streams, planted with gardens and fruit trees, whose blossoms perfume the air; and where they enjoy almost a perpetual spring. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Guadalaviar and Alhambra, 75 miles S. W. of Saragossa, 12 E. of Albarazin, and 112 E. of Madrid. Lon. 16. 40. lat. 40. 30.

TERVERE, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the isle of Walcheren, with a pretty good harbour, and a fine arsenal, subject to the prince of Orange. It is seated on the N. E. coast of the island, 4 miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 51. 38.

TRESCIN, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a dutchy of the same name. It is surrounded on all sides by a morass, and is seated near the source of the river Vistula. At a little distance from it there is an old castle, seated on an eminence, where the ancient dukes resided. Since 1709 there is a Protestant school, and church here; and the inhabitants carry on a trade here, in leather, woollen stuffs, and Hungary wines. They make pretty good fire arms, and brew excellent beer, which they call Mignotz. It is 27 miles S. E. of Troppaw, 55 E. by N. of Olmutz, and 67 S. W. of Cracow. Lon. 36. 30. lat. 49. 46.

• **TRESCOUTER**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, near the source of the river Tschubat. It is surrounded by a craggy

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rock, which renders it impregnable; and the inhabitants are said to be very civil to strangers.

TESINO, a large river of Italy, which has its source in the Alps, and on Mount Gotthard, and runs through the country of the Grisons, and the Lake Maggiore; then turning S. E. through a part of the Milanese, it washes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

TESSEL, an island of N. Holland, at the entrance of the Zuyder-zee, with a strong citadel, seated on the S. coast, which serves to defend Amsterdam, and it has a large commodious harbour.

• **TESTINIUG**, a village of Merionethshire, in N. Wales, with seven fairs, on May 24, Friday after Trinity, July 2, August 22, September 26, October 19, and November 13, all for cattle.

TEUBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Ash-Wednesday, and July 22, for cattle, sheep, and horses. It is seated on the edge of the county next Wiltshire, and it is a pretty good place, with a handsome market-house, and a considerable trade; the market is large for corn, cattle, cheese, malt, yarn, wool, and provisions. It is 25 miles E. N. E. of Bristol, 10 W. S. W. of Cirencester, and 93 W. of London. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 51. 36.

TEHUACO, a large lake of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Callao, which is above 200 miles in circumference, and it renders the towns that are seated on it extremely pleasant.

TETUAN, an ancient and pleasant town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habata. It is pretty well built, and the inhabitants are about 15000 in number, who call themselves Andalusians, and almost all speak Spanish; but they are great pirates. Some say there are 30000 Moorish inhabitants, and 5000 Jews. The houses have no windows towards the streets, except little holes to look out at; for these are on the inside towards the court-yard, which is surrounded with galleries, and in the middle there is generally a fountain. They are two stories high, flat at the top, and the streets are exceeding narrow. The dress of both sexes are much alike; but you can see nothing of the women in the streets, but their eyes and naked legs, for they are never covered in this country. When they are at home, they visit each other from the

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tops of their houfes. However, when
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when there is none of their countrymen
near to observe them. They wear
bracelets on their arms and legs, and
large ear-rings in their ears. They have
very fine eyes, and some of them beauti-
ful skins; and their veil is open before,
from the bosom to the waist. The
shops in this city are very small, being
without doors; and the master, when
he has opened the shutters, jumps in,
and sits cross legged on a counter; the
goods being disposed in drawers round
about him, and all the customers stand
in the street. It is feated on the river
Cus, 3 miles from the sea, and has a
cattle which commands the town. It is
108 miles N. by W. of Fez, and 8 E. of
Tangier. Lon. 12. 25. lat. 35. 25.

• **TEURART**, an ancient town of Africa,
in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez,
feated on a mountain near the river Za.
It was formerly one of the most impor-
tant places in Africa.

• **TEZZAR**, an ancient and considerable
town of Africa, in Barbary, and in
Bilefulgerid, divided into two parts
by a river. It carries on a good trade,
and is feated in a country abounding in
dates.

TEWESBURY, a town in Gloucestershire,
with two markets, on Wednesdays and
Saturdays, and five fairs, on March 7,
May 14, June 23, September 4, and
October 10, for tanned leather, and ped-
lars ware. It was formerly noted for
its monastery, and is now a large hand-
some corporation, containing about 500
houfes, with a magnificent church. It
is feated at the confluence of the rivers
Severn and Avon, has a cotton manu-
factory, and sends two members to par-
liament. It is 15 miles S. of Worcester,
10 N. of Gloucester, and 96 W. N. W.
of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat.
52. 0.

TEXEL, a town of the United provinces,
in N. Holland, feated at the mouth of
the Zuyder-zee, with a good harbour,
and a strong fort. It is feated in an island,
which is separated from the continent of
Holland by a narrow channel, through
which most of the ships pass, that are
bound to Amsterdam. Lon. 22. 0. lat.
53. 12.

TEYS, a town of Germany, in Bohemia,
which belongs to the archbishop of
Prague; and it is 50 miles S. W. from
that city. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 49. 32.

* **TEZAR**, an ancient and considerable
town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the
kingdom of Fez, and capital of the pro-
vince of Cuzi. It is well inhabited, and
the Jews carry on a great trade here. It
is feated on a small river, in a fertile
plain, 45 miles E. of Fez; and there is a
mosque here larger than that of Fez, be-
ing half a mile in circumference. Lon.
9. 40. lat. 33. 40.

* **TEZUCO**, a town of N. America, in
New-Spain, feated on the Lake of
Mexico, 15 miles from the city of that
name. It is an inconsiderable place,
though it is the capital of a large go-
vernment. Here it was that Cortez caus-
ed a canal to be dug, where he built 18
brigantines, which he wanted to carry
on the siege of Mexico. Lon. 27. 6. 10.
lat. 20. 25.

* **TEZELA**, a very ancient town of Africa,
in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tre-
mecen, with a small castle strong by
situation. It is feated on a large plain,
abounding in wheat and barley. It is
15 miles from Oran. Lon. 18. 0. lat.
35. 25.

* **TEZOTE**, a town of Africa, in Barbary,
and in the kingdom of Fez, and in the
province of Garet. It is feated at the
point of a rock, 8 miles from Metila.
Lon. 15. 40. lat. 44. 40.

* **THABOR**, a strong town of Germany
in Bohemia, on the great road from
Budweis to Prague, and in the circle of
Bechin. It was built by Ziska, general
of the Hussites, in 1419. It is built
on a mountain of the same name, is sur-
rounded with walls, and is of difficult ac-
cess. It is 25 miles N. E. of Budweis,
and 50 S. E. of Prague. Lon. 32. 45.
lat. 49. 22.

THAMES, a large navigable river of
England, which rises in Cotswould hills
in Gloucestershire, and receives a great
many smaller streams in its passage, be-
fore it falls into the British channel. It
is chiefly composed of the Thame and
Isis, which last is much the largest, and
it bears that name till they unite their
streams. It becomes navigable at Lech-
lade, from whence it runs N. E. to Ox-
ford, where it receives the Charwell;
from thence it runs S. E. to Abington,
and so to Dorchester, where it receives
the Thame: from thence it passes by
Wallingford to Reading; after which it
visits Marlow and Windsor, and conti-
nuing its course, washes Brentford and
Richmond, and so to London; then it
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proceeds to the sea, taking in the river Medway, near the mouth of it. The Thames rises near Tring in Hertfordshire, crosses Buckinghamshire, and falls into the Ins at Dorchester.

• **FRANDISTON**, otherwise **FRANCON**, a village in Suffolk, with one fair, on July 31, for sheep and toys.

FRASER, an island in the county of Kent, which is surrounded by the sea, except on the N. E. side, where it is bounded by the branches of the river Stour, which are now inconsiderable to what they were formerly. It contains several villages, and the sea-port towns of Margate and Ramsgate. It has the title of an earldom.

• **FRASSO**, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Jamboli, a province of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulph of Contessa. It is 12 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, besides quarries of very fine marble. The chief town is of the same name, which has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 42. 30. lat. 40. 53.

• **THAVERTON**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Monday after July 7, for cattle.

THAXTED, a town of Essex, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on May 27, and August 15, for horses. It is a large mayer-town, of six parishes in length, and is 20 miles N.W. of Cheshamford, 7 S. E. of Saffron-Walden, and 42 N. E. of London. Lon. 17. 53. lat. 52. 0.

• **THEBAID**, a large country of Africa in Upper Egypt, reaching from Fiume to the Red sea. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any province in Egypt, being full of deserts, celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, great enemies to the Turks, and thieves by profession.

• **THEBES**, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt in Africa, which is now called Luxor, and was celebrated for having 100 gates. In the war-time there were 20,000 chariots came out of it, and along the side of the river between Memphis and Thebes, there were one hundred stables, each of which could contain two hundred horses. There are now a great many magnitudes remains

of the ancient city, which some travellers have been so curious as to describe.

THEBES, now called **THEVE**, an ancient and celebrated town of Greece, in Livadia, with a bishop's see. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet it is 4 miles in circumference, but so full of ruins, that there are not above 4000 Turks and Christians that live in it. It is now famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which they make bowls for pipes after the Turkish fashion. They are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as a stone. There are two mosques in Thebes, and a great many Greek churches. It is seated between two small rivers, 25 miles N. W. of Athens, 32 S. E. of Livadia, and 280 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 41. 40. lat. 38. 22.

• **THERMA**, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the S. of the island of Zia, and to the N. of Serfanto, near the gulph of Engia, being 12 miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The soil is good and well cultivated, and they have a great deal of silk. Partridges are in such plenty, that they may be had almost for nothing. The principal town is of the same name, and is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 42. 31. lat. 37. 25.

THERMOPYLÆ, an ancient pass, so called, which leads from Achaia to Theffaly, now in European Turkey. It is remarkable for the glorious stand made by Leonidas, a Lacedemonian king, who, with 4000 men, withstood a formidable army of Persians; but the former at length were all cut to pieces.

THEVALA. See **JANNA**.

THETTON, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 14, August 2, and September 25, for cheese, cattle, and toys. It is an ancient town, and was formerly very famous. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge, and was lately chiefly noted for its company of muticians. The Lent affizes for the county are kept here, and it sends two members to parliament. It still shews a high mount, which has been walled round about, and fenced with a double rampart. It is governed by a mayor and recorder, ten aldermen, and twenty common council. It has three churches, and one Quaker's meeting, with about 400 middling houses, and the streets are indifferently wide, but dirty, and

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 which here divides Suffolk from Nor-
 folk, is navigable from Lynn-Regis, and
 there is a good deal of wool combing
 carried on here. This was formerly a
 very large city, which had upwards of
 40 churches, and was the bishop's see;
 but it was destroyed in the time of the
 Danes and Saxons, and there are no re-
 mains of its ancient monasteries. It is
 31 miles S. S. E. of King's-Lynn, 33
 W. N. W. of Ipswich, and 79 N. E. of
 London. Lon. 18. 25. lat. 52. 28.

THIBET. See TANGUT.

• THIERACHE, a territory of France,
 which makes part of Picardy. It is
 bounded on the N. by Hainault and
 Cambresis, on the E. by Champagne,
 and on the S. by Laonnois, and on the W.
 by Vermandois.

• THIERES, a trading populous town of
 France in Auvergne, and in Limagne,
 on the frontiers of Forez. It is seated
 at the side of a hill near the river Du-
 rulle, 22 miles E. of Clermont, 25 N. W.
 of Mont Brillon, and 220 S. by E. of
 Paris. Lon. 21. 13. lat. 45. 51.

THIONVILLE, a very strong town of
 France in Luxemburg, and capital of a
 buliwiek. It was ceded to France by the
 treaty of the Pyeneens, and is advanta-
 ge ously seated on the river Moselle, over
 which there is a bridge defended by a
 horn-work, 20 miles N. of Metz, 17 S.
 E. of Luxemburg, and 195 N. E. of Paris.
 Lon. 25. 50. lat. 49. 21.

• THIBENSFEIN, a town of Germany in
 Lower Austria, seated near the river
 Danube, with a handsome castle. It is
 miles N. W. of Vienna.

THIRF, or THIRSK, a town in the N.
 riding of Yorkshire, with a market on
 Mondays, and five fairs, on Shrove-
 Monday, April 5, August 2, and 8, Oc-
 tober 28, and 29, and December 14,
 for beined cattle, horses, sheep, and
 leather. It is a small place, formerly
 noted for its strong castle, and it now
 sends two members to parliament. It
 is 20 miles N. W. of York, and 199
 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 27.
 lat. 54. 12.

• THOUARS, a considerable town of
 France, in the principality of Dombes,
 with a handsome castle. It is seated in
 a fertile country, near the rivers Saone
 and Chalerone, 6 miles N. from Tieu-
 volen, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 22.
 23. lat. 46. 8.

T H
 • THOMA-SAN, an island of Africa, ly-
 ing under the equator, and in 25 deg.
 of longitude. It was discovered in 1499,
 and belongs to the Portuguese. It is
 almost round, and is about 30 miles in
 diameter. The soil is fertile, and pro-
 duces plenty of sugar canes. On the
 same vine there are blossoms, green and
 ripe grapes, all the year round. It is a
 very unwholesome country, great num-
 ber of the Portuguese dying, and few
 living to a great age. It consists chiefly
 of hills, intermixed with valleys, which
 are constantly filled with a thick stinking
 fog. However, it agrees very well with
 the cattle, which are larger and finer here
 than on the gold coast of Guinea.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Asia, in the pe-
 ninsula on this side the Ganges, and on
 the coast of Coromandel, with an arch-
 bishop's see, and is subject to the Por-
 tuguese. It is 3 miles S. of Port St.
 George. Lon. 97. 35. lat. 13. 0.

THOMAS, ST. a town of S. America in
 Guiana, seated on the river Oronoko,
 and subject to Spain. It was attacked
 by Sir Walter Raleigh, when he went in
 search of a gold mine, for which he af-
 terwards lost his head. Lon. 315. 5.
 lat. 7. 0.

THOMAS, ST. an island of N. America,
 to the E. of Porto-Rico, with a harbour,
 a town, and a fort. It is 15 miles in
 circumference, and belongs to the Danes
 and Brandenburgers. Lon. 312. 30.
 lat. 18. 30.

THOMOND, a county of Ireland. See
 CLARE.

THONON, a handsome town of Savoy,
 and capital of Chablais. It contains a
 very handsome palace, and several con-
 vents of men and women. The inha-
 bitants were formerly Protestants; but
 coming under the government of the
 duke of Savoy in 1598, that religion
 was extinguished. It is seated on the
 lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the
 river Duma, 20 miles N. E. of Gene-
 va, and 12 S. W. of Lausan. Lon. 24.
 10. lat. 46. 22.

THORN, a town of Poland in Regal Prus-
 sia, and in the palatinate of Culm. It
 was formerly an Hanfatic town, and it
 still enjoys great privileges. It is large
 and well fortified; but it was besieged
 by the Swedes in 1703, when part of
 the fortifications, and a great number of
 houses, were ruined. There happened
 a great tumult here in 1724, between
 the Roman Catholics and Protestants,

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on account of the students of the jesuits; upon which the Poles sent judges here to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot, who condemned two of the principal magistrates to be beheaded, and seven of the citizens; after which the Papists seized on the church of St. John. The Protestants have a handsome college here. It is seated on the river Vistula, over which there is a remarkable bridge, 8½ miles S. by E. of Dantzick, 15 S. of Culm, and 97 N. W. of Warsaw. Lon. 56. 57. lat. 52. 56.

• **THORN**, a village in the N. riding of Yorkshire, to the S. of Richmond, with two fairs, on June 17, and October 17, for horses and pedlars ware.

THORNBURY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Monday, August 15, and Monday before December 21, for cattle and hogs. It is seated near the river Severn, and is a mayor-town, 24 miles S. W. of Gloucester, and 105 W. of London. Lon. 15. 4. lat. 51. 35.

• **THORNTON**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair on Easter-Tuesday, for all sorts of cattle and pedlars ware.

• **THORNEY**, in the Isle of Ely, a village of Cambridgeshire, with two fairs, on July 1, and September 21, for horses. It is 4 miles E. of Ely.

• **THORP**, a village in Surry, near Fgham, with one fair on June 9, for pedlars ware.

THOUARS, a considerable town of France in Peitou, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle. It is seated on a hill by the river Thoue, 52 miles S. W. of Angiers, 55 N. W. of Poitiers, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 18. lat. 46. 59.

• **THRAPSTON**, a town in Northamptonshire, seated on the river Nen, over which there is a handsome bridge. It is but a small place, but it has a market on Tuesdays, and one fair on August 5, for pedlars ware. It is 7 miles N. of Higham-Ferrers, and 64 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 52. 23.

• **THREE-LORDS**, a place of Carmathenshire, in S. Wales, with two fairs, on H. 19 Thursday, and November 12, for cattle, sheep, and pedlars ware.

THIEL, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, seated on the river Sambre, 5 miles S. W. of Charleroy, and 15 S. E. of Mons. Lon. 21. 54. lat. 50. 18.

• **THUN**, a handsome town of Switzer-

land, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, where the Avoyar resides. This is the place where they embark on the river Aar, to go to Bern, which is 10 miles from it. It is pretty large, and is seated on a lake of the same name, partly in a small island, and partly on a hill. Lon. 23. 22. lat. 46. 35.

• **THURGAU**, a bailiwick of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E. and N. by the lake, town, and bishoprick of Constantine, on the S. by the territory of the abbot of St. Gall, and on the W. by the canton of Zurich. It is the largest bailiwick in Switzerland, and is the most pleasant, rich, and fertile country in this republick, being extremely populous. The sovereignty belongs to the eight ancient cantons, who send a bailiff here in their turns.

THURINGIA, a province of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a landgravate. It is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Buunswick, and the principality of Anhalt, on the E. by Misnia, on the S. by Franconia, and on the W. by Hesse. It is about 75 miles in length, and as much in breadth, being fertile in corn, fruits, abounding in wood, and watered by several rivers. It belongs to the duke of Saxony, the elector of Meotz, and several other petty sovereigns. Erford is the capital town.

THURSO, a sea-port town of Scotland, in Cathness, seated on the sea-side, 15 miles S. W. of Dunghy-head. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 58. c.

• **THWALF**, a village in Suffolk, with two fairs, on June 5, and November 25, for cattle and woad.

• **THIAR**, an ancient town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, with a famous convent of nuns. Near it there is a mineral spring, said to be excellent for the stone. It is 15 miles N. W. of Capua. Lon. 31. 43. lat. 41. 34.

TIBER, a great river of Italy, which rises in the Appennine mountains, and in the Florentino. It passes into the territory of the Church, washes Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Chitta-di-Castello, Oito, and Rome, 10 miles from which it falls into the Mediterranean Sea, between Ostia and Porto. Tivere is its modern name.

TICHBILL, a town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, but no fairs. It had a castle and fortifications, which were demolished in the late civil wars, and of which some ruins

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the borders of Scotland, and is called North Tine. There is another which rises on the confines of Cumberland, and is called South Tine. These unite their streams at Hexham; and continuing their course eastward, divide the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and passing on to Newcastle, falls into the German ocean at Tinnou's.

- **TINGTOESIS**, a people of Asia, in the empire of Russia, and in Siberia. They inhabit the banks of the river Jenesea, to the E. of the Samoides, and to the S. of the N. Sea. They are said to be a good sort of people, but very little known.

TINIAN, an island lying in the E. Indian Ocean, and one of the Marianas. It was visited by commodore Anson in his cruise towards Manila, one of the Philippines. It is about 12 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and the soil is every where dry and healthy; and being withal somewhat sandy, it is thereby the less disposed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. Hence the meadows, and the bottoms of the woods, are neater and smoother than is usual in these hot climates. The land rises in gentle slopes from the shore to the middle of the island, intermixed with valleys of an easy descent, and they are beautifully diversified with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods consist of tall and well-spread trees, and the lawns are covered with a clean uniform turf, producing fine turf-foil, and variety of flowers. There are at least 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are also a vast number of fowls, which are easily caught, and the flesh of both are exceeding good, besides plenty of wild hogs, whose flesh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocca nut, with cabbages growing on the same tree, as also guavaes, limes, sweet and sour oranges, and a kind of fruit peculiar to these islands, called thimay, and by the English bread-fruit, which the sailors prefer greatly to the ship's bread. It grows on all parts of the branches, is more length than round, being covered with a rough rind. It is about 7 or 8 inches long, and is fittest for use when full grown, but not quite ripe. There are also vegetables proper for the feavy; such as water melons, dandy, lion, creeping periwain, mimi, f-u-

vy-grafs, and fourel. There are now no inhabitants, but there were 30000, who were taken away by the Spaniards to other islands, and particularly Guam. There are many ruins of a particular kind, consisting of two rows of square pyramidal pillars, each pillar being about six feet from the next, and the distance between the rows is 12 feet; on the top of each there is a semi-globe, with a flat surface upwards, and they are composed of sand and stone cemented together. Add to these advantages, that the climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreshing showers. There are no streams, but the water of the wells and springs is extremely good. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of mosquitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise insects, called ticks, which fasten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their skins, but the worst of all is, that the road is inconvenient, and in some seasons there is little security for a ship at anchor. Lon. 162. 0. lat. 15 8.

TINMOUTH, a sea-port town of Northumberland, seated at the mouth of the river Tine, 9 miles E. of Newcastle. It has a castle seated on a very high rock inaccessible on the sea-side, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar across the mouth of the river, which is not above seven feet deep at low water. There are also dangerous rocks about it, called the Black-Middins; but to guide the ships by night, there are light houses set up, and maintained by the Trinity-house. Here ships take in their loading of coals, and other things which are brought from Newcastle. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 55. 0.

• **TINZAUIE**, a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid, and province of Dras. It is seated on the river Dras, and has a strong fort. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 27. 30.

• **TINZENA**, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in Biledulgerid, and province of Dras, seated on a river of the same name, fertile in dates, corn, and barley, and abounding in indigo. Lon. 11. 40. lat. 26. 55.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the King's County, on the E. by the Queen's County and Kilkenny, on the

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S. by Waterford, and on the W. by Galway, Clare, and Limerick. The south parts are exceeding fertile, and well furnished with good bullings; but the north is inclinable to be barren, and it terminates in a row of 12 mountains, which are the highest in Ireland, and are called Phelem-dhe-Madina. It contains 15998 houses, 147 parishes, 10 baronies, 3 boroughs, and sends 8 members to parliament; two for the county, and two each for Clonmel, Cashel, and Feathard. The river Shure runs through all the length of it from N. to S. The most considerable places are Cashel and Carrick.

TIPRA, a kingdom of Asia, in the dominions of the king of Ava, and lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is to the E. of the dominions of the Great Mogul; but we have very little knowledge either of the country or the inhabitants.

• **TIRANO**, a handsome and populous town of the country of the Grisons, whose houses are well built, and near it there is a magnificent church, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts; and every year there is a well frequented fair. It is seated on the river Adla, 17 miles S. W. of Bounio. Lon. 27. 25. lat. 46. 18.

TIRELMONT. See **TILLEMONT**.

• **TIRNAU**, a strong, handsome, and considerable town in Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, and on the frontiers of that of Posen. It is a large well fortified place, where the protestants have a college, and the Jesuits a handsome church. It is seated on the river Tirna, 5 miles W. of Leopoldstadt, and 22 N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 35. 50. lat. 48. 36.

TIROL, a county of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and is part of the hereditary dominions of that house, having the title of a principality. It is 150 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. There are a great many mountains in this country, and yet it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occasion for. They have rich mines of gold, silver, and copper, and it contains 28 cities and large towns, two bishopricks, 43 convents, 1230 churches, 355 castles, and 100,000 inhabitants. They never enter into foreign armies, and their militia consists of a body of some thousand men; but they can raise 20,000, when occasion re-

quires. They never change the fashion of their garments, and they are an industrious sort of people, but very obstinate. They live to a great age, and there are many that are above an hundred. There is better hunting of shamoy goats here than in any other country; but this diversion is somewhat dangerous, on account of the rocks which they take to. This country is divided into four parts, Tirol, properly so called, the bishoprick of Trent, the bishoprick of Brixen, and four of the provinces of Sushia, which are united to the Tirol. It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria, on the E. by Carinthia and the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, on the S. by part of the territory of Venice, and by Trentino, and on the W. by Swisserland and the country of the Grisons. Inspruck is the capital town.

• **TITAN**, or **CABAROS**, an island of France on the coast of Provence, and the most eastern of the Hieres.

• **TITICACA**, an island of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas. It lies in a lake of the same name, which is one of the largest in S. America.

• **TITMONING**, a town in Germany, in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, and on the confines of Bavaria, seated on the river Saltza. It was almost rendered desolate by the plague in 1310, and it was reduced to ashes by lightning in 1571; but it has been since rebuilt.

• **TIPTERY-PLACE**, a village in Essex, with one fair, on July 25, for horses and toys.

• **TITCHFIELD**, a village in Hampshire, 6 miles E. of Southampton, with four fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Lady-day, and May 14, for toys; on September 25, for hiring servants; and on Saturday fortnight before December 27, for toys.

TITUL, a strong town of Upper Hungary in the county of Pothoz. It is a fortified place, and it is seated on the river Teisse near its confluence with the Danube, 20 miles E. of Peterwaradin, and 20 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 38. 20. lat. 45. 26.

TIVERTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Tuesday fortnight after Whitsunday, and October 10, for cattle. It is seated on the river Ex, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge; it is a corporation which sends two members to par-

liament. It has suffered greatly by fire, and has been almost burnt down several times; and in June 1713, 200 of the best houses were destroyed in the same manner: however, it is now built in a more elegant taste, and they have a new church erected by subscription. It has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 165 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 51. 0.

TIVIOT, or CHIVIOT MOUNTAINS, are high hills which lie on the borders of England and Scotland, where there has been many sharp battles between the English and Scots.

* **TIVIOTDALE**, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Mer, and part of Northumberland, on the W. by Liddisdale, on the N. by the shire of Selkirk, and on the S. by Northumberland. It derives its name from the river Tiviot that runs through it; and is fruitful in corn and pastures, and abounds in flocks of sheep. Jedburg is the principal town.

TIVOLI, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and in the Campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. There are several remains of antiquity, and a handsome palace built by the cardinal of Est; besides several more. It is well known on account of the river Teverone, on which there is a fine cascade. There are also a great number of fine gardens and handsome fountains. Near it also there is a lake called Lago di Solfataro, in which there are 16 floating islands. It is seated on a mountain in a country abounding in excellent wine, fruits, corn, and all the necessaries of life. It is 17 miles N. E. of Rome, 10 N. E. of Fiescati, and 10 N. W. of Palestrina. Lon. 30. 27. lat. 41. 57.

* **TULSCATA**, a considerable town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of a province of the same name, which makes part of the audience of Mexico. The inhabitants are the native Americans and Spaniards; but it is now not so considerable as it was formerly, tho' it is the residence of an alcade-major. It is seated on a river, partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, 62 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 277. 30. lat. 19. 40.

TULASCALA, a province of N. America, in N. Spain, which extends from the North to the South Sea. It is bounded on the N. by the Gulph of Mexico, on

the S. by the province of Guaxaca, and by the South Sea, and on the W. by the government of Mexico. In the western parts of this province is the mountain of Tlascala, which is 12 miles in circumference. It is well-peopled and cultivated, except on the top, which is always covered with snow. There are also other mountains covered with trees, wherein are tygers and monkeys; but no lions, as some geographers falsely pretend. The principal town is of the same name.

TOMOSKI, a considerable town of the Russian empire, and capital of Siberia. It is seated on a high hill of vast extent, at the bottom of which the river Irtysh runs; and it is inhabited by Mahometan Tartars, and Bochar, who drive a great trade on that river, and carry their goods to China. There is a large stone building here with high watch towers, which may pass for fortifications; but the houses are low and mean, and but ere stery high. Here the river Tobol joins with the Irtysh, or Irtysh, from whence the town has its name. The territory is well peopled with Russians and divers other nations. The rivers are well stocked with fish; and a sturgeon of 40 pounds may be bought for 5 stivers. There are great plenty of all sorts of wild beasts and game; such as elks, stags, deer, hares, pheasants, partridges, swans, wild geese, ducks, and storks. There is always a strong garrison by order of the government; and there are several thousand Tartars who serve on horseback upon occasions. The Tartars that live round this city for several miles are all Mahometans, but their musti is an Arabian. There are also a great number of Calmuck Tartars, who serve as slaves. The Russians commonly send their state-prisoners thither. It is 800 miles E. of Moscow, and 1000 E. of Peterburgh. Lon. 9. 20. lat. 57. 30.

TOCAT, a large and handsome town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Natolia, capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and for the most part, two stories high. It makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each. The streets are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts. There are so many streams, that each

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 There are about 20,000 Turkish fami-
 lies, 4000 Armenian families, and 400
 families of Greeks. There are 12 mosques
 with minarets, and a vast number of cha-
 pels. The Armenians have seven churches,
 and the Greeks only one. Besides the silks
 of this country, they manufacture eight
 or ten loads of that of Persia, and make
 it into sewing silk. Their chief trade
 is in copper vessels, such as kettles,
 drinking cups, lanthorns, and candle-
 sticks. They also prepare a great deal
 of yellow Turkey-leather. Tocat ought
 to be looked upon as the centre of trade
 in Natolia; for there are caravans come
 hither from several parts. Its territory
 abounds in fruit and excellent
 wine; and it is 162 miles W. of Erze-
 rum, 30 E. of Amasia, 238 N. of Alep-
 po, and 250 from Constantinople. Lon.
 30. lat. 39. 35.

TOCAYMA, a town of S. America, in
 Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom
 of Granada. It is seated on the river
 Pati, in a country abounding with
 fruits and sugar canes. There are hot
 baths between two cold springs; and
 near it is a volcano, which vomits fire
 and flames. Lon. 316. 50. lat. 4. 8.

TOCRAV, a very strong town of Upper
 Hungary, in the county of Zimplin,
 with a castle. The town itself is incon-
 siderable; but it is greatly noted for its
 excellent wine. There is but one vine-
 yard that produces it, inasmuch that it
 is scarce at Vienna itself; therefore we
 must not wonder, if there are other
 wines sold instead thereof. Some dis-
 tance from it there are large salt-
 works. It is seated at the confluence
 of the rivers Bodrog, and Teiffe, 75
 miles N. W. of Great Waradin, and 90
 N. E. of Buda. Lon. 38. 40. lat. 48. c.

TOKENBURG, a county of Switzerland,
 depending on the abbey of St. Gaul. It
 is in the figure of a leg, and lies among
 high mountains. It is fertile in corn
 and fruits, and is divided into the upper
 and lower.

TOCKINTON, a village in Gloucester-
 shire, with two fairs, on May 9, and
 September 6, for cattle and pedlers
 ware.

TONI, an ancient town of Italy, in the
 Pope's territory, and in the diocese of
 Spoletto, with a bishop's see. It is

seated on a hill, near the river Tiber,
 22 miles S. of Perugia, 20 W. of Spo-
 letto, and 55 N. of Rome. Lon. 32. 2.
 lat. 42. 47.

TOLENO, an ancient, handsome, and trad-
 ing town of Spain, in New Castile, of
 which it was formerly the capital. It
 is advantageously seated on the river
 Tajo, which surrounds it on two sides;
 and on the land side it has an ancient
 wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked
 with 100 towers. It is seated on a moun-
 tain, which renders the streets uneven,
 and which are narrow; but the hou-
 ses are fine, and there are a great num-
 ber of superb structures, besides 17 pub-
 lic squares, where the markets are kept.
 The finest buildings are the royal cas-
 tle, and the cathedral church; which
 last is the richest and most considerable
 in Spain. It is seated in the middle
 of the city joining to a handsome
 street, with a fine square before it. Se-
 veral of the gates are very large, and
 are of bronze. There is also a superb
 steeple extremely high, from whence
 there is a very distant prospect. The Sa-
 grario, or principal chapel, is a real
 treasury, in which there are 15 large
 cabinets set into the wall, full of pro-
 digious quantities of gold and silver ves-
 sels, and other works. There are two
 mitres of silver gilt, set all over with
 pearls and precious stones, with three
 collars of massy gold enriched in like
 manner. There are two bracelets
 and an imperial crown of the virgin
 Mary, consisting of large diamonds and
 other jewels. The weight of the gold
 in the crown is 15 pounds. The vessel
 which carries the consecrated wafer is
 of silver gilt, and as high as a man,
 and is so heavy, that it requires 30 men
 to carry it; within it there is another
 of pure gold enriched with jewels. But
 it would be endless to take notice of
 the rest of the riches. There are 38 re-
 ligious houses, most of which are wor-
 thy of a traveller's notice. There are
 also many other sacred buildings, and
 a great number of churches belonging
 to 27 parishes; and there are also some
 hospitals. Without the town there are
 the remains of an ancient amphitheatre,
 and other antiquities. It is an arch-
 bishop's see, has a famous univer-
 sity, and has several manufactories in
 silk and wool. It is very pleasantly
 seated, 37 miles S. of Madrid, 138 N.

- o. Granada, and 185 N. by E. of Seville. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 43. 6.
- TOLÉN**, a town of the Dutch Netherlands in Zealand, and in an island of the same name, near Brabant, from which it is separated by a canal on which this place is seated, 4 miles N. W. of Berg-op-Zoom. Lon. 21. 42. lat. 51. 32.
- TOLENTINO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and in the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, with a bishop's see. It is the place where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept, and is seated on the river Chiento, 8 miles S. E. of St. Severino, and 88 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 2. lat. 43. 10.
- **TOLLER-DOWNS**, a place in Dorsetshire, where there are held three fairs, on May 29 and 30; for bullocks, sheep, and horses on 29, but 30 is only for toys; on July 2, for sheep and lambs; and on September 11, for bullocks, sheep, and horses.
- **TOLLERTON**, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, not far from York, with one fair, on August 26, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and cheese.
- TOLLEBURG**, a sea-port town of Livonia, seated on the Gulph of Finland, 60 miles W. of Narva, and subject to Russia. Lon. 43. 45. lat. 50. 0.
- TOLHUYS**, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and territory of Betuwe. It is seated on the Rhine, 8 miles E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 23. 35. lat. 47. 0.
- TOLIZZIO**, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice and province of Friuli. It is a very populous place, and is 26 miles N. E. of Belluno. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 47. 0.
- TOLNA**, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the river Danube, in a country producing excellent wine, 8 miles S. W. of Celceza, 60 N. E. of Etsch, and 45 S. of Buda. Lon. 36. 55. lat. 46. 38.
- TOLOSA**, a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and capital of Guipuscoa. It is not large, but is the capital of the province, and is inhabited by a great number of artists, who make sword-blades, which are in high esteem. It is seated in a pleasant valley, between two rivers, Araya and Orta; over which there are two handsome bridges, near which are several natural cascades, which are a very agreeable sight. It is 37 miles S. W. of Bayonne, 47
- S. E. of Bilbao, and 45 N. W. of Pampluna. Lon. 15. 32. lat. 43. 12.
- TOLÉ**, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of Carthagena. It is famous for the fine balsam of Tolu, which is brought into Europe from thence, and which is produced from a tree like a pine. It is seated on a bay of the N. Sea, 60 miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 304. 40. lat. 9. 40.
- TOMAR**, a handsome small town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, on the road from Coimbra to Lisbon. It is seated on the river Nabano, in a pleasant plain at the foot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the Knights of Christ, 40 miles S. E. of Coimbra, and 65 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 10. lat. 39. 30.
- TOMBEE**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 8 miles S. of Louvain, and 10 E. of Brussels. Lon. 22. 5. lat. 50. 45.
- **TOMBELEISE**, a small island, with a town of the same name on the coast of Normandy, in France, lying on a small gulph between Avranché and St. Malo. This island, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monastery, are every day joined to Terra Firma at low water.
- TOMBUTO**, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Chinquella and Guber, on the E. by Cafena and Cano, on the S. by Ghana, Gago, and Isa, and on the W. by the kingdom of Cassin. The houses in this country are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plastered with clay, and covered with reeds. They are the same in the city or town of Tombuto, where there is one stately mosque built with stone, as also is the royal palace. There is a great number of weavers of cotton-cloth; and hither the cloth and other merchandizes are brought by caravans from Barbary. The better sort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometanism. There are many rich merchants; and there is water conveyed to the town by canals when the river Niger is overflowed. They have great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter; but the salt is brought from Tegaza, 500 miles distant, and is excessive dear. The king has 300 horsemen, besides a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves. They will

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will not admit any Jews, nor suffer
any to deal with them. Instead of
money, they make use of shells and
small bits of gold. Both men and
women are very fond of dancing, and
spend a great part of the night in that
exercise. It is seated near the river
Niger. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 15. 55.

TOMEBAMBA, a town of S. America, in
Peru, in the province of Quito, where
was a temple of the Sun, whose walls,
as the Spaniards pretend, were cover-
ed with gold. It is 160 miles S. of
Quito. Lon. 300. 35. lat. 8. 4. 0.

• **TONDREIN**, or **TUNDERS**, a town of
Denmark, in the dutchy of Sleswick,
and capital of a bailiwick of the same
name, with a strong fort. It is seated
on the river Widaw, in a fertile coun-
try, and on a bay of the German
Ocean, 25 miles S. E. of Ripen, and
25 N. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 26. 45.
lat. 58. 53.

• **TONGUSIANS**, a people who inhabit
the eastern parts of Siberia, and are sub-
ject to the Russians. They are all pig-
nans, and chiefly subsist by grating, and
hunting of fables, whose skins are very
black. They live in huts, which are
compesd of wooden poles; and when
they remove their dwellings, they take
them down, and set them up elsewhere.
They are covered all over with hair
and rubbish, and there is a hole to let
out the smoke left at the top. Their
fire is made in the middle, and they
sit all round it upon staves. Both
sexes are very strong and broad faced,
and they all ride on horseback, not ex-
cepting the girls. Both men and wo-
men dress alike in a sort of stock,
with boots of skins on their legs, and
their common drink is water. They
have also a sort of brandy made of
mues milk, and this is used more here
than cows milk.

TONGRES, or **TONGEREST**, a town of Ger-
many in the bishoprick of Liege, and in
Hassay. It was anciently a very con-
siderable place; but it was taken and
dismantled by the French in 1673. It
is seated on the river Jeur, 12 miles S.
W. of Maestricht, and 15 W. of Liege.
Lon. 23. 3. lat. 50. 40.

• **TONNAY BOUTONNE**, a town of
France, in Saintonge, seated on the
river Boutonne. Lon. 16. 56. lat. 45.
58.

• **TONNAY CHARENTE**, an ancient and
considerable town of France, in Saint-
tonge, and in the diocese of Saintes,

with a castle, a Benedictine abbey, and
the title of a principality. It is seated
on the river Charente, 3 miles from
Rochefort, and 253 S. W. of Paris.
Lon. 16. 43. lat. 50. 6.

• **TONNERRE**, an ancient town of France,
in Champagne, in the Senonois, and
capital of a considerable county. It is
famous for its good wines, and is
seated on the river Armanzon, 32
miles S. of Troyes, and 102 E. of Paris.
Lon. 21. 39. lat. 49. 51.

TENSBERGEN, a town of Denmark, in the
dutchy of Sleswick, and capital of a
territory of the same name. It for-
merly belonged to the duke of Holstein
Gottorp; but being taken by the Danes,
in 1707, they demolished the fortifica-
tions, it is seated in a peninsula formed
by the river Fyde, where there is a
conmodious harbour, 25 miles S. W.
of Sleswick, and 58 N. W. of Ham-
burg. Lon. 26. 45. lat. 54. 30.

TONQUIN, a Kingdom of Asia, in the
East-Indies, beyond the Ganges, bound-
ed on the N. by the province of Yun-
nan in China, on the E. by the pro-
vince of Canton and the bay of Ton-
quin, on the S. by Cochinchina, and
on the W. by the kingdom of Laos; it
lying between 108 and 125 degrees of
longitude, and between 17 and 26 de-
grees latitude. It is about 1200 miles
in length, and 500 in breadth, and is
one of the finest and most consider-
able kingdoms of the East, as well on
account of the number of inhabitants,
as the riches it contains, and the trade
it carries on. The country is thick set
with villages, and the natives in general
are of a middle stature and clean limbed,
with a tawney complexion. Their
faces are oval and flatish, and their
noses and lips well-proportioned. Their
hair is black, long, lank, and coarse;
and they let it hang down their shoul-
ders. They dye their teeth black;
it being accounted a great ornament
here. They are generally dextrous,
nimble, active, and ingenious in me-
chanic arts. They weave a multitude
of fine silks, and make curious lacker-
works, which are transported to other
countries. There is such a number of
people, that many want employment;
for they seldom go to work but when
foreign ships arrive. The money and
goods that are brought here by the
English and Dutch put them in action,
for they have not money of their own
sufficient to employ themselves; and
therefore

therefore one third at least must be advanced before-hand by the merchants; and the ships must stay here till the goods are finished, which is generally five or six months. They are so addicted to gaming, that when every thing else is lost, they will stake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquinese are made either of silk or cotton; but the poor people and soldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houses are small and low, and the walls are either of mud, or hurdles dawbed over with clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have stools, benches, and chairs, to sit on; and on the side of a table is a little altar, with two incense pots thereon, which no house is without. The villages consist of thirty or forty houses surrounded with trees, and in some places there are banks, to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, punkins, melons, and salad herbs. In the rainy season they cannot pass from one house to another, without wading through the water, tho' they sometimes have boats. In the capital city called Cacho, there are about 20000 houses with mud walls, and covered with thatch, except a few, which are built with brick, and roofed with pan-tiles. In each yard there is a small arched building, like an oven, about six feet high, made of brick, which serves to secure their goods in case of fire. The principal streets are very wide, and paved with small stones. The king of Tonquin has three palaces in it, such as they are; and near them are stables for his horses and elephants. The house of the English factory is seated at the N. end of the city, and fronting the river, and is the best in the city. The people in general are courteous, and civil to strangers; but the great men are proud, haughty, and ambitious; the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several; but the poor are stinted for want of money. In hard times the men will sell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintain themselves. The women offer themselves to strangers, as wives, while they stay, and agree with them for a certain price. The poor sailors and lascars are forced to take up with the refuse of all,

allowing them part of their poor commons. Even the great men will offer their daughters to the merchants, and officers, who are likely to stay six months in the country. They are not afraid of being with child; for if they are girls, they can sell them well when they are young, because they are fairer than the other inhabitants. These women are said to be very faithful, and they are trusted with money and goods by the Europeans, during their absence, and will make a great advantage with them. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and if he was master of a family, they make a great feast. The first new moon in the year, that happens after the middle of January, is a great festival; when they rejoice for ten or twelve days together, and spend their time in all manner of sports. Their common drink is tea, but they make themselves merry with arrack. At their great entertainments, they give their visitants arek, folded up in a betel leaf, daubed over with lime made into mortar; they have another great feast in May or June, when their first harvest is got in. Their religion is Paganism, and yet they own a Supreme Being; their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms. They have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, and they are placed in small low temples built of timber. There are many priests belonging to them, who are not allowed the use of women, or strong drink; the language is spoken very much in the throat, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth, and it has a great resemblance with the Chinese. They have schools of learning, and their characters are the same, or like those of the Chinese; and like them they write with a hair pencil. They have several mechanic arts or trades, such as smiths, carpenters, sawyers, joiners, turners, weavers, taylor, potters, painters, money-changers, paper-makers, workers in lacker, and bell-founders. Their commodities are gold, musk, silks, calicoes, drugs of many sorts, woods for dying, lackerd wares, earthen wares, salt, anniseeds, and worm-seeds. The lackerd ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the best in the world. With all these merchandizes, one would expect the people to be very rich, but they are in general very poor, the chief trades being carried on by the Chinese, Eng-

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TONSBERG, a sea-port town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, seated on the Scaggerae Sea, 57 miles S. of Aulow, and 30 W. of Frederickstadt, and subject to Denmark. Lon. 28. 5. lat. 59. 0.

* **TOPCLIFF**, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, 24 miles N. of York, and being seated on the great northern road, there are several good inns for the entertainment of travellers. It is three quarters of a mile in length, and is seated on the river Swale, upon a considerable ascent. It has no market, but it has one fair, on July 17 and 18, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

TOPINAMBOES. See **TAPUYER**.

TOPSHAM, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays; but no fairs. His

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seated on the river Exmouth, 5 miles S. E. of Exeter, and formerly the river was navigable to that place; but in the war time it was choaked up designedly, and now vessels are obliged to load and unload their goods at Topsham. Lon. 13. 55. lat. 50. 37.

* **TOR**, a town of Asia, in Arabia Petraea, seated on the Red Sea, with a good harbour defended by a castle. There is a handsome Greek convent, in whose garden there are fountains of bitter water, which they pretend are those which Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. Some think that this town is the ancient Elana. Lon. 52. c. lat. 23. c.

TORBAY, a fine bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, a little to the E. of Dartmouth, formed by two capes called Bury-Points, and Bob's Nose. It was here the prince of Orange landed in November 1688, when he came over from Holland, by the invitation of many principal persons, to free them from popery and arbitrary power.

TORONTO, a town of Italy, in the bishoprick of Trent, 14 miles S. E. of the city of that name. Lon. 27. 45. lat. 45. 55.

TORRELLA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the river Ter, 15 miles E. of Gironne. Lon. 20. 45. lat. 42. 0.

TORCELLLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, with a bishop's see, which has been removed to Altino. It is a small place, and thin of people, on account of the unwholesome air. It is seated in a small island, 7 miles N. of Venice. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 45. 35.

TORONTELES, a fortified town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a large and magnificent palace, where queen Jean mother of Charles V. ended her melancholy days. It is seated in a country fertile in corn, and wine, on the river Duero, over which there is a handsome bridge, 17 mile S. W. of Valladolid, and 75 S. E. of Leon. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 41. 40.

TOROW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the duchy of Saxe ny, with a handsome castle. The fair-case is built in such a manner, that a person may ride up in a chair from the bottom to the top. Under the windows there is a little grove. There is a very remarkable school here.

and the inhabitants maintain themselves by brewing excellent beer, which they send to other places by means of the river Elb, on which it is feated. It is 22 miles N. E. of Leipfick, and 35 N. W. of Dreflen. Lon. 30. 50. lat. 51. 38.

* **TORIGNA**, a town of France, in Normandy, with a magnificent castle, and an abbey. It is feated on a rivulet near St. Lo, 20 miles from Coutances. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 49. 12.

* **TORKSEY**, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair on Whit Monday, for merchandizing goods.

TORNES, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, crosses the kingdom of Leon, passes by Alva, Tornes, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero or Duero, below Mirande de Duro.

TORNA, or **TORNAW**, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is a fortified place, and is feated on the river Sayo, upon an eminence, 22 miles W. of Caffovia. It is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 38. 50. lat. 48. 52.

TORNEA, a town of Sweden, in Bothnia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a good harbour. It is feated on the northern coast, of a gulph of the same name, at the mouth of the river Ternea. It is a place of some trade, because all the Laplanders in those parts, come and change their skins and other things, for what they want. It is 250 miles N. of Abo, and 320 N. E. of Stockholm. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes people lose their fingers and toes. Lon. 41. 57. lat. 65. 51.

TORNEA LAPMARK, or **LAPLAND**, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. and W. by Norwegian-Lapland, on the E. by Kain-Lapmark, and on the S. by the gulph of Bothnia, and Lula-Lapmark. There are several copper and iron mines in this province, with mills and forges on the river Tornea. The inhabitants exchange dried fish, furs, and skins, for cloth and provisions, they having no corn of their own; but they chiefly live upon dried fish, and the flesh of the reindeer.

TORNEA, a river which rises in the mountains of Norway, crosses the Lake of Tornea, and Tornea-Lapmark, and falls into a gulph of the same name, at the town of Tornea.

* **TORNOVA**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in Macedonia, and in the province of Janna, with a bishop's see. It is feated at the foot of Mount Dragoniz, on the river Salempria, 10 miles N. W. of Laniſa. Lon. 40. 28. lat. 35. 33.

TORO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and in that part called Triales-Deuro. It is remarkable for its handsome women, which they pretend have the air and shape of the ancient Romans; but they do not tell us how they come to that knowledge; however, it is not to considerable as it was formerly. It is feated on a hill at the end of a plain, and on the river Douro, in a country fertile in corn, and fruits, and whose vineyard yield excellent red wine. It is 37 miles N. by E. of Salamanca, 75 S. by E. of Leon, and 100 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 12. 48. lat. 41. 40.

* **TROFIA DE MONTEIS**, a Spanish town of Spain in Catalonia, feated near the mouth of the river Ter, and on the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of the Pyrenees. It is famous for a battle gained by the French over the Spaniards in 1654. It is 47 miles S. by E. of Perpignan, and 15 E. of Gironne. Lon. 20. lat. 41. 55.

* **TORREBLEY**, a town in Cheshire, which is a great thoroughfare, 9 miles E. of Chester. It has three fairs, on May 1, the Monday after August 27, and December 10, for cattle, and perhaps ware.

TORRES, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, with a harbour on the Mediterranean Sea. It is 45 miles S. W. of Granada. Lon. 13. 12. lat. 36. 31.

TORRES NOVAS, a strong and considerable town of Portugal in Estremadura, with a castle, flanked with nine towers. It is surrounded with walls, and is feated on a fertile plain on the river Almonda, 5 miles N. of the Tago, 12 N. E. of Santoron, and 55 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 1. lat. 39. 25.

* **TORRES VEDRAS**, a town of Portugal in Estremadura, with a handsome and well fortified castle. It is feated near the sea, 17 miles from Lisbon, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine. Lat. 30. 10.

TORREJO, a town of Spain, in the province of New Castile, 15 miles S. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 20. lat. 40. 17.

TORRELLA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, near the confines of the Portenfis, 5 miles W. of Montebruno,

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Turky, in Europe, the province of *Asia*. It is feated on *Dragoniza*, 5 miles N. W. of *lat. 39. 53.*

in the kingdom et called *Trarles*. It is feated for its hard- they pretend have ancient Romans; how they come however, it is not as formerly. It is the end of a hill, 10, in a country of white and red wine. It is *Salmiana*, 72 S. 10 N. W. of *Milano*. *lat. 41. 40.*

is, a sea-port town, feated on the *Tet*, and on the foot of the *mountain* for a mile over the *Spaniards* 10 miles S. by E. of *Gironne*. *lon. 1. 41. 40.*

Cheshire, which is 9 miles E. of *lancaster*, on May 1, 1744, and *Denby* and *pedlars* ware, in the *kingdom* occur on the *lancaster* 45 miles S. W. *lat. 56. 51.* and considerable *ramadars*, with nine towers. It is feated on the *river* *Alamanda*, 12 N. E. of *Lisbon*. *lon. 1. 41. 40.*

town of Portugal handsome and is feated near *Lisbon*, in a plain, fruitful, and is feated in the province of *Castro*, 15 miles S. of *lat. 40. 07.*

Italy, in the territory of the *comites* of *W. of Monte-Bruno*,

Bruno, and 10 N. of *Genoa*. *lon. 27. 30. lat. 44. 36.*

TORRINGTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on May 4, July 5, and October 10, for cattle. It is feated on the river *Towridge*, and is a large but poor town, though it has a manufactory in *stuffs*, and is governed by a mayor. There is a stone bridge of four arches over the river, and it is 11 miles S. by W. of *Barnstable*, and 192 W. by S. of *London*. It gives title to a viscount. *lon. 13. 20. lat. 51. 0.*

TORSIL, a town of Sweden, in *Sudermania*, or *Sunderland*. It is feated on the S. bank of the lake *Meller*, 43 miles W. of *Stockholm*. *lon. 33. 35. lat. 59. 30.*

TORTONA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of *Milan*, and capital of the *Tortonesi*, with a bishop's see, and a good castle, feated on an eminence. It is fortified in the modern manner, and may be looked upon as a considerable frontier place. It was taken by the allies in 1744, but retaken by the *Spaniards* in 1745. It is feated on the river *Scivia*, 22 miles S. E. of *Casal*, 32 N. of *Genoa*, and 37 S. E. of *Milan*. *lon. 26. 27. lat. 44. 53.*

TORTOSA, a town of Spain in the province of *Catalonia*, with a bishop's see, a small university, and a castle. It is a large place, and divided into two parts, the *Old Town*, and the *New*, and they are both surrounded with a strong wall, with several modern fortifications. The castle is well fortified, is in the fashion of a citadel, and stands between the two towns. The entrance into this place is over a large bridge of boats on the river *Ebro*, whose head is fortified. It is adorned with modern works; it is embellished with a great number of churches and religious houses, among which the cathedral church, the royal college of *Dominicans*, and the convent of the *Carmelites*, are the most remarkable. It is feated in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and abounding with quarries and mines; for there are mines of silver and iron, alabaster, very turquoise of divers colours, and there are stones, with veins of gold. They have a great deal of milk and oil, and very fine potters ware, which resembles *porcelain*. It is feated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 45 miles S. W. of *Farrugena*, 80 W. by S. of *Barcelona*, and

185 E. of *Madiid*. *lon. 13. 9. lat. 40. 53.*

TORTUGA, an island of America, which is pretty large and uninhabited, though formerly there was a French settlement thereon. The E. end is full of bare rugged broken rocks, which stretch a little way out to sea; at the end is a large salt pond, where the salt begins to kern in April. There have been 20 fail of shipping here that came for salt. At the W. end there is a small harbour with fresh water; and it is full of low trees. There are a few geats on it; and the turtles or tortoises come upon the sandy bays to lay their eggs, from whence this island has its name. They are of divers colours, as blackish, dark brown, light brown, dark green, light green, yellow, and speckled. This island was formerly much frequented by the *Buccaneers*. It lies near the coast of *Terra Firma*, 40 miles W. of the island of *Margarita*, and is about 30 miles in circumference. *lon. 312. 50. lat. 11. 0.*

TORTUGA, an island of America, near the N. coast of the island *Hispaniola*, where the French *Buccaneers* used to fortify themselves, they being countenanced and supported by the government of France. It is about 80 miles in circumference, and has a very safe harbour, but difficult of access. *lon. 304. 35. lat. 20. 0.*

TOSA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of *Catalonia*. It is a small place, but extremely strong, feated at the bottom of a bay, which makes a good harbour, and where vessels are sheltered from all winds except the S. W. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which advances into the sea. On the top of the hill nearer the sea, there is a strong citadel, with other works. It is 37 miles N. E. of *Barcelona*. *lon. 20. 11. lat. 41. 35.*

TOSCANELLA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the *Pope*, and duchy of *Castro*, 35 miles N. of *Rome*. *lon. 30. 20. lat. 42. 15.*

TORNES, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on *East-Tuesday*, May 1, July 25, and October 28, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. It is feated on the river *Dart*, on the descent of a hill, and was formerly fortified with a castle. It consists chiefly of one broad paved street, and sends two members to parliament.

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It is governed by a mayor, 18 aldermen, and a recorder. It has one church, about 300 houses, and is about a mile long. Here is a manufactory of ferges. It is 27 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 195 W. by S. of London. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 50. 27.

TOUL, a considerable town of France in Lorraine, and capital of the coulis, with a bishop's see. There are two Benedictine abbeys in the suburbs, and the cathedral is a very handsome structure. The bishop has a seminary here for students in divinity. It was formerly an imperial town of Germany, till it was taken by the French in 1552. It is seated on the river Moselle, in a plain almost surrounded with mountains, which produces a great deal of very good wine, and is 10 miles W. of Nancy, 30 S. W. of Metz, and 167 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 34. lat. 48. 40.

TOULON, an ancient, strong, rich, and populous town of France, in Provence, with a famous harbour, and a bishop's see. It is one of the best places in Provence, and is covered from the north winds. It is the principal town for naval stores on the Mediterranean Sea, and is fortified with strong walls, defended with bastions. It has two moles, each of 700 paces in length, which almost surround the harbour, and leave but a narrow entrance for the ships. There are always men of war here, as well as other ships; and there is a very fine quay paved with bricks. Near the arsenal on the side of the quay, there are magazines full of naval stores. The cathedral church is remarkable for its high altar, and two fine chapels on each side, where there are several silver shrines set with precious stones. There are several other churches and convents, and a school for officers, where they are taught every thing that regards the land or sea-service. The harbour is defended by several forts, and is one of the best in Europe. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, and the environs are full of vineyards, orange, olive, and fig trees. It is 40 miles S. E. of Aix, 50 S. E. of Marseilles, 70 S. E. of Nice, and 430 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 37. lat. 43. 7.

TROYES, a very ancient, and one of the principal towns of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of the whole province, with an archbishop's see, a famous university, a parliament, a mint,

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and an academy of belles lettres. It is seated on the river Garonne, which divides it into two unequal parts, which communicate by a large stone bridge. It is very large, but is not peopled in proportion to its extent. The streets are very handsome, and the walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with bricks. The metropolitan church stands in a large square, adorned with a mountain. It has several fine chapels, and the choir is very magnificent. The large steeple contains one of the most famous bells in France. There are several other churches and convents, too numerous to mention in particular. The town-house, which they call the capitol, is very magnificent. In the halls there are the pictures of all the principal magistrates; and in one there are the statues or busts of all the ancient counts of Toulouse, and other remarkable persons. In other rooms there are pictures of all the memorable events in which this place had any concern. It is a place of some trade, and is seated at the end of the canal of Languedoc, 57 miles E. of Auch, 112 W. of Montpellier, 125 S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 375 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 19. 6. lat. 42. 36.

• **TOULSHAM**, a village in Norfolk, with one fair, on Easter-Tuesday, for petty chapmen.

• **TOURAINNE**, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Maine, on the E. by Orleans, on the S. by Berry, and on the W. by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle. It is 58 miles in length, and 55 in breadth, and is watered by several rivers which are very commodious for trade, and in general, it is so pleasant and fertile a country, that it is called the Garden of France. Tours is the capital town.

• **TOUR-DE-ROUSSEIRON**, a tower in Roussillon, seated on a hill near the river Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

• **TOUR-DE-PIN**, a town of France in Dauphiny, 20 miles E. of Lyons, with the title of a barony. The tower from whence it took its name is now in ruins.

TOURNE, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, 13 miles N. E. of Namur. Lon. 22. 40. lat. 50. 40.

• **TOUR-LA-VILLE**, a town of France in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances,

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- **TOURNAY**, a country of the Nether-
lands, in French Flanders, lying about
the river Scheld, on the confines of Ha-
nault. Tournay and St. Amand are
the principal places.

TOURNAY, a handsome and considerable
town of the Austrian Netherlands, in
Flanders, and capital of the Tournays,
with a bishop's see. It is defended by a
strong castle, and is a large trading
place, with several fine manufactories,
and is particularly famous for good
stockings. The cathedral church, and
the abbey of St. Martin, are very mag-
nificent. It was taken by the allies in
1709, but was ceded to the house of
Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but
the Dutch put in a garrison, as being
one of the barrier towns. It was taken
by the French in 1745, who demolished
the fortifications. It is seated on the ri-
ver Scheld, which divides it in two
parts that are united by a bridge, 11
miles S. E. of Lille, 18 N. E. of Doway,
22 N. W. of Mons, 30 S. W. of
Ghent, and 135 N. by E. of Paris. Lon.
21. 3. lat. 50. 36.

- **TOURNAI**, a town of France in
Gascony, and in Armagnac, as also in
Lomagne.

TOURNAI, a town of France, in the go-
vernment of Languedoc, and in the Vi-
varais, with a castle on the top of a
mountain, on the side of which the
town is seated near the river Rhone.
The jesuits have a famous college here,
with a very handsome church, and a
well furnished library. It is 40 miles
W. of Grenoble, 42 N. by E. of Vi-
viers, and 28 S. by E. of Paris. Lon.
22. 25. lat. 45. 6.

- **TOURNAI**, an ancient town of France in
Burgundy, and in the Autunois, seated on
the river Soane, in a pleasant country,
fertile in corn and wine. Near it is a fa-
mous abbey, which has been secularized
and turned into a collegiate church. It
is 12 miles S. of Chalons, 20 N. of Ma-
con, and 202 S. by W. of Paris. Lon.
22. 35. lat. 46. 34.

TOURNAI, an ancient, large, handsome, rich,
and considerable town of France, capital
of Touraine, with an archbishop's
see, a mint, and an illustrious chapter,
of which the king is abbot. It is a long
place, and is seated between the ri-
vers Cher and the Loire, which are very
advantageous for the trade of this place.

which is very considerable, and it is par-
ticularly noted for a silk manufactory.
The metropolitan church is one of the
largest in the kingdom, and has two
lofty towers, with a curious clock, and
a library full of manuscripts. The cas-
tle of this place consists of several round
towers; in the middle of which is the
donjon, which serves for a prison. It
stands at the end of the bridge over the
Loire, which is supported by 19 arches.
There are several other remarkable
churches and religious houses, which are
generally very handsome. The mall is
one of the longest in France, and is on
the side of the new walls. It is 52 miles
N. E. of Poitiers, 60 S. W. of Orleans,
110 S. E. of Rennes, and 127 S. W. of
Paris. Lon. 18. 22. lat. 47. 23.

- **TOUSERA**, a town of Africa in Barba-
ry, and capital of Biledulgerid. It is
seated in a country abounding in dates,
which depends on the kingdom of Tun-
nis. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 32. 30.

• **TOWCESTER**, or **TOCESTER**, a town
of Northamptonshire, with a market on
Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 12,
and October 29, for all sorts of cattle
and merchandize. It is seated in a val-
ley on a small river, and was once very
strongly fortified. It is but a small
place at present, but it has a handsome
church, and is 32 miles S. E. of Coven-
try, and 60 N. W. of London. Lon.
16. 40. lat. 52. 7.

- **TOWYN**, in Merionethshire in N. Wales,
with one fair, on May 14, for sheep,
horned cattle, and horses.

TRACHENBERG, a town of Germany in
Silesia, and on the borders of Poland.
It is seated on the Barch, 12 miles N.
E. of Wolow, and 25 N. of Brellaw.
Lon. 34. 30. lat. 51. 36.

TRAFALGAR, a cape or promontory of
Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the en-
trance of the straits of Gibraltar, 30
miles S. of Cadiz. Lon. 24. 0. lat.
36. 0.

- **TRAJANOPOLI**, a town of Turkey in
Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek
archbishop's see, though it is very small,
and thin of people. It is seated on the
river Mancea, 37 miles S. W. of Adria-
nople, and 112 N. W. of Constantino-
ple. Lon. 44. 3. lat. 41. 15.

• **TRAJETTO**, a town of Italy, in the
kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-
di-Lavori, built on the ruins of the an-
cient Minturna. There are the ruins of
an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct; and

It is seated near the mouth of the river Gangliano, on the Mediterranean Sea, 25 miles N. W. of Capua, and 20 S. W. of Venafro. Lon. 31. 23. lat. 41. 17.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona. It is seated on a high mountain, at the source of the river Traina, 17 miles W. of Mount Gibel, and 70 S. W. of Messina. Lon. 32. 5. lat. 38. 10.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is founded on the N. by Galicia, on the W. by Entre-Douero-e-Minho and Beira, on the S. by Beira, and a part of the Kingdom of Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The river Douro divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital town.

TRANCIN, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is a handsome place, and is seated on the river Waag, over which there is a bridge of wood. The Jesuits church is a handsome structure, and the castle stands so high that it may be seen at the distance of near 30 miles. There are two warm baths within a mile of this place, and a great number of mineral springs in the country round about. It is 50 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 35. 45. lat. 49. 0.

• **TRANCIN**, a county of Upper Hungary, between those of Presburg, Neutra, Turoch, Arva, Silezia, and Moravia. Trancin and Leopoldstadt are the principal places.

• **TRANCEO**, an ancient town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle, which serves as well for ornament as defence. It is seated in a pleasant fertile country, 8 miles from Pinnel. Lon. 11. 2. lat. 43. 40.

TRANT, a populous town of Italy, in the Kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Burri, with a strong castle, an archbishop's see, and a harbour. There are very handsome houses, and it is the usual residence of the governor of the province; however, it is very much decayed since the harbour has been choked up with mud. It is seated on the gulph of Vesuvius, 20 miles W. of Bari, 27 S. E. of Muntretona, and 123 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 34. 11. lat. 41. 18.

TRANQUILAR, a town of Asia, in the

peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coremandel, with a fort and a factory, which belongs to the Danes, and where they carry on a good trade. It is seated at the mouth of the river Caveri, 80 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 97. 52. lat. 11. 20.

TRANSILVANIA, a province of Europe annexed to Hungary, and bounded on the N. by Upper Hungary and Poland, on the E. by Moldavia and Walachia, on the S. by Walachia, and on the W. by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is surrounded on all parts by high mountains, and there are some within, which however are not barren. The inhabitants have as much corn and wine as they want themselves, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and allum. It has undergone various revolutions, but it now belongs to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are of several sorts of religions; as Papists, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Protestants, Arians, Greeks, and Mahometans. It is about 162 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The administration of affairs is conducted by 12 persons; namely, three Roman Catholics, three Lutherans, three Calvinists, and three Socinians. The militia is commanded by the governor, whose commission is the more important, as Transylvania is the bulwark of Christendom. It is divided into several small districts, called palatinates, and counties, and is inhabited by three different nations; namely, Saxons, Sicilians, and Hungarians. Hermanstadt is the capital town.

• **TRADRE**, or **TRAW**, a strong and populous town of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, in a small island, which is joined to Terra Firma by a long bridge of wood, and to the isle of Bua, with another of stone. It is not very large, but is strong and populous, and is 15 miles E. of Spalato, or Spalatro, and 27 S. E. of Sebenico. Lon. 34. 45. lat. 45. 50.

TRAFANO, or **TRAFANO**, a town of Italy in Sicily, seated on the W. side of it, in the Val-di-Mazara, with a harbour and a castle. It is seated in a small peninsula, and built in the form of a sickle. It is a trading place, and the harbour is defended by a fort. It is famous for its salt works, and its fisheries of tunny and coral, and is 25 miles N. E. of Mazara,

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• **TRAPER**, a town of Asia in the East-Indies, and on the coast of Malabar, in the kingdom of Concan, between Dama and Bazaini. It is seated on a river, and the inhabitants are very rich.

TRAPEZOND. See **TRAFESOND**.

• **TRAPPE**, an abbey of France in Perche, and in the diocese of Seez, in a large valley surrounded with mountains. The monks are famous for observing the rules of their order, and they keep perpetual silence.

TRARBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Lower Rhine, and in the county of Spanheim, seated on the river Moselle. It is an important place, on account of its fortrefs which is seated on a mountain, and whose cannon command the passage of the Moselle, and prevent vessels from entering the Palatinate. It is 27 miles N. E. of Treves, or Trier; and 27 S. W. of Coblentz. Lon. 24. 44. lat. 59. 55.

• **TAVANCOK**, a kingdom of Asia, in the East-Indies, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar near Cape Comorin. It is bounded on the N. by the dominions of the Samorin, on the E. by the kingdom of Madura, and on the S. and W. by the sea.

TRAVE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Holstein, which runs from W. to E. and passes by Sedzberg, Oldesloe, Lubeck, and falls into the Baltick Sea at Travemand.

TRAVEMUND, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Holstein. It is seated at the mouth of the river Trave, on the Baltick Sea, and has a light-house for the guidance of ships, and belongs to the Lubeckers. It is 12 miles N. E. of Lubeck. Lon. 28. 40. lat. 54. 5.

TRAW. See **TRAWN**.

• **TRAUNSTEIN**, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Traun; and near it there are springs of salt-water, and three miles from thence there are baths.

• **TRAUS**, a river of Germany, which rises in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, and passes into Austria. It crosses a lake of the same name, and it receives the Eger, the Alma and the Crem, after which it falls into the Danube between Lintz and Marhausen.

• **TRAUSSAN**, a town of France in Lan-

guedoc, and in the diocese of Narbonne.

TRAYGUERA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near the confines of Catalonia, 35 miles S. of Tortosa. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 40. 32.

• **TREBES**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcasonne.

• **TREBIA**, a river of Italy, in Lombardy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, washes Bobio in the Milanese, and afterwards falls into the Po a little above Placentia. The Romans, commanded by the consul Sempronius, after their defeat by Hannibal, were drowned by shoals in this river, which misfortune has rendered it famous.

TREBIGNI, or **TREBIGNA**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are partly Turks and partly Greeks, and there are some papists. It is seated on the Gulph of Venice, and on the river Trebenka, 10 miles from Ragusa, and 60 S. E. of Spalatto. Lon. 36. 2. lat. 42. 50.

• **TREBISIACCI**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, seated on the river Tarento, about 5 miles E. of Cassano.

TREBISOND, a large, populous, and strong town of Turkey, in Asia, and in the province of Jenich, with a Greek archbishop's see, a harbour, and a castle. It is seated at the foot of a pretty steep hill, and the walls are square and high, with battlements. They are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which there are inscriptions, but not legible. The town is large, but not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houses, and these are but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with ditches cut therein. The harbour is at the east end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands on the Black Sea, 104 miles N. W. of Erzerum, and 440 E. of Constantinople. Lon. 57. 20. lat. 40. 45.

• **TREBITZ**, a town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and seated on the river Iglaw, where there is a manufactory of cloth like that of England. It is 27 miles S. E. of Iglaw, 16 N. W. of Budwitz. Lon. 35. 10. lat. 20. 4.

• **TREBNITZ**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, in the dutchy of Oclo, with a very large nonpergery. Near it there is a

hill consisting of a soft clay, or stone, which they immediately form into vessels of all kinds; which, when they are exposed to the air, become as hard as if they had been baked. It is 12 miles S. of Breckw. Lon. 39. 12. lat. 51. 25.

- **TRECKNOCK**, a village of Brecknockshire, in the Wales, 10 miles W. of Brecknock, with six fairs; on April 5, May 2, August 21, October 14, November 13, and December 14, for sheep, cattle, hogs, and horses.
- **TREFRIN**, a village of Carnarvonshire, in N. Wales, with three fairs; on May 12, September 3, and November 3, for cattle.
- **TREGANATHA**, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs; on May 6, and August 12, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.
- TREFFURT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Hesse, with a castle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz, and is seated near the river Verra, and is 22 miles W. of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 51. 6.
- **TREGANNON**, a town of Cardiganshire, in South Wales, with a market on Thursdays, with a fair on March 5, for horses, hogs, stockings, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river Tivy, in a plain, and is a mean place, though a corporation; but it has a handsome church. It is 14 miles S. E. of Aberystwith, 30 S. E. of Cardigan, and 171 W. by N. of London. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 52. 18.
- **TREGANTHA**, a village of Cornwall, with 2 fairs, May 6, and August 12, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.
- TREGONY**, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, and five fairs, on Shrove-Tuesday, May 3, July 25, September 2, and November 6, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is seated off a creek by Falmouth Haven, and is much decayed, though it sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, seven capital burgesses, and a justice of the quorum. It has no church, and only about 150 houses poorly built, and the streets broad but not paved. It is 41 miles W. by S. of Plymouth, 34 E. by N. of Penzance, and 257 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 13. lat. 50. 20.
- **TREGUIER**, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, with a bishop's see and a small harbour. They carry on a

good trade in corn, flax, and paper; and it is seated on a peninsula on the sea, 62 miles N. E. of Brest, 125 N. W. of Nancy, and 200 W. of Paris. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 48. 47.

TRELEBURG, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the Baltick Sea, 30 miles S. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 31. 5. lat. 55. 30.

• **TREMESEN**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Algiers, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E. by a province called Africa, on the S. by the desert of Sahara, and on the W. by the kingdom of Fez. It is above 370 miles in length, and 125 in breadth. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N. side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and pastures. The capital town is of the same name, which is surrounded with strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. Lon. 17. 6. lat. 34. 40.

• **TREMITI**, the name of three islands of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the gulph of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of the Capitanata. The three principal are called Caprata, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

• **TREMOUILLE**, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the diocese of Poitiers. It is seated on the river Bennaite, 30 miles from Poitiers. Lon. 18. 42. lat. 46. 29.

• **TREMP**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia and in the marquisee of Noguiera, seated on the river Noguiera-Palleresca, which is remarkable for a great number of the better sort of inhabitants.

TRENT, an ancient, handsome, populous, and considerable town of Germany, in the Trentino, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a sovereign, and a prince of the empire, under the protection of the house of Austria. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council held here, which began in 1545 and ended in 1563. It is defended with some fortifications, and the bishop's palace is without the city, which is surrounded with ramparts, and flanked with bastions. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a pleasant fertile valley on the river Adige, 67 miles N. W. of Venice, 67 S. E. of Inspruck, and 260 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 28. 37. lat. 46. 0.

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It is defended ons, and the bit the city, which spants, and flank- is seated at the a pleasant fertile ge, 67 miles N. E. of Inspruck, e. Lon. 28. 37.

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the Alps, which divide Italy from Ger- many. It is bounded on the N. by the Thuol, on the E. by the Feltrino and Bellunese, on the S. by Vicentino, the Veronese, Bresciano, and the Lake de Garda, and on the W. by Bresciano and the Lake de Garda. Trent is the capital town.

TRFNT, a large river in England, and the most considerable next the Thames. It rises near Norton, below Moon hill, in the Moorlands of Staffordshire, and runs S. E. by Newcastle under Linc, from whence it passes through that county, and enters Derbyshire, where it runs N. E. passes by Burton, near Nottingham, and close by Newark quite thro' Nottinghamshire. Then it continues its course almost N. by Gainsborough, on the confines of Lincolnshire, and, having joined the river Ouse and several other rivers, it is called the Humber, and falls into the German Ocean below Hull.

TRFPORT, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Rouen, with a harbour, and a Benedictine abbey.

TRFPTOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and duchy of Pomerania, where they have a manufactory of stockings and woollen stuffs. It is seated on the river Rega, near its mouth, on the Baltic Sea, 43 miles N. E. of Stetin. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 54. 0.

TRFSEN, or TRFSA, a sea-port town of Sweden, in Sudermania, or Sunder- land, seated on the Baltic Sea, 25 miles S. W. from Stockholm. Lon. 34. 35. lat. 59. 0.

TRFVES, or TRFERS, an ancient, large, populous, and celebrated town of Ger- many, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of an archbishoprick of the same name, whose archbishop is an elector, and assumes the title of arch- chancellor of the empire for the Gauls, and gives the first vote at the election of the emperor, with an university. There are several remains of antiquity; and there is no town in Germany where there are more churches, of which the most remarkable is the cath- edral. It is built with such huge stones, that some would foolishly have it to be a work of the devil. It has greatly suffered in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous, nor can it hold out against an enemy. It is seated on the river Moselle, over which there is a handsome bridge, be- tween two rivers, in a fertile

country abounding in wine. It is reckon- ed one of the most ancient cities in Germany, and is 20 miles N. E. of Luxemburg, 55 S. by E. of Cologne, 75 W. of Mentz, and 450 W. N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 24. 16. lat. 49. 46.

TRFVES, or TRFERS, the electorate of, a province of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bounded on the N. by the electorate of Cologne, on the E. by Weteravia, on the S. by the electorate of the Rhine and Lorraine, and on the W. by Luxemburg. It is about 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. It is full of iron mines and fossils; and its inhabitants have suffered greatly in the war with France. However, near the river Rhine and Moselle, the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine; and it is more populous thereabouts than in other parts.

TRFVES, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the river Loire, with the title of a barony, and a castle.

TRFHIMIROW, a strong town of Poland in Lower Volhynia, seated on the river Boristhenes, 45 miles below Kiow. The king Stephen Batour gave this town to the Cossacks, to be their place of arms, and the seat of their council of war; but afterwards the Pol- anders took it from them, and continue to be masters thereof.

TRFVI, a town of Italy, in the pope's territories, and in Umbria, 23 miles S. E. of Perugia. Lon. 21. 10. lat. 43. 0.

TRFVICO, a town of Italy, in the king- dom of Naples and the Farther Princi- pato, with a bishop's see; it is 17 miles E. of Benevento.

TRFVINO, a strong town of Spair, in the province of Blesay, and in the district of Alava, with a citadel. It is seated on a hill, near the river Aguda, 10 miles S. W. of Vittoria. Lon. 14. 36. lat. 42. 52.

TRFVINO, or TRFVIGNO, an ancient handsome, large, and strong town of Italy, and capital of the Marca, or Marche of Trevisino, with an arch- bishop's see. It had formerly an univer- sity, which was transferred to Padua. It contains a great number of hand- some buildings, it being the residence of many noble families. It is of pretty large extent, and indifferently fortified. It is seated on the river Sile, 17 miles of N. W. Venice, and 25 N. E. of Pa- dua. Lon. 29. 36. lat. 45. 27.

TREVoux, a town of France, and capital of the principality of Dombes, with a parliament. The parliament-houfe, the Chamber of the treafury, the mint, and the governor's Houfe, are the moft remarkable buildings in this place. It is feated on the fide of a hill, on the river Soane, 12 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 22. 26. lat. 45. 57.

- **TREVENY**, a village in Cornwall, with one fair, on October 19, for horfes, oxen, fheep, cloth, and a few hops.
- **TREW**, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on Holy-Thurfday, and July 25, for horfes, oxen, fheep, cloth, and a few hops.
- **TREYBA**, a town of Germany, in Hefle, and capital of the county of Ziegenheim. It is feated on a hill near the river Schwalm, 17 miles N. of Murgurg, and 32 S. W. of Caffel. Lon. 26. 50. lat. 50. 52.

TREZZO, a town of Italy, in the Milanefe, feated on the river Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamafeo. Lon. 27. 0. lat. 45. 35.

TRIANON, a houfe of France, in the park of Verfailles, over-againft the Menagerie. It is a little pretty palace, built in an excellent tafte, and whole architecture and ornaments are very fine. The gardens are alfo very pleafant.

- **TRINEBERG**, an ancient town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the frontiers of the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a caftle. It belongs to the king of Sweden, and is feated near the river Trebel, 15 miles from Roftock, and 20 from Guifwald. Lon. 30. 50. lat. 54. 15.
- **TRIERS**. See **TREVIS**.

TRIVISSE, a fmall, but ftrong and ancient town of Italy, in Iftria, with a bifhop's fee, and a harbour on the gulph of Verice. It is beautifully fituated on the fide of a hill, about which the vineyards form a femicircle. Its extent is not very large, and the ftreets are narrow; but there is a large fquare, where they keep the annual fair. The harbour is fpacious, but not good; becaufe it is open to the weft and fouth weft winds. The inhabitants have a good trade in falt, oil, almonds, iron, and other minerals, brought from Lauback; and they cultivate vines, which yield good wines. They have a fair every year, in Auguft, for 20 days, which is frequented by foreign merchants, who all complain the air is

unhealthy. The cathedral, and the Je- fuits church are the two beft buildings. It belongs to the houfe of Austria, and it is feated on the fide of a rock on a bay of the fame name, 8 miles N. of Cabo d'Iftria, and 72 miles N. E. of Venice. Lon. 31. 33. lat. 45. 53.

TRING, a town of Hertfordfhire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair on September 29, for lining fervants. It is a fmall place, 27 miles W. of Hertford, and 32 W. N.W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 51. 45.

TRINIDAD, an ifland of America, in the N. Sea, feperated from New Andaluftia, in Terra Firma, by a narrow ftrat, which is about 3 miles over. The foil is fruitful, producing fugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, and fruits; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and by the French in 1676, who plundered the ifland, extorted money from the inhabitants, and then left it. It is about 62 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; and it was difcovered by Chriftopher Columbus in 1498. Lon. from 317. 0. to 319. 0. lat. from 9. 0. to 11. 0.

TRINIDAD, a town of N. America, in the province of Guatimala, on the S. Sea. It is an open town, but very important, becaufe there is no other harbour on this coaft. A mule and a half fien hence there is a place which the Spaniards call one of the Mouths of Hell; becaufe it is continually covered with a thick fmoke, and emits flames from time to time; beftdes, it has fo ftrong a fmell, that no one cares to come near it. It is 70 miles S. E. of Guatimala. Lon. 287. 0. lat. 17. 30.

- **TRINIDAD**, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada, feated on the river Magdelena, 53 miles from Santa Fe. Lon. 307. 0. lat. 4. 35.

TRISO, a fmall fortified town of Italy, in Monterrat, fubject to the king of Sardinia. It was taken by the French in 1704, who abandoned it in 1706. It is feated near the river To, 8 miles N. W. of Cafal, and 35 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 57. lat. 45. 8.

TRISQUIMALE, a town of Affia, in the East-Indies, and in the ifland of Ceylon. It is feated on a gulph of the fame name, on the eaft fide of the ifland, 100 miles N. E. of Candy. Lon. 97. 35. lat. 9. 0.

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the same name, under the protection of the Grand Seignior, with a castle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by Charles V. who settled the knights of Rhodes there; but they were driven away by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flourishing, and has now some trade in stuffs, fashion, corn, oil, wool, dates, ostrich-feathers, and skins; but they make more of the Christian slaves which they take at sea; for they either set high ransoms upon them, or make them perform all sorts of work. It is seated on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, in a sandy soil, and is surrounded by a wall, which is strengthened by other fortifications. It is 275 miles S. by E. of Tunis, and 550 S. E. of Algiers. Lon. 30. 45. lat. 32. 54.

TRIPOLI, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by the country of the Berberies, on the W. by the kingdom of Tunis, Biledolgerid, and a territory of the Cadamis, and on the E. by Egypt. It is about 925 miles along the sea-coast, but the breadth is various. Some parts of it are pretty fruitful; but that towards Egypt is nothing but a sandy desert. It had the title of a kingdom, but now is a republic governed by a dey. He is not absolute; for a Turkish bashaw resides here, who receives his authority from the Grand Seignior, and has a power of controuling the dey, and levying taxes on the people. The dey is elected by the soldiers, who make no scruple of deposing him when they please.

TRIPOLI, an ancient and considerable town of Asia, in Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean or Levant Sea. The inhabitants are near sixty thousand in all, consisting of Turks, Christians, and Jews. There is one very handsome mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to them. It is defended by a good citadel, with a garrison of janizaries. Before it there is a sand-bank, which encreases so much, that some think it will cheak up the harbour; which is 2 miles W. from the town, and is made by a round piece of land united to Terra Firma by an isthmus. On each side there is a bulwark which have each 100 janizaries, and great guns to defend the entrance. This town was anciently in Phœ-

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nicia, whose inhabitants were so famous for navigation in the early ages of the world. It is the residence of a bathaw, or fangiack, who also governs the territory about it, in which there are a great number of mulberry trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a silk manufactory in the town. It is 100 miles S. of Scanderoon, and 90 N. W. of Damascus. Lon. 56. 35. lat. 34. 15.

TRICQUIER, or **TRÉQUIER**, an ancient town of France, on the northern coast of Bretagne, with a bishop's see, and a small safe harbour. It is 40 miles W. of St. Malo. Lon. 14. 16. lat. 48. 54.

TRIST, an island of N. America, in New Spain, and on the south coast of the bay of Campeachy, to the W. of the island of Pert-Royal; from which it is separated by a very narrow channel. It is 5 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth; but it is not inhabited. There are fresh-water lizards, guances, and serpents.

TRIVENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Molese, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a hill near the river Trigno, or Trano, 15 miles N. of Bogano, and 62 E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 12. lat. 31. 48.

TROJA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata. It is well fortified and populous, and is seated at the foot of the Appennines, on the river Chilaso, 32 miles N. E. of Benevento, and 32 S. W. of Manfredonia. Lon. 32. 59. lat. 41. 21.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of N. America, in Canada, and capital of a government of the same name. The inhabitants are rich and live well, it having been the general mart of trade with the American savages, before their settlement at Montreal. It is 75 miles S. of Quebec, being seated on the river St. Lawrence, and subject to France. Lon. 302. 35. lat. 46. 45.

TROKI, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, which is watered by the river Niemen, and divided into four governments, named after four towns, Trocki, Grodno, Kouno, and Lida. The Muscovites took this place in 1655, and almost ruined it. It is seated on inaccessible morasses, 17 miles W. of Wilna, and 75 N. E. of Grodno. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by Vilna

and Samogitia, on the E. by Vilna, on the S. by Novogrodek, and on the W. by Podlachia and Prussia. There are all palatinates, except the last. Lon. 43. 52. lat. 54. 32.

TRON, St. or St. TRAUDEN, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, and capital of Hasbaye, on the frontiers of Brabant, with a famous Benedictine abbey. It is 12 miles from Maestricht, and 20 S. E. of Louvaine. Lon. 22. 54. lat. 50. 45.

TRONZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the father Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is a handsome small town, well built and very populous; and is seated near the sea, on the top of a rock, from whence there is a charming prospect. It was half ruined by an earthquake in 1638, and is 10 miles N. by W. of Nicotera, and 45 N. by E. of Reggio. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 38. 42.

TROIES St. a sea-port town of France, in Provence, and in the diocese of Frejus, with a citadel. It is seated on the bay of Grimaud, on the Mediterranean Sea, 12 miles S. W. of Frejus, 32 E. by N. of Toulon, and 38 E. of Marseilles. Lon. 24. 19. lat. 43. 16.

TROPPAU, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an ancient castle. It is a large, handsome, and strong town, and one of the principal in Silesia. The Prussians became masters of it in 1731, but it was restored to the queen of Hungary by treaty in 1742. It is seated on a pleasant plain on the rivers Oppa and Mohra, 40 miles N. by E. of Olmutz, and 72 S. E. of Breslaw. Lon. 33. 45. lat. 50. 4.

TROVERHOPE, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on July 25, for milliners goods. It is seated on a hill, and is a town remarkable for cloathing. It is 23 miles S. W. of Marlborough, and 97 W. of London. Lon. 13. 13. lat. 51. 24.

TROYES, an ancient, large, rich, and considerable town of France, in Champagne. Strangers that enter this place, are surprised at the largeness of the streets and number of inhabitants, when compared with other towns. The cathedral is a magnificent Gothic structure, and its front is adorned with figures in relief. The front has three large gates, upon which there is a square steep, which contains one of the

greatest bells in France. There are other remarkable churches and convents, among which, the church of Magdalen is remarkable for its very high steeple; the town-house is a handsome structure, and over the gate is the statue of Lewis XIV. in white marble, which is very well done. The walks about the Mall, which is on the ramparts of the town between two rows of trees. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linen and woollen cloth, hardware, and miscery goods. It is a bishop's see, has several abbeys, a public library, a mint, and an ancient castle. It is surrounded by pretty strong walls, and is seated on the river Seine; on the side of which there are large beautiful meadows, abounding in all the necessaries of life. It is 30 miles N. E. of Sens, 62 S. of Rheims, 45 S. E. of Chalons, and 90 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 45. lat. 48. 18.

TROY was an ancient and famous city of Asia, near the Archipelago, and at the foot of Mount Ida. It is well known to all for its ten years siege, the time of which is not certainly known; but some think it was 1300 years before the birth of Christ. There are so many of the ruins still remaining, as to shew where it stood. Lon. 44. 5. lat. 39. 30.

TUCCELLO, a town of S. America, in the province of Terra Firma, and territory of Venezuela, 120 miles S. of the Lake of Maracaybo, and subject to Spain. Lon. 308. 5. lat. 7. 16.

TRURO, a town of Cornwall, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and four fairs, on Midlent-Wednesday, Wednesday in Whitsun-week, November 19, and December 18, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and a few hogs. It is one of the chief towns in the county, and is seated on a branch of Falmouth-haven; which is here divided into two streams, and almost surrounds the streets. It is a large, handsome, and well inhabited place, which sends two members to parliament, and has the benefit of the coinage of tin. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, has one church, and about 600 houses; the streets are paved. It is 79 miles W. by S. of Exeter, 33 on the same point from Tavistock, and 252 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 5. lat. 50. 20.

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in Estramadura, which was taken from the Moors, about the middle of the thirteenth century. It is seated among mountains, on the side of a hill, at whose top, which is a rock, there is a strong citadel. It is near the river Almonte, 117 miles S. E. of Madrid, and 63 S. W. of Toledo. Lon. 12. 40. lat. 39. 10.

TRUXILLO, a rich and trading town of S. America, in Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Francis Pizarro in 1533. In its territory there are above 50000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It is seated in a country abounding in all things, on a small river near the S. Sea, where there is a harbour, and is 200 miles from Lima. Lon. 300. 0. lat. S. S. 0.

TRUXILLO, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the government of Honduras, seated on a gulph of the same name, with a good harbour. It is very strong by situation, being built between two rivers, and surrounded by thick groves. Lon. 29. 15. lat. 15. 40.

• **TRIAMPA**, or **CIAMPA**, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N. by the desert of Cochín-China, on the S. E. by the sea, and on the W. by the kingdom of Cambogia. The inhabitants are ignorant, have little trade with their neighbours, and are all idolaters. They believe the transmigration of the soul, and have a particular veneration for horses and elephants. Some say they look upon Confucius as the greatest man in the world, and that they observe his doctrines.

TEAM, a town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Galway, with an archbishop's see; on which account some call it a city, but it is now reduced to a small village. It is 20 miles N. N. E. of Galway, and 25 W. S. W. of Roscommon. Lon. S. 35. lat. 53. 25.

• **TURAN**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and one of the strongest in the island of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the N. coast of the island. Lon. 130. 20. lat. S. 5. 35.

• **TURRI ST.** an ancient town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Agde, with a bailiwick and a Benedictine abbey.

TUBINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the second in the

dutchy of Wirtemberg, with an university, and a handsome strong castle, placed upon an eminence. Its fortifications consist in a simple curtain of walls, with a dry ditch. Besides the university, there is an illustrious school, designed for young princes and noblemen, but it is now shut up. There is still a large house called New-Bau, where a certain number of students in law are lodged and boarded gratis. In the town-house there is a very curious clock, which deserves the attention of travellers. It is seated on the river Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 miles S. W. of Stuttgart, 50 W. of Ulm, and 50 E. of Strasburg. Lon. 26. 46. lat. 48. 34.

TUCUMAN, a province of S. America, in Paraguay, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Los-Chicas, and Chaco, on the E. by Chaco, and Rio-de-la-plata, on the S. by the country of Chicuitos and Pampes, and on the W. by the bishopric of St. Jago. The air is hot, and the earth sandy; however, some places are fruitful enough, and the original natives have a good character. The Spaniards possess a great part of this country.

TUCUYO, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, in the government of Venezuela, and in a valley of the same name. A river runs through the middle of the valley, where the air is good, and the soil abounds in sugar canes, cotton, and all the necessaries of life. Lon. 311. 28. lat. 7. 35.

TUNNINGTON or **TOPPINGTON**, a town of Bedfordshire, with a small market on Saturdays, almost disused. It has five fairs, on April 25, first Monday in June, September 4, November 2, and December 6, all for cattle. It is seated under the hills or downs, in a good soil, and is but a small place. It is 5 miles N. of Dunstable, and 35 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 5. lat. 51. 58.

TUNELA, a handsome and considerable town of Spain, in Navarre, and capital of a merindada, with a castle. It is inhabited by a great number of the nobility, and is adorned with several handsome structures. But as it is seated on the confines of Navarre, Castile, and Arragon, a great many criminals take refuge here, to avoid punishment. It is seated on the river Ebro, over which there is a handsome bridge, in a country that produces good wine, 40 miles S. of Pampeluna, 45 N. W. of Saragozza,

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and 140 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 16. 18. lat. 42. 4.

- **TUFRA**, a town of the Russian Empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, in Moscovite-Russia, with a strong castle. It is seated on the hill at the confluence of the rivers Wolga and Tuertza, 70 miles N. W. of Moscow. Lon. 54. 50. lat. 56. 36.
- **TUERA**, a duchy of the Empire of Russia, bounded on the N. and W. by the duchy of Novogrod, on the E. by that of Rostow, on the S. by that of Moscow, and the province of Rzeva. It had its own dukes for a long while; but it was taken by the Russians in 1486, who united it to their dominions.

TULLE, a considerable town of France, in the province of Guienne, and territory of Limezin, with a bishop's see. The cathedral church is famous for its spire-steeple, which is very high, and very curious. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Correfe and Solan, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country surrounded with mountains and precipices; and the inhabitants are accounted a turbulent sort of people. It is 37 miles S. E. of Limoges, and 62 S. W. of Clermont. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 45. 16.

TULN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, near the Wienar-wald, or wood of Vienna, with a bishop's see. It is seated near the river Tula, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 17 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 4. lat. 48. 20.

- **TUMEN**, a town of Asia, in the Russian Empire, and in Siberia, seated on the river Tura, 125 miles W. of Tobolski. Almost all the inhabitants are Tartars, who carry on a good trade.

TUNBRIDGE, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on Ash Wednesday, July 5. and October 20, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is seated on a branch of the river Medway, over which there is a bridge, and is a large well built place. But it is most noted for its mineral springs, which are 4 or 5 miles S. of the town; but in the same parish. There are now many good buildings in it, and fine accommodations; especially at the time of drinking the waters, which is in June, July, and August. There are all the entertainments and diversions here, that are to be met with at Bath or Scarborough. They have also a chapel here, where di-

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vine service is performed twice a-day. The town is 35 miles N. W. by N. of Rye, and 29 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 17. 51. lat. 51. 14.

- **TUNGCHANG**, a handsome and famous town of Asia, in China, seated in a country abounding in all the necessaries of life. Lon. 133. 20. lat. 37. 3.
- **TUNGCHUEN**, a town of Asia, in China, and capital of the province of Suchuen. Lon. 120. 0. lat. 27. 30.

TUNGUSIANS. See **TANGUSTANS**.

TUNJA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada, and capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on a high mountain, in a country where there are gold, and emeralds, 30 miles S. W. of Truxillo. Lon. 308. 10. lat. 4. 55.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated on the point of the Gulph of Gouletta, about 8 miles from the place where the famous city of Carthage stood. It is in the form of a long square, and is 5 miles in circumference, with 10 large streets, 5 gates, and 35 mosques. The houses are all built with stone, though but one story high; but the walls are very high, and flanked with several strong towers. It has neither ditches nor bastions, but a good citadel built on an eminence, on the W. side of the city. Without the walls there are two suburbs, which contain 1100 houses. Within the walls there are 10000 families, and above 3000 tradesmen's shops. The Divan, or council of state, assembles in an old palace, and the Dey is the chief of the republic, who resides there. The harbour of Tunis has a very narrow entrance, through a small canal. In the city they have no water, but what is kept in cisterns, except one well which is kept for the Bassaw's use. In 1728 the French came before this place with a large squadron, and threatened to bombard it, on account of some captures that had been made; but the inhabitants escaped, by promising never to molest the French any more. It is a place of great trade, and is 10 miles from the sea, 275 N. by W. of Tripoli, and 375 N. E. of Algiers. Lon. 28. 26. lat. 36. 40.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. E. by the Mediterranean Sea, and the kingdom of Tripoli, on the S. by several tribes of the Arabs, and on the W. by the kingdom of Algiers, and the coun-

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try of Efab, being 300 miles in length
from E. to W. and 250 in breadth from
N. to S. This country was formerly a
monarchy; but a difference arifing be-
tween the father and fon, one of which
was for the protection of the Chriftians,
and the other for that of the Turks, in
1574, the inhabitants fhook off the yoke
of both. From this time it became a
republic, under the protection of the
Turks, who pay a certain tribute to the
Bafhaw that refides at Tunis. The air
in general is healthy, but the foil in the
eaftern parts is but indifferent for want
of water. Towards the middle the moun-
tains and valleys abound in fruits; but
the western part is the moft fertile, be-
caufe it is watered with rivers. The
environs of Tunis are very dry, upon
which account corn is generally dear.
The inroads of the Arabs oblige the in-
habitants to fow their barley and rye in the
fuburbs, and to enclofe their gardens
with walls. However, there are plenty
of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes,
and other fruits. There are alfo olive
trees, rofes, and odoriferous plants. In
the woods and mountains there are
lions, wild beeves, oſtriches, monkeys,
cameleons, roe-bucks, hares, pheafants,
partridges, and other forts of birds and
beaſts. The moft remarkable rivers are
the Guadilcarbar, Magrida, Magerada,
and Caps. The form of government is
ariftocratick, that is by a council, whofe
prefident is the dey, not unlike the doge
of Venice. The members of the Divan
or council, are choſen by the Dey, and
he in his turn is elected by the Divan,
which is compoſed of foldiers, who have
more than once taken off the Dey's head.
The Bafhaw is a Turk, who refides at
Tunis, whoſe buſineſs is to receive the
tribute, and proteſt the republick; the
common revenues are only 400000
crowns a year, becauſe the people are
very poor; nor can they fend above
40000 men into the field; nor no more
than 12 men of war of the line to
ſea, even upon the moſt extraordinary
occations. There are generally about
12000 chriſtian ſlaves in this country,
and the inhabitants carry on a great
trade in linnen and woollen-cloth. In
the city of Tunis alone, there are above
3000 clothiers and weavers. They alfo
have a trade in horſes, olives, oil, ſoap,
oſtriches eggs, and feathers. The Ma-
hometans of this city have nine colleges
for ſtudents, and 86 petty ſchools. The

principal religion is Mahometaniſm, but
the inhabitants conſiſt of Moors, Turks,
Arabs, Jews, and Chriſtian ſlaves. How-
ever, the Turks though feweſt in num-
ber, domineer over the Moors, and
treat them little better than ſlaves.

TUNQUIN. See TONGUIN.

* TURCKHEIM, a town of France, in
Upper Alſace, near the river Colmar,
remarkable for a victory gained here by
Turenne, over the Imperialiſts in 1675.
It is about a mile N. W. of Colmar.
Lon. 25. 1. lat. 48. 5.

TURCOMANIA, a province of Turkey, in
Afia, formerly called Armenia, or at
leaſt the western part of it had that
name. It is bounded on the N. by
Georgia, on the E. by Erivan, and Adir-
beitzan, on the S. by Diarbeck, and on
the N. by Natolia. This country is di-
vided into four beglerbeglicks, or gene-
ral governments, which are thoſe of
Kars, Erzerum, Van, and Tchildir.

* TURCOMANS, a people of Afia, divided
into two branches, one of which inhabit
the western part of Turcomania, be-
tween the river Euphrates and Tigris,
having the Curds and Georgians on the
E. They paſs for the richeſt ſhepherds
in the Turkiſh Empire, and they dwell
in fields under tents, removing from one
place to another, for the ſake of paſtures
to feed their flocks, which are very nu-
merous, conſiſting of camels, ſheep, and
goats. The other branch dwells near
the Caſpian Sea, and they are all good
horſemen, robbers, and of the Mahome-
tan religion. The former pay a tribute
to the Turks, and the latter to the
Tartars.

TURENNE, a town of France, in Guienne,
and in the territory of Limofin, with a
caſtle. It is feated on the frontiers of
Querci, 40 miles S. of Limoges. Lon.
19. 15. lat. 45. 8.

TURIN, an ancient, populous, ſtrong,
handſome, flouriſhing town of Italy, and
capital of Piedmont, where the ſove-
reign reſides, with an archbiſhop's ſee,
a ſtrong citadel and an univerſity. It is
feated on a vaſt plain, at the confluence
of the rivers Doria and Po. It is one
of the handſomeſt towns in Italy, but
the air is unhealthy in the autumn and
winter, on account of the thick fogs.
One half of this place is lately built, and
the ſtreets are ſtrait and clean, becauſe
they are waſhed by an aqueduct. The
two largeſt ſtreets are, the New-ſtreet,
and that of the Po, which are enlighten-

ed in the winter time. The houses are handsome, and all built of the same height. The ducal palace consists of two magnificent structures, which are joined together by a gallery, in which are several statues, all sorts of arms, the genealogy of the dukes of Savoy, a representation of the celestial signs, a royal library, and many other curiosities. Besides these two structures, there is the palace of the prince of Carignan, the hospital of St. John, the seminary of the Jesuits, the royal hospital, and the metropolitan church of St. John; wherein they pretend to keep the cloth, in which is the print of the face of Jesus Christ. These are all superb structures. When the plague raged at Marseilles in 1720, a great number of artificers withdrew to Turin; insomuch, that there are now above 34600 inhabitants, and there are 48 churches and convents. Turin is very well fortified, and extremely strong, as the French found by experience in 1706, who then besieged it a long while to no purpose. The citadel, which is flanked with five bastions, is without doubt a master piece of architecture. There are very fine walks on the ramparts, which require two hours to pass round them. There are also very fine gardens on the side of the river Po; and the house commonly called La Charite is remarkable, as there is room for 3000 poor people. The college of the academy is very large and well built, where there are a great number of ancient inscriptions. In the royal library there are 19000 manuscripts, besides 30000 printed books; when the last king died, a present of 2000 was made to the university. It is charmingly seated at the foot of a mountain, 62 miles N. W. of Genoa, 72 S. W. of Milan, 83 S. E. of Chambery, and 280 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 44. 50.

TURKEY, a very large empire, which is extended to part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and is thought to be the greatest in the world. Some affirm it is 2000 miles in length, from E. to W. and 1750 from N. to S. Turkey in Europe extends from 34 deg. of lon. to 46, and from 36 deg. of lat. to 49. The mountains of Castagnas divide it into N. and S. The N. part comprehends Walachia, Moldavia, Sclerabia, Croatia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Romania, or Rumenia. The S. part contains ancient Greece, in which are 7 large provinces,

called Albania, Epirus, Macedonia, Janina, Livadia, the Morea, and the islands of the Archipelago. Turkey in Asia comprehends 5 large parts, namely Natolia, Georgia, Turcomania, Diarbeck, and Suisitan, or Syria; some reckon Arabia and Armenia, but these parts have little dependence on the Grand Seignior. In Africa they possess Egypt, and a small part of Abyssinia and Barbary; likewise, there are other countries in Asia and Europe, which they are not masters of alone, but conjunctly with other princes, and Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey. See each article. In general the Turks are very sober in eating, lovers of rest and idleness, and consequently not very fit to undergo fatigues; besides, the frequent use of bathing cannot but weaken them, and render them effeminate. Their behaviour with regard to women is known to all the world, for there is nothing but their poverty that sets any bounds to their wives, and concubines; though indeed their wives, properly so called, are no more than four in number. They are charitable towards strangers, let their religion be what it will, and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience than they. The Grand Seignior is absolute master of all the goods and possessions of his subjects, insomuch, that they are all little better than slaves. The titles he assumes are God upon Earth, the Shadow of God, the Brother of the Sun and Moon, the Disposer of Crowns, and the like. The Grand Viceroy is the chief next the Emperor, but it is a dangerous place, for he often deposes them, and takes off their heads just as he pleases; and here it may be observed, that though the Grand Seignior has such prodigious power, he seldom extends it to those that live a private life, for these may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. It is commonly observed, that his Bishaws, governors, and officers of state, are the children of Christian parents, which are commonly taken in war, or purchased; however, this is not so universally true as was formerly. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the Janizaries, who have been bred in the Seraglio, and have been used to military discipline from their infancy. Of these they have always 25000, and there may be about 100000, that have that name. The religion of the Turks has great affinity to that of the

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the Jews; for they believe in one God,
and that his great prophet is Mahomet,
as the Jews affirmed Moses to be. They
observe the same rules in eating and
drinking, and they hold hogs flesh in
great abhorrence as well as the Jews.
The chief difference consists in ablutions,
frequent prayers, and repeated bath-
ings; for with regard to plurality of
wives, they are very much alike, only
the Jews conform in a great measure, to
the customs of the country which they
inhabit, in that respect. We shall say
nothing of the trade in general, because
in so extensive an empire it must be
quite different in different parts. How-
ever, we may observe that the Turks
themselves are not very industrious, and
that the numerous Christians and Jews
that live among them, are most addicted
to traffick and mechanic employments.
Their Grand Seignior's chief revenues
arise from customs and other duties on
merchandizes, besides a capitation tax on
all Christians within his dominions.

• **TURNERS-HILL**, a place in Suffex,
with two fairs, on Easter-Tuesday, and
October 16, for pedlars ware.

• **TURNHOUT**, a town of the Netherlands,
in Campiema, built by Henry IV. duke
of Brabant. The Spaniards were de-
feated near this place, by prince Maurice
of Nassau, in 1648. It is the chief place
of a lordship, which belongs to the house
of Nassau. Lon. 22. 20. lat. 51.
24.

• **TURSAN**, a small territory of France,
in Gascony, between Landes, Lower
Armagne, Bearn, and Chalosse.

TURST, a town of Italy, in the Basilicata,
seated on the river Sino, 8 miles from
the Gulph of Tarento, with the title of
a duchy. It is 50 miles S. W. of Barri.
Lon. 34. 40. lat. 40. 20.

TUSCANY, a sovereign state of Italy, with
the title of a grand duchy, bounded on
the N. by Romagna, the Bolognese, the
Modenese, and the Parmazan, on the
S. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E.
by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugin-
the Orvietano, the patrimony of St. Peter,
and the duchy of Castro, and on the
W. by the sea, the territory of Lucca,
and the territory of Genoa, being about
150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth.
It is watered by several rivers, of which
the Arno is the chief. There are several
mountains, in which are found mines of
divers sorts, such as iron, alum, and vit-
riol. They have also parties of marble.

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alabaster, and porphyry, besides hot
baths and mineral waters. Many parts
of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and
produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pome-
granates, and other fruits. The inhabi-
tants are lovers of peace, apply them-
selves to trade, and have established di-
vers manufactories, particularly of silks,
stuffs, fine earthen ware, and gilt leather.
They are much visited by foreigners, on
account of their politeness, and because
the Tuscan language is the purest in all
Italy. This duchy is divided into three
parts, namely the Florentino, the Pisane,
and the Sieneze, to which some add the
islands. The last duke of Tuscany, of the
house of Medicis, died in 1737, without
leaving any heirs male; after which, by
virtue of the treaty of London, concluded
in 1718, the Emperor Charles VI.
promised Tuscany, as a fief of the em-
pire, to Don Carlos Infant of Spain, as
being the nearest male heir. But that
prince, impatient to become master of it,
obliged the Florentines in 1732, to pay
him homage, before the death of the
grand Duke, and without the consent of the
Emperor. A war being kindled in Italy,
Don Carlos became master of the king-
doms of Naples and Sicily; and their
possession was confirmed to him by the
peace concluded in 1735. But he was
obliged to renounce his right to Tus-
cany, in favour of the emperor now
reigning, then duke of Lorraine; and
which was ceded to him as an equiva-
lent for the duchy of Lorraine, which
he had given up to France. He now
keeps a council of regency in Tuscany,
who have the administration of affairs,
and is composed of several members.
The annual revenues of this country
may be about 300000 scudies, but
the sovereign cannot send above 30000
men into the field, and at sea he has
no more than 30 galleys, which he is
obliged to keep to defend this country
against the Turkish pirates. The re-
venue arises from a tenth part of the
yearly value of every house, the tenth of
all estates that are sold, the ground-rents
of the houses in Leghorn, and other
places, 8 per cent. out of women's tor-
tures when they are married, and five
shillings a head on all cattle that are sold,
besides which, there is almost a general
excise on all sorts of provisions.

TURBURY, a town in Staffordshire, with
a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs,
on February 14, August 15, and Decem-
ber 1,

ber 1, for a few horned cattle. It is seated on the river Dove, among rich meadows; and near the forest of Needwood; it is 20 miles E. of Stafford, and 120 N. E. of London. Lon. 15. 57. lat. 52. 50.

* **TUTLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the dutchy of Witttemberg, near the river Danube.

TUTUCURIN, or **TUTICORIN**, a populous town of Aſſa, in the E. Indies, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and over against the island of Ceylon, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 60 miles N. E. of Cape Comerin. Lon. 96. 5. lat. 8. 52.

TUXFORD, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on September 23, for horses, and hogs, and on May 12, for cattle, hogs, sheep, and millenery ware. It is seated in a clayey soil, and is but a mean place, though a good thoroughfare, and a post town. It is 13 miles N. by W. of Newark, 61 S. by E. of York, and 118 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 45. lat. 53. 16.

TUY, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, and on the frontiers of Portugal, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded with strong walls and good ramparts, and is well furnished with artillery, because it is a frontier town. It is seated on the top of a mountain, in a pleasant, fertile, and well cultivated country, where there is nothing to be seen but gardens, orchards, vineyards, and corn-fields. It is on the river Minho, 62 miles S. of Compostella, 50 S. W. of Orensa, and 254 W. of Madrid. Lon. 9. 23. lat. 41. 54.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which divides the shire of Mers, and Tiviotdale, from Northumberland in England, and falls into the German ocean at Berwick.

TWEEDALE, a shire of Scotland, which is bounded on the N. by Lothian, on the E. by Mers, and Tiviotdale, on the S. by Annandale, and on the W. by Clydendale. The principal town is Peebles.

TWEER, a town of Russia, and capital of the province of Tweer, seated on the river Wolga, 90 miles N. of Moscow. Lon. 48. 12. lat. 57. 25.

* **TWYFORD**, a village in Berkshire, 4 miles E. of Reading, with one fair, on July 15, for horses, and other cattle.

* **TYCOKZIN**, a town of Poland, in Podachna, with a strong castle, and where they have a mine. It is seated on the

river Narew, 22 miles N. W. of Biesk, Lon. 41. 25. lat. 52. 50.

TYRRE, a sea-port town of Turkey, in Asia, and in Syria, as also in that part formerly called Phœnicia, which was once a place of exceeding great trade. It is also famous for a shell fish, which dyes a fire purple, and was hence called the Tyrian dye. It is now nothing but a heap of venerable ruins; but it has two harbours, that on the N. side being exceeding good, and the other is choaked up by the ruins of the city. The country about it is naturally good, being watered with pleasant springs, but it is now neglected. It is 60 miles S. W. of Damascus. Lon. 50. 30. lat. 35. 0.

TYRNAW, a town of Upper Hungary, and in the palatinate of Trentschin, which is a large place, and well fortified, where the Protestants have a college. It is 33 miles N. E. of Presburg, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 35. 35. lat. 48. 35.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, which is 46 miles in length, and 37 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Londonderry, on the E. by Anagh, and Lough Neagh, on the S. by Fernanagh, and the W. by Donnegal. It is a tough and rugged county, and yet it is tolerably fruitful. It contains 12083 houses, 30 parishes, 4 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament; 2 for the county, and 2 each, for Dungannon, Strabinn, Clogher, and Augher. The principal town is Dungannon.

TYSTEN, a town of Denmark, in the province of N. Jutland, and territory of Aiburg, with a citadel. It is seated on the Culph of Limford, 8 miles from the German ocean, 22 N. W. of Wiburg, and 50 W. of Aiburg. Lon. 25. 50. lat. 57. 0.

* **TZADURTELLA**, a town of Asia, in Proper Natolia, near the river Sangar, or Aclis, about 63 miles S. E. of Nice. Lon. 48. 44. lat. 39. 0.

* **TZARITZA**, a town of the Russian Empire, in the kingdom of Astracan, seated on the river Volga, or Welga, about 120 miles N. W. from Astracan. Lon. 64. 40. lat. 48. 15.

* **TZERNOVIAR**, or **TZENOGAR**, a town of the Russian Empire, in the kingdom of Astracan, seated on a mountain near the river Volga, 80 miles above Astracan. Lon. 66. 50. lat. 47. 30.

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viding it into the Upper and Lower and then crosses the lake of Geneva, running through part of France, and afterwards falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and are of a tawney complexion. They are subject to fevers and to a swelling in the throat, called Bronchocele. Those who speak German resemble the Swifs, and the rest are like the Savoyards. They are all naturally hardy, enterprising, grave, severe to enemies, and affable to strangers. The air is not very healthy on the sides of the Rhone; but is much better near the mountains. The whole is subject to the extremis of heat and cold; and it is surrounded on all sides by very high mountains covered with snow and ice, which never melt. However, the soil is fertile in corn, wine, and all sorts of fruits; and that called Muscadine wine is in very high esteem. There are also mineral waters, a great great deal of game, and some mines. Upper Valais comprehends 30 parishes and 7 communities, and Lower Valais 25 parishes and 6 departments, called Banieres. There are good pastures on the lower part of the mountains in the summer time; and their harvest continues from May to October, according to the different situation of the places.

VALDIVIA. See **BALDIVIA.**

VALCKENBURG, or FAQUENONT, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, 9 miles E. of Maestricht. Lon. 25. 30. lat. 51. 0.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Hungary, in Slavonia, seated on the river Walpo, near the place where it falls into the Danube between Eiseck and Peter Waradin, and 60 miles N. W. of Belgrade, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 37. 55. lat. 45. 45.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom, bounded on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the N. by Catalonia and Arragon, and on the W. by New Castile and the Kingdom of Murcia. It is about 162 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is the most populous and pleasant country in Spain; for here they enjoy almost a perpetual spring. It is watered with a great number of streams, which render it fertile in all the necessaries of life, especially fruits and wine. There are very rugged mountains in which there are mines of gold, silver, and al-

lum. The inhabitants are very civil, and much more gay than in other parts of Spain; and the women are more handsome.

VALENCIA, a town of Spain, and capital of the province of the same name, which is commonly called a kingdom. It is a large place, containing about 12,000 houses within the walls, besides those in the suburbs, and in the pleasure-gardens round about it, which amount to much the same number. It is an archbishop's see, and has an university, founded in 1492. It was taken from the Moors in the thirteenth century, who were all obliged to leave it. The inhabitants are very civil, agreeable in conversation, and are more addicted to gaiety than the other Spaniards. The women are the most beautiful in the kingdom, and are also the most gallant. The city is very handsome, very agreeable, and adorned with very fine structures. The cathedral church has a steeple 130 feet high, and one side of the choir is encrusted with alabaster, and adorned with very fine paintings of scripture history. The high altar is covered with silver, and lighted with fourteen silver lamps. The university consists of several colleges, and the Jesuits have one of their own. The palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arsenal, are all worthy of the notice of travellers. It is not very strong, tho' there are bastions along the walls, and likewise a certain number of brass cannon. It is a very populous place, and has several good manufactories of cloth and silk, which are carried on with great success and industry; for even the very children are employed in spinning silk. There are several remains of antiquity, and it is charmingly seated on the river Guadalvir, over which there are five bridges. It is 53 miles from the sea, where there is a harbour 110 miles N. by E. of Murcia, 138 S. by E. of Saragossa, 77 S. W. of Barcelona, and 165 E. by S. of Madrid. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again two years afterwards. Lon. 17. 30. lat. 39. 30.

VALENCE-D'ALCANTARA, or VALENZA D'ALCANTARA, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, with an

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 TAP, OF VALENZA
 considerable and po-
 in, in Estramadua,
 Portugal, with an
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old castle. It is surrounded with walls
 after the antique manner, flanked with
 4 or 5 small bastions and a few towers.
 It is very strong by situation, being
 built upon a rock, near the river Sar-
 var, 15 miles S. W. of Alcantara, and
 37 N. of Badajoz. Lon 11. 32. lat.
 39. 12.

VALENCE, a considerable and populous
 town of France, in Dauphny, and capi-
 tal of the Valentinois, with a bishop's
 see, an university, and an abbey of Au-
 gustine-canon. It is divided into the
 city and town, both which are seated
 on the banks of the Rhone. The town
 is watered with several springs, and is
 enclosed with double walls and ram-
 parts. The city is built on a platform,
 and the streets are narrow and crooked.
 However, there is one large street, which
 leads to the square where the cathedral
 church stands. There are several other
 churches and religious houses. The
 colleges are inconsiderable; but there
 is a physic garden full of rare plants.
 It is 30 miles N. by E. of Vivieres, 40
 S. of Vienne, and 335 S. by E. of
 Paris. Lon. 12. 30. lat. 45. 58.

VALENCE, a town of France, in Blai-
 fois, and in the election of Blois, seated
 on the river Nahon, with a handsome
 castle. Lon. 19. 16. lat. 47. 10.

VALENCIA NEW, a town of South A-
 merica, in Terra Firma, seated near the
 W. end of the Lake Tocarigua, 47 miles
 S. of Porto-Cavalle, or Cabelo. Lon.
 311. 5. lat. 10. 0.

VALENCIENNES, an ancient, strong,
 large, and considerable town of the
 French Netherlands, in Hainault,
 with a good citadel. It is divided into
 three parts, and has two manufactories,
 the one of woollen-stuffs, and the other
 of very fine linen. The fortifications
 are after the manner of Vauban, and
 are very good. It was taken by the
 French in 1677, who afterwards built
 a strong citadel here. It is seated on
 the river Scheld, which not only di-
 vides it into two parts, but almost runs
 round it, and makes it a kind of an
 island. Besides which, there are very
 handsome sluices. It is 17 miles S. W.
 of Mons, 17 N. E. of Cambay, 17 E.
 of Doway, 45 S. of Ghent, and 120 N.
 by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 45. la. 50.
 21.

VALENZO DO MINHO, a fortified town
 of Portugal, in the province of Entre-

de-minho-e-duero, on the frontiers of
 Galicia. It is seated on an eminence
 near the river Minho, 3 miles S. of
 Tuy. Lon. 9. 21. lat. 41. 52.

VALENTINE, a town of France, in the
 territory of Comminges, which is the pas-
 sage, or usual road into Spain. It is 6
 miles N. E. of St. Bertrand. Lon. 18.
 12. lat. 43. 8.

VALENTINOIS, a territory of France, in
 Dauphny, with the title of a duchy,
 bounded on the N. by Viennois, on the
 E. by Diois, and by the bailiwick of
 Baronnie, on the S. by the Trica-
 stinois, and on the W. by the river
 Rhone, which separates it from Lan-
 guedoc. Valence is the capital town.

VALENZA, OF VALENTIA, a strong town
 of Italy in the duchy of Milan, capital
 of the Lomeline, and subject to the king
 of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in
 1707, and confirmed by the treaty of
 Utrecht. It has been often taken and
 retaken in the wars of Italy, and it is
 seated on a mountain near the river Po,
 on the frontiers of Monterrat, 12 miles
 E. of Casal, and 35 S. W. of Milan.
 Lon. 26. 15. lat. 44. 58.

VALETTE, a town of France, in An-
 joumois, with the title of a duchy, 10
 miles S. of Angouleme. Lon. 17. 50.
 lat. 45. 30.

VALETTA. See MALTA.

VALLADOLID, an ancient, large, and
 handsome town of Spain, in Old Castile,
 and capital of a principality of the same
 name, with a bishop's see and an univer-
 sity. It is surrounded with strong walls,
 embellished with handsome buildings,
 large public squares, piazzas, and
 fountains. It is large and populous,
 containing 11,000 houses, with fine
 long and broad streets, large high hou-
 ses adorned with balconies. The mar-
 ket-place, called El Campo, is 700 paces
 in circumference, is surrounded by a
 great number of convents, and is the
 place where the fairs are kept. There
 is another square in the middle of the
 city, surrounded with handsome brick-
 houses, and under them are piazzas,
 where people may walk dry in all
 weathers. Within these piazzas mer-
 chants and tradesmen keep their shops;
 all the houses are of the same height,
 being 4 stories high; and there are
 balconies at every window, of iron gilt.
 In the whole there are 70 monasteries
 and nunneries, the finest of which is that

of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most magnificent in the city. The kings resided a long while at this place, and the royal palace still remains, which is of very large extent, though but two stories high; within are fine paintings of various kinds, and at one of the corners is a curious clock made in the same manner as that of Strasburg. Besides this, there are several other places which a traveller ought to visit; not to mention those belonging to noblemen, nor the houses of rich citizens, which have all their particular beauties. There are other publick squares which we have not room to describe, and therefore we shall only take notice, that another of them is surrounded with 135 churches, chapels, convents, and hospitals; and that the strown-house stands on one of the sides. The house of the inquisition is an odd sort of structure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. The environs of the city are a fine plain covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is seated on the rivers Ecurva and Pisuerga, near the Demo, 52 miles S. W. of Burgos, 60 N. E. of Salamanca, 80 S. E. of Leon, and 85 W. by N. of Madrid. Lon. 13. 34. lat. 41. 42.

- **VALLADOLID**, a considerable town of North America, in New Spain, and capital of the governments of Mechoacan, with a bishop's see. It is seated near a great lake, 125 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 274. 15. lat. 20. 0.
- **VALLADOLID**, a town of North America, in New Spain, on the confines of the audience of Nicaragua, in the government of Honduras, with a bishop's see. Lon. 259. 50. lat. 12. 30.
- **VALLADOLID**, a town of North America, in New Spain, and in the province of Yucatan, near the coast of the gulph of Honduras. Lon. 290. 40. lat. 19. 0.
- **VALLADOLID**, a town of South America in Peru, and in the audience of Quito, near the mountains called the Andes. Lon. 504. 20. lat. 5. 6. 20.
- **VALLAGE**, a small territory of France, in Champagne, bounded on the N. by Chalons and Peruis, on the E. by Barrois, on the S. by the Rhine, and on the W. by Proper Champagne. It is full of woods, about 100 meadows, and the city of Aube is the capital town.
- **VALLERONT**, a town of France, in Normandy, in the diocese of Rouen,

with a castle and a Benedictine abbey, 16 miles N. by W. of Caupebec. Lon. 16. 20. lat. 49. 46.

VALLENGIN, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a county of the same name, lying near the lake Neuchatel, which is a little republic under the protection of the king of Prussia. It is 25 miles N. W. of Bern. Lon. 24. 15. lat. 47. 10.

• **VALLERS**, a town of France, in Touraine, and in the election of Tours, where there are mineral waters. It is 4 miles N. W. of Tours. Lon. 12. 16. lat. 47. 24.

VALLERY ST. a town of France, in Picardy, and in the Vimeux, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is very dangerous. It is 10 miles from Abbeville, and 100 N. by W. of Paris. It carries on a very large trade. Lon. 19. 17. lat. 50. 11.

• **VALLERY-EN-CAUX ST.** a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a harbour. It is 15 miles from Dieppe, 35 from Rouen, and 105 N. W. from Paris. Lon. 19. 22. lat. 49. 0.

• **VALLIER ST.** a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the Grifivaudan, with a priory. It is 7 miles N. by W. of Tournon. Lon. 22. 24. lat. 45. 15.

• **VALNA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a high mountain, near the river Guadalquiver, on the borders of Cordova.

• **VALOGNE**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances. It is seated on a brook 8 miles from the sea, and 158 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 16. 31. lat. 49. 30.

VALOIS, a territory of France, in the military government of the isle of France, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by Soissonois, on the E. by Champagne, on the S. by Bre and the isle of France, and on the W. by Beauvoisis. It is a level country abounding with corn and wood, and Creffy is the capital town.

VALONA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and Upper Albania, with a harbour and an archbishop's see. It was taken by the Venetians in 1690, who abandoned it after they had ruined the fortifications. It is seated on the sea coast near the mountains of Chumera, 55 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 57. 12. lat. 40. 36.

VALPARISSA, a town of S. America, in Chili,

and a Benedictine abbey, W. of Caudebec. Lon. 46.
 town of Swisserland, and city of the same name, like Neulchatel, which is under the protection of Russia. It is 25 miles Lon. 24. 15. lat. 47.

town of France, in the election of Tours, mineral waters. It is Tours. Lon. 12. 16.

town of France, in Pt. Vimeux, at the mouth of the Seine, whose entrance is 10 miles from Paris. It is 10 miles from Paris, by W. of Paris, and is a very large trade. Lon. 19.

Vaux St. a town of France, and in the territory of Dieppe, 55 miles N. W. from Paris. Lon. 49. 0.

town of France, in the Grifvaudan, 17 miles N. by W. of Paris. Lon. 22. 24. lat. 45. 17.

of Spain, in Andalusia, on the borders of the mountains, near the borders of the sea.

town of France, in the diocese of Coucy, on a brook 8 miles N. W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 49. 30.

of France, in the middle of the isle of France, in the duchy of Normandy. It is bounded on the E. by the diocese of Caen, on the S. by Brie and Combray, and on the W. by the diocese of Meulan. It is a level country abounding in wood, and chiefly is

Turkey in Europe, with a harbour and a castle. It was taken by the English in 1550, who abandoned it, and retained the fortified island on the sea coast, called the isle of Chumera, 55 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 37. 12.

Chili, with a well frequented harbour, defended by a strong fort. It is seated in a valley on the coast of the S. Sea, and at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 30. 5. 21. lat. S. 34. 19.

• VALERAS, or VAURAS, a town of France, in the comtat Venaissin, in the dependence of the pope. It is 12 miles E. of St. Paul Trois-Chateaux.

• VALROMY, a small territory of France, in Bugey, of which it makes a third part. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Lyons, in 1601.

• VALS, a town of France, in Lower Vivarais, seated on the river Ardeche, 31 miles from the Rhone, remarkable for the mineral springs that are near it. It is 5 miles N. of Aubenans. Lon. 22. 1. lat. 44. 48.

VALTELINE, a fine fruitful valley in the S. E. division of the country of the Grisons. It lies at the entrance of Italy, at the foot of the Alps, and is very considerable on account of its being the pass between Italy and Germany. It is divided into 5 bailiwicks, who have each their council and their chief elected by the whole community. The inhabitants enjoy great privileges, and are all Roman Catholics.

• VALVERDE, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, seated in a pleasant valley, 8 miles from Tivas, and 8 from Badajoz. Lon. 11. 22. lat. 38. 36.

VALVERDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the frontiers of Estramadura, 27 miles N. of Alcantara. Lon. 10. 36. lat. 40. 26.

VAN, a town of Turkey in Asia, and in the province of Turcomania, near the frontiers of Persia. It is a populous place, and is defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. It is likewise a beg-lerbeglick, under which there are nine sanjagates, or particular governments. The Turks always keep a numerous garrison in the castle. Lon. 62 5. lat. 38. 30.

VAN, a large lake of Turkey, in Asia, which some travellers say is 3 days journey in circumference, and others 4. However, it is certain that it receives several rivers and has no discharge, and that it abounds with excellent fish.

• VANDALIA, the duchy of, is a country of Ducal Pomerania, founded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, on the S. by the desert of Waldow, on the W. by Cassalia, and on the E. by the lordships

of Buto and Louwenberch. It is about 35 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Stolpen is the capital town.

VANDALIA, the duchy of, a country in Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Mecklenburg. It lies between the bishoprick and duchy of Schwerin, the lordships of Stoerck and Stargard, Regal Pomerania, and the marquisate of Brandenburg, being 75 miles in length, and 7 in breadth. It contains several small lakes, and the principal town is Guttrow.

• VANDALS, anciently a people of Germany, who dwell along the Baltic Sea, between the rivers Vistula, Elbe, and Trave. There were several emigrations of these people into divers parts of Europe, where they performed great exploits; particularly they conquered the Romans in Spain, in the province now called Andalusia. Here they settled, but were driven away 31 years after by the Goths.

• VANDAEVRE, a town of France, in Champagne, with a castle. It is seated on the river Barbe, 15 miles from Troyes. Lon. 22. 2. lat. 48. 10.

VANNES, a trading, populous, and ancient town of France, in Lower Brittany, with a bishop's see, and a harbour. It is seated advantageously for trade on a canal by which it communicates with the sea, which is 3 miles distant. It is also 25 E. of Blavet, 60 W. by N. of Nantes, 55 S. W. of Rennes, and 255 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 14. 36. lat. 47. 39.

• VAR, a river of France, in Provence, which has its source in the county of Nice, passes by Guillaume, Entrevaux, and Brock in Provence, falling into the Mediterranean Sea, 3 miles W. of Nice; but it does not divide France from Italy, as some pretend.

• VARAMBON, a town of France, in Bresse, seated on the river Ain, with the title of a marquisate. It is 14 miles N. N. W. of Bourge, in Bresse. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 46. 25.

• VARENS, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the election of Ville Franche.

• VAREND ST. a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Thouras.

• VARENDORFF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishoprick of Munster, seated on the river Embis. It is well fortified, and is one of the keys of this bishoprick.

• VARENNES, a town of France, in Bour-
bonne.

- bonnois, and in the election of Moulins, seated on an eminence near the river Allier, on the frontiers of Lower Auvergne. It is 14 miles S. S. E. of Moulins. Lon. 21. 2. lat. 46. 22.
- VARNA**, a considerable town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bulgaria, and capital of the territory of Drobuzia, with an archbishop's see, and a harbour. It is seated near the mouth of the river Varna, on the Black Sea, 22 miles N. of Mesember, and 125 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 51. 30. lat. 45. 4.
- **VARS**, a town of France, in Saintonge, and in the election of St. John of Angely.
- **VARZEY**, a town of France, in the diocese of Auxerre, 32 miles from that city, with a castle and a collegiate church.
- VASSERBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavaria, and in the territory of Munich, with a castle. It is surrounded on all sides by high mountains, and the castle stands at the extremity of the town. It was strengthened by the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the river Inn, which almost surrounds the town, 25 miles S. E. of Munich. Lon. 29. 50. lat. 47. 52.
- VASSI**, a town of France, in Champagne, and one of the principal of Vallage. It is seated on the river Blaise, 10 miles N. W. of Joinville, 17 N. E. of Bar-sur-Aube, and 115 E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 34. lat. 48. 30.
- **VATAN**, a town of France, in Berris, seated in a fine plain, 8 miles from Issoudun, with a collegiate church. Lon. 19. 25. lat. 47. 5.
- VATICAN**. See **ROME**.
- **VAUCOLEUREI**, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, and in Bassigni. It contains a collegiate church, with a dean and 10 canons, a convent of the Annuciades, and a priory. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which is a fine meadow, which extends farther than one can see, and it is watered by the river Meuse, which passes near the town, 10 miles W. of Toul, 20 S. W. of Nancy, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 20. lat. 48. 33.
- **VAUCLEUSY**, the name of one of the finest springs in Europe, 8 miles from Avignon, and near the town of Ath. The village of this name is famous for the amours of Petrarch and the beautiful Laura.
- **VAUD**, the county of a territory of Swisserland, which makes part of the canton of Bern, and extends from the lake of Geneva to those of Yverdun and Morat. It is the most pleasant and fertile country in all Swisserland, whose inhabitants are robust and good soldiers; but they are very indolent.
- **VAUDABLES**, a town of France, in Auvergne, 5 miles from Issoire, and 240 from Paris.
- VAUDEMONT**, a town of France, in Lorraine, in a county of the same name, with a castle and a collegiate church. It is seated in the most fertile country for corn in all Lorraine, and is 15 miles S. E. of Toul, and 15 S. W. of Nancy. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 48. 26.
- VAUDOIS**, the valleys of, lie in Piedmont in Italy, north of the marquise of Saluzzo, the chief town in which is Lucerne. The inhabitants are called Waldensis and Vaudois, from Peter Waldo, the name of a merchant at Lyons, who exposed the superstition of the church of Rome in 1160. He was banished from France when he came here with his disciples, whose descendants have the same aversion for popery; upon which account they have undergone very severe persecutions.
- VAUDREVANGE**, a town of France, in Lorraine. It is near the strong fortrefs of Sar Louis, built by the French. It is seated on the river Sare, 50 miles N. E. of Nancy; but it is now almost ruined. Lon. 24. 11. lat. 49. 28.
- VANGES**. See **VOSGES**.
- **VAUR**. See **LAVAU**.
- **VAUSIES**, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Poitiers.
- **VAUVERT**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Nismes.
- UREDA**, a considerable and populous town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle. It is seated in a very fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, but more especially figs. It is 5 miles N. E. of Baeza, 58 N. E. of Granada, and 158 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 2. lat. 57. 48.
- URERLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, which is a free and imperial city in the province of Furtlenburg. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in corn, which they send to Swisserland. They are partly Roman Catholics,

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26.

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tholicks, and partly Protestants; and not far from hence are very famous baths. It is seated on a high rock near the Lake Constance, 10 miles N. E. from Constance, and 20 S. W. of Pfullendorf. Lon. 28. 50. lat. 47. 35.

UBYS ST. or **SETUBAL**, a new town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of St. Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, and is seated at the head of a bay, at the mouth of the river Zadaen. It has a fine fishery, and they have a very good trade, particularly in salt, for which it is noted. Most of the northern countries of Europe, send ships hither to be laden with salt, which they either carry home, or send to their plantations in America. It is well fortified, being surrounded with walls, with 5 bastions, and 2 demi-bastions, on the land side, and two bastions on the side of the sea. It is seated at the end of a plain, 5 miles in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. The N. end is bounded by a row of mountains, loaded with fine forests of pines, and other trees; and within there are quarries of jasper of several colours, of which they make pillars and images, which take a very fine polish. It is 22 miles S. E. of Lisbon, and 50 W. of Evora. Lon. 9. 24. lat. 38. 36.

• **UBLEY**, a village in Somersetshire, 10 miles S. by W. of Bristol, with one fair, on October 4, for cattle, hogs, and cheese.

• **UBY**, or **PULO-UBY**, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian Sea, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, being 20 miles in circumference, and which yields good water, and plenty of wood. It is 10 miles from Pulo-Condor. Lon. 123. 15. lat. 8. 15.

UCKERMUND, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the dutchy of Pomerania. It is seated well for trade, being built on a bay of the Baltick Sea, called the Great Haff, 25 miles N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 31. 55. lat. 53. 45.

• **UCKFIELD**, a village in Suffex, 8 miles N. of Lewes, with one fair on May 14, for cattle, and pedlars ware.

UDENSKOI, a town of Russia, in Siberia, seated on the S. E. side of the Lake Baikul, on the road from Tobolskoi to China, being 1000 miles N. W. of Peking, and 1200 E. of Tobolskoi. Lon. 214. 5. lat. 53. 0.

V I

• **UBEY ST.** a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on May 20, and September 14, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.

UDINA, or **UDENE**, a handsome and considerable town of Italy, in the republick of Venice, and capital of Friuli, with a strong citadel. It is a fortress of importance, and the town contains about 16000 inhabitants. It is seated on a fine large plain, near the rivers Tagliamento, and Lisenzo, 25 miles N. of Aquileia, 8 S. W. of Cividad-de-Friuli, and 55 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. 30. 48. lat. 46. 12.

VECHT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishoprick of Munster. It is pretty well fortified, and formerly had its own lords. It is 30 miles N. of Osnabrug. Lon. 25. 25. lat. 53. 0.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces, which is the eastern branch of the Rhine, and separates from it in the ditches of Utrecht. It passes by Marfa, Nieuwsuys, and falls into the Zuider-zee.

• **VECHT**, a river of Germany, which has its source near Munster. It crosses the counties of Stenford, and Bentheim, and entering Over-Iffel, passes by Hasselt and Swartsluis, soon after discharging itself into the Zuider-zee, under the name of Swart-Water, that is, Black water.

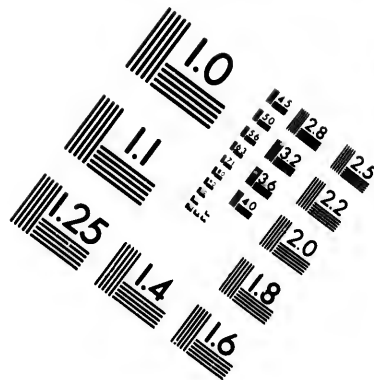
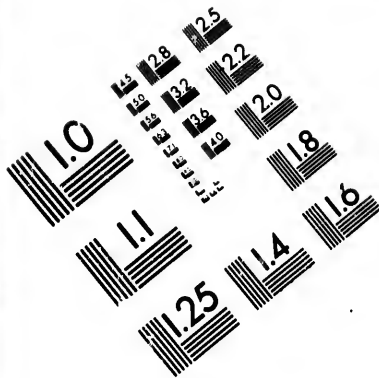
VEEB, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the isle of Walcherin, with the title of a marquise, and a good harbour. It is a fortified place, and is 3 miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 51. 40.

• **VEGLIA**, an island lying in the Gulph of Venice, on the coast of Morlachia, and to the E. of Cherso, with a bishop's see, a good harbour, and a citadel. It is the most pleasant, and populous island on this coast; and abounds in wine and silk, and has some small horses in high esteem. The only town is of the same name. It is seated on the sea side, on a hill commanded by two mountains, 17 miles N. W. of Arba, and 110 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 32. 21. lat. 45. 10.

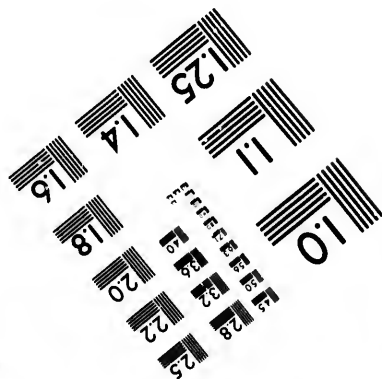
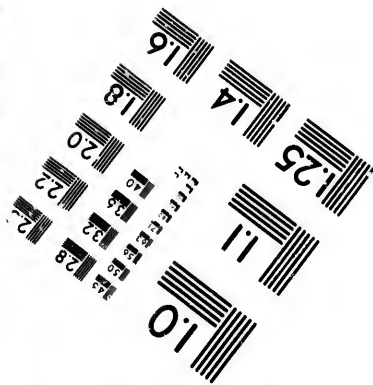
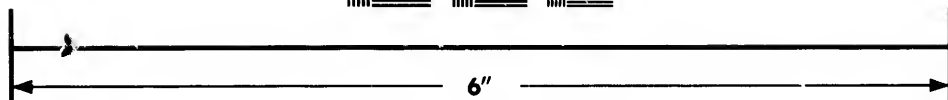
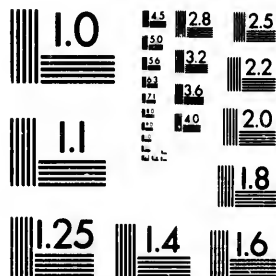
• **VEILLANA**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquise of Susa, seated on an eminence near the river Doria, 15 miles N. W. of Turin, 17 N. E. of Susa, and 12 N. of Pignerol. Lon. 24. 59. lat. 44. 57.

• **VEZIOS**, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the river Anhaloura with,



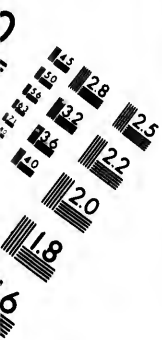


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V E

with a good castle near Fonteira. It is 10 miles S. S. W. of Portalegra. Lon. 10. 53. lat. 48. 52.

VELT ST, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in Carinthia, with an old castle, and one church. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Glan, and Wunich, 8 miles N. E. of Claugenfurt, 137 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 31. 50. lat. 46. 50.

VEIT, or **VITO ST**, a strong town of Italy, in Istria, with a castle belonging to the house of Austria. It is seated on a mountain, near the Gulph of Venice, on the confines of Croatia, where there is a harbour, 37 miles S. E. of Capod'Istria. Lon. 32. 12. lat. 45. 23.

VELA, a cape of S. America, on the coast of Terra Firma, 180 miles N. E. of St. Martha. Lon. 304. 5. lat. 12. 0.

VELAY, a territory of France, in the government of Languedoc, bounded on the N. by Forez, on the W. by Upper Auvergne, on the S. by Gevaudan, and on the E. by Vivarez. It is a country full of high mountains, covered with snow the greatest part of the year, but it abounds in cattle.

VELDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the palatinate, and circle of the Lower Rhine, with a strong castle. It is the chief place of a county of the same name, surrounded by the archbishoprick of Trier, and belongs to the Elector Palatine. It is seated on the E. side of the river Moselle, 15 miles E. of Trier. Lon. 24. 58. lat. 49. 52.

VELLETRI, or **VELLETRI**, an ancient and handsome town of Italy in the campagna of Rome. It is a very pleasant place, lying on the great road to Naples, and is the residence of the bishop of Ostia, whose palace is magnificent. There are large squares adorned with fine fountains; and there was a battle fought here, in June 1744, between the Austrians and Spaniards. It is seated on an eminence, 12 miles from the sea, 8 S. E. of Albano, and 22 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 27. lat. 41. 42.

* **VELEZ DE GOMARA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Elif, with a harbour and a handsome castle, where the governor resides. It is seated between two high mountains, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 13. 35. lat. 35. 0.

* **VELEZ MALAGA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a castle. It is seated on a large plain near the

V E

sea, 12 miles N. E. of Malaga, and 52 S. W. of Granada. Lon. 13. 54. lat. 36. 28.

VELEZ, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a strong castle, 45 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 50 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 14. 15. lat. 40. 5.

VELIKA, a town of Hungary, in Slavonia, seated on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E. of Cruetz, and 60 N. W. of Posiega, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 35. 6. lat. 46. 15.

* **VENA**, or **MONTE-DELLA-VENA**, are mountains of Carniola, on the confines of Istria, to the S. of the Lake Czernic. They are part of Julian, or Pannonic Alps of the ancients.

VENAERO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a bishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is near the river Volturno, 27 miles W. of Capua, and 43. N. of Naples. Lon. 31. 45. lat. 41. 32.

VENAISSIN, a territory of France, depending on the Pope, and lying between Provence, Dauphiny, the rivers Durance and the Rhone. It is but of small extent, but it is pleasant and fertile; and Carpentras is the capital town.

VENANT ST, a town of France, in the Netherlands, and in the province of Artois, on the frontiers of Flanders. It can be hid under water at any time, which is its chief defence, and is 27 miles S. E. of Dunkirk, and 22 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 20. 14. lat. 50. 38.

VENASQUEZ, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, in a valley of the same name, with a strong castle, where a garrison is generally kept. It is seated on the river Eifara, in a country producing good wine, and the river abounds in excellent trouts. It is 35 miles E. of Balbastro. Lon. 33. 7. lat. 41. 58.

VENCE, an ancient town of France, in Provence, on the confines of Piedmont, with a bishop's see. It is 8 miles from the sea, 9 N. of Antibes, 8 N. E. of Grasse, and 10 W. of Nice. Lon. 24. 47. lat. 43. 43.

VENDOME, a considerable town of France, in Orleansois, and in Beauce, capital of Vendemois, with a college, and a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Loire, 30 miles N. E. of Tours, 17 N. W. of Blois, 37 S. W. of Orleans, and 95 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 43. lat. 47. 47.

* **VENDOMOIS**, or the dutchy of Vendome, a territory of France, in Orleansois, bounded

of Malaga, and 52 S.
n. 13, 54. lat. 36. 28.
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45 miles N. E. of
E. of Madrid. Lon.

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bounded on the N. by Dunois, on the
E. by Blaisois, on the S. by Touraine,
and on the W. by Maine. It is divided
into the Upper and Lower, and pro-
duces all the necessaries of life.

• **VENERIE ROYALE**, a pleasure house of
the king of Sardinia, 3 miles from Turin,
between the rivers Po, Sturia, and Doria.
It is not quite finished, but there are fine
walks in the garden, and the chapel is
adorned with marble of all sorts of col-
ours. Near it are the houses of private
gentlemen, which form a street. Lon.
25. 15. lat. 45. 54.

VENEZUELA, a province of S. America,
lying on a gulph of the same name, and
is about 50 miles in length. It is bound-
ed on the N. by the N. Sea, on the S. by
New Granada, on the W. by the province
of Rio-de-hacha, and on the E. by that
of Cumana. Near the sea coasts there
are very high mountains, the tops of
which are barren; but the lower parts
in the valley are fertile, producing plenty
of corn, rich pastures, sugar, tobacco,
and fruits. There are also plantations
of chocolate-nuts, which are exceeding
good, and there is gold found in the
sands of the rivers. They often have
two crops of corn in a year, and it is
as populous and full of towns, as any
province of America, belonging to the
Spaniards. Maracaibo is the capital
town.

VENEZUELA, a gulph or bay of S. Ame-
rica, in Terra Firma, which communi-
cates with the Lake Maracaibo, by a
narrow strait.

• **VENGEONS**, a town of France, in Nor-
mandy, and in the diocese of Seez, as
also in the election of Mortaigne.

VENICE, a town or city of Italy, and one
of the most rich, celebrated, and con-
siderable places in the world, and capital
of a republick of the same name, in
the Dogado, with a patriarchate, and an
university. It is built on little islands
in the sea, which are 72 in number, ac-
cording to the common account. The
houses are all built upon piles, and pro-
perly speaking, there is no street in the
city, for the houses are all built on the
sides of canals. There is no passing
through this city in a carriage, for which
reason they make use of a sort of boats,
called Gondolas. Some of the canals
have a double key, as in Holland, for
those that walk on foot. This renders
the situation very advantageous; be-
cause this city being 4 or 5 miles from the

land, has no need of walls or ramparts.
It is also favourable to the singular
neatness, which predominates through-
out the whole place, and in the houses;
and likewise facilitates the carriage of
all sorts of merchandises, and goods
from one place to another. It also has
its inconveniences, for they have no
water, but what is brought a good
way off in casks; and the canals in
the summer have an offensive smell. The
sea water is not very proper to extin-
guish fires, for which reason, they have
no other way to put them out, but to
blow them up with gun-powder, when
they are in flames, as soon as they can.
There are above 500 bridges over these
canals, the most famous of which is that
called the Rialto. It is built about the
middle of the great canal, which divides
Venice into two parts. It is of white
marble, and has but one arch, in which
its principal beauty consists; and it is
90 feet from one extremity to the other.
On this bridge there are two rows of
shops, which divide it into three streets.
The largest of which is in the middle.
The other bridges consist only of one
arch, and have no raais on each side.
They have steps to go up them, which are
all of a coarse sort of marble. There are
in Venice 53 publick squares, as well small
as great; the principal of which is cal-
led St. Mark's place, and is the greatest
ornament to the city. St. Mark's church
is at one end, and that of St. Geminiani
at the other. The procuraties, which
are a sort of marble structures, whose
architecture is very handsome and regu-
lar, run along each side, having
large piazzas under them. This place
is 280 paces in length, and 110 in
breadth. That part next the sea, is the
walk of the noble Venetians, and is the
place where several affairs are transacted.
There are 150 palaces, the finest of
which is that of the Doge, that fronts
St. Mark's place. He lodges in the upper
apartments, and those below, are for
the assemblies of the councils of state,
with the body of the nobility, and magis-
trates. Besides these large buildings,
there are 115 towers, of surprizing height
and structure; 64 marble statues, and
23 of bronze, which are all master-
pieces of workmanship. The arsenal of
Venice is the finest, and best furnished
in Europe. It is seated on the sea side,
at the end of the city, from whence it is
separated by a canal, and is about 3 miles

in circumference. It is surrounded with very high walls, and several small towers, where there is a good guard. In these towers there are bells, which the centinels ring on the least appearance of danger. In this arsenal there are arms for 100000 men, as well horse as foot; besides 2000 cannons always ready for service, either by sea or land. There are near 2000 workmen constantly employed, whose chief is called Amiraglio, and they are paid regularly every Saturday. These workmen cost the republic 500000 ducats every year. In this city there are 70 churches, 39 monasteries, 28 nunneries, and 17 hospitals. The cathedral church is that of St. Mark, in which they pretend to keep the body of St. Mark the Evangelist. It is gloomy within, but its walls are of marble, and the pillars of the front are encrusted with jasper, and porphyry. There is also a library, in which are a number of Greek manuscripts, but none of them are above 500 years old. The number of the inhabitants are above 160000; and they have a flourishing trade in silk-manufactories, bone lace, all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. The sons are generally of the same business as the father. The handsome structure called *Π-Fontica-de-Tedeschi*, in which there are 300 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. There are two academies of painting, to which belong very skillful masters. It is 72 miles E. by N. of Mantua, 115 N. E. of Florence, 140 E. of Milan, 225 N. of Rome, and 300 N. by W. of Naples. Lon. 30. o. lat. 45. 25.

V E N I C E, the republick of, a country of Italy, which comprehends 14 provinces, namely the Dogado, the Paduano, the Vicentino, the Veronese, the Bresciano, the Bergomasco, the Cremasco, the Polesino-di-Rovigo, the Marca-Trevigiana, the Feltrino, the Bellunese, the Cadorino, Friuli, and Istria; which see in their proper places. In the fourth century, when Atilla king of the Huns, called the scourge of God, ravaged the N. part of Italy; many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the islands of the Adriatick-Sea. As these islands are near each other, they found means to join them together, by driving piles on the sides of the canals, on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. The government of the republick of

Venice is aristocratick, for none can have any share in it but the nobles. These may be divided into six classes, namely twelve of the most ancient families; four families that in 880, subscribed to the building of the abbey of St. George; those whose names were written in the golden book in 1296; the families that were ennobled by the publick in 1385; those that purchased their nobility for 100000 ducats, in 1646; and lastly, all the strangers which the Venetians have received into the number of their nobility. Any man of these families above 25 years of age, has a right to be a member of the council, whether he has any capacity or not. It generally consists of about 2500; and they are accounted great politicians, good negotiators, and secret even to a scruple. They also make a magnificent appearance, suitable to the dignity of their employment. The Doge is elected by a plurality of voices, and keeps his dignity for life, and they make use of gold and silver balls, which are put in a vessel, and serve for balloting. Those who draw nine golden balls, first elect 40 counsellors, who draw 12 others. These elect 25 other counsellors, who draw 9 golden balls. These 9 elect 40 counsellors, who draw 11. Those that have the 11, chuse 41 counsellors, who proceed to the election, till 25 votes or more fall upon the same person, who is then declared Doge. After this election they place the ducal cap on his head, upon which he takes possession of the Doge's palace. He never uncovers his head to any person, because he does not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republick. When there are any great solemnities, a nobleman carries the sword, which is an emblem of the supreme authority; but it is not before the Doge, but before the senate, to shew that the power is lodged in them. The office of the Doge is to give audience to all ambassadors; to marry the Adriatick Sea in the name of the republick, on Holy-Thurday; to preside in all assemblies of the state; to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, he is to determine nothing without the consent of the council; he is not to open any letter addressed to the republick, or that comes from the republick; he is not to receive any present; he is not to leave the city without

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without permission of the states; he is
not to chuse an assistant; and he is never
to resign his dignity. In short he is a
prisoner in the city, and out of it he is
no more than a private person. There
are four councils, the first of which is
composed of the Doge, and six counsellors
called the Signiora. The second is the
Contiglia Grande, or Great Council, in
which all the nobles have a voice, and
sitting. The third is the Consiglio-dei-
Pregadi, which is as it were the soul of
the republick, and consists of about 250
of the nobility. The fourth is Con-
siglio-Proprio, whose members are cal-
led Savii Grandi, or the Great Sages,
which join to the Signiora, and consists
of 28 assessors. This gives audience to
the ambassadors. The fifth and last is
Il-Collegio-delli-dieci, and is composed
of 10 counsellors, who take notice of
all criminal matters; and the Doge him-
self when accused, is obliged to appear
before them. There is no appeal from
this council, and it is a great misfortune
to be cited before it. It is a kind of state
inquisition, as severe as that for religion;
and they have a great number of spies,
who discover not only what is done, but
what is said. As to religion, the Vene-
tians are Roman Catholics, and yet they
tolerate the Greeks, Turks, and Per-
sians. The Protestants are not allowed
the free exercise of their religion; but
they are neither hated nor persecuted,
as in other Popish countries. The head
of the clergy is the Patriarch of Venice,
who must be a noble Venetian, and is
elected by the senate. This Patriarch,
in consequence of the policy of the
senate, has scarce any power over the
priests and monks, who are greatly cor-
rupted. There is another Patriarch be-
longing to Venice, whose authority ex-
tends over Friuli, Istria, and most of
the bishops on Terra Firma. The tribunal
of the inquisition at Venice, is composed
of the Pope's Nuncio, the Patriarch of
Venice, and the Father-inquisitor; but
as these had need of a bridle, they have
added three counsellors to the number,
without whose consent they can deter-
mine nothing. The clergy in general
are ignorant, and yet they are pretty
good orators. When the diversions of
the carnival are over, you hear nothing
but sermons about repentance, and they
declaim very strongly against the vio-
lators of the sixth commandment;
however, the breach of it is so common.

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and so much in fashion, that the con-
fessors themselves treat it as a peccadillo.
In times of peace, the Venetians gene-
rally keep an army of 16000 regular
troops, and 10000 militia. On the sea
they have always a small fleet, composed
of a few men of war, frigates, and gal-
leys, which convoy the ships designed
for the Levant, and cover the harbour of
Corfu. There are also six galleys, with
a few galliots or brigantines, to oppose
the Corsairs which cruise on their coasts.
In time of war they raise as many troops
as they have occasion for, and they
are fond of taking Germans into their
pay. Their famous carnival begins on
New-years-day, and continues till Ash-
Wednesday; all which time is employed
in sports and diversions. Then there is
scarce any distinction betwixt vice and
virtue; for libertinism reigns through-
out the city, and there are thousands of
strangers frequent it from all parts of
Europe. They all appear in masques,
which no one dares venture to take off,
and in this disguise they imitate the surry
of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer
Ash-Wednesday approaches, the more
mad they are. The principal spot of
the masquerade is St. Mark's place,
where there are sometimes 15000 peo-
ple; and it swarms with harlequins,
jesters, mountebanks, rope-dancers, and
puppet-shows. Even the priests and
monks enjoy the diversions of the car-
nival; and they may keep concubines
at other times, sing upon the stage, and
take what liberties they please, provided
they do not meddle with the govern-
ment. The nuns do the same, and lead
dissolute lives; nor can the patriarch re-
strain them. For he attempted it once,
but the senate interposed, and obliged
him to desist.

V E
VINO, a strong town of the United
Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the
quarter of Ruremond. It was former-
ly in alliance with the Hanstiatck towns,
till it was taken by Charles V. in 1543.
It was under the dominion of the Spa-
niards till 1702, when the allies took it
for the States-General. The inhabi-
tants are for the most part Roman Ca-
tholics, and it is seated on the river
Maese, where there is a commodious
harbour, and on the other side of it is
Fort St. Michael, which serves for the
defence of the town. It is 15 miles N.
E. of Ruremond, 10 S. W. of Guelders,
S f f f 2 and

and 35 N. W. of Juliers. Lon. 23. 40. lat. 51. 25.

VENOSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Basilicata, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a fertile plain at the foot of the Appenines, 12 miles N. W. of Acerenza, and 80 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 32. lat. 40. 54.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and on the Isthmus of Darien. Here the Spaniards embark their merchandize, on the river Shagre, which they send from Panama to Porto-Bello. Lon. 298. 35. lat. 9. 20.

* **VENTADOUR**, a castle of France, in Limosin, with the title of a duke and peer, erected in 1459.

VENTIMIGLIA. See **VINTIMIGLIA**.

VERA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, and on the confines of the kingdom of Murcia, with a bishop's see, and a harbour. It is seated on the sea side, 95 miles N. E. of Almeria, and 55 S. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 16. 22. lat. 36. 42.

VERA CRUZ, a sea-port town of N. America, in New-Spain, with a well frequented harbour, on the coast of the gulph of Mexico, whose entrance is defended by a fort. Here the Flotilla arrives annually from Spain, to receive the produce of the gold and silver mines of Mexico. They hold a fair here annually, for the rich merchandises brought from China, and the E. Indies, as well as those of Europe. It is surrounded with a wall of no great strength; and the air is so unhealthy here, that when the fair is over, there are few inhabitants, besides Mulattoes, and Blacks. There are such crowds of Spaniards from all parts of America, that they erect tents for them while the fair lasts. The usual garrison consists only of a troop of 60 horse, and two regiments of foot. This place is famous on account of the landing of Ferdinando Cortez, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico. It is 200 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 275. 0. lat. 19. 10.

VERAGUA, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded on the E. by that of Costa Rica, on the W. by that of Panama, on the E. by the Gulph of Panama, and on the S. by the S. Sea. It is about 125 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is a mountainous and barren country, though there is a good deal of gold and silver got from thence. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus,

in 1492. Conception is the capital town.

* **VERA-PAZ**, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, bounded on the N. by Yucatan, on the E. by Honduras, and the province of Guatemala, on the S. by Socunusco, and on the W. by Chiapa. It is about 88 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is full of dreadful mountains, and thick forests; and yet there are a great many fertile valleys, which feed a great number of horses and mules. There are also many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital town is of the same name, which has a bishop's see, but it is inconsiderable. It is 180 miles E. of Guatemala. Lon. 264. 35. lat. 15. 6.

* **VERBERIE**, an ancient town of the isle of France, and in the dutchy of Valois, seated on the river Oise; there have been five councils held here. It is 10 miles N. E. of Senlis. Lon. 20. 26. lat. 30. 32.

VERCELLI, an ancient, handsome, strong, and considerable town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a lordship of the same name, with a bishop's see. It was formerly a fortress of importance; but when the French became masters of it in 1704, they ruined most of the works. The town house, the governor's palace, and the hospital, are very handsome structures. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Sesia, and Cerva, and is now defended by 14 regular bastions, a citadel, and a castle. It is 10 miles N. W. of Casal, 35 N. E. of Turin, and 35 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 23. 49. lat. 45. 31.

VERD-CAPPE, a promontory on the W. coast of Africa, 45 miles N. W. of the mouth of the river Gambia. Lon. 359. 25. lat. 15. 0.

VERD, the islands of Cape de Verd, are seated on the Atlantick Ocean, about 400 miles W. thereof. They are between the 13th and 19th degree of latitude, and the principal are 10 in number, lying in a semi-circle. Their names are St. Antony, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, the isle of Sal, Bona Vista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Brava, which see in their places.

VERDUN, an ancient, strong and considerable town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of the Verdunois, with a bishop's see, the title of a principality, and a strong citadel. It was formerly a free and imperial city, which is divided into

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province of N. America, bounded on the N. by the E. by Honduras, and Guatimala, on the S. and on the W. by Chiapa, miles in length, and as thick forests; and yet many fertile valleys, great number of hories here are also many towns the native Americans. n is of the same name, p's see, but it's incon- 180 miles E. of Guati- 35. lat. 15. 6.

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Strong and confidence, in Lorraine, and nois, with a bishop's principality, and a was formerly a free which is divided into the

the Upper and Lower towns, and is a place of importance, for the defence of Champagne. The winds are so strong here, that they durst not raise the cathedral to a proportionable height; but it is remarkable for its length, its two choirs, and its four steeples. There are several abbeys, collegiate, and parish churches; and the most curious structures besides, are the bishop's palace, the town-house, and the Jesuits college. The inhabitants are noted for the fine sweet-meats that they make. It is seated on the river Maese, which runs through the middle, and is 42 miles S. W. of Luxemburg, 30 W. of Metz, 47 N. W. of Nanci, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 2. lat. 49. 9.

• **VERDUN**, a small town of France, in Burgundy, seated at the confluence of the rivers Deux and Soane. Lon. 21. 32. lat. 46. 52. There is another of the same name in Armagnac, seated on the river Garonne, 22 miles N. W. of Toulouse. Lon. 18. 55. lat. 43. 54.

• **VERFEUIL**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the diocese of Toulouse.

VERMANDOIS, a territory of France, in Picardy, bounded on the N. by Cambresis, on the E. by Thierache, on the S. by Noyonois, and on the W. by Santene. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax; and St. Quentin is the capital town.

• **VERMANTON**, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Auxerois, seated on the river Cure, 10 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lon. 21. 18. lat. 47. 41.

VERNEUIL, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Evreux, on the frontiers of Perche. It is seated on the river Aure, 22 miles S. W. of Evreux, 50 S. of Rouen, and 65 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 48. 44.

• There is another town of the same name, in Bourbonnois, 3 miles from the river Allier, and 15 from Moulins. Lon. 20. 50. lat. 46. 18.

VERNON, a handsome and populous town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Evreux, with an ancient castle, and a fortress at the end of the bridge, which is over the Seine, on which this place is seated, 27 miles S. E. of Rouen, 10 N. E. of Evreux, and 42 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 19. 7. lat. 49. 6.

VEROLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the campagna of Rome, with a bishop's see. It is a small but populous place,

seated on the river Cosa, at the foot of the Appennines, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples, 47 miles S. E. of Rome, and 25 N. E. of Terrecina. Lon. 31. 4. lat. 41. 40.

• **VERONA**, a large, ancient, strong, and famous town of Italy, in the republick of Venice, and capital of the Veronese, with a bishop's see, three forts, and an academy. It is surrounded with thick walls, very deep ditches, and good ramparts. The streets are neither clean, nor strait; but there is a handsome place called the Piazza-d'Armi, in which is a marble statue, representing the republick of Venice. The bishop and governor of the town have superb palaces, but not so magnificent as that of Count Maffei. The town-house and the opera-house, are worthy of notice; but the most remarkable structure in this city, is the ancient amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of seats, or benches, of white marble, which will conveniently hold above 25000 persons. In the cathedral is a magnificent tomb of Pope Lucius III. which has also a very handsome steeple. It is seated on the river Adige, on which they transport merchandises to Venice. This river divides it into two parts, which communicate by two handsome bridges built over it. It is 17 miles N. E. of Mantua, 40 S. of Trent, 35 E. by S. of Brescia, and 62 S. W. of Venice. Lon. 28. 32. lat. 45. 24.

• **VERONESE**, a territory of Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the N. by the Trentino, on the E. by the Vicentino, and Paduano, on the S. by the Mantuano, and on the W. by the Bresciano. It is about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is one of the most fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

• **VERONIS**, a considerable town of the Russian Empire, in the dutchy of Rezan, seated on a mountain, near a river of the same name, which a little lower falls into the Don, and has a citadel. Lon. 60. 4. lat. 53. 15.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the isle of France, 10 miles S. W. of Paris. It was formerly a village, and of little note, till Lewis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which is the usual residence of the kings of France. The buildings, and the gardens, are adorned with a vast number of statues, done by the greatest masters, and the water-works

works are all worthy of admiration. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanship of that kind, as any in the world; nor is the chapel less to be admired for its fine architecture and ornaments. The gardens with the park, are 5 miles in circumference, and are surrounded with walls. There are three fine avenues to Versailles, one of which is the common road to Paris, the other comes from Seaux, and the third from St. Cloud. Lon. 29. 47. lat. 48. 48.

- **VERSILLAC**, a town of France, in Berry, and in the election of Blanc.
- **VERTEUIL**, a town of France, in the diocese of Bourdeaux, with an Augustine abbey.
- **VERTUS**, a town of France, in Champagne, with two abbeys. It is seated on a plain, at the foot of a mountain, on which there are vineyards, producing very good wines, 15 miles S. W. of Chalons, 25 S. of Rheims, and 78 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 40. lat. 48. 54.
- VERUE**, or **VERRUA**, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Atri. It was besieged by the French in 1705, who did not carry it till after six months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, because the commander had blown up all the fortifications. It was afterwards restored to the duke of Savoy. It is seated on a hill near the river Po, 17 miles S. W. of Casal, and 20 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 41. lat. 45. 3.
- **VERVIC**, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and in the Chatellanie of Ypres. It was formerly pretty considerable, but it has been almost ruined by the wars.
- **VERVIERT**, a town of the Netherlands, in the bishopric of Liege, on the confines of the dutchy of Limburg, seated on the river Weze.
- **VERVINS**, a town of France, in Upper Picardy, seated on the river Serre, 110 miles from Paris. Lon. 21. 35. lat. 49. 50.
- **VERZAT**, a town of France, in Limosin, and in the diocese of Limoges, with the title of a county.
- **VESELIZ**, a town of France, in Lorraine, and capital of the county of Vaudemont. It is seated on the river Brenou, 15 miles S. W. of Nanci, and 162 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 45. lat. 48. 26.
- **VESLY**, a town of France, in Soissonois, in the government of the isle of France, seated on the river Aisne, 10

miles from Soissons. Lon. 21. 15. lat. 49. 25.

VESOUL, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, with a Jesuits college. It was formerly very considerable, till it was ruined by the wars. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Dougeon, 22 miles N. of Befanzon, 35 W. of Mont Belliard, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 47. 38.

VESPRIN, or **WEISBRAIN**, a strong and populous town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, and a bishop's see; whose bishop is chancellor to the queen of Hungary, and has a right to crown her. It is not a large place, but it is well fortified. It is seated on the Lake Balaton, and on the river Sarwife, 50 miles S. W. of Strigonia, 12 S. W. of Alba Regalis, and 83 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 36. 2. lat. 47. 14.

VESUVIUS, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro. At the time when this mountain throws out fire and flames, the inhabitants about it have nothing to fear, but when it is quiet, earthquakes ensue, which precede such an irruption of ashes, sulphur, and stones, that the fields suffer greatly thereby, for many miles all round; at the bottom of this mountain there is a vineyard, which produces excellent red, and white wines; this last is called Greek wine, and the red Lachrymæ Christi. It is 6 miles E. of Naples, which has been so affected with some of the terrible eruptions, that it has been dark at noon-day. Lon. 32. 35. lat. 41. 0.

• **VEVAY**, a handsome and considerable town of Switzerland, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Berne, with a harbour, on the lake of Geneva, on which it is seated, 37 miles S. W. of Berne. Lon. 24. 47. lat. 46. 30.

• **VEVDRE**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and in the election of Moulins, seated on the river Allier, 17 miles from that city.

VEXIN, a territory of France, with the title of a county, which is divided into French Vexin, and Normand Vexin, which last is a very fruitful country. These two parts are separated from each other, by the river Epte. The former is in the isle of France.

• **VEYNES**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in Capennois.

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VEZELAY, a town of France, in Orleanois, dutchy of Nivernois, and diocefe of Autun, with a fecular abbey. It is feated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 20 miles S. of Auxerre, 32 N. E. of Nevers, 40 N. W. of Autun, and 117 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 47. 28.

• UFFCULME, a village in Devonshire, 5 miles S. W. of Wellington, with three fairs, on Wednesday before Good-Friday, July 9, and August 12, for cattle.

UGENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra d'Otranto, with a bifhop's fee. It is a small place, but full of people, and is 8 miles W. of Aleffano, and 20 S. W. of Otranto. Lon. 45. 53. lat. 40. 12.

• UGOCZ, a caſtle in Upper Hungary, with a ſmall town, which is the chief place of a county of the fame name, feated on a ſmall river that falls into the Nieffe, 15 miles N. of Zatmar. Lon. 41. 30. lat. 48. 28.

UGOGNA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and in the county of Angueira, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It is feated on the river Toſa, 17 miles N.W. of Arona, and 55 N. W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 0. lat. 45. 35.

VIADANA, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Mantua, on the confines of the Cremonefe, 8 miles N. of Parma, and 17 S. of Mantua. It is feated on the river Po, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 28. 1. lat. 44. 56.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and capital of the principality of Viana. It is feated near the river Ebro, 3 miles S. of Logrono, and 46 S. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 15. 33. lat. 42. 30.

VIANA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-minho-e-douro, feated at the mouth of the river Lima, 15 miles W. of Braga, and 36 N. of Oporto. It has a good harbour defended by a fort, and is a pretty conſiderable place. Lon. 8. 20. lat. 41. 40.

VIANDEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the dutchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the fame name. It is divided into two towns by the river Our; in the oldeſt of which there is a caſtle built on an inacceſſible mountain, where there always is a garrifon. It is 22 miles N. of Luxemburg, and 22 N. W. of Friers. Lon. 23. 48. lat. 49. 58.

• VIANE, or VIANA, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, feated on the river Leck, on the confines of the lordſhip of Utrecht, with a magnificent caſtle, 8 miles S. of Utrecht. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolifhed the fortifications. It is 6 miles S. of Utrecht. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 52. 2.

• VIATKA, or WIATKA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a province of the fame name in Muſcovite Tartary, with a biſhop's fee, and a fortified caſtle to defend it from the incurſions of the Tartars. It is feated on a ſmall river that falls into that called the Viatka, 100 miles N. of Caſan. Lon. 69. 50. lat. 58. 23.

• VIATKA, a province of the Ruſſian empire, in Muſcovite Tartary, with the title of a dutchy. It is bounded on the N. by Permia, on the E. by Sloetka, on the S. by the kingdom of Caſan, and on the W. by the territory of the Czermiſſes, and by the foreſt of Zaranni. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which runs through it. The capital town is of the fame name.

• VIBRAIS, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Chateau-du-loir, feated on the river Brais, with the title of a marquifate.

• VIC, a town of France, in Lorrain, and in the territory of Meſſin. It is feated on the river Scille, 3 miles below Marſal and 197 E. of Paris. Lon. 24. 13. lat. 48. 47.

VIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's fee. It was formerly much more conſiderable than it is at preſent; however, it contains handſome buildings, and the cathedral church is adorned with a very fine portico, ſupported by large pillars, and the market place is very ſpacious. It is feated in a fertile plain, on a ſmall river that falls into the Tar, 30 miles W. of Girona, 27 N. E. of Barcelona, and 265 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 19. 58. lat. 41. 52.

VICEGRAD, or VIZGRAD, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, with a caſtle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly reſided. It is feated on the S. ſide of the river Danube, 8 miles S. E. of Gran, and 20 N. of Buda. It was in poſſeſſion of the Turks in 1684, when the Auſtrians took it from them. Lon. 36. 48. lat. 47. 36.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, bounded on the N.

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by Tientino and Feltrino, on the E. by Trevisano and Paduano, on the S. by Paduano, and on the W. by the Veronese, being about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is a very pleasant and fertile country, abounding in game, and it is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheese very good; here are also great numbers of mulberry trees, which serve to nourish silk-worms, and there are mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble. The inhabitants are said to be more revengeful than other Italians, and are about 160000 in number.

• **VIC-EN-TARLADÉS**, a town of France, in Auvergne, seated on the river Cure, and the chief place of the county of Tarlades, remarkable for its mineral waters.

VICENZA, a large, strong, flourishing town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of Vicentino, with a bishop's see. It is without walls, but is a large place, adorned with several palaces, and has a fine square, surrounded with piazzas under the houses. There are also several other squares, and fine churches; it is in general an agreeable place. There is an academy, whose members meet in the Olympick theatre, a master-piece of workmanship by Paladio. It is seated between the rivers Bachiglione and Kerone, and two mountains in a fertile plain, abounding in all things. It is 20 miles N. E. of Padua, 25 N. E. of Verona, 37 W. of Venice, and 135 N. of Rome. Lon. 29. 8. lat. 45. 32.

• **VIC-FEZENSAC**, a town of France, in Lower Armagnac, seated on the river Douze, which gives its name to the county of Fezensac.

• **VICHI**, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, seated on the river Allier, and famous for the mineral waters that are near it. It is 15 miles S. E. of Gannat, 37 S. by E. of Moulins, and 180 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 7. lat. 46. 0.

• **VICHO**, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-lavoro, seated near the sea, with a bishop's see. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, for there were but 40 houses left.

• **VIC-LE-COMPTÉ**, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, with a palace where the counts of Auvergne formerly resided, and about a mile from it are mineral springs. It is seated near the

river Isoar, 15 miles S. E. of Clermon, and 230 S. of Paris. Lon. 20. 58. lat. 45. 53.

VICOVARO, a town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in the province of Sabina, with the title of a principality. It is seated near the river Tivertona, 8 miles E. of Tivoli, and 40 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 31. 30. lat. 42. 6.

• **VICTOIRE ST.** a town of France, in Guienne, and in Agenais.

• **VICTOR-EN-CAUX ST.** a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a Benedictine abbey.

VIDEN, a town of Turkey, in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbishop's see, and is a fortified place, where a sangack resides. It has been often taken and retaken, by the Turks and Imperialists, and is seated on the Danube, 83 miles N. E. of Nissa, and 158 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 42. 2. lat. 44. 6.

• **VIDOUËT**, a river of France, in Lower Languedoc, which runs to Somniers, and Lunel, and enters the Lake of Theau, near Aigeus Mortes.

VIENNA, the capital city of the circle of Austria, in Germany, and of the whole German empire, where the emperor resides. The city itself is not very large, but the suburbs are so extensive, that in the whole it may contain about 60000 inhabitants. Between the city and the suburbs, all round the walls, there is an empty space about 600 paces in breadth, in which no one is allowed to build. The city contains no more than 1223 houses, all built of stone, with 29 churches, and 8 chapels. This is no wonder, when we consider, that the publick buildings, as well sacred as profane, take up about the sixth part of the city. Besides, the houses are almost as deep below the ground, as they are high above. Add to this, that they are generally 6 or 7 stories high, and that the middle story is always at the disposal of the archdutechs, wherein the lodges her officers, and domesticks, when there is not room for them in the palace. This city has six gates well defended, and 12 walled bastions, with strong ravelines, which have twice resisted the force of the Turks, namely in 1528, and in 1683. There are 30 streets, and 18 large market places. The Emperor Charles VI. rebuilt the ancient archducal palace, wherein the emperors formerly resided; he also erected a handsome opera-house. Besides this palace, there

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S. E. of Clermont,
Lon. 20. 58. lat.

Italy, in the Pope's
province of Sabina,
principality. It is
Tivertona, 8 miles
N. E. of Rome.
6.

town of France, in
Norm.

Sr. a town of
France, and in the terri-
tory of the
Benedictine abbey.
It is in Europe, and
in an archbishop's see,
where a san-
ctuary has been often taken
by the Turks and Imperia-
lists. It is on the Danube, 83
miles S. E. of Vienna, and
158 S. E. of Rome.
2. lat. 44. 6.

town of France, in
Normandy, which runs to Som-
me and enters the Lake
de Mortes.

city of the circle of
France, and of the whole
of the empire. It is
not very large,
but so extensive, that
it may contain about
100,000 inhabitants.

Between the city
and the walls,
there are about 600 paces,
and no one is allowed
to pass. It contains no more
of stone, with
columns. This is no
to consider, that the
well sacred as pro-
phecy, the sixth part
of the houses are almost
ruined, as they are
high, that they are
high, and that
ways at the dis-
tance, wherein the
and domesticks,
and for them in the
six gates well de-
fended bastions, with
they have twice re-
taken by the Turks, namely in
1695, and 1703. There are 80 streets,
and 1000 houses. The Em-
peror built the ancient
palace in the emperors
and erected a hand-
some palace, there

there are others in different streets, the
principal of which are those of Eugene,
Lichtenstein and Daun. In the suburbs
there are a great number of houses of
pleasure, with very handsome gardens.
The cathedral is built with free-stone,
and is 114 yards long, and 48 broad,
and the steeple is 447 feet high. In the
room of a weather-cock, there was a
Turkish crescent, in memory of the siege
in 1589; but after the second siege, in
1663, they changed it for a golden cross,
which three months after was thrown
down by a storm. At present there is
a black spread eagle, over which is a
gilded cross. Joining to this church is
the archbishop's palace, whose front is
very fine. The university has a head
called a Rector, who walks in proces-
sions immediately before the arch-
bishops, unless he is a Jesuit. It had
several thousand students, who when this
city was besieged, mounted guard as
they did in 1741. Besides this, there is
the academy of Lower Austria, founded
a few years since, and the archducal li-
brary is much frequented by foreigners,
as it contains above 100000 printed
books, and 10000 manuscripts. Diofcori-
des in Greek, with very large letters, is
one of the most ancient in Europe: it
is now in a large hall of the new acade-
my. The academy of painting is
remarkable for the fine pictures it pro-
duces. There are also two remarkable
columns, of which one is called the
conception of the immaculate Virgin,
and the other St. Trinity, which cost
300000 florins. It is 66 feet high, in
the form of a triangular pyramid, on the
top of which are three figures of gilt
bronze, representing the Trinity. The
archducal treasury, and a cabinet of cu-
riosity of the house of Austria, are as
great rarities as any in the world. Leo-
poldstadt is one of the suburbs, and
is seated on an island, formed by the
Danube; here the Jews dwelt formerly,
but they were banished in 1670, and the
suburb turned into a church. That of
Rossau is on the other side of the
Danube, having a magnificent convent,
several palaces, and very handsome gar-
dens. Josephstadt was built by the
emperor Joseph, where the fathers of
the schools of piety have a very fine
house, and where several noblemen have
built houses of pleasure. Newstadt be-
longs to the Benedictines; and as the
fathers of this convent are very humane

to the inhabitants, there are now about
40000 therein; many persons of distinc-
tion pass the summer here. The great
suburb called Weyden, is seated to the
E. and contains a handsome church, and
several fine palaces. There are two
or three others, which are adorned in
like manner. The inhabitants in gene-
ral live in a splendid manner, and peo-
ple of distinction have all sorts of wine
at their tables, which they are very free
with to strangers. There is a fort of a
harbour on the Danube, where there are
magazines of naval stores, and ships are
fitted out to serve on that river against
the Turks. It is seated at the place
where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls
into the Danube, 32 miles W. of Pres-
burg, 180 S. W. of Cracow, 360 N. E.
of Rome, 550 S. E. of Amsterdam, 625
S. E. of Paris, and 750 S. E. of London.
It is an archbishop's see. Lon. 34. 32.
lat. 48. 14.

VIENNE, a very ancient and considerable
town of France, in Lower Dauphiny,
and capital of Viennois, with an arch-
bishop's see. The cathedral, though a
Gothick building, is very handsome, and
there is a chapter of St. Peter, whose
canons must prove their nobility. It
is seated on the river Rhone, 15 miles
S. of Lyons, 40 N. W. of Grenoble, 72
S. W. of Geneva, and 265 S. E. of
Paris. Lon. 22. 32. lat. 45. 32.

* VIENNE, a river of France, which rises
in Lower Limouin, passes into Marche,
and Poitou, and falls into the Loire at
Cande.

* VIENNOIS, a territory of France, in
Dauphiny, bounded on the N. by Breise,
and Eugey, from which it is separated by
the river Rhone, on the E. by Savoy, on
the S. by Valentinois, and on the W.
by the Rhone. Vienne is the capital
town.

* VIERARDEN, a town of Germany, in
the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the
marche of Brandenburg, seated on the
river Veile, at its confluence with the
Oder.

* VIERZON, a town of France, in Berri,
seated on the rivers Cher and Eure, in
the most pleasant, and most fertile part
of the province, 17 miles N. W. of
Bourges, and 100 S. W. of Paris, with
a Benedictine abbey. Lon. 19. 43. lat.
47. 12.

VIPETI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom
of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with
an archbishop's see. It is seated on the
Terra
gulf

gulph of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of Mount Gargen. It is a poor small place, and thin of people, and is 25 miles N. E. of Manfredonia, and 117 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 33. 55. lat. 41. 58.

• **VIGAN**, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Alais.

• **VIGORIS**, a town of France, in Limosin, and in the election of Brives, seated near the river Vezere, with a Benedictine abbey.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the dutchy of Milan, and capital of the Vigenasco, with a bishop's see, and a strong castle, seated on a rock. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Milan, and is seated near the river Teffin, 12 miles S. E. of Novara, and 15 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 24. lat. 45. 18.

VIGNAMONT, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, 2 miles N. of Huy. Lon. 22. 35. lat. 50. 36.

VIGO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with an old castle, a fort, and a good harbour. The town is surrounded with a single wall, that has four bastions, and is incapable of sustaining a long siege. The harbour is remarkable for a sea-fight, between Sir George Rooke, commander of the English and Dutch fleets, and a squadron of French men of war, with 13 Spanish galleons under their convoy. Admiral Hopson broke through the boom laid across the mouth of the harbour, and the English took four galleons, and five men of war, and the Dutch five galleons, and one large man of war. Fourteen men of war, and four galleons were destroyed, with a great quantity of plate, and other rich effects. However, a great deal of silver was taken, though a great part of it was carried on shore, before the engagement in October 1702. Besides, it must not be forgot, that while this was doing, the duke of Ormond, with a body of land-forces, drove the Spaniards from the castles which defended the harbour. It is seated on the Atlantick Ocean, 8 miles S. W. of Redondella, 12 N. W. of Tuy, and 105 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 9. 14. lat. 42. 3.

• **VIHERS**, a town of France, in Anjou, where they carry on a great trade in cattle. It is seated on a lake, 20 miles S. of Angiers, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 17. 6. lat. 47. 8.

• **VILAINE**, a river of France, which has its source in Maine, and falls into the sea over against the isle of May.

VILLA BOHIM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 10 miles S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 11. 22. lat. 38. 39.

VILLAC, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and dutchy of Carinthia, belonging to the bishop of Bamberg, with a castle; and whose inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Venetians. Near it are the baths of Toplitz, and it is seated at the confluence of the rivers Drave and Geil, in a country surrounded with dreadful mountains, 12 miles S. E. of Clagenfurt, and 88 N. E. of Brixen. Lon. 31. 24. lat. 46. 50.

• **VILLA-DE-CONDE**, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-douro-e-Minho, with a small harbour at the mouth of the river Ava, 10 miles E. of Barcelos, and 17 N. W. of Porto. Lon. 9. 22. lat. 41. 12.

• **VILLA-DE-MOSE**, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the government of Tabasco, seated on a river of the same name, 30 miles from the sea.

VILLA-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, which was taken by the Allies in 1706. It is seated on the river Guadiana, 17 miles N. W. of Badajoz, and 20 E. of Campo-Mayor. Lon. 11. 40. lat. 38. 53.

• **VILLA-FIOR**, a handsome, but small town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, between Mirandela and Torre-de-Moncorvo, defended by a mountain.

VILLA-FRANCA, a sea-port town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Nice, with a harbour, defended by a castle, and the fort Mont Alben. The king of Sardinia augmented the fortifications in 1744; but it was taken by an army of French and Spaniards, the same year. His galleys were formerly in safety in this harbour. It is 3 miles E. of Nice, and 40 S. of Coni. It was restored to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 24. 43. lat. 43. 45.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veronese, with a silk manufactory. It is 10 miles S. of Verona. Lon. 28. 43. lat. 45. 16.

VILLA-FRANCA, a capital town of the island of St. Michael, and one of the Azores, or western islands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, and subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 32. 0. lat. 38. 0.

VILLA-

town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 10 miles S. Lon. 11. 12. lat. 38.

A handsome town of Germany, in Austria, and dutchy of Tyrol, belonging to the bishop of Trent; and whose inhabitants are great traders with the East Indies. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Drave and Geil, in the province of Tyrol, 10 miles S. E. of Clagenfurt, and 10 miles N. E. of Brixen. Lon. 10. 50.

VILLA-DE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-douro-e-minho, seated on the river of Ave, 10 miles E. of Porto. Lon. 11. 2.

VILLA-DE, a town of N. America, and in the government of Virginia, seated on a river of 30 miles from the sea.

VILLA-DE, a town of Spain, in the frontiers of Portugal, taken by the Allies, seated on the river Guadiana, N. W. of Badajoz, and 10 miles from the Mayor. Lon. 11. 40.

A handsome, but small town, in the province of Entre-douro-e-minho, between Mirandela and Vila-Real, defended by a

A sea-port town of Italy, seated in the county of Nice, defended by a castle, and at Alben. The king of France took the fortifications in 1706, taken by an army of 10,000 men, the same year. It was formerly in safety in 1706, 3 miles E. of Nice, and 10 miles from the sea. It was restored to France. Lon. 24. 43.

A town of Italy, in the province of Verona, and in the Veronese, seated on a factory. It is 10 miles from Verona. Lon. 28. 43. lat. 45.

A capital town of the island of Sardinia, and one of the principal islands, lying in the Mediterranean, and subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 11. 38. 0.

VILLA-

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Castile, seated on the river Tormes, 54 miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lon. 12. 19. lat. 40. 30.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-PANADES, a handsome town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of a viguerie. It is a handsome place, surrounded with walls, and is seated near the Mediterranean Sea, 22 miles N. E. of Tarragona, and 18 W. of Barcelona. Lon. 19. 20. lat. 41. 20.

VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near the river Millas, with the title of a dutchy, 52 miles N. W. of Valencia. Lon. 17. 10. lat. 40. 20.

VILLA-NOVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-douro-e-minho, seated on the river Douro, over-against Porto, on which it depends. It is but small, though defended by several forts. Lon. 9. 34. lat. 41. 0.

VILLA-NOVA-D'ASTI, of Piedmont, in the county of Asti, 10 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 25. 32. lat. 44. 50.

VILLA-PANDA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a well furnished arsenal, and a superb palace, belonging to the constables of Castile. It is seated in a pleasant plain, fertile in corn and wine, 12 miles from Toro. Lon. 12. 46. lat. 41. 43.

VILLARDONNEL, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassonne.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of a comarca. It is seated very pleasantly, at the confluence of the rivers Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles N. E. of Lamego, and 45 S. E. of Braga. Lon. 10. 33. lat. 41. 15.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 30 miles N. of Valencia. Lon. 17. 11. lat. 41. 0.

VILLA-RICA, a sea-port town of North America, in Mexico, seated on the gulph of Mexico, 200 miles E. of the city of Mexico. Lon. 275. 35. lat. 20. 0.

VILLA-RICA, a town of S. America, in Chili, seated on the Lake Malabaugen, 40 miles from Imperial, and 62 from the S. Sea. Lon. 308. 10. lat. S. 39. 35.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a strong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with the title of a marquissate, an old strong castle, and a handsome palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly

resided. Some call it Villa-Vizosa, and it is a pretty large place, fortified in the modern taste. In the suburb there is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proserpine, as appears from the inscriptions. The soil about this town is extremely fertile in all things, and there are quarries of fine green marble. It sustained a famous siege against the Spaniards in 1667, which occasioned a battle in a neighbouring plain, the success of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the duke of Braganza. It is 17 miles S. W. of Elvas, 27 E. of Evora, and 83 S. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 10. 55. lat. 38. 38.

VILLA-VICIOSA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Asturias, seated on the bay of Biscay, 22 miles N. E. of Oviedo. Lon. 11. 29. lat. 43. 0.

VILLE-COMTAT, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the election of Rhodéz.

VILLE-COMTE, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Clermont, with a bailiwick.

VILLE-DAGNE, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Narbonne.

VILLE-DIEU, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Coutances, with a commendatory of Malta, which carries on a great trade. It is 12 miles S. S. E. of Coutances, and 12 N. N. E. of Avranches. Lon. 16. 27. lat. 48. 42.

VILLE-FORT, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Uzès, with a castle.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a handsome town of France, and capital of Beaujolois, with an academy of Beaux Esprits. There is one large, handsome street, which runs from one end to the other, and is as broad as a square: in the middle of it there is a handsome fountain, from whence may be seen the two gates of the town. It is surrounded with strong walls, and is seated on the river Morgon, which falls into the Soane, 12 miles S. E. of Beaujeu, 17 N. by W. of Lyons, and 233 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 21. 23. lat. 45. 59.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a strong town of France, in Roussillon. It is seated at the foot of the Pyrennes, on the river Tet, on the other side of which Lewis XIV. built a castle, 22 miles N. E. of Perpignan, and 300 S. of Paris. In one of the mountains

T t t 2

which

which surround this place, there is a curious cavern. Lon. 20. 0. lat. 42. 25.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the government of Guienne, and capital of the Lower Marche of Rouergue, and in the diocese of Rhodéz. It carries on a great trade in linnen-cloth, and is seated on the river Avirou, 17 miles W. of Rhodéz, 27 S. E. of Cahors, and 320 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 48. lat. 44. 24.

* **VILLE-JUIFVE**, a town of France, 4 miles S. of Paris, on the great road to Lyons.

* **VILLELOIN**, a town of France, in the diocese of Tours, with a Benedictine abbey.

* **VILLEMUR**, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, seated on the river Tarn, 12 miles from Toulouse. Lon. 19. 10. lat. 53. 50.

VILLENA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia, on the frontiers of New Castile, with the title of a marquisate. When the Allies were besieging this place in 1707, they heard the Spanish army was marched to Almanza, after which the siege was raised, and the battle of Almanza was fought, when most of the English were killed or taken prisoners. It is 55 miles N. E. of Murcia, 55 S. W. of Valencia, and 175 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 17. 6. lat. 34. 40.

* **VILLENAUXE**, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Troyes.

* **VILLERS-COTERETS**, a town of France, in the isle of France, with a handsome castle, built by the dukes of Valois, to whom it belongs, and an abbey of the premonstrance. It is 11 miles W. S. W. of Soissons, and 10 S. E. of Compiègne. Lon. 20. 45. lat. 49. 24.

* **VILLINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the province of Brisgaw, seated on the Black Forest, between the sources of the rivers Danube and Neckar. It is a considerable passage towards the Black Sea in the time of war, and is of consequence upon that account, 30 miles E. by S. of Eiburg, and 12 W. of Rottwil. Lon. 35. 45. lat. 47. 52.

VILVORDE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Brussels, seated on the canal that goes from this place to Antwerp, and on the river Senne, 5 miles N. E. of Brussels. Lon. 22. 1. lat. 50. 56.

* **VIMIEU**, a canton of France, in Picardy,

and in Ponthieu, between the rivers Bresse and Somme. St. Valery is the principal town.

* **VIMOUNERS**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Lisieux, seated on the river Vie.

* **VINCA**, a town of France, in Reussillon, and in the vigerie of Conflent.

VINCENT CAPE, a promontory of Portugal, which lies more to the S. W. than any of the rest, and is 25 miles W. of Lagos. Lon. 7. 35. lat. 36. 55.

VINCENT ST. an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, to the S. of Santa-Lucia. It is 20 miles in length, and near as much in breadth, being almost of a round figure. It is the most populous of those which the ancient inhabitants yet possess; and there are a few French here that cultivate tobacco, known in France by the name of St. Vincent's tobacco. The duke of Montague sent a colony hither in 1722, to people this island, but they were driven back by the French, Lon. 316. 15. lat. 12. 50.

VINCENT ST. a strong town of Spain, in Old Castile, and in the county of Rioja, with a castle. It is seated on a hill near the river Ebro, 138 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 15. 15. lat. 42. 30.

VINCENT ST. a maritime province of S. America, in Brasil, bounded on the N. by the republick of St. Paul, and the captainship of Rio Janeiro, on the E. by the same captainship, and the sea, and on the W. by the province of Guayacos, and subject to Portugal. The capital town is of the same name, and has a good harbour on the Atlantick Ocean. Lon. 344. 30. lat. S. 24. 15.

VINTIMIGLIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the republick of Genoa, with a bishop's see, a small harbour, and a strong castle, which is all in defence. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, and is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the rivers Bibera and Rotta, 8 miles N. E. of Monaco, 15 N. E. of Nice, and 70 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 25. 14. lat. 43. 43.

VIRE, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the bailiwick of Caen, with several woollen manufactories. It is seated on the river Vire, 27 miles S. E. of Courances, 20 S. E. of St. Lo, 32 S. W. of Caen, and 150 W. of Paris. Lon. 10. 46. lat. 48. 50.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, are in the American Ocean,

eu, between the rivers
me. St. Valery is the

a town of France, in
in the diocese of Lifieux,
ver Vie.

a town of France, in Reuffin,
viguerie of Conflent.

a promontory of Portu-
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3. 50.
re in the American
Ocean,

Ocean, but are very small, and are reck-
oned part of the Caribbees. They are
12 or 13 in number, and lie to the E. of
St. John de Porto Rico. They are very
high, and are not worth inhabiting.

VIRGINIA, a country of N. America,
planted by colonies from England. It
is bounded on the S. by Carolina, on the
N. by Maryland, on the E. by the Atlan-
tick Ocean, and part of Maryland; but
on the W. the bounds are not settled,
there being at present a dispute with
France relating thereto. It lies between
37 and 39 degrees of latitude; but the
longitude cannot be determined for the
above reason. The entrance into Vir-
ginia for shipping, is by the mouth of Che-
apeake bay, which runs up into the
land above 200 miles; likewise all ships
must pass through it that are bound to
Maryland. The principal rivers are
James, York, Rappahannock, and Pa-
towmack, all which are full of conven-
ient and safe harbours. There are
also many small rivers, some of which
are capable of receiving the largest mer-
chant ships. The soil of Virginia is
various, and seems fitted for the produc-
tion of vegetables, and trees of all sorts.
The land towards the mouths of the
rivers is generally low, and is fit for rice,
hemp, and Indian corn, though they are
at present well stocked with many sorts
of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The
land higher up the rivers is generally
level, and well watered with springs;
but there are here and there some small
hills. That near the sea is generally
sandy, and without stones, for which rea-
son they seldom shoe their horses. The
richest lands lie near the branches of the
rivers, and abound with various sorts
of timber, surprisngly large. The names
of the trees are not taken notice of, be-
cause, properly speaking, they all differ
in some respect or other, from those in
Europe. At the heads of the rivers there
are mountains, valleys, hills, and plains,
with different trees; and indeed not
many years ago, the whole country
seemed to be one continued wood, with
plantations here and there, where the
roots of the trees had been grubbed up.
But it is to be supposed, that as the
country grows more populous, most of
the trees will be cut down, and it will
be well if they don't run into the other
extream, and leave the country destitute
of wood. There are also great varieties
of earth for medicines, scowtering, mak-

ing all sorts of earthen ware, and pipes;
and there is also marl for manuring the
land. There are others for painting,
such as red, and yellow oker; and in the
upper parts there are mines of anti-
mony, talk, coal, with quarries of slate
and stone for building, as also pebble-
stones. However, the coal is at present
of no use, for plenty of wood for firing
grows at every man's door. In process
of time there is great reason to believe,
that there will be mines of various kinds
found in the mountains, which at pre-
sent the inhabitants do not think it
worth while to enquire after. There
are a great variety of fruits, some of
which grow there naturally, and some
have been transplanted from England,
particularly peaches, which grow almost
every where upon standard trees, and
yet are exceeding good. There are very
few towns in Virginia, or even villages,
for the planters have houses scattered
every where up and down the country,
where they cultivate tobacco, which is
the principal commodity. James-town
was formerly the principal, but of late
Williamsburg, where there is a college.
It consists of one long broad street, with
a few houses at some distance from each
other. The English inhabitants are of
the church of England, and the clergy
have a pretty good maintainance. In
general it is an hospitable country, and
they are so ready to entertain each other,
and strangers, that a man may travel
through it without any expence. They
have a few forts, but their principal de-
fence by land is a militia, and by sea,
the men of war sent from England; for
they have no ships of their own, though
they have all conveniences for building
them. However, there is little doubt
to be made, but the face of affairs will
be quite altered in a few years. There
are now no original Americans, impro-
perly called Indians in the eastern parts
of Virginia, because, as it is supposed,
they rather chuse to live by themselves,
and follow their own customs. With
regard to their complexion, stature, and
manner of living, they resemble the other
Americans. However, they have a lan-
guage of their own, and indeed there is
such a vast variety of different tongues,
in different parts of America, that it is
very hard to give any tolerable reason
for this variation. However, this is not
peculiar to them, for in Africa, where the
negroes nearly resemble each other,

their

their language is various, infomuch that those who understand any one, may travel 20 or 30 miles, and meet with those who have not a word made use of in the same sense. The original natives here are of a red copper colour, with coarse black hair, black eyes, and without beards, as they are in all other parts of America; and of this I am the more certain, because I have made it my business to enquire into, and examine these particulars upon the spot. Most authors tell us that they have beards, and that they pluck them out by the roots; but this is a mere fiction, which I can affirm upon my own knowledge.

VIRTON, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the frontiers of Lorraine, which is but a small place, tho' surrounded with walls. It is 22 miles W. of Luxemburg, and 10 N. E. of Montmedi. Lon. 23. 12. lat. 49. 20.

VISAPORE, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, which is by some called Decan. It is one of the largest cities in these parts, being 12 miles in circumference, and surrounded by very high walls, and a large ditch. The king's palace is in the middle of the town, from which it is separated by a double ditch, and is 3 miles in circumference. There are besides, 5 large suburbs, in which most of the merchants live. This kingdom was conquered by the Great Mogul in 1685, and has been tributary to him ever since. The extent of this kingdom is uncertain, but it is said the king can bring 100000 men into the field; there are a great number of precious stones found here, and the women are the most dissolute of any in these parts. It is seated on the river Mandua, or Mindoux, 100 miles E. of Dabul, and 150 N. E. of Goa. Lon. 94. 0. lat. 17. 30.

VISZT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, which was formerly fortified. It is seated on the Eastern shore of the river Maese, 7 miles N. of Liege. Lon. 23. 15. lat. 50. 54.

* **VISSOGROD**, a town of Great Poland, and in the palatinate of Mazovia, seated on the river Vistula, with a castle.

VISTULA, or **WEISSEL**, the largest river of Proper Poland. It rises in Mount Crapach, on the confines of Silesia and Upper Hungary, crosses Little Poland, a part of Masovia, of Great Poland and

of Prussia, and falls by three mouths into the Baltick Sea below Dantzick. The Bug is the most considerable river that falls into this, which passes by Cracow, Sandomir, Czerfko, Warlaw, Ploczko, Dobrezin, Whadislau, Thorn, Culm, Marienburg, Elbing, and Dantzick.

VITERBO, an ancient, large, and handsome town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants, 16 parish churches, a great number of handsome palaces and fountains, and near it is a spring, which is so hot that it will not only boil an egg, but flesh that is put therein. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a country watered by several streams, and is the best place in the pope's territories. It is 20 miles S. of Orvieto, 35 N. by W. of Rome, and 20 S. W. of Narni. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 42. 25.

* **VITRA**, a town of France in Brittany, which carries on a great trade in linnen cloth, knit stockings, and gloves. It is seated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles E. of Rennes, 58 N. of Nants, and 52 S. E. of St. Malo. Lon. 16. 22. lat. 48. 6.

VITRI-LE-FRANCOIS, a considerable town of France, and one of the principal in Champagne, and in Pertois. It is well built, though the houses are only of wood, and there is a very fine square, in which the parish church stands. It is populous, and the inhabitants carry on a great trade. It is seated on the river Marne, over which there is a bridge, 15 miles S. E. of Chalons, 27 W. of Barle-duc, and 100 E. of Paris. Lon. 22. 18. lat. 48. 40.

* **VITTEAUX**, a town of France in Burgundy. It is seated on the river Braine among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 27 miles W. of Dijon, and 12 S. E. of Semur. Lon. 22. 2. lat. 57. 22.

VICTORIA, a considerable town of Spain, in Biscay, and capital of the province of Alava. It is surrounded with double walls, and in the principal square there are the town-house, two convents, several well-built houses, and the middle is adorned with a fine fountain. The large streets are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence against the heat of the sun. There are very rich merchants here, who carry on a great trade in hardware, which they send to dif-

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large, and hand-
some in the patrimony
of the bishop's see. It
contains 16
thousand inhabitants,
and near it
is so hot that it will
scald the flesh that is put
on the foot of a
man watered by fe-
ver. It is the best place in
the world. It is 20 miles S.
of Rome, and
Lon. 29. 45. lat.

is found in Brittany,
and is used in trade in linnen
and gloves. It is
20 miles E.
of Paris, and 52 S.
of London. Lon. 22. lat. 48.

considerable town
in the principal in-
dustries of the
country. It is well
situated, and is only
a few miles from
the sea. It is
situated on the river
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France in Bur-
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town of Spain,
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Castile, with double
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different parts of the kingdom. They
also deal in wool and wines, and particu-
larly in sword blades, which they make
in large quantities. It is seated at the
end of a pleasant plain, fertile in corn
and grapes; but there are no fruit trees.
It is 32 miles S. E. of Bilbao, 40 S. W.
of Tolosa, and 155 N. of Madrid. Lon.
14. 43. lat. 42. 52.

• **VIVERAIS**, a small province of France,
in the government of Languedoc, bound-
ed on the N. by Lyonsis, on the E. by the
river Rhone, which separates it from
Dauphiny, on the S. by the diocese of
Uzes, and on the W. by Velay and Ge-
vaudan. It is about 65 miles in length,
and 40 in breadth, and is divided into
the Upper and Lower. Viviers is the
capital.

• **VIVERO**, a town of Spain in the king-
dom of Galicia, seated at the foot of a
steep mountain, at the foot of which is
the small river Landrova, whose mouth
forms a good and large harbour in the
ocean, 20 miles N. W. of Mondonedo.
Lon. 10. 30. lat. 43. 45.

VIVIERS, an ancient town of France in
Lower Languedoc, and capital of Viver-
rais, with a bishop's see. It is a little
dirty place, seated among the rocks, on
the top of which is the cathedral church.
It stands on the river Rhone, 25 miles
N. W. of Orange, 30 S. by W. of Val-
ence, and 70 N. E. of Montpellier.
Lon. 22. 21. lat. 44. 29.

• **VIVONNE**, a town of France in Poitou,
and in the election of Poitiers, seated on
the river Clain, with a castle.

• **VIVY**, a town of France in Anjou, and
in the election of Saumur.

• **VIZA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and
in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's
see. It is seated at the foot of a moun-
tain at the source of the river Glicie-
nero.

• **UKERNUNDE**, a town of Germany in
Pomerania, seated on the river Grosse-
haff, at the mouth of the Uker, with a
fortified castle. Lon. 32. 2. lat. 53.
54.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe,
bounded on the N. by Poland and Mos-
covy, on the S. by Little Tartary, and
the country of the Oczakow-Tartars,
and on the W. by Moldavia. This
country is crossed by the river Nieper,
or Boristhenes, which divides it into two
parts. It is inhabited by the refuse of
several nations, who came from the
neighbourhood of the Black Sea, and

among whom are Poles, Russians, Hun-
garians, Turks, and Tartars, who, how-
ever, pretend to be Christians. These
vagabonds first inhabited the small islands
of the Black Sea; and when they went
to ravage the neighbouring countries,
left their wives, children, and valuable
things there; but multiplying apace,
they enlarged their bounds, inasmuch
that at present they can bring an army
of 40,000 men into the field, who are
called Cossacks. They are noted for
their cruelties; and there is no sort of
crime they are not ready to commit:
however, these Cossacks are distinguished
into two sorts, the Zaporovians, and
the Donkians, which last have always
been tributary to the Russian empire.
There are several other rivers besides the
Nieper, and it would be an exceeding
plentiful country, if well cultivated;
but they are often infested with swarms
of locusts, which devour every thing
that is green, where they alight, and
leave the fields and trees quite naked of
grass and leaves.

ULADISLAW. See **KNOWLADISLAW**.

• **ULCAMI**, or **ULCUMA**, a kingdom of
Africa on the coast of Guinea, between
those of Ardres and Benin, where the
traders get a great number of slaves.

ULIERBECK, a town of the Austrian Ne-
therlands, in Brabant, 11 miles S. E. of
Mechlin, or Malines, and 2 E. of Lou-
vain. Lon. 22. 15. lat. 51. 0.

ULM, a free and imperial fortified town of
Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and
the chief of that order in this circle,
where the archives thereof are depo-
sited. There is a good college in this
city; and in the cathedral church, which
is a handsome structure, there are sixty-
three copper vessels full of water, ready
for the extinguishing of fire, and no less
than 401 steps to the top of the steeple.
It is one of the largest and best built
towns in Germany; and the town-
house is a very handsome edifice. It is
seated on the Danube, where it receives
the river Iller; and its inhabitants are
Protestants. There is a handsome bridge
over the Danube, which greatly favours
the trade of the inhabitants in linnen, sus-
tians, hardware, and wool. The duke of
Bavaria became master of it in 1702, by
a stratagem; but after the battle of
Hochstedt in 1704, the Bavarians sur-
rendered it by capitulation; but the for-
tifications had greatly suffered. It is 35
miles W. of Augsburg, 47 S. of Stutgard,

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62 N. E. of Constance, 67 N. W. of Munich, and 275 W. of Vienna. Lon. 27. 44. lat. 48. 25.

ULMEN, a town of Germany in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Mentz, on the frontiers of the dutchy of Deux-ponts, 30 miles N. E. of Triers. Lon. 24. 40. lat. 50. 14.

• **ULPHO**, a village in Cumberland, with two fairs, on Monday before Easter, and June 5, for cloth and yarn.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. by St. George's channel, on the W. by the Northern Ocean, on the N. by the Western Ocean, on the S. by the province of Leinster, and on the S. W. by that of Connaught, being about 116 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The principal rivers are, the Banne, the Lough-foyle, the Swilly, the Mewry-Water, and the Maine. It abounds with large lakes, and the soil in general is fruitful in corn and grafs, and there are plenty of horses, sheep, and beeves. The waters are deep, and yield plenty of fish, particularly salmon. This province contains one archbishoprick, six bishopricks, 10 counties, 115,539 inhabitants, 55 baronies, 29 boroughs that return parliament-men, 30 castles, and 365 parishes. The principal place is Londonderry.

UITZERY, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Lunenburg. It had a famous convent, which was secularised in 1531, and the benefices were chiefly applied to pious uses. It is seated on the river Ilmenau, 25 miles S. of Lunenburg, and is subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 28. 10. lat. 53. 15.

ULVERSTONE, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thursday, and the first Thursday after October 23, for pedlars ware. The country people call it Ouston, and it is seated between the branches of a river which, at a small distance, falls into the sea. It is a pretty good place, and the market is well supplied with corn, sheep, fish, and other provisions. It is 18 miles N. W. of Lancaster, and 240 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 40. lat. 54. 12.

UMA, a town of Sweden in Western Bothnia, seated on the river Uma, in the gulph of Bothnia, which gives name to part of Swedish Lapland, in which it has its source. The houses are built of wood, and was twice burnt down by the

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Russians in the late wars. It is the residence of the governor of West Bothnia, and is 280 miles N. of Stockholm. Lon. 38. 2. lat. 63. 48.

* **UMAGO**, a town of Italy, in Istria, seated on the western coast between the gulph of Largon and the mouth of the river Quieto, with a harbour. It belongs to the Venetians.

* **UMAGIAGUA**, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in a province of the same name, advantageously seated on the top of a mountain.

UMBRIA. See **SPOLETO**.

UMRIATICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Italian Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is now reduced to a village, having no more than 50 houses. It is seated on the river Lipuda, 17 miles N. W. of St. Severino. Lon. 34. 55. lat. 39. 59.

* **UNDERSWEN**, or **UNDERSEEN**, a hard-some town of Germany, in the canton of Bern, and in Oberland. It is charmingly seated on the lake Thoun, and near it is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is 25 miles S. S. E. of Bern, and 30 S. E. of Friburg. Lon. 25. 15. lat. 46. 40.

UNDERWALD, a canton of Switzerland, and the sixth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Lucern, and by the lake of the four cantons, on the E. by the high mountains, which separate it from the canton of Ur, on the S. by the mountains Brunick, which part it from the canton of Bern, and on the W. by that of Lucern. It takes its name from a large forest of oaks, which is nearly in the middle of the country, and runs from N. to S. It is about 25 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is divided into two parts, that above the forest, and that below it; for this reason there are two councils, two justices, and two land-ammanics. It has no towns nor bailiwicks; and the chief advantage of the inhabitants arises from cattle, and the fish taken in five small lakes. They are all Roman Catholics; and the grand council is composed of 58 members.

* **UNDERWOOD**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on July 5, for horned cattle and woollen cloth.

UNGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, in an island formed by the river Ungh. It is strong by situation among the mountains of Crapach, and is 40 miles N. E. of Tockay, and 47 E. of Cassovia,

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horned cattle, pulse, and skins, from Denmark; wood, and dried fish, from Norway; iron, cotton, and timber for ships, from Sweden; honey and wax, from Poland; corn from Prussia; hemp, leather, tallow, pitch, and firs, from Russia; whalebone from Greenland; herrings from the North Sea; wine and fruits from Portugal and Italy. They send their merchant-ships within the freights of Gibraltar, to Spain, France, Italy, and the Levant; as also to Guinea, the East-Indies, Moscovy, and several other parts: however, their principal trade depends upon the East-India company, which is the most considerable in the world, and was first established in 1602. It is said they have 15,000 troops in the East-Indies, with 160 ships, and 80,000 persons to man them, and for their service, whose names are registered at an office in Amsterdam. When any foreigners are in their service, and die abroad, the company takes care their effects shall go to the right heir. The goods and merchandises that they bring from the East-Indies, are almost universally known, and therefore need not be here enumerated. The herring-fishery is another great advantage, which is chiefly about the north parts of Scotland, where they commonly send 1000 sail of ships. One part of the fish is employed in victualling their ships, and the rest they send to other nations. It is said the value of this trade to the Dutch is worth 6,000,000 of florins per annum, each of which is one shilling and nine pence English. The forces of the United Provinces, in times of peace, are about 35,000 men, for guards and garrisons, and for their men of war. In time of war they may be about 50,000; but if occasion requires, they can raise 80,000, and there was a time when they had 100,000 in their pay, and they chiefly consist of men from other nations. With regard to sea affairs, they have very good mariners of their own. In times of peace they usually had 30 men of war to serve as convoys, which were ready to raise their anchors at the first signal; but of late their naval force has been greatly neglected, and they have suffered their principal vessels almost to rot in their harbours. With regard to their merchant-ships they have always great numbers, and they are generally said to have had 25,000 large vessels, and 300,000 small ones of different kinds. The revenues of this re-

public are raised by taxes, duties, and excises, paid by all the inhabitants in general, inasmuch that there is not a dish of meat brought to the table, but what is said to be taxed ten times over. The duties upon merchandises bring in considerable sums; but these must be always in proportion to their trade. From these, and other resources, the Dutch are said to raise annually between 2 and 3,000,000 l. sterling in times of peace; and in the time of war they have generally a poll-tax, a land-tax, and hearth-money, which considerably increase the revenue. With regard to their religion, there is no sect in the world but what is tolerated, inasmuch that there are said to be 72 in all; however, none but those of the established religion, which is the reformed, are permitted to be concerned in state-affairs. The Dutch are not all very good Christians; for in Japan they are contented to lay aside the open profession of their faith; and in many other instances they seem to be of opinion, that godliness is gain. They have begged at no cruelties to attain their ends; of which we have an instance in the wresting of the Spice-islands from the English, and which they now possess without a competitor, inasmuch that all the trade for spices goes through their hands.

UNNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the county of Mark. It was formerly a considerable Hanseatick town, but now belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on a small river, 8 miles N. E. of Dortmund, 10 S. W. of Ham, and 35 S. of Munster. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 51. 40.

UNNA, a river of Turkey in Europe, which runs through Croatia, passes by Wihitz and Dubitza, and falls a little after into the Save.

* **VODABLE**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and the chief place of a chateaulany of great extent.

* **VOERDEN**, a strong town of the United Provinces in Holland, and on the frontiers of Utrecht. It is seated on the Rhine, which passes through it, and is 3 miles from Utrecht, and 6 from Leyden. Lon. 22. 24. lat. 52. 7.

VOGHERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the territory of Pavia. It is a very pleasant and well fortified place, and is seated on the river Staffora, 12 miles S. W. of Pavia, and 30 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 44. 49.

* **VOID**, a town of France, in the diocese

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by taxes, duties, and all the inhabitants in that there is not a light to the table, but taxed ten times over, merchandises bring in; but these must be allowed to their trade. From fources, the Dutch are usually between 2 and 3 in times of peace; in war they have general-tax, and hearth-tax, which considerably increase the regard to their religion, the world but what is said that there are said however, none but those religion, which is the Dutch are not all; for in Japan they side the open pro-; and in many other to be of opinion, in. They have begun to attain their ends; an instance in the Ilands from the ch they now possess or, infomuch that all s goes through their

Germany, in the circle in the county of merly a considerable but now belongs to and is seated on a N. E. of Dortmund, and 35 S. of Mun- lar. 51. 40.

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town of the United d, and on the fron- t is seated on the through it, and is 3 and 6 from Leyden. 7.

Italy, in the dutchy territory of Pavia. e and well fortified on the river Staffora, avia, and 30 S. W.

35. lat. 44. 49. nce, in the diocese

of Toul, seated on a rivulet of the same name, 10 miles from Toul.

VOIGHTLAND, a territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and one of the four circles of the marquisate of Misnia. It is in the form of a triangle, and is bounded on the E. by Bohemia, on the N. by the dutchy of Altenburg, and on the W. by Thuringia and Franconia. The principal place is Zwickaw, and it belongs to the elector of Saxony.

* **VOIRON**, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the election of Grenoble, with the title of a barony.

VOELMARK, or **WOLICKMARK**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the dutchy of Carinthia, which is a pretty handsome place, and is seated on the river Drave, 26 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 32. 15. lat. 47. 0.

VOLANO, a sea-port town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and dutchy of Ferrara. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 m. E. of Ferrara. Lon. 30. 35. lat. 44. 50.

VOLHINIA, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. by that of Brzescia, on the E. by Kiowia, on the S. by Podolia, and on the W. by Belz, being about 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It consists chiefly of plains, which are watered by a great number of rivers, that would be very fertile if they were cultivated; but they are thin of people, on account of the frequent incursions of the Tartars. Luck is the capital town.

* **VOLLENHOVEN**, a town of the United Provinces in Overysfel, and capital of a territory of the same name on the Zueder-zee, with a strong castle, 5 miles from Steenwick, and 12 from Zwol. Lon. 23. 32. lat. 52. 42.

* **VOLLORE**, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Clermont, with the title of a county.

* **VOLO**, an ancient town of Turkey, in Asia, in the province of Janna, with a strong citadel and a fort. It was taken by the Venetians in 1655, who almost ruined it, but it is now in some measure re-established. It is seated on a gulph of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 35 miles S. E. of Larissa. Lon. 41. 18. lat. 39. 38.

VOITA, a river of Africa, in Guinea, which runs from N. to S. and falls into the ocean, E. of Acra.

VOLTERRA, an ancient and considerable town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the territory of Pifa, with a bishop's see.

It is surrounded with strong walls, contains several antiquities, and is noted for its medicinal waters. It is seated on a mountain, 32 miles S. E. of Pifa, 30 E. of Leghorn, and 30 S. W. of Florence. Lon. 28. 35. lat. 43. 22.

VOLTURNO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which rises in the Appennine mountains, passes by Ifernina, in the county of Molise, then to Capua, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, and falls into the gulph of Galeta.

VOLTURARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitana-ta, with a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of the Appennines, 27 miles N. E. of Benevento, and 55 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 32. 45. lat. 41. 30.

VOORN, an island of the United Provinces, in South Holland, between the mouths of the river Maese; and Brill is the capital town. This island, with that of Gocree and Overflacke, which are near it, make the territory called Voornland, which was anciently part of Zealand.

* **VOREPE**, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in the election of Grenoble.

* **VOROTINSK**, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name in Moscovite Russia. It is seated on the river Occa, 100 miles S. W. of Moscow. Lon. 56. 0. lat. 53. 30. The province is bounded on the N. by the river Ugra, and by the dutchy of Rezan, on the E. by the same, on the S. by the country of the Cossacks, and on the W. by the dutchy of Severia.

VOSGES, or **VAUGES**, a large chain of mountains, covered with wood, which separate Alsace and the Franche Comtè from Lorrain, reaching as far as the forest of Ardenes. They give name to a province of Lorrain, which is on the frontiers of Alsace.

VOUTENA. See FONTENY.

* **UPHAVEN**, a village in Wiltshire, 10 miles S. by W. of Marlborough, with one fair on Oct. 18, for horses, cows, and sheep.

* **UPHOLLAND**, a village in Lincolnshire, with one fair, on July 15, for horses, horned cattle, and toys.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, which is a sort of a peninsula, being bounded on the W. by Westmania and Gasticia, on the N. E. by the Baltick Sea, and on the S. by the sea of Sudermania, or Sunder-land. It is about 70 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, and is very populous, and fertile in corn; and has

U u u u z mines

mines of iron and lead. Stockholm is the capital town.

* **UPOTTERY**, a village in Devonshire, with one fair, on Oct. 24, for bullocks, sheep, and toys.

UPPINGHAM, a town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on March 7, and July 7, for horses, horned cattle, and coarse linen cloth. It is seated on an eminence, and is a pretty compact well-built place, with a very good free-school, and an hospital. It is 6 miles S. of Oakham, 35 S. by W. of Nottingham, and 8 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 52. 36.

UPSAL, a considerable town of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous university, and an archbishop's see. The streets are long, and so strait, that from the market-place the four gates of the town may be seen. It has neither walls nor ramparts, but there are magnificent palaces. In 1702 there was a fire, which reduced three public buildings to ashes; namely, the ancient royal palace, which is now level with the ground; the cathedral church, which had two handsome steeples and clocks. These are now rebuilt, but the steeples are not so high as before. The other was the royal college of the university, which makes much the same appearance as it did before. The public library, which is one of the handsomest buildings of these northern countries, escaped the flames, and it contains above 60,000 volumes. The archbishop is primate of the kingdom, and consecrates the king in the cathedral church. It is seated on the river Sala, which divides it in two, and is 27 miles N. W. of Stockholm, and 125 S. W. of Abo. Lon. 39. 50. lat. 59. 53.

UPTON, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on Thursday after Midlent, and on Thursday in Whintun-week, for horses, cattle, and sheep; and on July 10, on Thursday before September 21, for horses, sheep, and leather. It is seated on the river Severn, over which there is a bridge, and is a well-built place, said to be of great account in the time of the Romans. It is 11 miles S. of Worcester, and 101 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 52. 6.

URABA, a province of S. America, in Terra Firma, lying on a gulph of the same name in the government of Cartagena, to the E. of the province of Darien,

URANIBURG, was formerly a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the little island of Huen, in the middle of the Sound. It was built by Tycho-Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who made his observations there, which are since published. The castle is now in ruins.

* **URBAIN**, ST. a town of France in Champagne, and in the diocese of Châlons, seated on the river Marne, with a Benedictine abbey.

* **URBANEA**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a bishop's see. It was built by pope Urban VIII. on the river Meta. It is 15 miles S. W. of Urbino. Lon. 30. 5. lat. 43. 47.

URBINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and capital of the duchy of Urbino, with an old citadel, an archbishop's see, and a handsome palace, where the dukes formerly resided. The houses are very well built, and great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here. It is seated on a mountain between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 50 miles S. of Rimini, 50 N. W. of Ancona, 58 E. of Florence, and 122 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 30. 16. lat. 43. 47.

URBINO, the duchy of, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by the gulph of Venice, on the S. by Perugino and Umbria, on the E. by the mark or marche of Ancona, and on the W. by Tuscany and Romagna, being about 55 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. Here is great plenty of game, as well as fish; but the air is not very wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. Urbino is the capital town.

* **URCEISE**, ST. a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the diocese of St. Flur.

* **URGANTZ**, or **JURGANTZ**, a town of Asia, in the country of the Turkomans, 240 miles E. of the Caspian Sea, and 70 S. of the lake Aral. It was formerly a very considerable place, having been 4 miles in circumference. The houses were all built with mud walls; and there was one bazar, or long covered street, where merchandises were sold; but in 1746 a traveller, who saw it, affirms it is now in ruins, and that no other public buildings remain but a mosque. Lon. 78. e. lat. 40. 55.

URGEL, an ancient town of Spain in Catalonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is

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feated on the river Segra, in a plain
fertile in corn, and in the midit of very
high mountains, planted with vineyards.
It is 50 miles W. of Perpignan, 75 N.
by W. of Barcelona, and 80 N. E. of
Tarragona. Lon. 19. 12. lat. 42. 28.

U¹, the most southerly canton of Swit-
serland, and the fourth in rank, whose
inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is
bounded on the N. by the canton of
Schwitz, and the lake of the four can-
tons, on the E. by the Grisons, and the
canton of Glaris, on the S. by the baili-
wicks of Italy, and on the W. by the
canton of Underwald, and part of Bern.
It is about 30 miles in length, and 12
in breadth, and is full of dreadful moun-
tains, among which is the celebrated
mount St. Gothard; however, there is
a valley which is tolerably fertile; and
Aldorf is the principal town.

• **URGONS**, a town of France, in Gascony,
in the Landes, and in the diocese of Dax.

URQUART, a castle of Scotland, in the
shire of Inverness, seated on the N. side
of Lochness.

USBECKS. See BOCHARIA.

USCOPIA. See SCOPIA.

USEDOM, an island of Germany, in Po-
merania, seated at the mouth of the ri-
ver Oder, on the Baltick Sea, between
which and the island of Wollon, is a
passage called the Swin, which is subject
to the king of Prussia. It had formerly
a considerable town of the same name,
which was almost reduced to ashes in
1473. Lon. 58. 30. lat. 53. 37.

USERCHE. See UZARCHE.

USHANT, an island of France, on the coast
of Brittany, and opposite to Conquer.
It is 8 miles in circumference, containing
several hamlets, and a castle. Lon. 22.
28. lat. 48. 30.

USK, a town of Monmouthshire, with a
market on Mondays, and two fairs, on
Monday after Trinity, and October 18,
for horses, lean cattle, and pedlars ware.
It is seated on the river Uik, over which
there is a bridge, and is a large place,
with well-built stone houses. It is 12
miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 108 W.
by N. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat.
51. 45.

Usk, a river of Wales, which rises on the
W. of Brecknockshire, runs S. E. through
that county and Monmouthshire, and
falls into the mouth of the Severn, hav-
ing passed by Brecon, or Breckneck, Uik,
and Newport.

• **USSEL**, a town of France in Limosin,

and the chief place of the dutchy of Ven-
tadore, 5 miles from a castle of that
name. Lon. 19. 50. lat. 45. 32.

• **USON**, a town of France, in Auvergne,
with the title of a marquise, 10 miles
from Brioud; but it is come to nothing
since the castle was demolished.

USTIATE, a town of Italy, in the Cre-
monese, seated on the river Oglio, 12
miles N. E. of Cremona. Lon. 27. 40.
lat. 45. 15.

UTICA, a town of Africa, famous for the
death of Cato, supposed to be the mo-
dern Biserta; which see.

UTOXETER, a town of Staffordshire, with
a market on Wednesdays, and three
fairs, on May 6, and July 31, for horn-
ed cattle and sheep, and on September
19, for strong black colts and horned
cattle. It is pleasantly seated on a rising
ground near the river Dove, among ex-
cellent pastures, for feeding and breeding
cattle. It is pretty large, but not very
well built, and its market is the greatest
in this part of England, for corn, cattle,
hogs, sheep, butter, and cheese. It is
14 miles E. of Stafford, and 125 N. N.
W. of London. Lon. 15. 45. lat. 52. 50.

UTRECHT, a handsome, pleasant, and ce-
lebrated town of the United Provinces,
capital of a province of the same name,
with a famous university. It is large,
well fortified, is of a square form, and
about 3 miles in circumference, without
its four suburbs, which are considerable.
The steeple of the cathedral is very high,
and is the handiomest in the United Pro-
vinces. There are a great number of
churches, as also hospitals for orphans
and foundlings, and old men and wo-
men. All the avenues to this city are
very handsome, and the environs are
full of gardens, walks, and groves,
which, added to the purity of the air,
render Utrecht one of the most agree-
able places to live in in these parts, and
accordingly a great many people of dis-
tinction resort hither. Here the peace
was concluded in 1713, between France
England, Portugal, Prussia, Savoy, and
Holland; and here the union of the
Seven Provinces was begun in 1579. It
is seated on the ancient channel of the
Rhine, 20 miles E. of Amsterdam, 27
N. E. of Rotterdam, and 35 W. of Ni-
meguen. Lon. 22. 36. lat. 52. 8.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces
in the Netherlands, is bounded on the
N. by the Zueder-zee, and part of Hol-
land, on the E. by Veluwe and Guelder-
land,

land, on the S. by the Rhine, which separates it from Betau, and on the W. by Holland. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any inundations to fear as in other provinces; besides, the soil is fertile, and the country pleasant: however, the length of it is not above 30 miles, and the breadth is no more than 20.

• **UTZNACH**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, the capital of an ancient canton; seated pretty near the lake of Zurich.

UZBECKS. See **BOCHARA**.

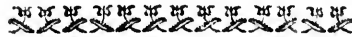
• **UXBRIDGE**, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on July 31, and October 10, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is a large place, being about a mile in length upon the road, which contains about 200 houses, and has several convenient inns for the entertainment of travellers. It is 18 miles W. of London. Lon. 17. 13. lat. 51. 31.

• **UZEDA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is 20 miles N. W. of Alcalá. Lon. 14. 32. lat. 40. 50.

• **UZEL**, a town of France, in Bretagne, in the diocese of St. Brioux. It carries on a very good trade, and is 17 miles S. W. of Brioux. Lon. 14. 43. lat. 48. 16.

• **UZERCH**, an ancient town of France, in Limosin, and in the diocese of Limoges, with a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which the river Veseire runs. It is 27 miles E. of Limoges, and 217 S. of Paris. Lon. 19. 18. lat. 45. 25.

UZES, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, capital of Uzege, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, cattle, and good wine. It is 12 miles N. of Nîmes, 20 W. of Avignon, and 20 S. W. of Orange. Lon. 22. 4. lat. 44. 1.



W

WAAG, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Poland, which runs first from E. to W. and then turning S.

passes by Leopoldstadt, falling into the Danube opposite to the island of Schut. **WAAL**, or **WAHAL**, a river of the United Provinces, which is one of the branches of the Rhine, and runs from E. to W. through Betue, in the province of Guelderland. It passes by Nimeguen, Tiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and proceeding westward it joins the Maese, then passes by Dort, and falls into the German Ocean below Briel.

• **WACHTENDONCK**, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, seated in a morass, which, with the river Niers, is all its strength. It is 5 miles from Gueldres. Lon. 25. 52. lat. 51. 23.

• **WADDAHS**, a savage people of Asia, in the island of Ceylon. They live by themselves, and neither till the land nor feed cattle; but they depend entirely upon their bows and arrows for subsistence, only they go in quest of honey, which they meet with in the hollow trees. They have neither village nor house, and they dwell near the rivers, under large trees. They go entirely naked, except a piece of cloth which they wrap round their middles. They have a sort of worship, but it is hard to say what it is, though the most civilized of them have a sort of temples, erected to some particular god. They preserve the flesh of the game that they kill, by putting it into hollow trees with honey, and then they cover the hole through which they put it, with clay.

WADENBRIDGE. See **WARENBRIDGE**.

• **WADHURST**, a village in Suffolk, 14 miles E. of East-Grinstead, with two fairs, on June 29, and November 1, for cattle, and pedlars ware.

• **WADLEY**, a village in Berkshire, a mile and a half N. E. of Farringdon, with one fair on April 5, for horses and cows.

WAES, a territory of the Netherlands, in the E. part of Austrian Flanders, which extends from Ghent to Ysendick, along the river Scheld. There are fine meadows, and good pastures, with plenty of corn and flax, besides horses that are in high esteem. St. Nicholas and Rupelmond are the principal places.

WAGNINGEN, or **WAGENHEIM**, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, seated on the river Lech, 8 miles N. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 23. 10. lat. 52. 0.

WAGRIA, a territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Hesselein, bounded on the N. E. by the Baltic

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Baltick Sea, on the S. by the river Trave,
and on the W. by Proper Holstein, and
Stormaria, being about 20 miles in
length, and 15 in breadth. It is very
fertile in corn; and Lubeck is the prin-
cipal town.

- **WALLESTAT**, a handsome town of
Switzerland, and chief place of a baili-
wick of the same name, which is com-
mon to the Protestant cantons, and the
canton of Glaris. It lies on the great
road from Switzerland in Germany, to
the country of the Grisons, and is seat-
ed at the E. end of a lake of the same
name, 16 miles N. W. of Coira. Lon.
26. 48. lat. 39. 7.

WALGATS, are straits between Nova Zem-
bla, and Russia, through which the
Dutch attempted to find out a N. E.
passage to China, and failed as far as
the lat. of 75 deg. Lat. 70. 0.

- **WAINFLEET**, a town in Lincolnshire,
with a market on Saturdays, and four
fairs, on the third Saturday in May, for
cattle of all sorts, on July, and August
24, chiefly for pleasure; and on Octo-
ber 24, for rams and ewes. It is seated
near the sea, in a fenny part of the coun-
try, and on the river Witham. It is a
well compacted town, with an excel-
lent free school, 14 miles N. E. of Bos-
ton, and 124 N. by E. of London. Lon.
18. 5. lat. 53. 10.

WAKEFIELD, a town in the W. riding
of Yorkshire, with two markets, on
Thursdays and Saturdays, and two fairs,
on July 4, and 5, for horses, and hard-
ware, and on November 12, for horses.
It is an ancient and large town, seated
on the river Colder, whose houses are
built with stone; and there is a hand-
some stone bridge, on which Edward
IV. built a fine chapel, in remembrance
of those who lost their lives in battle. It
is also noted for its cloth manufactory,
and the markets are large for cloth, corn,
and provisions. It is 28 miles S. W. of
York, and 171 N. W. by N. of Lon-
don. Lon. 16. 13. lat. 53. 40.

WALACHIA, a province of Turkey, in Eu-
rope. and in Upper Hungary, which is
bounded on the N. by Moldavia and
Transilvania, on the E. and S. by the
river Danube, and on the W. by Trau-
silvania, being 225 miles in length, and
125 in breadth. In the last war be-
tween the Turks and Christians, these
last, having lost the fatal battle of
Crotzka, they were obliged to abandon
the whole province to the Turks, in con-

sequence of the treaty of Belgrade, con-
cluded in 1739. It abounds in good
horses and cattle, and there are mines
of several kinds. The inhabitants con-
sist of Hungarians, Saxons, and original
natives, who are very indolent; and
there are but few who take the trouble
to till the ground. However, the soil is
so fertile, that it is capable of producing
any thing; and there are good pastures
with wine, oil, and all manner of Euro-
pean fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly
of the Greek church, and their religion
is tolerated, as in all other parts of the
Turkish dominions.

WALCHEREN, an island of the Nether-
lands, in the United Provinces, and the
principal of Zealand. It is separated
from the islands of N. and S. Beveland,
by a narrow channel, and from Dutch
Flanders by the mouth of the river
Scheld, being surrounded on the other
side by the German Ocean. It is about
9 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and
lying very low, it is subject to inunda-
tions; but it is pretty fruitful, and has
good arable and pasture lands. The
capital town of this island, and of the
whole province, is Middleburg.

WALCOURT, or **WALENCOURT**, a town
of the Netherlands, in the county of
Namur, and on the confines of Hainault,
between the rivers Maese and Sambre.
The French attempted to take it in
1689, but were obliged to retreat with
great loss. It is seated on the river Eure,
12 miles S. of Charleroy, 25 E. S. E. of
Mons, and 27 S. W. of Namur. Lon.
22. 0. lat. 50. 13.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, in the
circle of Westphalia, and capital of a
county of the same name, with a strong
castle. It is seated on the river Stein-
bach, 27 miles S. W. of Cassel, and 32
N. E. of Marburg. Lon. 46. 44. lat.
51. 12.

- * **WALDECK**, a county of Germany, in
the circle of Westphalia, bounded on
the E. and S. by the landgravate of Hesse
Cassel, on the W. by the dutchy of West-
phalia, and on the N. by the bishoprick
of Paderborn, being about 30 miles in
length, and 20 in breadth. It is a moun-
tainous country, covered with woods;
and there are mines of iron, copper,
quick-silver, and allum. The principal
town is of the same name, and it is sub-
ject to its own prince.

WALDEN, commonly called **SARFREN-
WALDEN**, a town in Essex, with a mar-
ket.

ket on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Midlent-Saturday, for horses, and on November 1, for cows. It is well inhabited, and seated on an ascent, among pleasant fields of fassron, which is here cultivated. It was formerly noted for its castle and abbey; and not far from it, was the stately house called Audley-end, which was accounted as magnificent as any in the kingdom, in the reign of king Charles II. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a recorder. It has a fine large old church of the Gothick order, with a Presbyte ian, a Baptist, and a Quaker's meeting-house. It is a large straggling place, with the streets not paved. A great deal of malt is made here. It is 27 miles N.W. by N. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. by E. of London. Lon. 13. 50. lat. 52. 5.

WALDENIS. See VAUDOIS.

* WALDERSHARE, a village in Kent, 5 miles S. of Sandwich, with one fair on Whit-Tuesday, for pedlars ware.

WALDKIRK, a small town of Germany, in Austrian Brisgaw, and in an isle formed by the river Eltz, 5 miles from Frzburg. Lon. 25. 38. lat. 48. 9.

WALDSCHUT, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Klegow, and one of the four forest-towns, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated at the place where the river Schult falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Forest, 17 miles W. of Schaffhausen, 22 N. W. of Zurich, and 8 N. E. of Lauffenburg. Lon. 25. 57. lat. 47. 38.

WALES, a principality in the W. of England, comprehending 12 counties, namely Anglesea, Carnarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire in N. Wales, Brecknockshire, Cardiganhire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganhire, Pembrokehire, and Radnorshire, in S. Wales. This country is for the most part mountainous, and yet its produce is sufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants. It is the country where the ancient Britons fled, when this island was invaded by the victorious Saxons, who are now called Welch, and continue to preserve their own language. The western part is bounded by St. George's channel, and the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol channel, on the N. by the Irish Sea, and on the E. by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 751 parishes, 58 market towns,

and above 300000 people. The air is clear and sharp, but the cattle are small, and provisions in general good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in hilly countries; and for fewel, they use wood, coals, and turfs. They have several creeks and harbours for ships, but the most remarkable is Milford haven; because 1000 vessels may safely ride in it at a time. It is watered with many rivers, of which the principal are the Dee, Wye, Uik, Conway, Cluyd, and Twy. The principal towns must be sought for under the names of the counties.

WALES NEW, a country of N. America, on the S. W. coast of Hudfon's bay, now in possession of the Hudfon's bay company.

WALKENREID, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia. It is seated on the river Sorge, in the county of Hoenstein, and on the confines of the principality of Calenberg, 20 miles S. W. of Halberstadt. Lon. 28. 20. lat. 51. 37.

* WALLEBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basle or Basl, with a castle, built on a high rock. It is seated at the foot of Mount Jura, and is an important passage. It is 15 miles S. of Basl, 10 N. N. W. of Arburg, and 15 N. E. of Sclure. Lon. 25. 12. lat. 47. 28.

WALLINGFORD, a town in Berkshire, with two markets, on Thursdays, and Fridays, and four fairs on Tuesday before Easter, for pleasure, June 24, for horses, September 29, for hiring servants, and December 17, for fat hogs. It is seated on the river Thames, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, and is a place of great antiquity, having been surrounded with a wall a mile and a half in circumference. It had also a strong castle, but is now demolished. It had likewise four parish churches, two of which were demolished in the late civil wars. It is now a corporation, sends two members to parliament, has a free school, and a handsome market-house, in which the magistrates keep the sessions. It is 14 miles N. of Reading, and 46 W. of London. Lon. 16. 27. lat. 51. 36.

WALLOONS, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of Flanders, and to those of the Austrian and French Netherlands.

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WALFO,

WALFO, a town of Hungary, in Selavonia,
and capital of a county of the same
name, with a fortified castle. It is feated
on the river Walpo, 20 miles N. W.
of Eiseck, and 100 S. of Buda. Lon.
56. 20. lat. 45. 33.

WALSALL, a town of Staffordshire, with
a market on Tuesdays, and three fairs,
on February 24, Whit-Tuesday, and
Tuesday before October 10, for horses
and cattle. It is feated on the side of a
hill, and is a corporation, with pretty
good houses. It has several manufacto-
ries in iron, such as nails, bridle-bitts,
flirups, spurs, and other things of that
kind; and it has been also greatly noted
for bellows. It is 15 miles S. of Staf-
ford, 113 N. W. of London. Lon. 15.
35. lat. 52. 37.

WALSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a
market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is
feated upon a level not far from the sea,
and is a pretty handsome place, 7
miles E. of Norwich, and 116 N. N. E.
of London. Lon. 19. 9. lat. 52. 50.

WALSHAM NORTH, a town in Norfolk,
with a market on Thursdays, and a fair
on Ascension day, for bullocks and
horses. It has one church, but part of
the steeple has been down for several
years, and about 400 houses, with
pretty good streets, paved and tolerably
wide. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 52. 50.

WALSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk, with
a market on Fridays, and one fair on
Whit-Monday, for horses and pedlars
ware. It is feated near the sea, and is
but a small place to what it was former-
ly; it having been much frequented by
pilgrims, who came to pay their devo-
tions at a chapel dedicated to the Virgin
Mary, and where there is a spring called
the Virgin Mary's, or the Holy-Well;
and upon a stone at the edge of it is a
cross, where the people used to kneel,
and to throw in a piece of gold, while
they wished for any thing they wanted.
Here are also the ruins of an old abbey,
and a fryery, both demolished in the
reign of Henry VIII. Here is one church,
a Quaker's meeting, and about 300
houses, mostly mean ones; the streets are
not paved, and generally very dirty. It
is 22 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 116
N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 35. lat.
52. 56.

WALTHAM on the WOULD, a town in
Leicestershire, with a market on Thurs-
days, and one fair on September 19, for
horses, horned cattle, hogs, and goods

of all sorts. It is a pretty good town,
feated in a wholesome air; but the mar-
ket is almost disused. It is 19 miles N.
E. of Leicester, and 91 N. by W. of
London. Lon. 16. 49. lat. 52. 47.

WALTHAM, a town in Hampshire,
with a market on Fridays, and three
fairs, on the second Friday in May, for
horses and toys, July 24, for cheese and
toys, and the first Friday after October
10, for horses, stockings, and toys. It
is 14 miles N. N. W. of Portsmouth, 8
S. S. W. of Winchester, and 65 W. by
S. of London. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 50.
57.

WALTHAM ABBEY, a town in Essex,
with a market on Tuesdays, and two
fairs, on May 14, and September 25 and
26, for horses, cows, and hogs. It is so
called from its abbey, and is feated on
the river Lee, where it forms several
small islands. It is a pretty good place,
considering it is so near London, from
which it is only 12 miles N. by E. Lon.
17. 35. lat. 51. 40.

WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE, a village
in Berkshire, 5 miles S. W. of Maiden-
head, with one fair on August 10, for
horses, and cattle.

WALTINBRUCH, a town of Germany,
in Suabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtem-
burg, feated on the right bank of the
river Aich.

WALTON ON THAMES, a village in
Surry, 8 miles W. of Kingston, with one
fair on Wednesday in Easter week, for
horses, cattle and sheep. There is now
a bridge over the Thames at this place,
which has been lately built.

WANBOROW, a village in Surry, three
miles W. of Guilford, with one fair on
September 4, for horses, cattle, and
sheep.

WANGEN, an imperial town of Germany,
in the circle of Suabia, and is but a small
place. The inhabitants are Papists, and
carry on a great trade in paper and
hard-ware. It is feated on the river
Ober-arg, 17 miles N. E. of Lindaw,
and 32 N. E. of Constance. Lon. 27.
36. lat. 47. 35.

WANGEN, a town of France, in Lower
Alsace, in the bailiwick of Wasalone.
It is feated on the side of a mountain,
and is furrounded with a wall three feet
thick, and is 8 miles N. W. of Strasburg.
Lon. 26. 14. lat. 48. 38.

WANTAGE, a town of Berksire, with a
market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on
the first Saturday in March, July 18, and
X x x x Septem-

September 17, for hores, cows, calves, hogs, cheefe, and hops. It is feated on a branch of the river Ock, and was formerly noted for the cheapness of butcher's meat in its market. It is 12 miles S. by W. of Oxford, and 59 W. of London. Lon. 16. 15. lat. 51. 34.

WARADIN, a large and strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, but the Imperialists retook it in 1692. It is feated on the river Sebes-Keres, 17 miles N. of Julia, 112 N. of Belgrade, and 112 E. of Buda. Lon. 39. 0. lat. 46. 55.

* **WARADIN**, a strong town of Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, belonging to the house of Austria. It is feated on the river Drave, on the confines of Styria, 30 miles S. W. of Kaniska, and 32 N. of Zagrab. Lon. 34. 40. lat. 46. 18.

* **WARBERG**, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, and in the province of Halland, 30 miles S. of Gettenburg, with a castle and a harbour. Lon. 39. 35. lat. 57. 15.

WARBORG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the bishoprick of Paderborn, and on the frontiers of the landgravate of Hesse. It is moderately large, having two suburbs, and was formerly imperial and hanseatick, but now belongs to the bishopric of Paderborn, and is feated on the river Dymel, 20 miles S. E. of Paderborn. Lon. 26. 25. lat. 51. 35.

WARFBRIDGE, or **WADDERIDGE**, a town in Cornwall, whose market is difused, but it has three fairs, on May 12, June 22, and October 10, for hores, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops. It is feated on the river Camel, and is noted for its handsome bridge over that river, which is the handsomest and strongest in the county, being supported by about 20 arches. It is 20 miles W. of Launceston, and 237 W. by S. of London. Lon. 12. 19. lat. 50. 37.

* **WARDE**, a town of Denmar, in Jutland, 15 miles from Ripen, feated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

WARDHUYS, a sea port town of Norwegian Lapland, feated on an island of the same name, which is very small, and lies near the continent. It has an old fort where the governor resides, and has a street consisting of poor cottages. The government of this province extends from the gulph of Oltrastron to Musk-

vite Lapland, and comprehends the most northern part of Norway, which produces little or nothing, except a few pastures. The town is 120 miles E. N. E. of the N. Cape. Lon. 50. 5. lat. 70. 35.

WARE, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair on the first Tuesday in September, for hores, and other cattle. It is feated on the river Lea, and is a handsome thoroughfare place, with several good inns; and is particularly noted for its great bed, and for the new river which begins to be cut not far from thence, which brings water to London for the service of that city. It is 35 miles S. by E. of Huntingdon, and 21 N. of London. There are corn and malt almost constantly sent from thence to London, by the river Lea, which falls into the Thames near Bow. Lon. 17. 35. lat. 51. 50.

WAREHAM, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 7, July 5, and September 11, for hogs and cheefe. It is feated between the rivers Frome and Biddle, where they fall into Luckford Lake, and where there is a good harbour for ships. It was a very large place, and had several churches, now reduced to three; and it also had a wall and a castle. It has suffered so much by the various turns of fortune, that it is now only the shadow of what it was, and its harbour is choaked up; however, it still sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles E. of Dorchester, and 109 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 50. 45.

* **WAREHORN**, a village in Kent, 6 miles S. of Ashford, with one fair on October 2, for hores, cattle, and pedlars ware.

* **WARKA**, a handsome town of Poland, in the dutchy of Masovia, and in the palatinate Czerik. It is feated on the river Pilsa. Lon. 49. 30. lat. 51. 53.

WARKWORTH, a village in Northumberland, 5 miles S. E. of Alnwick, feated on the river Cocket, with a castle, in which is a chapel cut out of a rock. It has two fairs, on April 25, if on Thursday, if not, on Thursday before, for hats, shoes, linnen, and woollen-cloth; and on November 22, if on Thursday, if not, on Thursday before, for horned cattle, shoes, hats, and pedlars ware.

WARMINSTER, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on April 11, August 10, and September 11,

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 ce. Lon. 50. 5. lat.

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ber 11, for cattle, sheep, hogs, and
 cheese. It is feated at the spring head
 of the river Willyborne, and was former-
 ly a place of good account; and is now
 a pretty large town, having one church,
 with a chapel, and several good inns. It
 is 22 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 99
 W. by S. of London. Lon. 15. 19. lat.
 51. 13.

WARNEMUNDE, a town of Germany, in
 the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the
 dutchy of Mecklenburg, and is a forti-
 fied bulwark, feated on the Baltick Sea,
 at the mouth of the river Warnie. The
 Swedes had a house here, to take toll,
 but in 1710, when their affairs were up-
 on the decline, the duke of Mecklen-
 burg put a garrison in it. It is 26 miles
 N. E. of Wismar. Lon. 29. 50. lat.
 54. 30.

WARNETON, a town of the Austrian
 Netherlands, in Flanders, which is but
 poorly fortified. It is feated on the
 river Lys, 5 miles from Ypres, and S N.
 W. of Lille. Lon. 20. 25. lat. 50. 47.

• WARNHAM, a village in Suffex, 2 miles
 N. W. of Horsham, with one fair on
 Whit-Tuesday, for peliars ware.

WARRINGTON, a town in Lancashire,
 with a market on Wednesdays, and two
 fairs, on July 18, and November 13, for
 horses, horned cattle, and cloth. It is
 feated on the river Mersey, over which
 there is a curious stone bridge, which
 leads into Cheshire. It is a large hand-
 some place, whose market is well sup-
 plied with corn, cattle, provision, and
 fish. It is 53 miles N. N. W. of New-
 castle under Lyne, 29 S. of Preston, and
 182 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 3.
 lat. 52. 23.

WARSAW, a large and populous town of
 Poland, and capital of Mazovia. It is
 surrounded with walls and ditches, and
 defended by a fort. It contains a mag-
 nificent palace, where the king usually
 resides; besides which, there is another,
 which goes by the name of Casimir. It
 is divided into the Old and New Town,
 to which may be added the suburbs of
 Cracow and Praga, which are both very
 well built. It is looked upon as the ca-
 pital of Poland, because it is the resi-
 dence of the kings, the place where they
 are elected, and where the diets meet.
 The election is made in a field called
 Colo, about a mile from the town, in
 the middle of which there is a building
 like a hall. It is feated at the end of
 large open fields, on the river Wislula,

160 miles S. E. of Dantzick, 112 N. by
 E. of Cracow, and 300 N. E. of Vienna.
 Lon. 38. 45. lat. 52. 14.

* WARSOP, a village in Nottinghamshire,
 4 miles S. of Mansfield, with two fairs,
 on Whit-Monday, and November 17,
 for cattle and horses.

WARSOVIA. See MAZOVIA.

WARTA, a river of Poland, which has its
 source in the palatinate of Cracow, and
 crosses those of Sirad, Kalich, and Pof-
 nania; and having received the Netic,
 on the confines of the marquisate of
 Brandenburg, it proceeds to discharge
 itself in the Oter at Cuirin.

WARTA, a town of Lower Poland, in the
 palatinate of Sirad, feated on the river
 Warta, 12 miles below Sirad, and 57 S.
 E. of Pofna. Lon. 40. 35. lat. 52.
 18.

WARTENBURG, a town of Germany, in
 Silesia, and capital of a lordship, of the
 same name, near the confines of Poland.
 It was surrounded with walls and
 ditches, and defended by a castle; but
 in 1742, it was entirely reduced to ashes,
 except the castle. It is 20 miles N. E.
 of Breslaw. Lon. 34. 55. lat. 51.
 22.

WARWICK, the capital town of Warwick-
 shire, with a market on Saturdays, and
 four fairs, on May 12, July 5, and No-
 vember 8, for horses, cows, and sheep;
 and on September 4, for horses, cows,
 sheep, and cheese. It is feated on a rock
 near the river Avon, and all the passages
 to it are cut through the rock: besides,
 there is no way to go to this place, but
 over a water. It was fortified with a
 wall, which is now in ruins; but it has
 still a strong and stately castle, which is
 the seat of lord Brooke. It is a large
 corporation, contains 2 parish churches,
 and in that of St. Mary's, there are fe-
 veral handsome tombs. The houses are
 well built, and the town principally
 consists of one regular built street, at each
 end of which is an ancient gate; and the
 assizes and general quarter sessions are
 held here. It is adorned with a good
 free school, and a market-house. It has
 also a noted hospital called St. James's,
 for 12 decayed gentlemen, who have
 each 20 pounds a-year, and the chaplain
 50. It is well inhabited, enjoys a good
 trade, and sends two members to par-
 liament. It is 59 miles N. E. of Glou-
 ceester, 18 S. W. of Coventry, and
 34 N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 3.
 lat. 52. 20.

WARWICKSHIRE, an English county, 47 m. in length, and 27 in breadth, which is bounded on the W. by Worcestershire, on the S. by Oxford and Gloucestershires, on the E. by Northampton and Leicestershires, and on the N. by Staffordshire. It contains 21,970 houses, 131,800 inhabitants, 153 parishes, 17 market-towns, and sends six members to parliament, two for Warwick, two for Coventry, and two for the county. The air is mild and healthful, and the soil fertile, producing corn and pastures, particularly in the S. part called the Vale of the Red Horse. The commodities are much the same as in other counties; and it has iron-mines. Warwick is the shire town.

WARWICK, or **VARVICK**, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Lys, 8 miles S. E. of Ypres, which is of very small importance. Lon. 22. 30. lat. 54. 40.

WASETONE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Namur, 9 miles from the town of Namur. Lon. 22. 30. lat. 50. 40.

• **WASGOW**, a territory of France, which comprehends a great part of Lower Alsace.

• **WASSELONF**, a town of France, in Alsace, seated on the river Maffick, with a strong castle, built upon a high mountain. There is a weekly market here, that is well frequented.

• **WASSERBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and regency of Munich. It is a well built place, surrounded on all sides with mountains, and has a castle, which the Austrians became masters of in 1742. It is 25 miles E. by S. of Munich, and 28 N. W. of Saltzberg. Lon. 29. 58. lat. 48. 2.

WATCHET, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on August 25, for cattle. It is seated on the Severn sea, and has a pretty good harbour, frequented by coal ships, which are brought hither for burning lime, with which they manure the land. It is 14 miles N. W. of Bridgewater, and 15 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 10. lat. 51. 15.

WATERFORD, a sea-port town of Ireland, in a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is the second place in the kingdom, and is a wealthy, populous city, enjoying many ample privileges. The streets are narrow, and the air is not very healthy; but it has an

excellent harbour, seated as well for trade as any in the world, and ships of the greatest burthen may ride at the key. It is seated on the river Sure, 8 miles N. of the sea, 20 S. of Kilkenny, and 75 nearly S. of Dublin. Lon. 10. 35. lat. 52. 12. It contains 2628 houses.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, which is 46 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Cork, on the N. by the river Sure, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and on the E. by Waterford-haven, which parts it from the county of Wexford. It contains 9485 houses, 71 parishes, 7 baronies, 4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament, two for the county, and two each, for Waterford, Dungarvan, Tallagh, and Lisimore. It is a fine country, very pleasant and rich, and the principal place is of the same name.

• **WATERLEIGH**, a village in Gloucestershire, with one fair, on September 19, for cattle and horses.

• **WATFORD**, a town of Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on Trinity-Monday and Tuesday, for horses, cows, and sheep. It is seated on the river Colne, and is a large well inhabited place, whose market is supplied with plenty of corn. It is 7 miles S. by W. of St. Alban's, and 17 N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 18. lat. 51. 41.

WATTINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on Lady-day, for pleasure, and on October 10, for cattle and hogs. It is seated under Chiltern-hills, on a small brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides this county from Buckinghamshire. It is no very large place, and it is 14 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 43 W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 51. 37.

• **WATTEN**, a town of French Flanders, in the chatellany of Bourbourg, seated on the river Aa, 5 miles from St. Omers, with an Augustine abbey.

• **WATTLESBURY**, a village in Shropshire, 7 miles W. of Shrewsbury, with one fair, on August 5, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

WATTON, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on June 29, September 29, and October 28, for toys and pleasure. It is seated in a flat, on the high road, and is a long place, full of inns. It is 18 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 90 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 52. 38.

WAYRILL. See **WEYHILL**.

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- WEEK**, a borough and sea-port town of Scotland, in the shire of Cathness, seated on the German Ocean, 20 miles S. of Dumbby-Head. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 58. 40.
- **WEDMORE**, a village in Somersetshire, 5 miles S. of Axbridge, with one fair, on August 2, for cattle and sheep.
 - **WEEK, ST. MARY**, a village in Cornwall, with two fairs, on September 19, and Wednesday three weeks before Christmas-day, for horses, oxen, sheep, cloth, and a few hops.
 - **WEERT**, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and in the quarter of Bolduc, 10 miles from Ruremende. Lon. 23. 50. lat. 51. 14.
 - **WEETON**, a village in Lancashire, 12 miles W. of Preston, with one fair, on Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, for horned cattle, and small ware.
 - **WEETWOOD-BANK**, a place in Northumberland, one mile N. E. of Wooler, and 16 S. of Berwick, with one fair, on Whit Tuesday, for black cattle, sheep, horses, and mercantile goods.
 - **WEIBSTADT**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the bishoprick of Spire, 10 miles S. E. of Heidelberg, and 12 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 27. 34. lat. 49. 18.
 - **WEICHTERBACH**, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Hsenburg, seated on the river Kintz, with a castle, where the count of Hsenburg resides.
 - WEIDEN**, a town of Germany, in the circle and palatinate of Bavaria, capital of a bailiwick belonging to the elector of Bavaria. It is seated on the river Nab, 15 miles above Pierimb, and 10 N. W. of Leuchtenburg. Lon. 29. 54. lat. 49. 44.
 - **WEIGHTON**, a village in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 7 miles W. of Wetherby, with two fairs, on May 14, and September 25, for horses and sheep.
 - WEIL**, or **WRYL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and dutchy of Wirtemberg. It is free and imperial, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is seated on the river Worm, 12 miles N. W. of Stutgard, and 22 N. of Tubinguen. Lon. 26. 23. lat. 48. 53.
 - WEILBERG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Weteravia and county of Nassau. It is seated on the river Lehn, 20 miles N. E. of Nassau, 20 N. W. of Frankfurt, and 25

W E

- E. of Mentz. Lon. 23. 3. lat. 50. 28.
- **WEILHEIM**, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Lauter, with the title of a county.
 - WEIMAR**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, with a large and magnificent castle, where the duke resides, and which has been lately built. The most remarkable things in this place are, the spacious hall in the castle, the rich library, the curious cabinet of medals and curiosities. It was formerly a particular county, but now belongs to the dutchy of Sax-Weimar. It is seated on the river Ilm, 20 miles N. E. of Erfort, 10 N. W. of Jena, and 20 S. W. of Naumburg. Lon. 29. 24. lat. 51. 6. The dutchy of Weimar is about 17 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and lies between the territory of Erford, the bailiwick of Ekarsburg, and the river Sale in county of Scharsburg.
 - WEINGARTIN**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, subject to the elector-palatine. It is seated on the river Printza, 4 miles N. E. of Dourlach, and 9 S. of Philipsburg. Lon. 27. 8. lat. 49. 2.
 - WEINHEIM**, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the confines of the electorate of Mentz, subject to the elector-palatine. It is 9 miles N. of Heidelberg, and 5 E. of Worms. Lon. 26. 17. lat. 49. 33.
 - WEISBADEN**, a town of Germany, in the territory of Weteravia and county of Nassau, where there are mineral waters in high esteem. It is 15 miles W. of Frankfurt. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 50. 6.
 - WEISELMUNDE**, a fortress of Poland, in Regal Prussia, seated at the mouth of the river Vistula, below Dantzick, whose harbour it serves to defend. Lon. 4. 35. lat. 54. 0.
 - WEISEL-RIVER**. See **VISTULA**.
 - WEISSENBURG**, a town of France in Alface, and in the territory of Wafsgaw, on the frontiers of the Palatinate, and chief place of a bailiwick. It was formerly free and imperial, but was ceded to the French by the treaty of Ryfwick, who demolished the fortifications. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines which the French obliged the Austrians to abandon in 1744. It is seated on the river Lauter, 10 miles S. W. of Landau, 22 S. W. of Philipsburg.

burg, and 32 N. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 25. 37. lat. 49. 2.

WEISSENBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the bishoprick of Aischlact. The inhabitants are Protestants, who have two churches in this place, and in the territory of the forest of Oaks, from which the inhabitants reap great advantages. It is seated on the river Rednitz, 5 miles N. of Papenheim, 20 N. W. of Newburg, and 30 S. W. of Nuremberg. Lon. 28. 26. lat. 48. 59.

• **WEISSENBURG**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the dutchy of Saxony, on the frontiers of Brandenburg. It is 20 miles from Wittenburg, and 20 from Dessau. Lon. 30. 36. lat. 51. 53.

WEISSENBURG, or **ALBA JULIA**, a town of Transilvania, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to the house of Austria. It is seated on the river Ompy, 30 miles S. of Claufenburg, with a strong citadel, an academy, and a bishop's see. Lon. 40. 50. lat. 46. 38.

• **WEISSENBURG**, or **STULWEISSENBURG**, a town of Lower Hungary, seated at the W. end of the Platten Sea, and subject to the house of Austria. It is 36 miles S. W. of Buda. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 47. 22.

WEISSENFELLS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquifate of Misnia, where the duke of Sax-Weissenfels resides. It is seated on the river Sala, 17 miles S. W. of Leipzig, and is remarkable for the victory which the Swedes gained here over the Austrians. Lon. 29. 43. lat. 51. 12.

WELCHPOOL, a town of Montgomeryshire in N. Wales, with a market on Mondays, and six fairs, on the second Monday in March, the first Monday before Easter, June 5, first Monday after June 29, September 12, and December 16, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated on the river Severn, in a rich vale, and is the largest and best-built corporation in the county, having a very good trade. The market is considerable for cattle, provisions, and flannels. The castle, now called Powis-Castle, is built of a reddish stone, and is a large stately structure. It is 19 miles W. of Shrewsbury, 7 N. of Montgomery, and 176 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 25. lat. 52. 42.

• **WELDON**, a village in Northamptonshire, 8 miles N. W. of Oundle, with 4

fairs, on February 19, May 21, August 20, and September 19, for brags, pewter, hats, linen, and woollen cloth.

WELLAND, a river of Leicestershire, that runs eastward between the counties of Rutland and Northampton, and afterwards proceeds N. W. by Stamford, and through that part of Lincolnshire called Holland, falling into a bay which divides the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on Easter-Wednesday, for horses and hogs; and on Whit-Wednesday, for horses, horned cattle, and sheep. It is pleasantly seated on the ascent of a hill, and on the western banks of the river Nen. It is a large well inhabited place, enjoys a good trade, and is adorned with a handsome church, and a free-school. A dreadful fire happened here in July 1738, which, in six hours time, consumed above 800 dwelling-houses; but it has been since rebuilt in a more handsome manner. It is 13 miles N. N. W. of Bedford, 12 N. W. of Northampton, and 65 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 51. lat. 52. 20.

WELLINGTON, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on November 29, June 22, and November 17, for horned cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated near Wrek-in-hill, and is a small place, but the market is pretty good. It is 12 miles E. of Shrewsbury, and 134 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 52. 45.

• **WELLINGTON**, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on Thursday before Easter, and Holy Thursday, for cattle. It is seated on the river Tone, and is a pretty good place, being three quarters of a mile in length upon the road. It is 24 miles N. E. of Exeter, 55 S. W. of Bristol, and 151 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 10. lat. 50. 57.

• **WELLINGTON**, a village in Suffex, two miles N. of Lewes, with one fair on Whit-Monday, for pedlars ware.

• **WELLOW**, a village in Somersetshire, 5 miles S. of Bath, with two fairs, on May 20, and October 17, for cattle.

• **WELLS**, a sea-port town in Norfolk, seated in the northern part of the county. It has no market, nor fair; but has a large church, and a Quakers meeting, with about 700 houses, and about 4000 inhabitants.

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inhabitants. The streets are narrow, but some of them well paved. This town has a considerable corn trade, and is 27 miles N. of Swaffham, and 121 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 23. lat. 53. 4.

WELLS, a town or city of Somersetshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and six fairs, on May 30, June 24, October 10, October 14, November 17, and November 30, for horses, oxen, sheep, and hogs. It is feated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and though it is but a small city, it is well inhabited, and is a bishop's see, together with Bath. The public and private buildings are very good; and the cathedral in particular is a stately pile, whose frontispiece at the W. end is adorned with images and carving. The bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded with walls and a moat; and the houses of the prebendaries are handsome, and the market-house is also a fine structure, supported by pillars. This city sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and other officers. It is 19 miles S. W. of Bristol, 58 N. E. of Exeter, and 120 W. of London. Lon. 15. 0. lat. 51. 20.

WELLS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, feated on the river Traun, 10 miles S. of Linz. Lon. 31. 35. lat. 48. 6.

WEM, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on May 6, and Holy Thursday, for horned cattle, sheep, linen, and flax seed; on June 29, and November 22, for horned cattle, horses, linen cloth, and hogs. It is feated on the river Roden, and is a small place, but the market is large for cattle and provisions. It is 9 miles N. of Shrewsbury, and 148 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 53. lat. 52. 50.

WENDOVER, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and October 12, for cattle. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 7 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 39 W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 51. 40.

WENER, a lake of Sweden, in Westrogothia, or West-Gotland, to the W. of the lake Weter, being about 75 miles in length, and, in some places, 37 in breadth.

WENLOCK, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Mondays, and four fairs, on

May 12, for cattle, hories, and sheep; July 5, for sheep; October 17, and December 4, for horned cattle, hofes, sheep, and hogs. It is feated on the road from Worcester to Shrewsbury, and is a corporation, which sends two members to parliament. It has been of note for its lime and tobacco pipes made here. It is 12 miles S. E. of Shrewsbury, and 131 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat. 52. 44.

* **WENSYSSEL**, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, and capital of a prefecture of the same name. It is feated on the river Rjaa, 17 miles N. W. of Alburg. Lon. 27. 55. lat. 57. 6.

WENSYSSEL, a small peninsula in Denmark, which makes the N. part of Jutland, and it is bounded on the S. E. by the canal of Alburg, on the E. by the strait of Denmark, and on the N. and W. by the German Ocean. The principal town is of the same name.

WEEBLY, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on Holy Thursday, for horned cattle and hofes; and the Thursday 3 weeks after, for horned cattle, hofes, and coarse linen cloth. It is pretty well feated, and is an ancient borough, which sends two members to parliament. It had a pretty good trade formerly, which is now removed to Keynton. It is 10 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 40. lat. 52. 10.

WERBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg. It was formerly a very strong and a well fortified passage on the river Elbe; but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is feated at the place where the river Habel falls into the Elb, 60 miles N. W. of Berlin, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 30. 3. lat. 53. 5.

WERCHTEREN, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, feated at the confluence of the rivers Demat and Dyle, 9 miles E. of Mechlin, or Malines. Lon. 22. 15. lat. 21. 5.

WERDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, with an abbey. The inhabitants are protestants, under the protection of Prussia. They make very good hams and sausages here, which are sent into foreign parts. It is feated on the river Rour, 10 miles N. E. of Duffeldorp, and 10 E. of Duyflurg. Lon. 24. 6. lat. 51. 20.

WERDENBERG, a town of Swifferland, in the canton of Glaris, and capital of a county of the same name, near the western banks of the Rhine, 15 miles E. of Glaris. Lon. 27. 15. lat. 47. 8.

WERLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and dutchy of Munster, seated on the river Sifek, and is subject to the elector of Cologne. It is 30 miles S. of Munster. Lon. 24. 55. lat. 51. 33.

WERMELAND, a province of Sweden, in Westrogothia, or West Gothland. It is bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia, on the E. by Westmania and Nericia, on the S. by the lakes Wenar and Dalia, and on the W. by the mountains of Norway, being about 100 miles in length and 50 in breadth; but it is full of lakes and marshes, is thin of people, and badly cultivated. Carenstadt is the principal town.

• **WERN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the bishopric of Munster, with a handsome monastery. It is seated near the river Lippe. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 51. 40.

WERTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the same name, where the counts reside. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Tauber and Maine, 20 miles W. of Wurtzburg. The county lies near the river Maine, between the archbishopric of Mentz and the archbishopric of Wurtzburg, being 20 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 49. 48.

WESEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and dutchy of Cleves, with a very strong citadel. It is a large handsome place, and the citadel stands on the Rhine, near the place where the Lippe falls therein. There are two Calvinist churches here, and one for the Lutherans, and another for the Papists; but the regency of the town is in the hands of the Calvinists. It was formerly imperial and hanfatic, but now belongs to the king of Prussia, and is 25 miles S. E. of Cleves, 12 N. E. of Gueldres, and 45 N. of Cologne. Lon. 24. 16. lat. 51. 37.

WESENBERG, a town of the Russian empire, in Esthonia and in Wigland. It is pretty well fortified, and is seated on the river Wis, 42 miles S. E. of Revel, and 55 N. W. of Narva. Lon. 44. 23. lat. 59. 14.

WESER, a considerable river of Germany,

and in Lower Saxony. It rises in the county of Henneburg, in Franconia, being then called the Werra. It passes by Smalacald, crosses a corner of Thuringia, enters the dutchy of Brunswick, and receives the Fulda at Munden. Thence it assumes the name of Weser, runs along the confines of the circles of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Corway, Hamelen, Minden and Hoyer; then it receives the Aller, runs by Bremen, and at Callesburg, or Carlstadt, falls into the German Sea, on the confines of the dutchy of Bremen, and of the county of Oldenburg.

WESTBURY, a town of Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on the first Friday in Lent, and Whit-Monday, for pedlars ware. It is a pretty good place, being a borough which sends two members to parliament; and the market is considerable for corn. It is 24 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 95 W. of London. Lon. 15. 29. lat. 51. 20.

• **WESTBURY**, a village in Shropshire, 7 miles W. of Shrewsbury, with one fair, on August 5, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses.

• **WESTERAS**, a considerable town of Sweden, capital of Westmania, with a bishop's see, a citadel, and a famous college. It is a pretty large place, where they hold frequent fairs, and carry on a great trade in iron. It was here that in the reign of Gustavus I. the kingdom of Sweden was made hereditary, which was before elective. It is seated on the lake Meller, 12 miles N. E. of Coping, 32 S. W. of Upsal, and 45 N. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 34. 40. lat. 59. 38.

WESTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territory of Weteravia, with a castle. It is 35 miles N. of Mentz. Lon. 25. 20. lat. 50. 58.

• **WESTFIELD**, a village in Suffex, six miles W. of Winchelsea, with one fair, on May 18, for cattle and pedlars ware.

WESTERN ISLANDS. See AZOFFS.

WESTERWICK, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, seated on the Baltick Sea, 45 miles N. of Colmar, and 100 S. of Stockholm. Lon. 33. 35. lat. 58. 0.

WEST GOTHLAND, or **WESTROGOTHIA**, is the western part of Gothland in Sweden, which comprehends three provin-

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bounded on the N. by the lake Wenar
and Wermeland, on the E. by the lake
Weter, on the S. by Smaland and
Halland, and on the W. by Catagate
and Trolhetta, which separates it from
Dalia and the government of Halius,
being about 112 miles in length and 58
in breadth, and the capital town is Got-
tenburg.

• WESTHAM, a village in Suffex, 12
miles W. of Hastings, with one fair,
on September 4, for cattle and pedlars
ware.

• WEST-HADDON, a village in Nor-
thamptonshire, 6 miles N. E. of Da-
ventry, with one fair, on May 2, for
hats, hardware, and cloth.

• WEST-HOFF, a town of France, in
Lower Allace, and the chief place of a
bailliwick, with a fortified castle. It is
seated at the foot of a mountain. Lon.
26 12. lat. 48. 37.

WESTLOW. See EASTLOW.

WESTMANIA, or WESTMANLAND, a
province of Proper Sweden, which lies
between Sudermania, Gestricia, Nest-
ricia, and Upland, being about 75 miles
in length, and 45 in breadth. The soil
is not very fertile, but abounds in mines
of copper, iron, lead, and sulphur.
There are also mines of silver; but
they have given over working them.

WESTMEATH, a county of Ireland, in
the province of Leinster, which is 38
miles in length, and 27 in breadth,
bounded on the N. by Longford and
Cavan, on the E. by Eastmeath, on
the S. by King's county, and on the
W. by the river Shannon, which sepa-
rates it from Roscommon. It contains
9271 houses, 62 parishes, 12 baronies,
4 boroughs, and sends 10 members to
parliament, two for the county, and two
each for Athlone, Kilbeggan, Mullingar,
and Fore. It is one of the most po-
pulous and fertile counties in Ireland,
and the principal town is Mullingar.

WESTMINSTER, a city which is now ge-
nerally included in London; but is un-
der a distinct government, whose power
has been lately regulated by act of par-
liament. The dean and chapter of West-
minster appoint the high steward and
high bailiff. The buildings within the
liberty of Westminster have of late been
exceedingly increased, so that now they
contain the houses of all the prime no-
bility and gentry in the Kingdom. In

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Westminster, properly so called, is the
palace of Whitehall, the Parliament
House, and Westminster Hall, where
the supreme courts of justice for the
kingdom are held. There is no bishop;
but there is a dean and chapter belong-
ing to the abbey, and it, with the liber-
ties, sends two members to parliament.
See LONDON.

WESTMORELAND, an English county,
40 miles in length, 21 in breadth, and
is bounded on the N. W. by Cumber-
land, on the W. and S. by Lancashire,
and on the E. by Yorkshire. It con-
tains about 6500 houses, 39000 inhabi-
tants, 26 parishes, 8 market towns, and
sends four members to parliament, two
for the county, and two for Appleby.
The air is very sharp and cold; but
healthy to those whose constitutions are
able to bear it. It is a mountainous
county, two of whose ridges cross the
county, and run towards the sea to the
S. W. where a bay of it touches this
county. There are some valleys which
are fruitful in corn and pastures; be-
sides, the hills serve to feed a great num-
ber of sheep. The principal rivers are
the Eden, the Ken, the Loan, the Eam-
on, the Tees, the Lowther, the Hun-
na, the Wintler, the Lavenner-beck, and
the Blinkern-beck. There are also four
noted meers or lakes, called Ullas-
water, Broad-water, Horns-water, and
Winnander-meer. The principal town
is Appleby.

• WESTON-ZOVLAND, a village in Som-
setshire, with one fair, on September
9, for all sorts of cattle.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Ger-
many, bounded on the E. by the circle
of Lower Saxony, on the S. by Hesse,
Westwalde, and the Rhine, on the
W. by the United Provinces, and on
the N. by the German Sea. The air is
cold; but the soil produces pastures
and some corn, though there are a great
many marshes. The herds are large,
and the hogs are in high esteem, espe-
cially the hams, known by the name of
Westphalia hams. The principal rivers
are the Weser, the Embs, the Lippe,
and the Reuer. It contains several so-
vereignities, as the bishopricks of Olna-
burg, Munster, Paderborn, the abbey of
Corvey, the principality of Minden, the
counties of Ravensburg, Tecklenburg,
Ritburg, Lippe, Lemgow, Spiegleberg,
Schawenburg, Hoyer, Diepholt, Delmen-
horst, Oldenburg, Embden, East Frief-

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lund, Bentzen, Lingen, and Stenfor. These are to the N. of the river Lippe. To the S. of it are the abbeyes of Eftin and Verden, the town of Dortmund, the counties of Mark, Henburg, and Rencklinckhaufen, the dutchies of Westphalia, Berg, and that of Cleves. It has no capital; but Munster is the most considerable town.

* **WESTPHALIA**, the dutchy of, is in the circle of Westphalia, and is bounded on the N. by the bishopricks of Munster and Osnabrug, and the county of Lippe, on the W. by that of Mark, on the S. by the territories of Nassau, and on the E. by the counties of Witgenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgrate of Hesse, being about 40 miles in length and 25 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, full of wood; but is moderately fertile, and Arensburg is the capital town.

WESTRAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on September 19, for bullocks, horses, and toys. It is seated on the river Darent, on the confines of Surry; and the market is very considerable. It is 14 miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 24 S. S. E. of London. Lon. 17. 45. lat. 51. 15.

WESTERGOETHIA. See **WEST GOTHLAND**.

WETER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, to the W. of the lake Wener. It is very large, being about 80 miles in length from N. to S. and 25 in breadth from E. to W.

WETERAVIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, having the electorate of the Rhine on the W. and Hesse and the abbey of Fuld on the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lohn; one of which is called Weteravia Proper, and the other North Weteravia, or Weterwald.

WETHERBY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays; and three fairs, on Holy Thursdays, August 25, and November 22, for horses, sheep, and hogs. It is seated on the river Wharfe, and is but a small place, though the market is pretty good. It is 34 miles W. of York, and 177 N. by W. of London. Lon. 10. 25. lat. 55. 15.

WETZLAR, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Westphalia, which is not large, but is surrounded with ditches and walls flanked with towers. The inhabitants are protestants, and they have a

council of 24 members. In 1693 the imperial chamber was transferred hither from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the Palatinate. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Lohn, Dille, and Dillen, 5 miles S. of Solmer, 15 S. W. of Marburg, 20 N. of Frankfurt, and 78 N. by E. of Spire. Lon. 24. 18. lat. 50. 28.

* **WEVELSFIELD**, a village in Suffex, 12 miles S. of E. Grinstead, with one fair, on July 29, for pedlars ware.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, which is 38 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Wicklow, on the E. and S. by the Ocean, and on the W. by Waterford. It contains 13051 houses, 109 parishes, 8 baronies, 8 boroughs, and sends 18 members to parliament; two for the county, and two each for Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy, Feathard, Newborough, Bannow, Clemines, and Taghmon. It is a fruitful country in corn and grass; and the principal town is of the same name.

WEXFORD, a sea-port town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the same name. It was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, it being the first colony of the English, and is still a large handsome town, with a very commodious harbour at the mouth of the river Slaney, on a bay of the Irish channel, and is 65 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 11. 10. lat. 52. 15. It contains 1003 houses.

WEXIO, a sea-port town of Sweden, in South Gothland, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the lake Salen, 47 miles W. of Calmar, 31 S. of Weter Lake, and 155 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 32. 55. lat. 56. 48.

* **WEYHILL**, a village in Hampshire, 2 miles W. of Andover, with the largest fair in England, on October 10, for sheep, leather, hops, cheese, and other things of less consequence.

* **WHEWEL**, a village in Hampshire, 3 miles E. of Andover, with one fair, on September 14, for sheep and bullocks.

WEYMOUTH. See **MELBOURNE REGIS**.
WHIDAN, or **FIDAN**, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, and to the W. of the Gold Coast; but its extent is uncertain. However, it is about 10 miles along the sea-shore. It is a very populous country, and is very well furnished with large villages; and there are many small ones, that they are not above a market's distance from each other.

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The houses are small, and round at the top, and are encompassed with mud-walls or hedges, together with a great number of all sorts of beautiful and lofty trees, which afford the most beautiful prospect in the world; insomuch that those that have been here represent it as a perfect Paradise. The fields are always green, and they cultivate beans, potatoes, and fruits; and the negroes here will not let a foot of ground remain uncultivated. Besides, they sow again the very next day after they have reaped. The inhabitants are greatly civilized, and very respectful to each other; especially to their superiors, and they are also so industrious, that even the women are never idle. These brew the beer, dress the victuals and sell all sorts of commodities at the market. Those that are rich employ their wives and slaves in tilling the land, and they carry on a considerable trade with the product as well as in slaves; for some of them are able to deliver 1000 of these last every month. The chief men have generally 40 or 50 wives, the principal captains 3 or 400, and the king 4 or 5000. However, they are extremely jealous, and, on the least suspicion, will sell them to the Europeans for slaves. If any one happens to touch one of the king's wives accidentally, he is doomed to perpetual slavery. This being considered, it is no wonder that the women are not fond of being the king's wives; nay, some of them will prefer a speedy death to such a miserable life. The king sets little value upon his daughters, for he will dispose of them to the factors of the English company, or the masters of ships that come there. They live in a manner by guests; for they have no festivals nor distinction of days, hours, weeks, months, or years. The custom of circumcision is used here; but they are not able to tell why they use it, nor from whence it is derived. They are such great gamblers, that they will stake all they have at play, not excepting their wives and children. Their religion is very superstitious; for they have a vast number of idols; and they deify the most contemptible animal that they see first in a morning, not excepting even rocks and stones. However, they have a principal regard for snakes, very high trees, and the sea. An English factor now come over, found a snake in the house belonging to the

factory, and killed it without the least scruple; which incensed the negroes, that they were for revenging the death of the snake, not only upon him that killed it, but upon the whole factory; however, by the force of presents, and by the interposition of the people of the other factories, this affair was made up, and the snake honourably interred. However, to prevent the like accidents, they give them warning not to do the like for the future. With regard to the animals, they have oxen, cows, goats, sheep, and hogs, as well as tame fowls; such as turkeys, ducks, and hens, which last are extremely plenty. There are many wild beasts within land, such as elephants, buffaloes, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares, with several uncommon animals, which we have not room to describe. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananoes, tamarinds, and several others; and they have vast numbers of palm-trees, from which they get their wine. All the common people go naked here, as in other parts of Guinea, only they have a cloth or clout to cover their nakedness. There has been strange revolutions in these parts not many years ago; for the king, whose country is called Dahomy, has not only conquered this kingdom, but that of Ardra, next to it, and has entirely ruined them. Their trade consisted of slaves, elephants teeth, wax, and honey. The English factory is 200 miles E. of Cape Coast Castle, within land. Bows, arrows, beautiful assegays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the nation. Lon. 20. 35. lat. 6. 0.

WHITBY, a sea-port town in the North-riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays, but no fairs. It is commodiously seated on the river Esk, near the place where it falls into the sea, over which there is a wooden bridge. It has a custom-house, because it drives a considerable trade; and they either have, or had near 100 vessels belonging to this place. It was formerly of great note for its abbey, of which there are some ruins still remaining. Among the sands on the shore there are stones found resembling snakes without heads; but they are not proper to this place. It is 50 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 242 N. of London. Lon. 17. 23. lat. 54. 30.

WHITBURN, a town in Hampshire,
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with a market on Fridays, and four fairs, on April 23, June 20, and July 7, for toys, and Octob. 19, for sheep. It was anciently more considerable than it is at present; for it is now a poor place, though it is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles E. by N. of Salisbury, and 59 W. by S. of London. Lon. 16. 10. lat. 51. 20.

WHITCHURCH, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Whit-Munday, and October 28, for sheep, horned cattle, horses, hogs, flaxen and hempen cloth, and some woollen cloth. It is seated on the confines of the county near Cheshire, and is a pretty good place, whose old church was lately taken down, and a very large new one built in the room of it. It is 20 miles N. of Shrewsbury, 20 S. by E. of Chester, and 152 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 55. lat. 52. 58.

* **WHITDOWN**, a village in Somersetshire, with one fair, on Whit-Monday, for bullocks and horses.

WHITEHAVEN, a sea-port town of Cumberland, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on August 1, for merchandize and toys. It is seated on a creek on the sea, on the N. end of a great bergh, or hill, which is washed by the tide of flood on the west side, where there is a great rock, or quarry of hard white stone, which gives name to the place, and which, with the help of a great stone-wall, secures the harbour, into which small barks may enter. It is lately much improved in its buildings, and is noted for its trade in pit-coal and salt, there being near it a prodigious coal mine, which runs a considerable way under the sea. They have a custom-house here, and they carry on a good trade to Ireland, Scotland, Chester, Bristol, and other parts. It is 10 miles S. W. of Cockermouth, 40 S. W. of Carlisle, and 289 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 20. lat. 54. 30.

WHITESEA is a bay of the Frozen Ocean, so called, in the north part of Muscovy, lying between Russian Lapland and Samoieda, at the bottom of which stands the city of Archangel. This was the chief port the Russians had before their conquest of Livonia.

* **WHITE-SMITH**, a village in Suffex, with two fairs, on May 21, for horned cattle and horses, and on July 3, for horses.

* **WIATKA**, a dutchy of Russia, bounded

on the N. by Permian, on the S. by Casan, on the E. by Siberia, and on the W. by the Ostiacks. The chief town is of the same name, which has a bishop's see, and is defended by a citadel. It is 100 miles N. of Casan. Lon. 70. 10. lat. 46. 30.

WIENBURG, a rich and trading town of the Russian empire, and capital of Carelia, in Finland, with a bishop's see and a strong citadel. It was ceded to Russia by Sweden in 1721, and is seated at the bottom of a gulph, where it has a harbour 67 miles N. by W. of Northburg, 30 N. by E. of Narva, and 250 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 47. 25. lat. 60. 56.

WIENBURG, a considerable town of Denmark, in North-Jutland, with a bishop's see. It is remarkable for being the seat of the chief court of justice in the province; and the hall where the council assembles is very remarkable, as well for having the archives of the country, as for escape from the terrible fire that happened in the year 1726, and which burnt the cathedral church, that of the Black Friars, the town-house, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been rebuilt more magnificent than they were before. It is seated on the lake Weter, in a peninsula, 25 miles N. W. of Sleswick, and 110 N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 27. 51. lat. 56. 50.

WICK. See **DUERSTED**.

WICK. See **MARSTRICH**.

* **WICKHAM**, a village in Hampshire, with one fair, on May 20, for horses.

WICKTOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the N. W. by the county of Dublin, on the E. by the Irish Channel, on the S. by Wexford, and on the W. by Kildare and Catherlough. It is 53 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is indifferently fruitful. It contains 7464 houses, 54 parishes, 6 baronies, and 4 boroughs. It sends 10 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for the borough of Wicklow, 2 for Baltinglass, 2 for Carysfort, and 2 for Blessington. Wicklow is the principal town, which is seated on the sea-side, with a narrow harbour at the mouth of the river Leitrim, over which stands a rock instead of a castle, surrounded by a strong wall, and is 24 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 11. 28. lat. 52. 53.

WICKWARE, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Mondays, and two fairs, on April 5 and July 2, for oxen and

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place. It is 17 miles N. E. of Bristol,
20 S. of Gloucester, and 101 W. of
London. Lon. 15. 5. lat. 51. 35.

• **WIELIKILOKI**, a considerable town of
the Russian empire, in the western
part of the dutchy of Arzeva, feated on
the river Lovast, with a good castle.
Lon. 49. 10. lat. 56. 32.

• **WIELUN**, a town of Great Poland, in
the palatinate of Sirad, on the confines
of Silesia. It was ruined by the Swedes
in 1636, but has since been rebuilt, and
has a good castle. It is feated on a river
which falls into the Warta, 20 miles S.
of Sirad. Lon. 36. 12. lat. 51. 12.

WIGGAN, a town in Lancashire, with a
market on Fridays, and three fairs, on
Holy Thursday, and October 13, for
horses, horned cattle, and cloth; and
on June 27, for horses, and horned cat-
tle. It is feated on the river Douglas,
and is a large well built corporation,
sends two members to parliament, and
is inhabited by shopkeepers, almost of
all kinds, and they have or had a manu-
facture of weaving rugs, coverlids, and
tickings, for beds, as well as iron works.
It is particularly noted for its coal-pits,
which produce Kannel coal, that will
burn like a candle. It is 27 miles S. of
Lancaster, 16 S. of Preston, and 195 N.
N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 3. lat.
53. 37.

WIGHT, an island lying on the S. coast of
Hampshire, from which it is separated
by a narrow channel. It is about 20
miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and
consists of arable and pasture lands, and
has plenty of game. It is exceeding
pleasant, has a wholesome air, and on
the coast there are plenty of excellent
fish. It is strong both by art and na-
ture; for besides its castles, blockhouses,
and forts, it is surrounded with craggy
rocks and cliffs, as well as dangerous
banks. The narrowest part of the chan-
nel at the W. part of the island, is called
the Needles, through which ships pass,
but not without some danger. The land
is not level, but is diversified with hills
and valleys, which render it a delightful
place to dwell in; and indeed it is very
populous, having 56 parish churches, and
several towns, the chief of which is New-
port. There is always a governor of
this island, who is generally a superior
officer of the army. A little distance
from it, to the eastward, is Spithead,

where the men of war generally ren-
dezevous.

• **WIGHTON**, a town of the E. riding of
Yorkshire, with a market on Wednes-
days, and two fairs, on May 14, and
September 25, for horses and sheep. It
is feated at the spring head of the river
Skelfter, and is but a small place. It is
16 miles W. by S. of York, and 18 N.
by W. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat.
53. 55.

• **WIGMORE**, a village in Herefordshire,
7 miles N. W. of Ludlow, with two
fairs, on April 25, and July 25, for
horned cattle, horses, and sheep.

• **WIGTON**, a town in Cumberland, with
a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on
March 23, for merchandize and toys. It
is feated among the Moors, and is a
small place of no great account. It is
12 miles S. W. of Carlisle, 13 N. N. E.
of Cocker-mouth, and 280 N. N. W.
of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 54. 50.

WIGTOWN, a borough and sea port town
of Scotland, in the shire of Galloway.
It is feated at the mouth of the river
Cree, 95 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, on
a bay of the fifth channel, and has no-
thing remarkable besides its harbour.
The shire of Wigtown sends one mem-
ber to parliament. Lon. 12. 55. lat.
54. 43.

WILNITSCH, a frontier town of Turkey, in
Europe, in the province of Bosnia, feated
on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40
miles S. E. of Carlstadt. Lon. 34. 15.
lat. 45. 30.

• **WILDESHUSEN**, a town of Germany,
in the circle of Westphalia, on the con-
fines of the bishopric of Munster, and
capital of a small bailiwick. It is feated
on the river Hunte, and is united to the
dutchy of Bremen; but the bishops of
Munster think they have just pretensions
to it. It is 18 miles S. W. of Bremen.
Lon. 29. 50. lat. 53. 13.

WILKOMIR, a town of Poland, in Lithu-
ania, and in the palatinate of Wilna,
feated on the river Swieta, 55 miles N.
W. of Wilna. Lon. 44. 26. lat. 52.
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WILLIAMSBURG, a town of North Ame-
rica, in Virginia, and capital of that co-
lony. It is at present but the rudiments
of a town, there being no more than 50
or 60 scattering houses, though they are
well built, and stand on each side a long
broad street. There is a college at the
upper end, designed at first for the in-
struction of the native Americans. It

is well endowed, but does not answer the original design, those people being averse to all sorts of learning; and therefore it is now made use of for instructing the sons of the planters. It is 7 miles N. of James-town, and 50 W. of Cape Charles. Lon. 301. 5. lat. 37. 20.

WILLIAMS-FORT, is a factory of Asia, belonging to the East India company, and is seated on one of the branches of the river Ganges, in the kingdom of Bengal. The fort was first built in the shape of an irregular tetragon, of brick and mortar, and the town had nothing regular in it, because every one built a house as he liked best, and for his own conveniency. The governor's house is within the fort, and is the best piece of architecture in these parts. Here there are also convenient lodgings for the factors and writers, with store-houses for the company's goods, and magazines for ammunition. About fifty yards from the fort is the church, built by the charity of merchants residing here. The town is called Calcutta, and has a pretty good hospital for the sick, though few come out of it alive. It is governed by a mayer and aldermen, as most of the company's factories in the East Indies now are. In 1757 it was surprised by the Nabob of Bengal, who took it, and put most of those that had made resistance, into a place called the Black Hole, where most of them were smothered. This Nabob has since been killed, and another set up in his room, who is more friendly to the English; and now the factory is re-established. It is 35 miles S. of Hugly, and 38 N. of the sea. Lon. 104. 35. lat. 21. 27.

WILLIAMSADT, a sea-port town of Holland. It is a handsome strong place, and the harbour is well frequented. It was built by William prince of Orange, in 1585; and in 1732 it belonged to the stadtholder of Friesland. The river near which it is built, is called Butterfliet, or Holland-Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the side of Brabant, where they always keep a garrison. It is 15 miles N. E. of Berg op Zoom, and 12 S. W. of Dordrecht. Lon. 21. 58. lat. 51. 42.

• **WILLISAW**, a small but handsome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among high mountains on the river Wiger.

• **WILLITON**, a village in Somersetshire,

5 miles E. of Minehead, with one fair on Trinity Monday, for hard-ware and toys.

• **WILMINGTON**, a village in Suffex, 6 miles N. W. of East-Bourn, with one fair on September 17, for sheep and pedlars ware.

WILNA, a large, rich, populous, and trading town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and in a palatinate of the same name, with a bishop's see, an university, an ancient castle, and a palace. The houses are all built of wood, and it is the seat of the Palatine, of a Castellany, and of the parliament of Lithuania. It is inhabited by different nations, who come thither to trade; and it is seated at the confluence of the rivers Vilia and Wilna, 12 miles E. of Treki, 125 N. W. of Warsaw, and 225 S. E. of Dantzick. Lon. 44. 18. lat. 51. 32.

• **WILNA**, the palatinate of, a county of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, bounded on the N. by Samogitia, Lavinia, and the palatinate of Polozzk, on the E. by those of Witepsk, and Minsk, on the S. by the same, and that of Treki, and on the W. by the same, and that of Samogitia. Wilna is the capital town.

• **WILSHOVEN**, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, seated at the confluence of the river Wils, with the Danube. It was taken by general Brown in 1745.

• **WILSNACH**, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburg, seated on a rivulet that falls not far from thence into the Elb.

WILTON, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday, and three fairs, on May 4, September 12, and November 2, for sheep. It is seated near the river Willey, is an ancient place, and formerly the chief of the county. It is now but a mean town, though it sends two members to parliament, and is the place where the knights of the shire are chosen. It has a manufactory in carpets, and is 7 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 86 W. by S. of London. Lon 15. 35. lat. 51. 12.

WILTSHIRE, an English county, 52 miles in length, 34 in breadth, and is bounded on the W. by Somersetshire, on the N. by Gloucestershire, on the E. by Berkshire and Hampshire, and on the S. by Dorsetshire and Hampshire, being 52 miles in length, and 33 in breadth. It contains 28,000 houses, 163,000 inhabitants, 304 parishes, 21 market towns.

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and sends 34 members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Willey, the Adder, the two Avons, the Tems, the Kennet, the Duril, the Nadder, and the Were. The air is generally good, tho' it is damp upon the hills and downs in winter, but milder in the vales and bottoms. The N. part is hilly, the S. level, and the middle plain, and full of downs, intermixed with bottoms, where-in are rich meadows and corn fields. There are several towns in it noted for the woollen manufacture; and there is a wonderful trench in it, which runs from E. to W. which is visible for many miles. The common people would have it to be the work of the devil, but it was probably the boundary of the W. Saxon monarchy. Salisbury is the principal town.

• **WIMBORHAM, OR WINDHAM, A TOWN** of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on February 2, May 6, and September 7, for horses, lean cattle, and petty chapmen. It is feated on a dirty bottom, and has been noted for stockings, wooden spoons, taps, and spindles, made here. The steeple of the church is very high, and on it was hung Ket the tanner, in 1549. It is 9 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 103 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 52. 42.

• **WIMPFEN, A FREE AND IMPERIAL TOWN** of Germany, in Suabia, and in Craighou. The inhabitants are Protestants. It is feated on the river Neckar, 5 miles N. of Hailbron, and 12 E. of Heidelberg. Lon. 26. 44. lat. 49. 20.

• **WIMPLE, A VILLAGE** in Devonshire, with one fair, on Monday sevennight after September 1.

• **WINBORN, A TOWN** of Dorsetshire, with a market on Fridays, and two fairs, on Good-Friday, and September 14, for bullocks, and cheefe. It is feated between two brooke, on the river Stour; is a pretty large well inhabited place, and has a handsome church called the Minster, which was formerly noted for its nunnery. It is 6 miles N. of Peol, and 81 S. W. of London. Lon. 15. 40. lat. 50. 45.

• **WINCHESTON, A TOWN** in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays, but no fairs. It is feated on the side of a hill on the London road, and the market is considerable for cheefe. It is 24 miles S. of Bath, and 112 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 57. lat. 51. 2.

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• **WINCHEOMB, A TOWN** in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on May 16, and July 23, for horses, sheep, and horned cattle. It is feated in a deep bottom near Sudley-castle and park, and was formerly noted for its abbey. It is a large place, containing about 300 houses, and is 16 miles N. E. of Gloucester, 42 S. W. of Coventry, and 89 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 30. lat. 51. 55.

• **WINCHESEA, A TOWN** in Suffes, which has no market, but has one fair on May 23, for cattle and pedlars ware. It is an ancient place, at least the old town of that name was so, which was swallowed up by the ocean in 1250. It is now dwindled to a mean place, though it retains its privileges, and sends two members to parliament. It is feated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, and had a haven, which is now choked up. It had 18 parish churches, now reduced to one. The market-house is in the midst of the town, from whence run four paved streets, at the end of which are four ways, which had formerly build-ings on each side for a considerable way. It is 2 miles S. W. of Rye, and 71 S. E. of London. It is governed by a mayor and jurats, though it has but about 70 houses, which are built with brick and stone. Three of the gates are still standing, but much decayed. Lon. 18. 30. lat. 50. 58.

• **WINCHESTER, A TOWN OR CITY** of Hamp-
shire, with two markets, on Wednes-
days and Saturdays. It is pleasantly
feated in a valley between hills, on the
delightful river Itching, and is about one
mile and an half in circumference round
the walls, through which there are four
gates: however, there is some waste
ground within the walls, and at present
there are but five parish churches, be-
sides the cathedral, which is a large and
beautiful structure, and in which are in-
terred several Saxon kings and queens.
The other remarkable buildings are, the
Bishop's palace, the hall where the ad-
vizes are kept, and the college or school,
which last is without the walls. King
Charles II. appointed Sir Christopher
Wren to build a royal palace here, but
he never lived to see it finished; nor
has it been hitherto according to the
original plan. Likewise, a few years
ago the tower an infirmity needed re-
pair for the county, by the ordinary Abber-
tion. It has a fair, kept on St. Giles's
day.

hill, on September 12, for horses, cheese, and leather; and another on Magdalen Hill, on August 2, for the same. It is 21 miles N. W. of Chichester, and 67 W. by N. of London. The city is governed by a mayor, a recorder, several aldermen, six of whom are always justices, with a sheriff, two bailiffs, and four constables. It at present consists of above 70 houses, has one pretty broad street, but the rest are mostly narrow; the houses are indifferently built, and the walls are greatly decayed. Lon. 16. 11. lat. 51. 6.

* **WINDAW**, a town of the dutchy of Courland with a castle, and a harbour at the mouth of the river *Wetaw*, on the Baltic Sea, 70 miles N. of Memel, and 70 N. W. of Mittaw. Lon. 59. 25. lat. 57. 12.

WINDISMARK, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Austria, which is the eastern part of Carniola. It is bounded on the E. by Croatia, on the S. by Morkachia, and on the N. by the county of Cilley, from which it is separated by the river *Save*. *Mutling* is the capital town.

* **WINDINGEN**, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and in the dutchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river *Neckar* 12 miles from *Stuttgart*.

WINDSOR, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Tuesdays for horses and cattle, June 5, for horses, cattle, sheep, and wool, and October 13, for horses and cattle. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the *Thames*, in a healthful air; and is a handsome, large, well inhabited place; but chiefly famous for its magnificent castle, which is a royal palace. It is a place of great strength, on account of its situation, as it stands on an eminence, and affords a most delightful and extensive prospect over the country to a considerable distance. Here the ceremony of installing the knights of the Garter is performed on St. George's day, with great pomp and magnificence; and St. George's Hall, which is paved with marble, is one of the finest rooms in Europe. The royal chapel, at the east end of it, is also paved with marble, and adorned with carved work, which is exceeding curious. St. George's Chapel, in which the knights of the Garter are installed, is one of the most beautiful and stately Gothic buildings in the world; in the choir are the stalls

for the 26 knights, with banners over them, and a throne for the sovereign. As the knights die, their banners are taken down, and their titles and coats of arms engraved on little copper plates and nailed to the stalls, from whence they are never removed. The apartments of this palace are adorned with curious paintings, and the rooms are large and lofty, insomuch that they are hardly to be paralleled in Europe. The parish church is large, having a ring of 8 bells, and in the high street there is a handsome town-hall, with a statue of queen *Ann* at one end, and prince *George* of Denmark at the other. It sends two members to parliament, and is 24 miles W. of London. Lon. 16. 58. lat. 51. 28.

* **WINGHAM**, a village in Kent, 5 miles W. of Sandwich, with two fairs, on May 1 and November 1, for cattle.

* **WINGURLA**, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in the kingdom of *Visapour*, seated on the sea-side a little to the N. of *Goa*, where the Dutch have a factory.

WINNICZA, a strong town of Poland, in Podolia, and capital of a territory of the same name, in the palatinate of *Bracław*, with a castle. It was taken by the *Cossacks* in 1658; but the Poles retook it soon after. It is seated on the river *Bog*, 35 miles N. of *Braclaw*. Lon. 46. 56. lat. 49. 28.

WINOXBERG, or **BERGUES**, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river *Colme*, 5 miles S. of *Dunkirk*. Lon. 20. 6. lat. 50. 56.

WINSCHOTIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, where the prince of *Orange* defeated the Spaniards in 1548. It is 6 miles S. W. of *Dollart bay*, and 14 S. E. of *Groningen*. Lon. 24. 25. lat. 53. 15.

WINSER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and dutchy of *Lunenbourg*, seated at the confluence of the rivers *Elb* and *Ilmenau*, 12 miles N. W. of *Lunenbourg*. Lon. 27. 35. lat. 53. 50.

* **WINSHEIM**, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and marquisate of *Anspach*. It is surrounded by a good rampart, a double ditch, and thick walls flanked with 20 towers. The inhabitants are Protestants, and in 1730 a fire happened here, which almost reduced this place to ashes. It is seated

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on the river Aisch, 30 miles N. W. of
Nuremberg, and 37 S. W. of Bamberg.
Lon. 27. 59. lat. 49. 30.

WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamshire,
with a market on Tuesdays, and two
fairs, on Holy Thursday, and August 21,
for cattle. It is seated in a good soil,
where there is plenty of wood, and is
7 miles N. of Aylsbury, and 45 W. N.
W. of London. Lon. 16. 50. lat. 51. 55.

WINSTER, a town of Derbyshire, which
has no market; but there is a meeting
for the sale of provisions on Saturdays.
It is 12 miles N. of Derby, and 133 N. N.
W. of London. Lon. 16. 4. lat. 53. 12.

* WINTARBORN, a village in Gloucester-
shire, 8 miles N. E. of Bristol, with
two fairs, on June 29, and October 18,
for cattle and sheep.

* WINTERTON, a village in Lincolnshire,
with one fair, on July 5, for several
sorts of goods.

* WINTERINGHAM, a village in Lincoln-
shire, with one fair, on July 14, for
horned cattle and goods.

* WINTERTHOUR, a handsome town of
Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich,
where there is a rich library and a mi-
neral spring. It is seated on the river
Ulach, in a pleasant fertile plain, 15
miles N. E. of Zurich. Lon. 26. 33.
lat. 47. 42.

* WINTON, a village in Hampshire, 3
miles N. of Christ-Church, with two
fairs, on the first Monday in Lent, for
bacon, cheese, leather, and horses, and
on October 24, for leather, horses, bul-
locks, and sheep.

* WINSCHOTE, a town of the United
Provinces, in the lordship of Gronin-
gen, 12 miles from the town of that
name; here the prince of Orange de-
feated an army of the Spaniards in
1548.

WINTERTONNESS, the N. E. Cape of
the county of Norfolk, 4 miles N. of
Yarmouth.

WIRKSWORTH, a town in Derbyshire,
with a market on Tuesdays, and with
two fairs, on May 1 and September 3,
for horned cattle. It is seated in a
valley near the spring-head of the river
Ecclelborn, and is a pretty large popu-
lous place, with a handsome church, a
free-school, and an alms-house. It
is remarkable for having the greatest
lead-market in England. It is 8 miles
N. by W. of Derby, and 18 N. N. W.
of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 53. 6.

WIRTEMBERG. See WURTEMBERG.

WISBADEN, a town of Germany, in We-
teravia, and a chief place of a lordship of
that name, and is famous for its mine-
ral waters. It belongs to the count of
Nassau, and is 5 miles from Mentz, and
16 W. of Frankfurt. Lon. 25. 50. lat.
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WISBEACH, a town in Cambridgeshire,
with a market on Saturday, and 5 fairs
on the Saturday and Sunday before
Palm-Sunday, the Saturday before
Whit-Sunday, August 1 and 28, for
hemp and flax, and on Monday before
Whit-Sunday and July 25, for horses. It
is seated in the fenny part of the county,
in the Isle of Ely between two rivers,
and is a place of some account. It is
18 miles N. of Ely, and 88 N. by E. of
London. Lon. 17. 51. lat. 52. 40.

WISBY, a sea-port town of Sweden in the
Isle of Gothland, whose harbour is de-
fended by a castle. It has received so
much damage from the sea, that it is
nothing now to what it was formerly.
It is seated on the side of a rock, on the
side of the Baltick Sea, 88 miles, S. E.
of Stockholm. Lon. 36. 56. lat. 57.
40.

* WISSE, a small fortified town of the
Netherlands, seated on the river Maese,
3 miles S. of Maestricht, and 3 N. of
Liege. Lon. 23. 20. lat. 50. 45.

WISCHGROB, a town of Poland, in the
province of Warfavia and palatinate of
Plockko, seated on the river Wislula,
40 miles N. W. of Warfaw. Lon. 38.
5. lat. 53. 0.

WISLOKE, a town of Germany, in the
Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, subject
to the elector Palatine. It is seated on
the river Elfaz, 8 miles S. of Heidel-
burg. Lon. 27. 26. lat. 49. 15.

WISMAR, a large and strong town of
Germany, in Lower Saxony, capital of
the dutchy of Mecklenburg, with a har-
bour. It was bombarded by the king
of Denmark in 1711, and in 1715 it
was forced to surrender to the allies of
the north, who demolished all the forti-
fications, and blew up the fort; all which
had cost prodigious sums of money. In
1721, it was restored to Sweden; but
upon condition they should never fortify
it again. It is the handsomest and larg-
est town in Mecklenburg, and the har-
bour, which is on the Baltick Sea, is very
safe for ships, being at the bottom of
a gulph, or bay. It is 40 miles E. of Lu-
beck,

beck, 58 N. E. of Lunenburg and 70 W. by S. of Stralfund. Lon. 29. 32. lat. 53. 56.

WISTON, a town of Pembroke-shire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on November 8, for cattle, horses, and sheep. It is but a mean place, though it has a castle, which is now a gentleman's seat. It is 12 miles N. of Pembroke, and 191 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 12. 45. lat. 51. 54.

• **WITCHBURY**, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on November, 6 for hogs.

WITEPSKI, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on a morass, which renders its approach difficult; and its fortifications are so good, that the Russians have besieged it several times in vain. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Dwina and Widwa, 50 miles N. of Polock, 80 N. W. of Smolensko, and 165 N. E. of Wilna. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by the dutchy of Rescho, on the E. by Biela, and the palatinate of Smolensko, on the S. by the palatinates of Mielidaw and Minski, and on the W. by Wilna and Polock. Lon. 48. 58. lat. 55. 58.

WITHAM, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesdays, and two little fairs, on Monday before Whit-Sunday, and September 14, for toys. It is seated on the branch of the river Black-Water, and is a good thoroughfare town half a mile in length. It is governed by a high-bailiff, &c. and has one church, which is an ancient Gothic structure. The houses amount to about 500, and are in general tolerable good, and pretty lofty; but the streets, tho' wide, are not paved; and no manufactory is carried on here. This town is 8 miles N. E. of Chelmsford, 13 S. W. of Colchester, and 36 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 51. 50.

• **WITHEKIDGE**, a village in Devonshire, 8 miles W. of Tiverton, with two fairs, on June 24, and Wednesday before April 16, for cattle.

• **WITHYAM**, a village in Suffex, with one fair, October 10, for cattle and pedlars ware.

WITNEY, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursdays, and three fairs, on Easter-Thursdays and June 29, for all sorts of cattle; and on November

23, for the same and cheefe. It is a large, long, straggling place, whose inhabitants have the greatest manufactory in England for blankets. It is 8 miles W. of Oxford, and 63 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 51. 45.

WITTEMBERG, OF **WITTENBERG**, a strong and famous town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the dutchy of Saxony, with a famous university and a good castle. It is not very large, but is well fortified; and it has a comitory, or court of justice, and the place where the general assemblies of the circle are held. It is famous for being the place where Martin Luther was professor in the university; and he is buried in the chapel belonging to the castle. It is seated on the river Elb, 12 miles E. of Dessau, 37 S. of Brandenburg, 45 S. W. of Berlin, and 55 N. W. of Dresden. Lon. 30. 45. lat. 51. 54.

WITTENBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, where they carry on a little trade in wood. It is seated on the river Elb, 60 miles N. of Brandenburg. Lon. 29. 55. lat. 23. 20.

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in Livonia, now subject to Russia. It is 40 miles S. of Revel. Long 13. 8. lat. 58. 50.

• **WITTERSHAM**, a village in Kent, with one fair, on May 1, for pedlars ware.

• **WITTLESEA**, a village in Cambridge-shire, 4 m. E. of Peterborough, with three fairs, on January 25, June 13, and October 25, for horses and cattle. That on June 13, is a great fair for horses, and if it falls on a Saturday it is kept on Monday.

• **WITLISCH**, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine and in the arch-bishopric of Triers, or Treves, seated on the river Mosel, with a castle.

• **WITSHAUSEN**, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel, and the chief place of a small territory of the same name. It is seated on the river Weser, between Allendorf and Munden, 8 miles from Cassel.

WIADSLAW. See **KNOWADISLAW**.

WITLESSEY-MEER, a lake of the Isle of Ely, in Cambridge-shire, on the confines of Huntingdonshire, which is 6 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, and is 12 miles W. of Ely.

WITTMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia and county of Embden, seated near the German Sea,

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WIENBERG, a town of Germany, in Saxony, and in Saxony, with a good castle. It is well fortified; a court of justice, and a general assembly. It is famous where Martin Luther the university; a chapel belonging on the river Efflau, 37 S. of Berlin, and Lon. 30. 45.

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75 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 53. 50.

WIVLESCOMB, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs, on May 12, and September 25, for cattle. It is seated among rich and pleasant fields, and the market is pretty good. It is 30 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, 36 W. S. W. of Wells, and 153 W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 7. lat. 51. 6.

WLOZIMEITZ, a town of Little Poland, in Upper Volhnia, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the rivulet Luy, which falls into the Bog, 67 miles N. E. of Limburg, and 30 W. of Luc. Lon. 42. 53. lat. 58. 48.

WOBURN, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on March 23, July 13, and October 6, for cattle. It is seated on a rising ground, on the high road from London to Northampton. It was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is his country seat. Before the house is a basin, near half a mile in compass, on which is a pleasure yacht. It stands in a park 9 miles in circumference, surrounded with a brick wall 10 feet high. This place was burnt down in 1724, but has since been neatly rebuilt, with a handsome market place. It has also a free school, and a charity school, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fullers earth. It is 12 miles S. of Bedford, and 43 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 55. lat. 52. 0.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach. It is seated on the river Blانيتz, 12 miles N. W. of Budweifs, and 56 S. of Prague Lon. 31. 35. lat. 49. 0.

WOEDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland. It is seated on the Rhine, 18 miles S. of Amsterdam. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demolished the fortifications and the castle. Lon. 22. 17. lat. 52. 10.

WOLAW, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a dutchy of the same name. It is surrounded with strong walls, and a morafs, and one part of the houses are built with stone. The castle is also encompassed with deep ditches, and the greatest part of the inhabitants are employed in a woollen manufactory. In 1709 a Protestant church was allowed to be built here. It is seated near the river Oder, 20 miles N. W. of Bres-

law, and 32 S. E. of Glogaw. Lon. 34. 23. lat. 51. 16.

WOLFEMBUITTE, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and dutchy of Brunfwick, with a castle where the duke of Brunfwick Wolfembuttle resides. It is one of the strongest places in Germany, and yet the fortifications want repairing in several places. There is an excellent library, kept in a building lately erected for that purpose, which contains 116000 printed books, and 2000 uncommon books, with a cabinet of curiosities, relating to natural history. It is seated on the river Ocker, 5 miles S. of Brunfwick, 22 E. of Hildefheim, and 30 W. of Halbertstadt. Lon. 28. 15. lat. 22. 15.

WOLFERDYKE, an island of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N. Beveland and S. Beveland, from which it has been separated by the violence of the sea. It contains nothing considerable.

WOLFSBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, with a castle, on which the district about it depends, which is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is seated on the river Lavand, at the foot of a mountain covered with wood, and full of wolves, from whence the town took its name. It is 36 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 32. 55. lat. 47. 6.

WOLGA, a river of Russia, and thought to be the greatest in Europe. It rises in a small lake of the same name, in the dutchy of Retschow, near the confines of Lithuania, and running N. E. to the confines of the dutchy of Muscovy, it turns directly N. till it reaches that of Bielegezoro; and from thence it runs E. by S. to Casan: from hence it proceeds directly S. forming several large islands, till it comes to Astrachan; and below it, falls into the Caspian Sea. In its course, it passes by Twer-Jerifaw, where it is a mile and a half in breadth. From thence it runs on to Nifi-Novogorod, where it is 3 miles in breadth; from thence it passes to Casan, Samara, Saratof, Tzaritza, Tzenowar, to Astrachan as before. It runs a course of above 2000 miles, and is deep enough the greatest part of the way, to carry large ships. At the mouth of this river near Astrachan, there are prodigious large sturgeons, and it is confidently affirmed, that one of their roes will weigh 300 pounds. Of these they make caviar so well known in most parts of Europe.

WOLGAST, a pretty considerable town of Germany,

Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle, and one of the best and largest harbours on the Baltic Sea. It is a well built place, subject to Sweden, and is seated on the river Pfin, 12 miles S. E. of Griptwald, 25 S. E. of Strallund, and 45 N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 31. 45. lat. 54. 8.

WOLKOSKOI, a town of Russia, in the province of Novogorod, 100 miles S. E. of Novogorod. Lon. 52. 55. lat. 57. 30.

WOLKOWSKA, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Novogrodeck. It is seated on the river Ros, 23 miles S. of Grodno, and 55 W. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 41. 35. lat. 53. 0.

WOLLER, a town in Northumberland, with a considerable market on Thursdays, for corn, and two fairs, on May 4, and October 17, for black cattle, horses, sheep, and mercantile goods. It is seated on the side of a hill, 14 miles S. of Berwick, and 325 N. by W. of London. Lon. 15. 40. lat. 55. 38.

WOLLIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Pomerania, with a harbour. It is the capital of an island of the same name, which is formed by the mouth of the rivers Oder, Swina, Diwenow, Gresshaff, and the Baltic Sea. It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is 10 miles W. of Camin. Lon. 52. 30. lat. 55. 56.

WOLMAR, a town of the Russian empire, in Livonia, and in the territory of Lettonia. It was built in 1218, on the field of battle, after the king of Denmark had defeated the Livonians. It is 58 miles N. W. of Riga. Lon. 42. 30. lat. 57. 32.

WLODIMER, a considerable town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is seated on the river Clefina-reka, 150 miles N. E. of Moscow. Lon. 60. 40. lat. 55. 46.

* **WLODIMER**, a province of the Russian empire, bounded on the N. by the river Wolga, on the E. by Lower Novogorod, on the S. by the duchy of Moscow, and on the W. by Sufald. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forest there are so many swarms of bees, that one would hardly think there were hollow trees enough to lodge them.

WLODODA, a large and strong town of the Russian empire, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with an arch-

bishop's see. It has a castle and a fortress, seated in a marsh, besides a large church, which is a magnificent structure; and built by an Italian architect. There are also several other churches, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. It is seated on a river of the same name, 125 miles from Jerolaw, and 250 N. of Moscow. Lon. 59. 25. lat. 59. 10.

* **WLODODA**, a province of the Russian empire, bounded on the N. by Gargapoli, on the W. by Bielozero, on the S. by Bielski, and Sufald, and on the E. by Otiog. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers. It is noted for its fine wool, and plenty of tallow.

WOLSHINGHAM, a town in the county of Durham, which has no market, but has one fair on May 18, for linen-cloth, and is 16 miles S. W. of Durham, and 232 N. N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 16. 5. lat. 54. 44.

WOODBIDGE, a town in Suffolk, seated on the E. side of a sandy hill, on the river Deben, about 6 miles from the sea, of which they have a pleasant prospect at high water. It has a good market on Wednesdays, and two fairs, on May 1, and Michaelmas day, each of which last two days. It has a handsome church, and a Quakers, as well as a Presbyterian meeting-house. The houses are about 600, and the streets are pretty wide, and paved. There is a good coin trade carried on here, and this place is famous for refining salt. It had an abbey, of which are left no remarkable ruins. It is 7 miles N. E. of Ipswich, 54 S. W. of Yarmouth, and 75 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 0. lat. 52. 16.

* **WOODBURY-HILL**, near Bere in Dorsetshire, has one fair on September, 18, for all sorts of cattle, hops, cloth, and haberdashery-ware.

* **WOODELAND**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair on July 5, for horses, cheese, and toys.

WOOLVERHAMPTON, a large and flourishing town in Staffordshire, with a good market on Wednesdays, and one fair on July 10, for all sorts of commodities. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, and the houses are pretty well built. It has an ancient collegiate church, annexed to the chantry of Windsor, and a very handsome chapel, with a Presbyterian, a Roman-Catholic, and a Quakers meeting-house; as also a free-school well endowed, and a market-house. It is chiefly noted for its iron manufactory, which consist in

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locks, hinges, buckles, cork-screws, &c. It is very populous, and is governed by two constables, and the streets are for the most part broad and paved. It is 13 miles S. of Stafford, and 120 N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 52. 40.

WOODSTOCK, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and five fairs, on March 25, and What-Tuesday; for all kinds of cattle; on Tuesday after November 1, and October 2, for cheese, and all sorts of cattle; and on December 17, for cheese and hogs. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground, and on a rivulet. It is a well compacted borough town, which sends two members to parliament; but is chiefly noted for Blenheim-house, which is a fine palace, built in memory of the victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians in Aug. 1704. It was erected at the public expence, and is one of the noblest seats in Europe. One of the passages to it is over a bridge with one arch, which is 190 feet in diameter, and resembles the Rialto at Venice. The gardens take up 100 acres of ground; and the offices, which are very grand, have room enough to accommodate 300 people. The apartments of the palace are magnificently furnished, and the staircases, statues, paintings, and tapestry, are surprizingly fine. The town is about half a mile from the palace, having several good inns; and a manufactory of steel chains for watches, and excellent gloves. It is 8 miles N. of Oxford, and 60 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 16. 18. lat. 51. 50.

* **WOOLBRIDGE**, a village in Dorsetshire, with one fair, on May 14, for horses, cattle, and toys.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays, but no fairs. It is seated on the river Thames, and is of great note for its fine docks and yards, where men of war are built, as also for its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon balls, powder, and other warlike stores. It has likewise an academy, where the mathematics are taught, and young officers are instructed in the art of navigation. It is 9 miles E. of London. Lon. 17. 45. lat. 51. 30.

WORCESTER, a town or city of Worcestershire, and capital of that county. It is pleasantly and commodiously seated on the eastern banks of the river Severn,

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over which there is a handsome stone bridge; from hence it rises with a gentle ascent, so high as to afford a pleasant prospect over the vale beneath. It contains 9 parish churches, besides the cathedral and St. Michael's, which is without the liberties of the city. It is well inhabited, has good houses and streets, and is remarkable for the cloathing manufacture. It has also three grammar schools, seven hospitals, and a water-house, and a well-contrived key. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and other officers; has three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, with four fairs, on Saturday before Palm-Sunday, on Saturday in Easter-Week, for cattle, horses, and linen cloth; on August 15, and September 19, for cattle, horses, cheese, lambs, hops, and linen. It is 36 miles N. N. E. of Bristol, 26 N. of Gloucester, 24 E. N. E. of Hereford, 38 W. S. W. of Coventry, and 112 W. N. W. of London. It sends two members to parliament, has a bishop's see, and the title of a marquisate. Lon. 15. 20. lat. 52. 15.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the E. by Warwickshire, on the S. by Gloucestershire, on the W. by Herefordshire, and on the N. by Staffordshire and Shropshire, being about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It contains 20,630 houses, 12,3780 inhabitants, 152 parishes, 12 market-towns, and sends nine members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Salworp, the Teem, and the Stour. The air is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pasture; however, there are several hills, which feed large flocks of sheep; and the principal things more peculiar to this county are, cyder, perry, and very fine salt. The principal town is Worcester.

WORUM, a town of the United Provinces in Friesland, seated on the Zueder-zea, with a harbour, 20 miles S. W. of Leewardin. Lon. 22. 57. lat. 53. 0.

* **WORMINGEN**, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 8 miles from the city of that name. It is famous for a battle fought here in 1288, and is seated on the Rhine. Lon. 28. 30. lat. 50. 55.

* **WORKINGTON**, or **WERKINGTON**, a town in Cumberland, with two fairs, on Wednesday before Holy Thursday, and

October 18, for merchandise and toys. It is feated on the S. fide of the river Derwent, over which there is an handsome stone bridge. There is a harbour for ships, and a good salmon fishery. It is 8 miles W. of Cockermouth, and 22 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 0. lat. 53. 40.

WORKSOP, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays, and three fairs, on March 20, June 21, and October 3, for cattle, horses, and pedlars ware. It is feated in the forest of Sherwood, and is noted for the great quantity of liquorish growing near it. It is 24 miles N. of Nottingham, and 133 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 33. lat. 53. 20.

WORMS, an ancient, large, and famous town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a sovereign and prince of the empire. It is a free and imperial city, and the inhabitants are Protestants. In the war of 1689, it was taken by the French, who almost reduced it to ashes. The present bishop has built a new palace in it; and it is famous for a diet held here in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. The Protestants have lately built a handsome church, where Luther is represented as appearing at the diet. It is noted for the excellent wine that grows in the neighbourhood, which they call, our Lady's milk. In the campaign of 1743, king George II. took up his quarters in this city, and lodged at the bishop's palace after the battle of Dettingen. It is feated on the western bank of the Rhine, 14 miles N. W. of Heidelberg, 20 N. W. of Spire, 20 S. E. of Mentz, and 32 S. W. of Francfort. Lon. 26. 2. lat. 40. 34.

WORONIZ. See **VERONIS**.

WORSTED, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays, and one fair, on May 7, for cattle, horses, and petty chapmen. It is feated on a flat, and is noted for being the place where worsteds were first made. It is 9 miles N. of Norwich, and 118 N. E. of London. Lon. 19. 5. lat. 52. 52.

WOTTON-BASSET, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays, and three fairs, on May 4, November 13, and December 19, for cows and hogs. It is feated near a large park, not far from the forest of Bredon, and sends two members to parliament. It is 30 miles N. of Salisbury, and 78 W. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 51. 35.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on September 25, for cattle and cheese. It is a mayor town, feated under the hills, and is inhabited by clothiers. It is 16 miles N. E. of Bristol, and 99 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 15. 10. lat. 51. 42.

* **WRAGBY**, a village in Lincolnshire, 8 miles S. of Market-Raifen, with two fairs, on May 23, for sheep, and October 11, for horned cattle.

WREXHAM, a town of Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two markets, on Mondays and Thursdays, and four fairs, on March 23, Holy Thursday, June 16, and September 19, for cattle, hardware, Manchester goods, horses, and hops. Likewise that in March is for all sorts of feeds. It is pretty large, well built, and well inhabited, being adorned with a handsome church, whose steeple, for curious architecture, is reckoned one of the finest in England. It is feated on a river which falls into the Dee, in a country which affords plenty of lead. It is 28 miles N. N. W. of Shrewsbury, 24 S. S. E. of Holywell, and 167 N. W. of London. Lon. 14. 35. lat. 53. 0.

WRINTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays, but no fairs. It is a pretty good town, feated among the Mendip-hills, and is 9 miles N. of Wells, and 124 W. of London. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Mr. Locke. Lon. 14. 49. lat. 51. 25.

WROTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair, on May 4, for horses and bullocks. It is feated in a plain in the neighbourhood of hills, and is 11 miles N. W. by W. of Maidstone, and 36 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 17. 51. lat. 51. 20.

* **WULPIT**, or **WOOLPIT**, a town in Suffolk, with one fair, on September 16, for horses, Scotch cattle, and toys. It is half a mile long, and is in the road between St. Edmund's-Bury and Ipswich, it being 8 miles from the former, 17 N. W. from the latter, and 75 N. E. of London. Lon. 18. 20. lat. 52. 20.

WURTEMBERG, or **WIRTEMBERG**, a sovereign dutchy of Germany, in Suabia, bounded on the N. by Franconia, the archbishopric of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine, on the E. by the county of Oeting, the marquise of Burgau, and the territory of Ulm, on the S. by the principality of Hoer, Zollern, and Furstenburg, and the marquise of Ho-

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WURTEMBERG of Germa in the circ with good bishop has begun by chapel to a handfom generally The castle city, and ce an eminent city by a are 12 sta faints. Th the bishops curious. founded in ver Maine, 45 N. W. of Franco 300 N. W lat. 49. 44
 • **WURTEMBERG** country of extent, and part of Fran county of E burg, the a pric of Me pach, the b county of miles in len is divided i very fertile and wine th The territo hends above which he is the greatest empire.
 • **WYCK-TE** United Pro Along castle

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Hohenburg, and on the W. by the palatinate of the Rhine, the marquisate of Baden, and the Black Forest. It is 65 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and the river Neckar runs almost thro' the middle of it from S. to N. Though there are many mountains and woods, yet it is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, producing plenty of pastures, corn, fruits, and a great deal of wine, towards the confines of the palatinate. There are also mines and salt springs, with plenty of game and fish. It contains 645 villages, 88 towns, and 26 cities, of which Stutgard is the capital.

WURTZBURG, a large and handsome town of Germany, and one of the principal in the circle of Franconia. It is defended with good fortifications, and the present bishop has finished a magnificent palace, begun by his predecessor, as well as a chapel to inter the bishops in. There is a handsome hospital, in which there are generally 400 poor men and women. The castle is at a small distance from the city, and commands it, as it stands upon an eminence. It communicates with the city by a stone bridge, on which there are 12 statues, representing as many saints. The arsenal and the cellars of the bishops, deserve the attention of the curious. There is also an university, founded in 1403. It is seated on the river Maine, 40 miles S. W. of Bamberg, 45 N. W. of Nuremberg, 62 E. by S. of Francfort, 75 S. by E. of Mentz, and 300 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 27. 40. lat. 49. 44.

• WURTZBURG, the bishopric of, a country of Germany, which is of large extent, and comprehends the principal part of Franconia. It is bounded by the county of Henneburg, the dutchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fuld, the archbishopric of Mentz, the marquisate of Anspach, the bishopric of Bamberg, and the county of Wertheim, being about 65 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and it is divided into 50 bailiwicks. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. The territories of the bishop comprehends above 400 towns and villages, of which he is sovereign, he being one of the greatest ecclesiastical princes of the empire.

• WYCK-TE-DUERSTEDF, a town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Rhine,

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at the beginning of the river Lech, 5 miles from Rhenen, and 11 from Utrecht. Lon. 22. 52. lat. 52. 0.

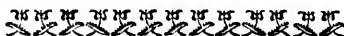
WYE, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursdays, and two fairs, on March 24, and November 2, for horses, cattle, and pedlars ware. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a bridge, and is a place of pretty good account. It is 10 miles S. of Canterbury, 24 S. E. of Maidstone, and 57 S. E. of Londoff. Lon. 18. 35. lat. 51. 12.

WYE, a river of Wales, which rises on the confines of Cardiganshire, and running S. E. divides the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, then crosses Herefordshire, passes by Hereford, after which, turning directly S. it runs by Monmouth, and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow.

WYNENDALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, where general Webb, as he was conveying a great supply of ammunition and provisions to the army before Lille, was attacked by 24000 French, and though he had only 6000 men, he defeated the French, and arrived safe at Lille in 1708.

* WYL, a handsome town of Swisserland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gall, where there is a handsome palace. It is very populous, and built upon an eminence, 16 miles S. S. W. of Constance. Lon. 26. 43. lat. 47. 34.

WYNOXBERG. See BERG ST. WYNOX.



X.

XACCA, or SACCA, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the valley of Mazara, with a strong old castle, and a harbour. It is seated on the S. coast of the island at the foot of a mountain, 20 miles S. E. of Mazara, and 47 S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 30. 37. lat. 37. 34.

* XAGUA, a harbour of America, on the S. coast of the island of Cuba, which is one of the finest in America, and lies between the isle of Pinos and Spiritu Santos.

XALISCO, a town of N. America, in Mexico, seated near the S. Sea, 400 miles W. of Mexico, and subject to Spain. Lon. 267. 35. lat. 22. 20.

XANSI. See CHANSI.

KATIVA, formerly a flourishing town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, in the province of Segura. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1706, who totally destroyed it; but it has been since partly rebuilt. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Xucar, 32 miles S. W. of Valencia, and 50 N. W. of Alicant. Lon. 17. 21. lat. 39. 1.

XAVIER, *St.* a town of S. America, in the province of La Plata, or Guaira, on the confines of Brafil, 200 miles W. of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 327. 35. lat. 24. 0.

* **XEREZ DE BADAJOZ**, a considerable town of Spain in Estramadura, in a territory called Tra los Guadiana. It is seated on the rivulet Ardilla, in a country abounding in pastures, 27 miles S. of Badajoz. Lon. 11. 30. lat. 38. 13.

XEREZ DE GUADIANA, a town of Spain in Andalusia, seated on the river Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, 20 miles N. of Ayamonte. Lon. 9. 21. lat. 37. 15.

XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, a handsome and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, and in the diocese of Seville. It is famous for its good wines, and is seated near the river Guadaleta, in a pleasant fertile country, 5 miles from Port St. Mary, 17 N. of Cadiz, 47 S. of Seville, and 110 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 12. 5. lat. 36. 40.

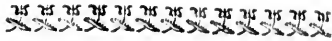
XEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in New Galicia. Lon. 273. 10. lat. 22. 35.

* **XICOCO**, an island of Asia in Japan, lying between Nippon and Saikoks.

* **XICONA**, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a strong castle standing above the town. It is seated among the mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, 15 miles S. W. of Alicant. Lon. 17. 25. lat. 38. 0.

XUCAR, a river of Spain, which has its source in New Castile, in the Sierra de Cuenza. It passes by Cuenza, and entering the kingdom of Valencia, runs directly to discharge itself into the gulph of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

* **XUDNOGROD**, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Croatia, on the confines of Dalmatia, 27 miles N. of Sebenico, and 37 E. of Kaira. Lon. 40. 16. lat. 44. 46.



Y

* **YABAQUE**, an island of America, and one of the Lucias, or Bahama islands, to the N. W. of the isle of Maguana, and to the S. of St. Domingo. Lat. 22. 30.

* **YALE**, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and capital of a province of the same name in the island of Ceylon.

* **YAMRO**, a town of Asia, in Arabia, seated on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, and on the road from Medina to Mecca, with a harbour and a castle. Lon. 53. 45. lat. 21. 40.

* **YARBOROUGH-CASTLE**, a village in Wiltshire, with one fair, on September 22, for hoeses, sheep, cattle, and hogs.

* **YARDLEY**, a village in Northamptonshire, with one fair, on Whit-Tuesday, for horned cattle, and horse furniture.

YARE, a river of Norfolk, which is formed by the confluence of several streams that rise in the heart of the country. It passes by Norwich, from whence it runs E. to Yarmouth, and falls into the German Ocean. It is noted for its plenty of ruffs.

YARMOUTH, a sea-port town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays and Wednesdays, and one fair, on Friday and Saturday in Easter-Week, for petty chapmen. It is seated on the river Yare, where it falls into the sea, and is a place of great strength, both by art and nature, being almost surrounded with water; and there is a draw-bridge over the river. It is esteemed the key of this coast, and is a clean handsome place, whose houses are well built, it being a considerable town for trade. It has one large church, and a neat chapel, and the steeple of St. Nicholas's is so high that it serves for a sea-mark. It is remarkable that this steeple appears crooked, which way soever it is looked at. It is noted for its red herrings, which are jocosely called Yarmouth capons, as also for its coaches, which are nothing more than sledges drove about with one horse, in a flat next the sea. It is governed by a mayor, 13 aldermen, and 36 common-council. The town consists of about 1500 houses, and there a few pretty wide

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YARLEY, a town had a market on Holy-Th It is but a n is now disu Huntingdon, don. Lon.

* **YDAUSQUER** in Biledulgeri Defart; it ab castle.

YEOVIL, or *Ev* Shire, with a fairs, on Jun sheep, lambs, November 17 locks, and la town, seated name, over w the market is cheese, hemp,

streets; but they are chiefly very narrow, and just wide enough for their little carriages to pass through. Besides the above churches, there is a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Quaker's meeting-house. The harbour is a very fine one, though it is very dangerous for strangers in windy weather; and it has for its security a pretty strong fort. It is 27 miles E. of Norwich, 54 N. E. of Ipswich, and 122 N. E. of London. Lon. 15. 35. lat. 52. 45.

YARBOURTH, a town of the Isle of Wight, in Hampshire, with a market on Fridays, and one fair, on July 25, for toys. It is seated on the western part of the island, on the sea-shore, and is encompassed with water; for not many years ago a channel was cut through the peninsula, over which there is a draw-bridge, and it is defended by a strong castle on the key. It is a handsome place, whose houses are chiefly built with stone, and covered with slate; and it sends two members to parliament. The market is now disused. It is 3 miles W. of Newport, and 92 S. W. of London. Lon. 15. 58. lat. 50. 40.

YARUM, a town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays, and four fairs, on Thursday before April 5, Holy-Thursday, August 2, and October 9, for horned cattle, horses, and sheep. It is seated on the river Teefe, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, and is but a mean place. It is 36 miles N. of York, and 212 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 35. lat. 54. 28.

YAXLEY, a town in Huntingdonshire, which had a market on Wednesdays, and one fair, on Holy-Thursday, for horses and sheep. It is but a mean place, and the market is now disused. It is 14 miles N. of Huntingdon, and 71 N. by W. of London. Lon. 17. 15. lat. 52. 30.

* **YBAUSQUERET**, a territory of Africa, in Biledulgerid, towards the Sahara, or Desert; it abounds in horses and horned cattle.

YEovil, or EVIL, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays, and 2 fairs, on June 28, for horses, bullocks, sheep, lambs, hogs, and wool; and on November 17, for horses, sheep, bullocks, and lambs. It is a borough town, seated on a river of the same name, over which there is a bridge, and the market is considerable for corn, cheese, hemp, flax, and provisions. It

is 20 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 123. W. by S. of London. Lon. 14. 50. lat. 51. 0.

YESO, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac Agemi, on the road from Keraman to Ispahan. It has a silk manufactory, and the inhabitants make the finest carpets in the world. It is 200 miles E. of Ispahan. Lon. 74. 5. lat. 32. 0.

YONNE, a river of France, which rises in the confines of Nivernois and Burgundy, passing by Chateau-Chinon, and Clamecy, in the first, and Auxerre in the last, and it falls into the river Seine a little above Montereau-Sur-Yonne.

YORK, a city of Yorkshire, of which it is capital, with an archbishop's see, and four markets, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; as also 4 fairs, on Whit-Monday, July 10, August 12, November 22; and every other Thursday in the year, for horses, horned cattle, sheep, and linen-cloth. It is seated on the river Ouse, and is generally counted the second city in England; though Bristol now pretends to that honour, on account of its extensive trade. It is certainly a very ancient place, and has undergone various revolutions; but it is still a large beautiful place, adorned with many fine buildings, both public and private; and is very populous, being inhabited by gentry and wealthy tradesmen. It contains 30 parish churches and chapels, besides its cathedral, or minster, which is a most magnificent structure. It is divided into two parts by the river, which are united by a stately stone-bridge of five arches. The eastern part is most populous, the houses standing thicker, and the streets being narrower. It is surrounded by a strong wall, on which are many turrets, or watch-houses; and there are four gates and five posterns. It is a city and county of itself, enjoys large privileges, sends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is governed by a lord mayor, 12 aldermen, and other officers; and its county contains 36 villages and hamlets. It is 70 miles S. by E. of Durham, 89 E. of Lancaster, 106 E. N. E. of Chester, and 198 N. by W. of London. Lon. 16. 32. lat. 53. 58.

YORKSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the N. by the county of Durham, on the W. by Westmoreland and Lancashire,

shire, and on the S. by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire. It is the largest county in England, being 90 miles in length from E. to W. and 75 in breadth from N. to S. It contains 106150 acres, 103600 inhabitants, 163 parishes, 57 market towns, and 623 30 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Teefe, that divides this county from Durham, the Swale, the Youre, the Nid, the Ouse, the Warf, the Aie, the Calder, the Derwent, the Dun, and the Huli; besides the great river Humber, which is made up of many rivers. The air is in general temperate, but pretty cold on the tops of the hills and on the borders of Lutham. The soil in some places is very fruitful, but in others barren, gravelly, and stony, and in others again, moorish, miry, and fenny. It is divided into three ridings, the North, West, and East; besides which, there is a fourth division, called Richmondshire, as also Cleveland, Craven, and Holderness, which are all included in the three ridings. In so extensive a county the productions must be various, as well as the manufactures; but there are no mines of note, except those of iron, lead, and coal. York is the principal place.

YORK NEW, an English colony of N. America. It is bounded on the E. by New England, by Canada on the N. on the S. by New Jersey, and on the W. by Delaware river. It produces corn, abounds in cattle, and has a good breed of horses; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fisheries. They supply the Caribbee Islands, with flour, salt beef, pork, salt fish, horses, and timber. They export a great deal of dried and salted fish to Europe; as also logwood, train oil, and whalebone, to England, from whence they have their tools, cloathing, and furniture. The governor and council are appointed by the King; but they elect their own representatives, who are somewhat like our parliament men. There are some forts to the north to defend them against the French and native Americans. The principal town is of the same name, where there is usually a garrison of 400 men. Some in describing this country, add the two Jerseys to this province, because they have frequently the same governor; but this is a distinction of no great importance.

YORK NEW, the capital of the province of New-York, in N. America, seated in an island at the mouth of Hudson's River. It stands on an eminence, and is surrounded with a wall, and has other fortifications. It has a spacious harbour, with commodious keys, or quays, as well as ware-houses. It is frequented by a great number of ships that are employed in trade, and in the fisheries. Lon. 302. 40. or 74. 40. W. of London. lat. 39. 40.

* **YORIMAN**, a province of S. America, in Guiana, about 150 miles in length, on the river of the Amazons. The native inhabitants are strong, robust and active, and both sexes go naked.

* **YOUGHILL**, a considerable town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster, which is a rich populous place, surrounded with walls, and has a very commodious harbour, with a well defended key. It is seated at the mouth of the river Black-Water, and sends two members to parliament. Lon. 9. 50. lat. 51. 51.

YPRES, a handsome, large, and considerable town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, with a bishop's see. It has a considerable manufactory in cloth and farges; and every year, in Lent, there is a well frequented fair. This being a barrier town, the Dutch had a garrison here; but it was besieged and taken by the French, in June 1744. It is seated on a fertile plain, on the river Ypre, 12 miles W. of Courtray, 15 S. E. of Newport, 22 S. E. of Dunkirk, 15 N. W. of Lille, and 157 N. of Paris. Lon 20. 53. lat. 50. 51.

* **YRIER-DE-LA-PERCHE ST.** a town of France, in Limosin, seated on the river Isle, with a provostship and a collegiate church.

* **YRENDICG**, a small, but strong town of the United Provinces, in Flanders, seated on a branch of the river Scheld, called Bhe, near the sea, in a low country, that may be overflowed when they please. It is 10 miles E. of Sluys, 10 miles N. E. of Middleburg, and 18 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 121. S. lat. 53. 20.

* **YSEL.** See ISSEY.

* **YSELBURG**, a town of the Low Countries, in Guelderland, on the confines of the county of Zutphen, 12 miles E. of Cleves, and 22 N. E. of Gueldres. Lon. 24. 0. lat. 51. 52.

* **YSENGEAUX**, a town of France, in the

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the government of Langudoc, and in Velay, 3 miles from Loire, and 10 from Puy.

* **YSELSTEIN**, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and in the district of Rhinland, with a castle. It is seated on the river Ysel, on the frontiers of the province of Utrecht, 5 miles S. W. of Utrecht, and 12 N. of Gorcum. Lon. 22. 30. lat. 52. 3.

YSSOUDON. See ISSOUDON.

YUCATAN. See JUCATAN.

* **YVERDUN**, a small, strong, and ancient town of Switzerland, in the county of Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle where the bailiff resides. It is pleasantly seated at the head of the lake Neuf-chatel, on the rivers Orb and Thièle, over which there are two bridges, 35 miles S. W. of Bern. Lon. 24. 32. lat. 46. 45.

* **YVETOTE**, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, 5 miles from Cordebecq, and 15 from Rouen, which had formerly the title of a principality.

YVICA. See IVICA.

* **YUMA**, an island of N. America, and one of the Luccas, to the N. of the isle of Cuba, which is 55 miles in length and 17 in breadth.

* **YUMETO**, an island of N. America, and one of the Luccas, to the N. of the isle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer, which is 37 miles in length.

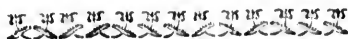
* **YVOY**, a town of France, in Luxembourg, seated on the river Chier, 12 miles S. W. of Bouillon, and 12 S. of Sedan. Lon. 22. 54. lat. 49. 40.

* **YURI**, a large kingdom of Asia, in Eastern Tartary, lying on the Eastern Sea. It is very little known.

YEN-NAN, a province of Asia, in China, lying near Thibet. It contains 21 cities of the first rank, and 55 of the second and third, being well watered with rivers and lakes, which render it very fruitful. There is gold very often found in the sands of the rivers, and probably mines of the same metal in the mountains on the eastern part. There are also copper mines, which they pretend is entirely white, which must be a mistake; for then it could not be copper. There are also several sorts of precious stones, besides musk, silk, benjamin, lapis lazuli, and very fine marble, some of which is painted of divers colours; they have al-

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so excellent horses, which are strong and vigorous, but low; as also very small deer, which are kept for diversion.



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ZARA. See SAHARA.

ZABACH. See PALUS MEOTIS.

ZABERN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 miles W. of Philipburg. Lon. 25. 35. lat. 49. 5.

* **ZABOLA**, a town of Transylvania on the confines of Moldavia, 5 miles S. W. of Newmark.

ZABURN, a town of France, in Alsace, 15 miles N. W. of Strasburg. Lon. 24. 35. lat. 48. 30.

* **ZACATULLA**, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the audience of Mexico, 200 miles from that city, with a harbour on the sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 263. 0. lat. 17. 20.

* **ZAFRA**, a small, but strong town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a good castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiara, 20 miles S. W. of Medina. Lon. 12. 8. lat. 38. 20.

* **ZAGARA**, a famous mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Livadia, on the gulph of Corinth, and pretty near Parnassus. It was formerly called Helicon, and is almost always covered with snow.

ZAGRAB, a strong and populous town of Hungary, in Slavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Save, on the confines of Croana, 13 miles N. E. of Carlostadt, 62 S. W. of Caniska, and 137 S. W. of Buda. Lon. 33. 28. lat. 45. 50.

* **ZAHARA**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the confines of Granada. It is very strong by situation, which is on a rock that is craggy on all sides, and is defended by a strong citadel, so that it is looked upon as impregnable. It is 47 miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 10. 47. lat. 36. 55.

* **ZAIRE**, a large river of Africa, which rises in the kingdom of Maccoco, divides the kingdoms of Leango and Congo, and falls into the sea in 6 degrees of S. latitude.

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- sugar-canes and citrons, and the inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 53. 0. lat. S. 7. 0.
- **ZAROTZCA**, a province of N. America, in New-Spain, which extends from N. to S. from the province of Guaxaca, to the gulph of Mexico. It is a mountainous stony country, and yet is indifferently fertile.
 - ZARA**, an ancient, strong and considerable town of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, and capital of a county of the same name, with an archbishop's see, a good citadel, and a harbour. It is seated in a plain, upon a small peninsula that is joined to the continent by an isthmus, of about 25 paces in breadth. On the side of the citadel it is very well fortified, and has generally a pretty strong garrison. Near the church which the Greeks call St. Hella, there are two handsome faced columns of the Corinthian order, which are supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno. This place was formerly much more considerable than it is at present. The circumference of the walls being now but two miles, and the number of the inhabitants not above 6000. There are very fine paintings in the churches, done by the best masters; and they pretend to have the body of St. Simeon, which was brought from Judea, and which is kept in a shrine, with a crystal before it. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 70 miles S. W. of faicza, 167 N. of Ragusa, 150 S. E. of Venice, and 80 N. W. of Spalatro, Lon. 33. 4. lat. 44. 22.
 - **ZARNATE**, a strong town of Greece, in the Morea, and in Brazzo-di-Mina. It is agreeably seated upon an eminence, 20 miles W. of Mittra.
 - ZARNAW**, a town of Poland, in Little Poland, and in the palatinate of Sandomir, 63 miles N. of Cracow. Lon. 37. 35. lat. 51. 30.
 - **ZASLAW**, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, with the title of a principality. It is seated on the river Horin, 15 miles above Ostrog, Lon. 45. 56. lat. 50. 2.
 - ZATATECAS-LOS**, a province of N. America, in Mexico, and part of New Galicia. It is bounded on the N. by New Biscay, on the E. by the province of Panuco, on the S. by that of Guadalagara, on the W. by Culiacan, and Chiametlan. It is said to abound in mines of silver.
 - ZAIMAR**, a strong town of Upper Hun-

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- gary, and capital of a county of the same name, on the frontiers of Transilvania. It is strong by situation, being seated on a small lake formed by the river Sainos. It is 50 miles E. by S. of Toekay, 62 N. by E. of Waradin, and 150 E. of Buda. Lon. 39. 59. lat. 47. 50.
- ZATOR**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, and capital of a dutchy of the same name, with a fortified castle. It is seated on an eminence near the river Vittula, at the place where the Skauld falls into it, 17 miles S. W. of Cracow, and 50 S. E. of Ratbor. Lon. 37. 33. lat. 49. 59.
 - **ZBOROW**, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, on the confines of Volhinia and Podolia. It is remarkable for the defeat of John Casimir, king of Poland in, 1647. It is seated between Lemberg and Zbaras, being 62 miles from the former, and 25 from the latter. Lon. 43. 56. lat. 49. 52.
 - ZEALAND**, an island of Denmark, which is almost of a round form, being about 70 miles in diameter, and 200 in circumference. It is seated at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, and is bounded by the Schaggerach Sea on the N. by a strait called the Sound on the E. by the Baltick Sea on the S. and the strait called the Great Belt on the W. The soil is not very fruitful, except in rainy years, because it is sandy; and there are few streams, but there many lakes abounding in fish. It produces a great deal of rye, of which the common sort make their bread. A fourth part of this island consists in a forest, in which there is plenty of game; and there are a great many deer and wild boars, which are reserved for the king's own hunting. It is divided into 26 bailiwicks, which the inhabitants call Herrit, and it contains 13 towns, 12 castles, and 347 parishes. The inhabitants are maintained entirely by the great number of cattle that they feed, than which none can be better. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this island, but of the whole kingdom.
 - ZEALAND**, one of the seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, which is separated by the sea on the N. from the isles of Holland, by the Scheld on the E. which separates it from Brabant, and the Hont from Flanders, and on the W. it is bounded by the ocean. It comprehends 3 islands, whereof three are pretty large.

large. The names of which are, Walchern, Schowen, S. Beveland, N. Beveland, Tolen, Duveland, Wolferdyck, and St. Philip. There are likewise 6 or 7 others, which are of very little importance. The inhabitants are at a great deal of trouble, to defend themselves from the encroachments of the sea, and in keeping up their dykes or banks, in which they expend great sums of money. They in general are extremely hardy, and even rash, and very good soldiers, especially for the sea-service. They are maintained by their plentiful fisheries, and by their trade with foreign nations, especially the Spaniards, and in time of war, by the captures made by the privateers, for they have no manufactures of any moment. The soil is fruitful in these islands, but the air is unhealthy, especially for strangers. The river Scheld having passed by Antwerp, divides into two, and holds as it were, the isles of Zealand between its arms. One of these runs eastward, and the other westward, which last the fishermen call Stont, or Hond. It is governed in the same manner as Holland, and the assemblies of States are composed of deputies of the nobility, and those of the two principal towns.

• **ZEB**, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerih, of which the Algerines possess a part.

ZEGZEG, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is separated by the kingdom of Caffena; on the E. it has that of Zambara, on the S. by Benin, and on the W. by the deserts. It is a country partly plain, and partly mountainous, and the mountains are extremely cold, while the plains are intolerably hot. There abound with water, and are exceeding fruitful, and yet their houses are nothing but poor mean cottages.

ZEIGNHHEIM, a town of Germany, in the landgravaee of Hesse Cassel, and 30 miles S. of the town of that name. Lon. 26. 35. lat. 50. 55.

• **ZELTON**, a town of Turkey, in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a castle and an archbishop's see, though it is but a small place and thin of people. It is seated on a hill by a gulph of the same name, and near the river Eylada, 50 miles S. E. of Larissa. Lon. 41. 0. lat. 39. 10.

ZELTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle

of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, and in the dutchy of Naumburg. It is a pretty handsome town, with a new castle; and there is a well frequented college. It is seated on the river Elster, 25 miles S. W. of Leinick, and 45 E. of Erfort. It is subject to a prince of the house of Saxony. Lon. 30. 8. lat. 50. 59.

ZELL, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the dutchy of Lunenburg; as also capital of the dutchy of Zell, and belongs to the elector of Hanover. It is surrounded with ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chefnuts, and lime-trees. It is not very large, but it has three considerable suburbs, and the houses in general are well built. The principal church is a handsome structure, adorned with stucco work. It has a castle whose architecture is not very modern, and where the dukes formerly resided, till this place devolved to the elector of Hanover, by marrying the heirs of the late duke of Zell. It is seated on the river Aller, 35 miles N. W. of Brunswick, and 47 S. by W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 27. 57. lat. 52. 45.

• **ZELL**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the marquisate of Baden, in Ortnaw. It is an imperial town, under the protection of the house of Austria, whose inhabitants are Roman-catholics. It is seated on the river Nagelt, 15 miles S. of Baden, and 42 S. W. of Stutgard. Lon. 25. 47. lat. 48. 19.

ZEMBLA, commonly called Nova-ZEMBLA, is a large county lying in the Northern Ocean, to the N. of the province of Petzera, in Moscovy, from which it is separated by the strait of Weygates. It is now known to be an island of very large extent; but it has no inhabitants, except wild beasts, particularly white foxes, and bears. In 1595 a Dutch vessel was cast away on the coast, and the ship's company were obliged to winter here; but they did not see the sun from the 3th of November to the beginning of February, and they had much ado to keep themselves from being frozen to death. Some say they have seen inhabitants here, of a small size, a tawney complexion, black hair, and clothed in seal skins, and that they live upon hunting and fishing.

ZEMLIN, or **ZEMPLIN**, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the

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the same name, seated on the river Boi-rog, 25 miles S. E. of Cassovia, and 27 N. E. of Tockay. Lon. 39. 10. lat. 48. 36.

ZERBST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Anhalt, chief place of a district of that name, on the confines of the dutchy of Magdeburg, with a handsome castle, where the princes commonly reside. It is a handsome place, and the inhabitants are partly Lutherans, and partly Calvinists, and are famous for brewing good beer; but it is remarkable that the women are more concerned in brewing it than the men. It is 25 miles N. W. of Wittenberg, and is subject to the prince of Anhalt. Lon. 30. 8. lat. 52. 0.

• **ZERIGA**, a town of Persia, in Irac Arabi, seated in a very narrow plain or valley, between mountains. It has produced several very famous Arabian authors.

• **ZIA**, an island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the N. of Thermania, to the S. W. of Negropont, and 12 miles from Cape Colona, which terminates Livadia on that side. It is 15 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. It is very well cultivated, and abounds in most of the necessaries of life, particularly barley, wine, and a great deal of silk. They have also a very fine sort of an oak, whose fruit is called Villam, which is the best trading commodity of the island, and of which they sell vast quantities in a year, it being used by dyers and tanners. The principal town is of the same name, and is seated on an eminence, 30 miles from the harbour, at the farther end of a disagreeable valley. It resembles an amphitheatre, and contains about 2500 houses, all flat at the top. It belongs to the Turks, but most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and they have a bishop who resides at Zia. Lon. 42. 32. lat. 37. 40.

• **ZIBIT**, a territory of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, which extends from N. to S. from the principality of Mecca to that of Moche, being bounded on the E. by the principality of Tehama, and on the W. by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly masters of this country, but now it belongs to an Arabian prince.

• **ZIBIT**, a town of Asia, in Arabia the Happy, and capital of a principality or territory of the same name, and seated

on the river Zibit, 150 miles N. W. of Aden. It is a large trading place, and some have taken it for the ancient Saba, but this is very uncertain.

• **ZIRCHNIT-ZERSEE**, a lake of Germany, in Lower Carniola, among the mountains and forests. In the month of June the water sinks under ground, and does not rise again till September, during which interval they feed their cattle in it.

ZIRIC-ZEE, a handsome and strong town of the United Provinces in Zealand, and the principal of the isle of Schowen, at the mouth of the Scheldt. One part of it was formerly swallowed up by the sea, but it is still a trading populous place, and has a pretty good harbour. It is 25 miles N. W. of Hulst, and 15 S. W. of Brielle. Lon. 21. 25. lat. 51. 38.

ZITTAW, a town of Germany, in Lusatia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and subject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handsome place, and is surrounded with a double wall, and has good half moons, ditches, and bastions. The houses are handsome, and built in the modern taste. Besides the suburbs and handsome gardens that surround it on all sides, there are a number of fine villages that depend thereon. The principal business of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages about 1000 weavers. The merchants of Zittaw trade with those of Prague and Leipfick, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. The cathedral church is a very handsome structure, and has three pair of organs, with two high steeples. Near it there is a handsome college, where the languages, designing, dancing, and other things are taught gratis. Joining to the cloyster there is a library, the finest of all Lusatia, which is open twice a week; and at a small distance from that is the orphan-house, which has been but lately built. It is seated on the river Neifs, 17 miles S. W. of Gorlatz, and 25 S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 32. 30. lat. 50. 44.

ZNAIM, a strong town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Auitria. It is a large place, and has a handsome castle, though very ancient, and in which there are a great many pagan antiquities. It is seated on the river Taya, 25 miles S. W.

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- S. W. of Brin, and 32 N. of Vienna. Lon. 34. 20. lat. 48. 43.
- * **ZOARA**, a town of Africa, on the coast of Barbary, which is fortified, and has a good harbour. It is 60 miles W. of Tripoli. Lon. 30. 50. lat. 32. 45.
 - ZOCATARA**. See **SOCATARA**.
 - * **ZOFFENGEN**, an ancient and handsome town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, 3 miles from Arburg. It has a very handsome church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. It is seated near a large forest, which contains the best pine trees in all Swisserland. Lon. 24. 45. lat. 46. 58.
 - ZOLLERN**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Sussia, which gives name to a principality of Hohen-Zollern, which is 37 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. The prince of Hohen Zollern is hereditary-chamberlain of the empire. The place is little else but a castle built on a mountain, and is 28 miles S. of Stuttgart. Lon. 29. 45. lat. 48. 24.
 - ZOLNOC**, a town in Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1685. It is seated on the river Teylle, where the river Sageba falls into it, 55 miles N. E. of Colocza, 45 E. of Buda, and 62 W. by N. of Great Waradin. Lon. 37. 45. lat. 47. 10.
 - * **ZOQUES**, a province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the government of Chiapa, on the frontiers of that of Tabasco. It produces plenty of silk and cochineal.
 - ZORNDORFF**, a village of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, famous for a bloody battle fought here in September 1758, between the Prussians and Russians, in which the former gained the victory.
 - * **ZUG**, a handsome and considerable town of Swisserland, and capital of a canton of the same name. It is seated near the lake Zug, at the foot of a mountain partly covered with trees. It is but a small place, and is seated in a pleasant country, where there are rich pastures, and fertile fields. In 1435, the street which was on the side of the lake, was swallowed up, and therefore they built another upon an eminence. There are several fine houses, handsome churches, and a good town-hall. It is 12 miles N. E. of Lucern, 17 S. W. of Zurich,

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- and 42 S. E. of Basle, or Basl. Lon. 25. 14. lat. 47. 12.
- * **ZUG**, one of the cantons of Swisserland, bounded on the E. and N. by that of Zurich, on the W. by that of Lucern, and the free provinces, and on the S. by that of Schwitz. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and it is divided into three parts, one of which is the town of Zug, and the others the villages about it, which comprehend three assemblies, namely, Bar, Mentzie, and Val Egeric. The government of this canton is democratic, and the sovereignty belongs to the town of Zug, and to the communities without it, though this place has a particular magistrature.
 - * **ZULLICHAW**, a town of Germany, in Silesia, in the province of Crossen, one mile from the river Loder, and 12 W. N. W. of Crossen. Lon. 32. 40. lat. 52. 10.
 - * **ZURBIA**, a town of Persia, almost close to Isphahan, to which it is a sort of a suburb, and is separated from it by the river Senderou. It is peopled with a colony of Armenians, which were brought into Persia by Shaw Abbas. It is an archbishop's see, and contains several churches and monasteries. Lon. 70. 30. lat. 32. 25.
 - * **ZULFICH**, a town of Germany, in the dutchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbishop of Cologne. It is seated on the river Nassel, 10 miles S. of Juliers, and 10 W. of Bonn. Lon. 24. 23. lat. 50. 32.
 - ZURICH**, an ancient, large, and populous town of Swisserland, and capital of a canton of the same name. It is seated at the N. extremity of the lake Zurich, where the river Limmat proceeds from it, and separates it into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges, the largest of which abuts to the market-place, where the town-house stands. It is one of the best built towns in this country, but the streets are narrow, and the houses high. The cathedral church was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. The revenues of the rich college of the canons, now serve to maintain the ministers of the church, the professors, and 10 canons, who have preserved their ancient dignities, with their benefices; but they are obliged to preach every day, or at least to read a public lecture in the college.

where the theology, and the daughter into a college are educated. The modern taste sufficient for nants have n ecclesiastical secularized, which maint inhabitants nics, one of lity, and the are also two little: the first who decide and the second burgomaster of state, and brought before manufacture merchandise French refugees have built a city. It is 340 S. E. of Geneva, and 26. 20. lat. 46. 20.

ZURICH, the cantons of Switzerland, rank, being 10 and 30 in breadth. N. by the canton from the canton S. by that of gaw, and the and on the and the free tile in corn, and there are rich pasture peopled, and laborious, h in grapes. braced the re former Zu

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* **ZURITA**, a Castle, seat an old castle

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where the languages, philosophy and theology, are taught. The convent for the daughters of the nobility is changed into a college, where 25 young students are educated, and provided with all necessaries. The fortifications are in the modern taste, and the arsenal has arms sufficient for 15,000 men. The inhabitants have made such a good use of the ecclesiastical benefices, which have been secularized, that they have an hospital which maintains 650 poor people. The inhabitants are divided into 13 companies, one of which consists of the nobility, and the rest of tradesmen. There are also two councils, the great and the little: the first consists of 162 members, who decide the most important affairs, and the second of 50 senators, and two burgoasters, who take care of affairs of state, and determine causes that are brought before them. They have several manufactures, and send part of their merchandises to Italy. A great many French refugees are settled here, who have built handsome houses about the city. It is 37 miles S. W. of Constance, 40 S. E. of Basle, and 135 N. E. of Geneva, and 50 N. E. of Bern. Lon. 26. 20. lat. 47. 23.

ZURICH, the canton of, is one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, and the first in rank, being about 50 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Rhine, which separates it from the canton of Schaffhausen, on the S. by that of Schwitz, on the E. by Thurgaw, and the county of Tockenburg, and on the W. by the canton of Zug, and the free provinces. The soil is fertile in corn, produces all sorts of fruits, and there are some vineyards, as well as rich pastures. This canton is well peopled, and the inhabitants are very laborious, having a famous manufactory in grapes. They were the first that embraced the reformation, and the famous reformer Zuinglius was born here.

ZERICI, the lake of, is one of the largest in Switzerland, being about 20 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The river Limmat runs through it length ways, and at Ruperfchwil, there is a bridge over it 1350 paces in length. It is of great use for trade, and the rather as it communicates with the Rhine.

ZURITA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the river Tago, with an old castle, and a commendery of the

order of the knights of Calatrava. It is very near Toledo. Lon. 14. 18. lat. 43. 3.

ZUTPHEN, a strong and considerable town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and capital of a country of the same name. It has a magnificent church, and is surrounded with walls. It was taken by the French in 1672, who in 1674 delivered it up to the States-general. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Beekel and Yffel, 9 miles S. E. of Deventer, 22 N. of Cleves, 22. N. E. of Nimeguen, and 55 E. by S. of Amsterdam. Lon. 23. 48. lat. 52. 12.

ZUTPHEN, a county of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and is bounded on the N. by the river Yffel, which separates it from Velaw, on the W. by Over-Yffel, on the E. by the bishopric of Munster, and on the S. by the duchy of Cleves. Zutphen is the capital town.

ZUYDER ZEE, a great gulph, or bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S. to N. in the United Provinces, between Friesland, Over-Yffel, Guelderland, and Holland. It is so called from its situation towards the S. and is said formerly to have been a lake, and that the land is swallowed up which united North-Holland with Friesland. There are a great many sea-port towns, which are taken notice of in their proper places.

Zwickow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and on the frontiers of Voigtland, and is subject to the elector of Saxony. It was formerly imperial, and is now a handsome place, seated on the river Muldaw. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland; and therefore it is commonly said, that they are Misnians while alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. It is 20 miles N. E. of Plawen, and 15 S. of Altenburg. Lon. 30. 30. lat. 50. 43.

ZWINGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgravate of Heffe Darmstadt, 8 miles S. of Darmstadt, and 12 N. of Worms. It is subject to Heffe Darmstadt.

ZWOLT, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Over-Yffel, and in the district of Zellant. It is a handsome, large and rich town, defended with some fortifications; and the canal which begins near

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this place, and extends to the river Yffel, is defended by several forts at proper distances from each other. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Augustin convent, in which Thomas-a-Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an imperial and hanfiatick town, and is advantageously seated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yffel, 8 miles S. E. of Campen, 50 N. of Deventer, and 5 S. of Haflalt. Lon. 23. 43. lat. 52. 32.

• **ZYGETH**, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated in a morafs made by the river Alma, 10 miles N. of the Drave, and 50 N. N. W. of Eiseck. It is a very strong place, and is defended by a

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citadel furrounded with three walls, and three ditches full of water. It was besieged in 1566, by Solman II. Emperor of the Turks, and was taken three days after his death, but it has since been retaken by the Austrians. Lon. 41. 12. lat. 46. 17.

• **ZYGETH**, the county of, a large territory in Lower Hungary, which is separated from Slavonia, by the river Drave on the S. W. on the N. W. by the Lake Balaton, and on the E. by the counties of Alba, Regalis, and Telna.

• **ZYDOMIERZ**, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, seated on the river Ciecieraf, 60 miles W. of Kiof, or Kiow, and 120 E. of Luck. Lon. 48. 40. lat. 50. 45.

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ERRATA & ADDENDA.

* **ALCAZAR QUIVER**, that is, **GREAT ALCAZAR**, is a town of Africa in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is famous for a battle fought here in 1558, between Sebastian king of Portugal, and Mahomet king of Morocco, on one side, and Abdemeleck, the deposed king on the other. The two former were killed, and the last died in his litter. It is 6 miles S. E. of Laracha, and 40 N. of Tangier. Lon. 11. 40. lat. 35. 55.

ANTRIM, a county of Ireland, contains 19,071 houses.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, contains 11,261 houses.

ATHERTON, or **ATHERSTON**, a town of Warwickshire. There are two towns of that name in this county, and all that is said here belongs to that to the N. of Coventry, except the distance, which should be thus: It is 12 miles N. of Coventry, 24 S. of Derby, and 104 N. W. of London. The other Atherston, though marked as a market-town in the best maps, has now neither market nor fair. The distance from London should have been 96 miles S. W.

AUGUSTINE ST. a fort. The lat. and lon. should be thus: Lon. 296. 30. lat. 31. 45.

AUGUSTINE CAPE. Read, Lon. 340. 30. lat. 9. 15. S.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Suffex. Read, Buckinghamshire.

BEDWIN MAGNA, or **GREAT BEDWIN**, a town in Wiltshire, 5 miles S. W. of Hungerford, sends two members to parliament, and has two fairs, on April 23 and July 15, for horses, cows, sheep, and hardware.

BOURBON Isle of. See **MASCAREIGNE**.

GALWAY, a town in Ireland, contains 1481 houses.

* **KHIEVA**, a town of Asia, in Bokaria, seated on a rising ground, in a fertile plain, and has three gates, with a thick wall of earth. It is much higher than the houses, and has turrets at small distances from each other. The houses are low, and the greatest part of them built with mud, with flat roofs, and covered with earth. Its inhabitants are Mahometans, and are called Khievinki tartars, they being governed by an independent Khan. Its territory produces cotton, lamb, furs, and a little raw silk. It is a 120 miles N. E. of Meshed, and 130 S. W. of Bokaria. Lon. 80. 35. lat. 38. 30.

KILKENNY, a town in Ireland, contains 2071 houses.

* **KIRGEESE TARTARS**, a people of Asia, who possess a large tract of land to the N. E. of the Lake Aral. They live in tents made with poles, and covered with felt, which they move from place to place with great ease. They feed on horse-flesh, mutton, and venison, and intoxicate themselves with fermented mare's milk. They are robust, but rude, ignorant, treacherous, and great robbers.

LIMERICK, a town in Ireland, contains 3672 houses.

LONDON. *Add to the account of the Gates:* Bishopsgate is since taken down; and Moor-gate and Alderfgate are now almost down.

* **JAKUTSKOI**, read, **IRKURSKOI**. This article was taken from Ysbrand Ides, who was upon the spot, and might have known the name better. According to the late Russian survey, the lon. is 121. 54. lat. 52. 12. * **JAKUTSKOI**, in the same survey, has lon. 147. 12. lat. 60. 0. and is seated on the river Lena. It is the capital of a province where the governor resides, who also rules Kamkatka. The soil hereabouts on the banks of the rivers is very proper for corn, which they sow and reap in six weeks time, and the straw is never above half a foot high. However, they never sow much, they being most intent upon hunting fables, foxes, and other animals for the sake of their skins. The country-people rove about like the Laplanders, and their huts, like theirs, have holes to let the smoak out. They feed upon the inner bark of young pine-trees, and dried fish; but they will eat bread when they can get it; for they neither sow nor plant themselves. They allow polygamy, and buy and sell their wives.

MAURICE ST. OF MAURITIUS, is said, upon the authority of an anonymous French geographer, not to belong to the French; but in a late edition, he tells us the contrary, and that it has two good harbours. It now appears beyond dispute,

ERRATA & ADDENDA.

- pute, that the French have settled a colony in it, and that their ships stop here going to and from the East Indies. They now call it the Isle of France. It had no four footed land animals before they were carried hither. It is somewhat larger than the Isle of Mascareigne, or Bourbon, and lies in lon. 75. 40. lat. 19. 45. according to count de Maupas's chart.
- * MONTE CRICIO is a small island lying between Italy and Corfica, 37 miles W. by S. of Gibetto in Italy. It is only a rock about 5 miles in compass; though it was formerly pretty well inhabited, and had a monastery. At present it has only a tower to keep off pyrates, and but very few inhabitants. Lon. 26. 55. lat. 43. 5.
 - * MONTE CRISTO, called in our bills of entry, MONTE CHRISTI, is a neutral port in the island of Hispaniola, on the north side, and to the east of that part named S. Domingo, inhabited by the French. We export various commodities to this place, and more particularly, provisions: but the West India sugar planters do not like, because the French cause their sugars to be transported from thence in neutral bottoms. It is 30 miles N. W. of the town of St. Domingo. Lon. 506. 53. lat. 19. 52.
 - * NATAL, CAPE, is the most northern point of the Island of Madagascar, which lies S. E. of Africa. Lon. 67. 4. lat. 12. 20. S.
 - * NATAL-BAY, is in the south eastern part of Africa, seated on the northern bounds of Terra-de-Natal. Lon. 49. 0. lat. 30. 35. S.
 - * NEGRO, a river of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Principato Citra. It washes Athens, falls into the Selo, and runs under ground with a great noise, for the space of 4 miles.
 - * ORENBURG, a town lately built by the Russians, as a barrier against the Kirgeese Tartars, and also with a view of opening a trade with them, for furs, gold-dust, and rhubarb. Some Englishmen were lately here on their journey to Kheeva; and in their passage they kept on the west side of the Lake Aral. It has a very high rocky shore, and they met with no water but once every two days; and this was bitter and salt. The lake is computed to be a thousand miles in circumference. Orenburg is about 200 miles N. of the Lake Aral. Lon. 76. 50. lat. 51. 30.
 - * SIWAS, anciently SEBASTI, a town of Asia, in Natolia, with a bishop's see, and capital of Belesberglic. Formerly, the Ottoman court was kept here, and it is still a considerable place. It is 50 miles S. of Fozat. Lon. 54. 50. lat. 39. 15.
 - * STREITZ, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Mecklenburg. It is the seat of the younger branch of the dukes of Mecklenburg, and the present duke, besides the lordship of Stargard, in which this town is seated, is in possession of the p. laciality of Ratzburg, and has the toll of Boitzenburg, worth 30,000 crowns a year. It is 50 miles N. of Berlin. Lon. 33. 40. lat. 53. 25.
 - * THRAISTON, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesdays, and one fair on August 2, for pedlars ware. It is but a small place, but is pleasantly seated on the river Nene, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. It is 7 miles S. S. W. of Oundle, 20 N. E. of Northampton, 74 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 17. 0. lat. 52. 22.

N. B. There are several considerable Provinces and Towns, which should have been marked with an Asterism, and which, for want of due care, were overlooked.

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