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THE

# GENERAL GAZETTEER;

OR, COMPENDIOUS

## GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

CONTAINING

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EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, SEAS,  
HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, CAPES, &c.

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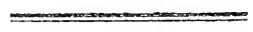
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By R. BROOKES, M. D.



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# ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

*SEVENTEENTH EDITION.*

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**T**HE Editor of the present and several former editions of Brookes' General Gazetteer has not relaxed in assiduity, to render this established work worthy of the reputation it has acquired. Since the appearance of the preceding edition, many territorial changes have taken place, in different countries, and many works have been published, containing much geographical and topographical information: to these, and other sources, constant attention has been given, and a large portion of new matter obtained. The articles now first inserted, and the additions made to others, are very numerous and considerable; yet, by retrenching some redundancies, enlarging the page, and adopting a narrower type, the present volume little exceeds the former in thickness. The maps have undergone a revision, and may be occasionally of service for an immediate reference; but atlases on a superior scale are now become so general, that their insertion is not of much utility.

*April, 1820.*

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



# INTRODUCTION.

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

## *Of the Universe.*

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

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

## *Of the Solar System.*

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

the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian. The first two, because they move within the orbit of the Earth, are called inferior planets; and the last four, on account of their moving without that orbit, are called superior planets\*.

### *The Sun.*

The SUN, the centre of our system, the parent of the seasons, and “great delegated source of light and life,” is in the form of a spheroid, higher under the equator than about the poles. His diameter is 883,000 miles; and his solid bulk is above a million of times larger than that of the Earth. This luminary was generally considered by the ancients as a globe of pure fire; but from a number of maculæ, or dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, may be seen on different parts of his disk, he is now supposed to be an opaque body, surrounded by an atmosphere of a phosphoric nature. These spots are supposed to be large cavities on his surface; and as they are observed to move from east to west, and quicker when they are near the central regions, it follows that the Sun must be a spherical body, and revolve on his axis. The time in which he performs this revolution is twenty-five days and six hours.

### *The Planets.*

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

1. MERCURY, the nearest planet to the Sun, revolves round that luminary in about eighty-seven days and twenty-three hours, or little less than three of our months, which is the length of his year. Being seldom seen, however, on account of his proximity to the Sun, and no spots appearing on his disk, the time of his rotation on his axis, or the length of his days and nights, is unknown. His distance from the Sun is 36,841,000 miles; his diameter 3100; and in his annual revolution round the Sun, he moves at the rate of 105,000 miles an hour. These calculations, as well as those of the other planets which follow, are founded on astronomical observations made on the

\* Four other planets have been discovered in the present century, whose orbits are between those of Mars and Jupiter, but they are of such inconsiderable size, the largest being much inferior to our Moon, that the term *asteroides* has been applied to them; and they require glasses of a high magnifying power to show them distinctly. The first, and largest, was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, in 1801, and is called Ceres: its diameter is 1760 miles. The second was discovered by Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, in 1802, and is named Pallas: the third, discovered by M. Harding at Lilienthal, near Bremen, in 1804, is called Juno: and the fourth, discovered by Dr. Olbers, in 1807, is named Vesta. According to their orbicular distances from the Sun, they range in the following order; Vesta at the distance of 228 millions of miles, Ceres at 285 millions, Pallas at 288 millions, and Juno at 300 millions.

transit of Venus over the Sun, in the year 1761. Mercury seems, when viewed in different positions, with a good telescope, to have all the phases or appearances of the Moon, except that he can, at no time, be seen entirely round, or quite full; because his enlightened side is never turned directly toward us, but when he is so near the Sun as to be hid in his beams.

2. VENUS, which is the brightest, and in appearance the largest, of all the planets, is 68,891,000 miles from the Sun, and, by moving at the rate of 76,000 miles an hour, completes her annual revolution in 224 days and seventeen hours, or about seven months and a half. Her diameter is 7360 miles, and her diurnal rotation on her axis is performed in twenty-three hours and twenty-two minutes. When this planet appears to the west of the Sun, she rises before him in the morning, and is called a morning star; and when she appears to the east of that luminary, she shines in the evening, and is called the evening star. She is in each situation, alternately, for about 290 days; and during the whole of her revolution, appears, through a telescope, to have the various phases of the Moon.

3. The EARTH is 95,173,000 miles distant from the Sun, and by moving at the rate of 60,000 miles an hour, performs its annual revolution in 365 days, five hours, and 49 minutes, which is the space of our year. This distance is so prodigious, that a cannon-ball which moves at the rate of about eight miles in a minute, would be something more than twenty-two years and a half in going from the Earth to the Sun; and its motion, although 120 times swifter than that of a cannon-ball, is little more than half the velocity of Mercury in his orbit. The diameter of the Earth is 7970 miles; and as it turns round its axis every twenty-four hours, from west to east, it occasions an apparent motion of all the heavenly bodies from east to west, in the same time. The line which it describes in its annual motion is called the ecliptic, and proceeds from west to east, according to the order of the signs of the zodiac. This motion is the cause of the different seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and consequently of the different length of day and night in these seasons. In its progress through the ecliptic, the Earth every where keeps its axis in a situation parallel to itself, and equally inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, in an angle of about twenty-three degrees and a half. The rotation of the earth on its axis in twenty-four hours, makes it day in those parts which are turned toward the Sun, and night in the parts which are turned from him. That the Earth is of a spherical figure, nearly resembling that of a globe, is evident from the voyages of several celebrated circumnavigators, and particularly commodore Anson, who, by steering continually westward, arrived, at length, at the place whence he departed; which could never have happened, had the Earth been of any other than a spherical figure. This form is also evident from the circular appearance of the sea itself, and the circumstances which attend large objects when seen at a distance on its surface; for, when a ship is sailing from the shore, we first lose sight of the hull, afterward of the rigging, and, at last, discern the top of the mast only: this is evidently occasioned by the convexity of the water between the eye and the object; for, otherwise, the largest and most conspicuous part would be visible the longest. Another proof of the globular form of the Earth is taken from its shadow on the face of the Moon, in the time of an eclipse; for, as the Moon has no light but what she receives from the Sun, and the Earth being interposed between them, during the eclipse, the Moon must be obscured, either totally or in part. And since in every lunar eclipse which is not total, the obscure part always appears to be bounded by a circular line, the Earth itself must be spherical; it being evident, that nothing but a spherical body can, in all situations, cast a circular shadow. The unevenness of the surface of the Earth, caused by mountains and valleys, does not afford an objection to its being considered as a circular body; for the most lofty mountains bear

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

4. MARS is distant from the Sun 145,014,000 miles. He moves at the rate of 55,000 miles an hour, and completes his revolution round the Sun in little less than two of our years. His diameter is 5150 miles; and his diurnal rotation on his axis is performed in twenty-four hours and thirty-nine minutes. He sometimes appears gibbous, but never horned, like the Moon: which evidently demonstrates, that his orbit includes that of the Earth, and that he shines not by any native light. This planet is diversified with spots like the Moon; and from his ruddy and obscure appearance, as well as from other circumstances, it is concluded, that his atmosphere is nearly of the same density with that of the Earth.

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

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

6. SATURN is 907,956,000 miles from the Sun; and, by travelling at the rate of 22,000 miles an hour, performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty-nine and a half of our years. His diameter is 77,990 miles; and he is surrounded by belts, like Jupiter, by observations on which Dr. Herschel has ascertained that his diurnal rotation is performed in twelve hours and thirteen minutes. Saturn is observed to be attended by seven satellites. Of these, five were discovered in the 17th century; and the other two were first observed by Dr. Herschel, in 1788. A magnificent luminous ring encompasses this planet, at the distance of 21,000 miles from the body of the planet. This ring was discovered by Huygens, about the year 1655. According to Dr. Herschel it is two concentric rings, situate in one plane; that the breadth of the inner ring is 20,000 miles, that of the outer ring 7200 miles, and the vacant space between the two rings 2840 miles. The rings revolve about the planet in ten hours and fifteen minutes, and may probably be of considerable use in reflecting the light of the Sun to the body of the planet.

7. The GEORGIAN, the most remote planet in our system, had escaped the observation of every astronomer, as a planet, till the year 1781, when it was ascertained to be a planet by Mr. Herschel, at Bath. He gave it the name of *Georgium Sidus*, as a mark of respect to George the Third; but by astronomers it is called *Herschel*. Its distance from the Sun is 1,816,455,000 miles, which is nineteen times greater than that of the Earth. Its diameter is 35,860 miles; and it revolves round the Sun, at the rate of 16,000 miles an hour, in about 84 years: the rotation on its axis has not yet been ascertained. It shines with a faint steady light, somewhat paler and fainter than Jupiter; but its apparent diameter being only about four seconds, it can only be seen by the naked eye in a clear night, when the Moon is absent. Six satellites attending upon it, have since been discovered.

### *The Secondary Planets.*

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

The MOON, which is the constant attendant of our globe, is the most conspicuous of these satellites. She accompanies the Earth in its annual progress through the heavens, and revolves round it continually by a different motion, in 29 days, 12 hours, and 44 minutes, which is called a month. The diameter of the Moon is 2180 miles; her distance from the Earth 240,000 miles; and, in bulk, she is sixty times less than the Earth. The rotation of the Moon on her axis is performed exactly in the same time that she moves once round the Earth, as is evident from her always presenting the same face to us during the whole of her monthly revolution. On viewing the Moon with the naked eye, we discern a number of spots, which imagination naturally supposes to be seas, continents, and the like; but on viewing her through a telescope, the hypothesis of planetary worlds receives additional confirmation. Vast cavities and asperities are observed upon various parts of her surface, exactly resembling valleys and mountains; and every other

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

#### *The Comets.*

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

#### *The Fixed Stars.*

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

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

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

The fixed stars are not placed in one concave surface, so as to be all equally distant from us, but are so dispersed through illimitable space, that there must be as great distance between any two neighbouring stars, as there is between the Sun, and those which are the nearest to him. Were a spectator, therefore, to be placed near any fixed star, he would consider that alone as a real Sun, and the rest as so many luminous points, placed in the firmament at equal distances from him. The largest stars, supposed to be those nearest to us, are called stars of the first magnitude, and so on as far as the sixth, which includes all the stars that are visible, without a telescope; and, since the invention of that instrument, their number is considered as immense. But the immensity of their number is not alone worthy of admiration: their immense distance from us, and from each other, must equally exalt our ideas of the wonders of Omnipotence, and the inconceivable extent of the creation. The nearest star to us, or that supposed to be such from being the largest in appearance, is Sirius, or the dogstar; and the Earth, in its revolution round the Sun, is 190,000,000 miles nearer to this star in one part of its orbit, than in the opposite one, yet there appears no sensible difference in its magnitude. The distance of this star from the Sun is computed to be above 32 millions of millions of miles, which is further than a cannon-ball would fly in seven millions of years.

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

The vulgar and uninformed imagine, that all the stars were made only to give a faint glimmering light to the inhabitants of this globe; although many of these stars are so far from benefiting us, that they cannot be seen without

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

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#### DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTIFICIAL SPHERE.

ON the convex part of the terrestrial globe, which is an artificial spherical body, is represented the whole world, as it consists of land and water. The circumference of the globe is divided into 360 degrees, every degree containing 60 geographical miles; consequently the globe is 21,600 such miles round: but as these geographic miles are each about 69 miles and a half English measure, the circuit of the globe is therefore 25,000 English miles. The circles represented upon the globe are, the Equator, and the circles parallel to it; the Meridian, and the rest of the meridional lines; the Horizon; the Ecliptic; the two Tropics; and the two Polar Circles.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

*Of the Zones.*<sup>1</sup>

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

*Of the Climates.*

A *Climate* is a space of the Earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longest days are increased half an hour in the summer season. The better to understand this we must observe, that under the equator the longest day is no more than twelve hours, and that in proportion as we advance toward the polar circle, the days of each climate increase half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for there the longest day consists of 24 hours. Thus there are 24 Climates in all, on each side of the equator. It is easy to know in what climate a city is, by observing the longest day; as, for instance, at London, where the days are 16 hours long, we need only subtract 12 from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the Climate of London. The same may be done for any other Climate.

*Of the Points of the Compass.*

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

*Of the Terms used in Geography.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A *Bay* is said to differ from a gulf only in being less, and more narrow at the entrance than within; but this in some instances is not correct: for a bay has a wider entrance in proportion than a gulf, and it may be also larger than some gulfs; as, for instance, the Bay of Biscay; though it must be acknowledged that bays in general are much smaller.

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

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

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

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

*Description of a Map.*

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

On the top of the map, between the marginal lines, are placed the several figures that show the number of degrees of east or west longitude of every place, which is directly under those figures, from the first meridian; and this meridian, in modern British maps, is the royal observatory at Greenwich, near London. At the bottom of most maps are placed the same figures as those at the top: but in some maps, instead of them are placed the number of hours or minutes of time, every place in the map lies distant, east or west, from the chief town or first meridian. For instance, every place which is situate one degree east from another, will have the Sun *four* minutes of time *before* it; and any one place, situate one degree west of another, will have the Sun *four* minutes of time *after* it. Again, a place situate fifteen degrees east of Greenwich, as Naples, will have the Sun *one* hour *earlier* than London; and a place situate fifteen degrees west of Greenwich, as the island of Madeira, will have the Sun *one* hour *later* than London.

On the right and left hand of every map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that show the number of degrees, either north or south latitude, which every place parallel with them is distant from the equator. Thus London is situate 51 degrees 31 minutes of north latitude; that is, it is so many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over most maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom, and from the left hand to the right; those which run from the top to the bottom are lines of longitude, and those which cross them, lines of latitude; but these are sometimes omitted, wholly or in part, when a map is too full to admit them. In the corner or some vacant part of a map is usually put a scale of miles, by means of which the dimension, distance, &c. of places may be found.

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

THE  
**GENERAL GAZETTEER;**  
OR, COMPENDIOUS  
**GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.**

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ABA

*Aa*, a river of the Netherlands, which rises on the n borders of Liege, flows by Helmont, and joins the Dommel, near Bois le Duc.

*Aa*, a river of France, which rises in the department of Somme, becomes navigable near St. Omer, and enters the German ocean at Gravelins.

*Aa*, a river of Poland, which rises in Samogitia, and flows through Courland, by Missau, into the gulf of Riga.

*Aa*, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the valley of Engelberg, crosses Underwalden, and flows into the Waldstadter see. Near the abbey of Engelberg, it has a noble cataract.

*Aain Charain*, a village 6 m from Jerusalem, said to be the place where Zacharias lived. It is frequented by pilgrims; and near it there is a large convent, with a splendid altar that is said to stand on the spot where John the Baptist was born.

*Aar*, a river of Switzerland, which issues from a lake, on the mount Grimsel, to the w of St. Gothard, flows through the lakes of Brentz and Thun to Bern, thence to Soleure, Arberg, and Bruck, below which it receives the Reuss and Limmat, and then enters the Rhine, below Zurzach.

*Aarberg*; see *Arberg*: and for other words that frequently begin with *Aa*, look under single *A*.

*Aaronsburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, at the head of Penn creek, 40 m w by n Sunbury. Lon. 77 31 w, lat. 40 52 n.

*Abach*, a town of Bavaria, with a citadel, several Roman antiquities, and some fine mineral springs; seated near the Danube, 7 m ssw Ratisbon.

*Abaco*, or *Lucayo*, one of the largest of the Bahama islands, lying at the se end of the Little Bahama bank. It contains great quantities of various kinds of wood. Near the e point is Little Harbour, which affords good anchorage. Lon. 77 14 w, lat. 26 22 n.

*Abukansk*, a fortified town of Siberia, in

ABB

the government of Kolyvan, seated on the Abakan, 340 m ese Kolyvan. Lon. 91 9 e, lat. 54 50 n.

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

*Abancay*, a town of Peru, in the province of Cusco, and the capital of a large district. The country produces sugar, hemp, wheat, maize, and other grain; the breed of horned cattle is considerable; and it has cloth manufactures and silver mines. The town stands on a river of the same name, over which is one of the largest bridges in the kingdom, 60 m sw Cusco. Lon. 72 26 w, lat. 13 32 s.

*Abano*, a town of Italy, famous for its warm baths, 5 m sw Padua.

*Abaraner*, a town of Armenia, seated on the Alengena, 20 m n Naksivan.

*Abaskaia*, a town of Siberia, on the river Ischiim, 128 m s by e Tobolsk. Lon. 69 0 e, lat. 50 10 n.

*Abbasabad*, a town and fort of Persian Armenia, in Erivan, situate on the Aras, 7 m s Nakhjuwan.

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

*Abbeville*, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with manufactures of woollen cloth, canvas, carpets, and soap. It is seated on both sides the river Somme, 22 m nw Amiens, and 60 s Calais. Lon. 1 50 e, lat. 50 7 n.

*Abbey Boyle, &c.*; see *Boyle, &c.*

*Abbotsbury*, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are many traces of a famous Benedictine abbey, and some of the offices are yet entire. A mile w of the town is Strangeways castle, where there is a large swannery. Abbotsbury is seated near the sea, 7 m wsw Dorchester, and 127 w by s London.

*Abbots Langley*, a village in Hertfordshire, 4 m sw St. Alban, famous for being

the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspeare, who, under the name of Adrian IV, was the only Englishman that ever became pope.

*Abbs (St.) Head*, a promontory on the E coast of Scotland, 10 m *NSW* Berwick. The remains of a church and a castle are still visible on its heights. Lon. 2 10 w, lat. 55 54 n.

*Abensberg*, a town and castle of Bavaria, on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 m *SSW* Ratisbon.

*Aberavon*, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which has copper and tin works; seated at the mouth of the Avon, 6 m *S* Neath, and 192 w London.

*Aberbrothock*, or *Arbroath*, a borough of Scotland, in Forfarshire, at the mouth of the Brothock, with a small harbour, defended by a pier and a battery. The chief exports are coal, lime, thread, barley, and wheat. Here are considerable manufactures of canvas and brown linen, and the magnificent ruins of an abbey. The population was 5280 in 1811. It is 48 m *NNE* Edinburg. Lon. 2 33 w, lat. 56 35 n.

*Aberconway*, a corporate town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday. It is surrounded by a wall with towers; and on a rocky promontory are the massy remains of a castle, formerly one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom. It stands near the mouth of the Conway, 18 m *ENE* Camarvon, and 220 *WNW* London.

*Abercorn*, a town of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire. The Roman wall built by Antoninus began at this place, and extended to Kirkpatrick, on the frith of Clyde. It stands near the frith of Forth, 4 m *NE* Linlithgow.

*Abercorn*, a town of the state of Georgia, on the river Savanna, 20 m *NW* Savanna.

*Aberdare*, a village of Wales, in Glamorganshire, 5 m *SW* Merthyr Tudfyl. It has extensive iron-works, and a canal to that of Merthyr Tudfyl.

*Aberdeen, New*, a city of Scotland, capital of Aberdeenshire, situate on an eminence, near the mouth of the Dee. The college, called Marischal college, is a respectable seminary, but the scholars are boarded in the town. Beside two papist churches, and the college kirk, there is an elegant episcopal chapel, and several meeting-houses. The other public buildings are, a townhouse, Gordon hospital, a lunatic hospital, and an infirmary. The harbour is defended by a strong stone pier and two batteries. Beside the coasting trade, vessels are sent hence to the Baltic, the Levant, and the *W* Indies. The manufactures are stockings, thread, cottons, &c. and great quantities of salmon and pork are pickled here. The city is governed by

a lord provost. The population was 21,639 in 1811. It is 121 m *NNE* Edinburg. Lon. 2 8 w, lat. 57 9 n.

*Aberdeen, Old*, or *Aberdon*, a borough of Scotland, on the *S* bank of the Don, near its mouth. It was anciently a bishop's see, and a part of the cathedral now forms the parish church. King college is a large stately fabric, with a long uniform range of modern houses for the professors and students; and the townhouse is a neat modern structure. On the seacoast is a fort, and the remains of the castle that was destroyed by Cromwell. The population was 13,731 in 1811. It is a mile *N* New Aberdeen.

*Aberdeenshire*, a county of Scotland, 90 m long and 38 broad; bounded on the *N* and *E* by the German ocean, *S* by the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, and *F*erth, and *W* by those of Inverness and Banff. It contains 718,800 acres, and is divided into 87 parishes. The population was 135,075 in 1811. The *NE* part, extending toward the river Ythan, is called Buchan; and the Wangle, consisting of vast woodland mountains, is called Mar Forest, in which the river Dee takes its rise. There is excellent pasture in the high parts; and the level tract, called Strathbogie, contains well-cultivated fields. It has quarries of granite, millstone, and limestone; and veins of manganese and plumbago. The principal rivers are the Dee, Don, Ythan, Deveron, and Bogie, which abound with excellent salmon.

*Aberdour*, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with manufactures of checks and iron utensils; seated on the Forth, 10 m *NW* Edinburg.

*Aberdour*, a fishing town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with the remains of an ancient castle; seated on the German ocean, 3 m *W* Fraserburg.

*Aberfraw*, a town of Wales, in Anglesey, with a market on Thursday. The princes of *N* Wales had formerly a palace here. It has a trade in flannels, manufactured in the neighbourhood; and the mountains near it abound in coal, iron, and limestone. Several iron-works have been lately erected. It is seated at the mouth of the Fraw, 19 m *WSW* Beaumaris, and 269 *NW* London.

*Abergavenny*, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are the ruins of a castle, a large church that formerly belonged to a priory, and a free-school founded by Henry VIII. It has a trade in flannels, and in the adjacent mountains are some great iron-works. It is seated at the conflux of the Gavenny with the Usk, 16 m *W* Monmouth, and 146 w by *N* London. *Abergeley*, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Saturday. It is much frequented for bathing, and stands on

the seacoast, 12 m NW Denbigh and 229 London.

*Abergwily*, a village of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, at the conflux of the Gwily with the Towy, 2 m E Carmarthen. The church was formerly collegiate, and the bishop of St. David has a palace here.

*Abernethy*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, formerly the seat of the Pictish kings, and the see of a bishop. The church is supposed to have been the cathedral, and near it is an antique tower 74 feet high and 48 in circuit. It has a manufacture of linen, and stands on the Tay, a little above the influx of the Erne, 6 m SE Perth.

*Aberporth*, a village of Wales, in Cardiganshire, seated in a cove of St. George channel, 7 m ENE Cardigan. It has a trade in limestone, coal, and culm.

*Aberystwith*, a town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It has manufactures of flannels and stockings, and a considerable fishery. In the bathing season it is a fashionable watering-place. Here are the remains of a castle, on a craggy eminence, once the residence of the great Cadwallader; and, in the neighbourhood, the silver and lead mines whence the celebrated sir Hugh Middleton acquired his large fortune. It is seated on Cardigan bay, near the mouths of the Ystwith and Rhydol, 34 m NE Cardigan, and 208 m W London. Lon. 4 3 W, lat. 52 22 N.

*Aber*, a country of Africa, extending 400 m along the coast of the Red sea, which bounds it on the E, and Abyssinia and Nubia surround it on all the other parts. It is sandy and barren, being destitute of water. The inhabitants are Mohamedans. Suaquani is the capital.

*Abiagrasso*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on a canal, 12 m SW Milan.

*Abineau*, a port on the N side of Lake Erie, 13 m WSW Fort Erie.

*Abingdon*, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Monday and Friday. The summer assizes are held here. It has a handsome townhall, two churches, and a spacious corn-market. Great quantities of malt are made here, and sent in barges to London. It is seated on the Thames, 7 m S Oxford, and 56 W by N London. Lon. 1 22 W, lat. 51 40 N.

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

*Abingdon*, a town of Virginia, capital of Washington county. It is 260 m W by S Richmond. Lon. 81 59 W, lat. 36 41 N.

*Abisca*, a province of Peru, E of the Andes, between the rivers Yetau and Amarumago, and S of Cusco. It is little known, being

full of woods, rivers, and lakes; and its few plains are occupied by barbarous nations of Indians.

*Abizerd*, a town of Persia, in Chorasam, near the river Tedzen, 52 m N Mesched.

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

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

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

*Abo*, a seaport of Finland, capital of Finland Proper, and a bishop's see, with a castle, and a university. It contains several stone houses, but the generality are of wood. The inhabitants, about 10,000, export coarse linen, furs, pitch, and iron, but the principal trade is in timber. Abo was taken from the Swedes by the Russians in 1808. It is situate on the Aura, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 170 m ENE Stockholm. Lon. 22 13 E, lat. 60 27 N.

*Aboukir*, a castle, island, and bay, on the coast of Egypt, to the W of the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. The bay is rendered famous by the total defeat and destruction of the French fleet, by admiral Nelson, in 1798. The island lies in the W part of the bay: the Italians call it Bicchieri; the French, Beguies; and the English Nelson. The castle stands on a sandy peninsula, 3 m SSW of the island, and 18 ENE Alexandria. Lon. 31 23 E, lat. 31 20 N.

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

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

*Abrug Banyá*, or *Abrobania*, a town of Transylvania, near which are mines of gold and silver. It is 20 m WSW Weissenburg.

*Abruzzo*, a province of Naples, bounded on the E by the gulf of Venice, N and W by Anconia, Spoleto, and Campagna di Roma,

and s by Terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, one called Ultra, which has Aquila for its capital; and the other Citra, of which Civita di Chieti is the capital. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

*Abs*, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche. It was formerly the capital of Vivarez, and the see of a bishop; but now little, beside ruins, remains of its ancient grandeur. It is 8 m nw Viviers.

*Abucara*, a town of Peru, in the province of Lucanus, of which it was formerly the capital. It is situate in a valley, 150 m s by E Guamauga. Lon. 73 23 w, lat. 15 32 s.

*Abuschahr*; see *Bushier*.

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

*Abyssinia*, an empire of Africa, 900 m long and 600 broad; bounded on the N by Nubia, E by the Red sea and Adel, S by Machidas, Gingiro, and Monoemugi, and W by Nigritia and Darfoor. It is divided into two grand districts, Tigre and Amhara, which are subdivided into several provinces. The country is mountainous, but in the vales the soil is fertile. The rainy season continues from April to September. This is succeeded, without interval, by a cloudless sky, and a vertical sun. Cold nights as instantly follow these scorching days. The earth, notwithstanding these days, is cold to the soles of the feet; partly owing to the six months rain, when no sun appears, and partly to the perpetual equality of nights and days. There is no country in the world that produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame: the hyenas are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages, but there are no tigers; and a species of oxen, called sanga, are celebrated for the size of their horns, some of which are nearly 4 feet long, and 21 inches round at the base. Beside eagles, vultures, &c. there is a species of glede, called haddayn, which is frequent in Egypt, and comes punctually into Abyssinia, at the return of the sun, after the tropical rains; and storks are numerous in May, when the rains become constant: there are few owls; but these are of an immense size and beauty. The most remarkable insect is the Tsaltsal, a large fly, which is so fatal to cattle, that, in some districts, great emigrations take place in the beginning of the rainy season, to prevent the stock of cattle from being destroyed. There is a remarkable coincidence between the customs in the court of ancient Persia and those of Abyssinia. The religion of the

country is a mixture of Judaism and of the Christianity of the Greek church; and the language bears a great affinity to the Arabic. The government is in an unsettled state; for the power of the neguz, or emperor, is very weak, and the ras, or prince of the empire, and the chiefs of the provinces, are generally in enmity with one another. The natives are of a dark olive complexion; and the dress is a light robe, bound with a sash, the head being covered with a kind of turban. The houses are of a conic form, meanly built of clay, and covered with thatch; and even the churches are of a round form, encircled by a portico. Many of the natives are fond of raw beef; and soldiers, when hungred on a march, will cut out a piece from each buttock of a cow, near the tail, and eat them; the wounds they sew up and plaster over with dung, and the maimed animal having performed the remainder of the day's journey, is then killed. The chief rivers are the Nile and the Tacazze, which have their sources in this country. Gondar is the metropolis.

*Acaba*, a town and fort of Arabia Petraea, on the E arm of the Red sea, at its NE extremity, 150 m ESE Suez. Lon. 34 40 E, lat. 29 30 N.

*Acadia*; see *Nova Scotia*.

*Acapulco*, a city of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, on a bay of the Pacific ocean, with a commodious harbour, defended by a strong castle. Every year a rich ship is sent to Manilla; and another returns annually thence to this port, laden with valuable Asiatic commodities. Here is a hospital, maintained by the merchants, and deductions from the pay of the soldiers. It is 180 m ssw Mexico. Lon. 99 46 w, lat. 16 50 N.

*Acasabastlan*, a town of New Spain, in the province of Vera Paz; situate on a river of the same name, 25 m from its mouth in the gulf of Dulce, and 70 ENE Guatimala. Lon. 91 20 w, lat. 14 53 N.

*Acarabad*; see *Agra*.

*Accerenza*, a city of Naples, capital of Basilicata, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Branduuo, at the foot of the Apennines, 97 m E by S Naples. Lon. 16 5 E, lat 40 44 N.

*Acerno*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 12 m NE Salerno.

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

*Ach*, a town of Suabia, in the landgravate of Nellenburg, on a rocky eminence, by the river Ach, 14 m NE Schaffhausen.

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



*Acheen*, a kingdom in the NW part of Sumatra, now very different from earlier times, when its sovereigns received embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe. It does not now extend inland above 50 m to the SE; and at its ports on the w coast, the power of the Achenese sovereigns little more than nominal. The government is hereditary, and more or less arbitrary in proportion to the talents of the reigning prince, who usually maintains a guard of 100 sepoys from the Coromandel coast. The country is populous, and comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and swamps than the other parts of the island. Its chief products are tropical fruits, rice, cotton, gold dust, and sulphur. The Achenese are taller, stouter, and darker complexioned than the other Sumatrans. They are more active and industrious than their neighbours, have more sagacity and penetration, and are bold and expert navigators. They are Mohamedans.

*Acheen*, the capital of the above kingdom, situate near the mouth of a river, on the NW point of the island, or Acheen Head, in a wide valley, formed by two lofty ranges of hills. The river, which empties itself by several channels, is very shallow at the bar. The houses are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raised some feet from the ground, this part of the country being overflowed in the rainy season. It is an open town, in the centre of which is the sultan's palace, surrounded by a wide and deep moat, and strong walls. A manufacture of a thick kind of cotton cloth, and of stuff for the short trowsers worn by the Malays and Achenese, is established here. Payments are commonly made in gold dust, which is carried about in bladders. Crimes are punished here with remarkable rigour; but the rod of justice, it is supposed, falls only on the poor: yet the Achenese are supposed to be the most dishonest and flagitious people in the East. Acheen is 1000 m SE Madras. Lon. 95 45 E, lat. 5 35 N.

*Achill Islands*, islands on the w coast of Ireland, in Mayo county, which form the entrances into Clew bay. The w point of the largest island is called Achill Head. Lon. 10 40 W, lat. 53 50 N.

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

*Achmetchet*; see *Symphropol*.

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

*Achonry*, a town of Ireland, in Sligo county, and a bishop's see united to Killar-

na. It is seated on the Shannon, 16 m WSW Sligo.

*Achstetten*, a town of Suabia, 6 m NW Augsburg.

*Achyr*, a strong town and castle of Ukraine, on the river Uorsklo, 127 m E Kiof. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 49 32 N.

*Acken*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a citadel; situate on the Elbe, 5 m NW Dessau.

*Acoma*, or *St. Estevan de Acoma*, a town of New Mexico, with a strong castle; seated on a mountain, by the river Puerco, 90 m SW St. Fe.

*Aconcagua*, a town of Chili, capital of an inland province, which is rich in grain, fruit, silver, and copper. The town, sometimes called St. Philip, stands on the river Aconcagua, 74 m NNE St. Jago. Lon. 69 46 W, lat. 32 10 S.

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

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

*Acquacknack*, a town of New Jersey, in Essex county, on the W side of the Passaic, 10 m N Newark.

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

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

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

*Acra*, a town of Guinea, on the Gold coast, which has a great trade in gold and slaves. Near it the English have a fort. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 5 35 N.

*Acre*, or *St. John d'Acre*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, and a bishop's see. It is the Ptolemais of the Greeks and Romans, and stands on a plain at the N point of a bay, which extends in a semicircle of 9 m to the point of Mount Carmel, near the mouth of the Kardanah, or ancient Belus. In the time of the crusades, it underwent several sieges; and little is now to be seen of the ancient city, but the remains of monuments, and of a church dedicated to St. Andrew, or, as some think, St. John the baptist. The new city is distant a mile from the ancient walls, and the fortifications are of little importance. The palace of the grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem is the residence of the chief of Acre. Here are three mosques, four churches, and a synagogue. Its port has been at all times the key to Palestine, and though now a bad one, is better than any other along the coast. The chief articles of commerce are cotton, cattle, corn, olives, and linseed; and rice brought from Egypt. In 1799, aided by the British

under sir W. S. Smith, it withstood a siege by the French under Bonaparte, who retreated after failing in a twelfth assault. It is 24 m s Tyre, and 47 n Jerusalem. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 32 32 N.

*Acron*, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold coast. The Dutch have a fort here called Patience. Lon. 0 23 E, lat. 5 10 N.

*Acrotéri*, a town of the island of Santorini, 2 m wsw Scauro.

*Acton-Burnel*, a village in Shropshire, 8 m s Shrewsbury. Here are considerable remains of a castle, in which a parliament was held in the reign of Edward 1.

*Adalia*, or *Antalia*; see *Satalia*.

*Adana*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, capital of a sangiacate, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It has a trade in corn, wine, and fruit; and is seated on the Sarus, or Schoun, 15 m from the Mediterranean, and 170 SE Cogni. Lon. 35 4 E, lat. 37 0 N.

*Adare*, or *Addair*, a town of Ireland, in Limerick county, seated on the Maig, 11 m sw Limerick.

*Adayes*; see *Mexicano*.

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

*Adeenagur*, a town of Cabul, in the district of Kameh, seated near the left bank of the Kameh, 60 m ESE Cabul.

*Adel*, a kingdom of Ajan, about 400 m in length, on the s side of the gulf of Aden. It seldom rains here; but the country is well watered by rivers, and abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense and pepper. The inhabitants are Mohamedans. The capital is Aucagurel.

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

*Aden*, a seaport of Arabia, in Yemen. It is a great mart for gums and excellent coffee, and stands on a peninsula, in a gulf of its name, 120 m ESE Mocha. Lon. 45 18 E, lat. 12 44 N.

*Aderbijan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the n by Armenia and Schirvan, w by the Caspian sea and Ghilan, s by Irak, and w by Kurdistan. It is mountainous, but contains many well-watered valleys, and reckoned among the most productive provinces of Persia. Tabriz is the capital.

*Adige*, a river that rises in the canton of Grisons, enters Tyrol, and flows by Trent and Verona into the gulf of Venice, 10 m to the n of the Po.

*Adilabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Kandeish, near which is a lake, held in great veneration by the Hindoos. It is situate on the Poornah, 20 m s by E Boorhanpoor.

*Admiralty Islands*, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, to the nw of New Ire-

land. They were discovered in 1767: some of them appear of considerable extent; and the centre one is supposed to be in lon. 146 44 E, lat. 2 18 S.

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

*Adoni*, a town of Hindoostan, in Balagaut, capital of a district, on the s side of the Toombuddra. In 1787 it was taken and destroyed by Tippoo, and is now a small place, seated on the Hinderny, 40 m NE Balhary. Lon. 77 16 E, lat. 15 32 N.

*Adorf*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 15 m NNW Egra.

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

*Adowa*, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigre, and the chief mart of commerce between Gondar and the coast, for goods passing each way. It has manufactures of coarse and fine cotton cloths. The population 3000. It stands on the side and at the foot of a hill, 11 m E Axuin, and 76 nw Antalo. Lon. 39 5 E, lat. 14 12 N.

*Adra*, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong citadel, 47 m SE Granada. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 36 45 N.

*Adraniti*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the E coast of a gulf of its name, 70 m N by W Smyrna. Lon. 26 50 E, lat. 39 26 N.

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

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

*Adrianople*, a city of European Turkey, in Romania, the see of an archbishop, and formerly the European seat of the Turkish dominion. It is 8 m in circuit, situate in the midst of a very extensive plain, on the river Marissa, which here receives two tributary streams, the Adra and Arda. Several of the mosques are very splendid, and the principal one has four minarets, said to be the highest in all Turkey. Many of the houses are neat, but the streets are narrow and devious. The seraglio is separated from the city by the river Arda, and commands an extensive view of the country, which is fertile, and famous for excellent vines. The commerce of the city by the river Marissa is considerable. It is 130 m wnw Constantinople. Lon. 26 47 E, lat. 42 4 N,

*Adriapatam*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Tanjore, seated on the s. coast, 37 m sse Tanjore.

*Adriatic Sea*; see *Venice, Gulf of*.

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

*Aershot*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Demur, 10 m E Mechlin.

*Afghanistan*, a country of Asia, 350 m long and 300 broad; bounded on the n by the mountains of Tartary, e by Hindoostan, s by Ballogistan, and w by Persia. The inhabitants have no written character, and speak a language peculiar to themselves. They are a robust, hardy race of men, and being generally addicted to a state of predatory warfare, their manners partake of a barbarous insolence; they avow a fixed contempt for the occupations of civil life; and are esteemed the most negligent of religious observances of all the Mohamedans. Their common dress consists of a shirt, which falls over the upper part of long and narrow trowsers; a woolen vest, fitted closely to the body, and reaching to the midleg; and a high turned up cap, of broad cloth or cotton, usually of one colour, and of a conic form, with two small parallel slits in the upper edge of its facing. The principal cities are Candahar and Cabul, the former of which was the capital; but the sultau now keeps his court at Cabul. About the year 1720, an army of Afghans invaded Persia, took Ispahan, and made the sultau Husseyu prisoner. They kept possession of Ispahan and the southern provinces for ten years, when they were defeated in several battles, and driven out of the country by Nadir Kuli, commonly known in Europe by the name of Kouli Khan. After Nadir had deposed his sovereign, Shah Thamas, he laid siege to and took Candahar; but afterward received a considerable body of the Afghans into his army. On his assassination in 1747, the general of the Afghan troops, Ahmed Shah, seized on the Afghan territories; and having run through a long and arduous military career, died in 1773. He was succeeded by his son, Timour Shah, who also retained the province of Cashmere, some scattered portions of Moultan, and a large division of Chorasan, including the city of Herat. He died in 1792, leaving 19 sons. To the eldest, Humayoon, he gave Herat and Candahar; to Zeman Shah, Cabul and the rest of the Afghan territories, as well as Cashmere and Moultan. The latter afterward dethroned his elder brother; and himself, in 1802, was dethroned by another brother, and he was soon expelled by another. Mohamed

Khan, viceroy of Cashmere, taking advantage of these dissensions, in 1809 erected the flag of independence in that province, which still continues unsubdued; and the subjection of the other districts of the Afghan empire are little more than nominal.

*AFRICA*, one of the four grand divisions of the world; bounded on the n by the Mediterranean sea, e by the isthmus of Suez, the Red sea, and the Indian ocean, s by the Southern ocean, and w by the Atlantic ocean. It is a peninsula of prodigious extent, being joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is 125 m over. In its greatest length, from the most northern part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 4600 m; and in the broadest part, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greater part lies within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places; but the coasts in general are very fertile, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beasts than in any other part of the world: also some animals peculiar to this country; as the hippopotamus, or river horse; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the beautiful striped zebra. Beside these, there are crocodiles, ostriches, camels, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent called Zaara; but these are not quite without inhabitants. There are many large rivers, of which the principal are the Zaire, Nile, Niger, Senegal, and Gambia. The most considerable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone. The inhabitants consist of pagans, Mohamedans, and Christians. The first, who possess the greatest part of the country, from the Tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, are the most numerous, and are generally black. The Mohamedans, who are tawny, possess Egypt and the coast of Barbary. The people of Abyssinia are denominated Christians, but retain many pagan and jewish rites. In the n of Africa are some Jews, who manage all the little trade of that part of the country. The principal divisions of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zaara, Nigritia, Senegambia, Guinea, Bornou, Cushna, Fezzan, Senna, Nubia, Abyssinia, Abex, Loango, Congo, Angola, Beuguela, Mataman, Zanguebar, Mocarango, Monoemugi, Sofala, Caffreria, and the country of the Hottentots.

*Africa*, a town on the e coast of Tunis, near a cape of its name, 20 m sse Susa.

*Afrique, St.* a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 6 m E by N Vabres.

*Agadeer*; see *Cruz, St.*

*Agades*, a town of Cassina, capital of a

province. It sends annually a caravan of 1000 camels to the salt lakes in the desert, at a place called Dombou; which salt is distributed among the other provinces of the empire. It is 260 m NNE Cassina. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 20 5 N.

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

*Agenticus*, a mountain of Massachusetts, in the district of Maine, about 8 m from York harbour. It affords pasture up to its summit, and is a seamount for the entrance of Piscataqua river. Lon. 70 39 W, lat. 43 16 N.

*Agatha*, St. a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 20 m NE Naples.

*Agaton*, a town of Guinea, near the mouth of the Formosa, 80 m S Benin. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 7 20 N.

*Agde*, a town of France, in the department of Herault, on the river Herault, near its mouth in the gulf of Lyon, where there is a fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 m NE Narbonne.

*Agen*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, with a stone fort, 42 m N by E Ougein.

*Agen*, a city of France, capital of the department of Lot and Garonne, and a bishop's see. Prunes form here a considerable object of commerce; and it has manufactures of camlets, serges, and canvas. The population 11,000. It stands in a fertile country, on the banks of the Garonne, 80 m SE Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 44 12 N.

*Agenabat*, a town of Transylvania, 20 m NE Hermanstadt.

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

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

*Aghadoc*, a town of Ireland, in Kerry county, and a bishop's see united to Limerick and Ardfert. A few fragments of the cathedral walls and the stump of a round tower remain. It is situated near the lake of Killarney, 13 m SSE Tralee.

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

*Aghrin*, a town of Ireland, in Wicklow county, 13 m SW Wicklow.

*Agincourt*, a village of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 7 m N Hesdin. Near this place Henry V of England obtained a signal victory over the French, in 1415.

*Agliã*, a town of Piedmont, 7 m S Ivrea.

*Agmat*, a town of Morocco, on a river of

the same name, and on the W side of one of the Atlas mountains, 16 m S Morocco.

*Agmondesham*; see *Amersham*.

*Agnano*, a circular lake in the kingdom of Naples, 7 m from Puzzoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by hills covered with verdure. As no mention is made of this lake by the ancients, it is supposed to be the celebrated fish-pond sunk by Lucullus, whose villa stood in the neighbourhood. A few paces from the margin of the lake, in the side of a mountain, is the famous Grotta del Cane, where many dogs have been tortured and suffocated, to show the effect of a vapour that rises about a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is destructive to animal life.

*Agon*, an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 61 20 N.

*Agosta*, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia, 18 m in circuit, and 10 SW of the island of Curzola. It affords good anchorage and fresh water. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 42 55 N.

*Agosta*, in Sicily; see *Augusta*.

*Agra*, a province of Hindoostan Proper, 250 m long and 180 broad; bounded on the N by Delhi, E by Oude and Allahabad, S by Malwah, and W by Ajmeer. The surface N of the Chumbul is in general flat, open, and rather bare of trees; but S of that river, and toward the NW frontier, it is more hilly, and trees become more plentiful. The chief rivers are the Jumna, Chumbul, and Ganges; but the country is indifferently supplied with water. The most fertile part, called the Doab, is between the Ganges and the Jumna.

*Agra*, the capital of the above province, with a strong fort. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, emperor Acbar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; since which time it is often named Acbarabad. In the 17th century the great mogul frequently resided here. His palace was prodigiously large; the palaces of the omrahs and others were numerous; and there were above 60 caravansaries, 800 baths, 700 mosques, and two magnificent mausoleums. It has since rapidly declined. In the war with the Mahrattas in 1803, it was taken by the British, and is the seat of a civil establishment. It stands on the right bank of the Jumna, 100 m SSE Delhi. Lon. 77 56 E, lat. 27 12 N.

*Agram*, or *Zagrab*, a strong town of Croatia, capital of the Austrian part, and a bishop's see. The population was 17,266 in 1815. It stands on the left bank of the Save, 170 m S by W Vienna. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 45 45 N.

*Agramont*, a town of Spain, in Catalo-

nia, seated on a mountain, near a small river, 18 m E Balaguer.

*Agreda*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 3 m sw Tarazona.

*Agria*, or *Erlau*, a town of Hungary, capital of Heves county, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. The population was 16,112, in 1815. It is seated on the Eger, 68 m NE Pest. Lon. 20 32 E, lat. 47 54 N.

*Agriuan*, one of the Ladrone islands, 43 m in compass. It is mountainous, and has several volcanos. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 19 40 N.

*Agropoli*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on the E side of the gulf of Salerno, 22 m SSE Salerno.

*Aguilar*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 20 m w Estella.

*Ahar*, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan, seated in a large plain, and on a river of the same name, 50 m ENE Tabriz.

*Ahmedabad*, a city of Hindoostan, the capital of Gujrat. The walls are 6 m in circuit, and contain 12 gates; but now not a quarter of the area is inhabited. The mosque and tomb of the founder, Tatar Ahmed, are built of stone and marble, the last of exquisite workmanship. It was taken by the English, in 1780, from the Poonah Mahrattas, to whom it was restored in 1783. It is seated in a level country, on the river Sabermaty, which is navigable to the gulf of Cambay, 320 m N Bombay. Lon. 72 36 E, lat. 22 58 N.

*Ahmednagar*, a city and fort of Hindoostan, once the capital of the soubah of its name, which was afterward called Dowlabad, and now Aurungabad. This city was the residence of emperor Aurungzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan. Soon after his death, in 1707, it was seized by the Mahrattas, and retained till 1797, when Dowlet Row Sindia forced the peshwa to cede it to him; but, in 1803, it was taken by, and ceded to, the British, who restored it to the peshwa in 1804. It is 73 m NE Poona. Lon. 75 4 E, lat. 19 1 N.

*Ahter*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, situate on the right bank of the Chumbul, 50 m SE Agra.

*Ahuaz*, or *Ahwaz*, a town of Persia, in Kusistan, once a flourishing city, of which considerable ruins remain. It is seated on the Karasu, 48 m SW Toster.

*Ahuys*, a strong town of Sweden, in Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 m SE Christinstadt. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 56 15 N.

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

*Ajan*, or *Ajen*, a country on the E coast of Africa, extending from Cape Guardafui

to Zanguebar 700 m. It is divided into several states or kingdoms; the principal of which are Adel and Magadoxo. The eastern coast of Ajan is sandy and barren, but to the north it is more fertile. The kings of Ajan are frequently at war with the emperor of Abyssinia, and sell the prisoners which they take. Ivory, gold, and horses of an excellent breed, are the articles of trade.

*Ajazzo*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, seated on the Mediterranean, on the site of the ancient Issus, where Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. It is 30 m S Antioch, and 40 W Aleppo. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 36 0 N.

*Aich*, a town of Bavaria, with a castle seated on the Par, 13 m S Neuburg.

*Aichstadt*, a town of Franconia, capital of a principality (late bishopric) now subject to the king of Bavaria. In the church is a piece of curious workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is of massy gold, enriched with diamonds, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones. It is seated on the Altmuhl, 40 m S by E Nuremberg. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 50 N.

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

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

*Aigle*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, principally built of black marble, found in the neighbourhood, and seated on a river that soon joins the Rhone, 7 m from its entrance into the lake of Geneva.

*Aigle*, a town of France, in the département of Orne, 47 m SW Rouen.

*Aignan*, St. a town of France, in the département of Loire and Cher, on the river Cher, 24 m S by E Blois.

*Aiguemorte*, a town of France, in the département of Gard, situate among the morasses, near the sea, and had a harbour, which is now choaked up. It is 12 m SE Montpellier.

*Aiguerse*, a town of France, in the département of Puy de Dome, 18 m N Clermont.

*Aiguibello*, a town of France, in the département of Drome, 6 m SE Montelimart.

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

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

*Ailah*, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the E arm of the Red sea, at its NW extremity, 140 m ESE Suez. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 29 10 N.

*Ailly*, a town of France, in the département of Somme, 9 m SSE Amiens.

*Ailsa*, an insulated rock, S of the isle of Arran, in Scotland. The base is 2 m in circuit; and it consists of a stupendous as-

semblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in a pyramidal series, 900 feet high, accessible only on the NE. It affords refuge to an immense number of seaweeds, and is well stocked with rabbits. The ruins of a chapel, and of a castle, are still seen; and near the latter is a spring of fresh water.

*Aine*, or *Aymo*, a town of Savoy, on the river Isere, 18 m ENE Montier.

*Ajmeer*, a province of Hindoostan Proper, 350 m long and 220 broad; bounded on the NW by Mooltan, NE by Delhi and Agra, SE by Malwah, and SW by Gnjrat and Sindy. The NW part is a barren plain, and thinly inhabited; the central part hilly, containing salt lakes and springs that produce salt spontaneously; and the SE part mountainous, with fertile valleys and plains intervening.

*Ajmeer*, the capital of the above province. It stands at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a strong fortress. Close to the walls of the town are two lakes, the largest 6 m in circuit, and very deep. It is 200 m W by S Agra. Lon. 74 48 E, lat. 26 35 N.

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

*Ainereville*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 3 m SW Dun.

*Ainsa*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Ara, 30 m N Balbastro.

*Airano*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, 30 m SE Como.

*Airdrie*, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, with an iron foundry, and a considerable trade in malt spirits; situate on a rising ground, between two rivulets, 10 m E Glasgow.

*Aire*, a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the side of a hill, by the river Adour, 65 m S Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 43 42 N.

*Aire*, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. It communicates with St. Omer by a canal, and is seated on the river Lis, 22 m S Dunkirk.

*Aire*, a river in Yorkshire, which issues from a lake on Malham moor, near Settle, flows by Skipton, Keighley, Leeds, and Snaith, and enters the Ouse, below Howden. By this river, and a canal from Leeds, there is an inland navigation between the ports of Hull and Liverpool.

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

*Aix*, a city of France, capital of the department of Mouths of the Rhone, and an

archbishop's see. It was formerly the capital of Provence, when it had a parliament. It has a trade in wine, brandy, and olive oil; also manufactures of silk, velvet, ratteous, cloth, and gauze. The population 23,700. It is seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the river Arc, 80 m E Montpellier. Lon. 5 27 E, lat. 43 32 N.

*Aix*, a town of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters much frequented. It is 12 m NNE Chamberry.

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

*Aix-la-Chapelle*, a city of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, and a bishop's see. Charlemagne was so delighted with the beauty of the place, that he chose it for his residence: he is interred in the cathedral of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword and belt. The city is large, and in general well built; but within the walls there are many fields and gardens. The population, 26,000. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year; and the chief manufactures are cloth, kerseymer, needles, and pins. Near it, at Burscheid, are similar manufactures, and several warm springs; and in the vicinity are mines of iron, lead, calamine, sulphur, and coal. In 1663 and 1748, it was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace. It was taken by the French in 1792, retaken by the Austrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. In 1813, a congress of the sovereigns in Europe met here to consult on some public affairs. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 26 m ENE Liege. Lon. 5 59 E, lat. 50 47 N.

*Aizenay*, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, 29 m S Nantes.

*Akalzike*, or *Akiska*, a city of Turkish Armenia, with a castle, but no walls nor fortifications. It is the capital of the district of Akiska, and a populous trading place, seated on the left bank of the Kur, 130 m NE Erzerum. Lon. 43 50 E, lat. 41 10 N.

*Akansa*; see *Arkansa*.

*Akerman*; see *Bielgorod*.

*Akissat*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, the ancient Thyatira, built in a plain above 17 m over, which produces corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahomedans, and stands on the river Hermits, 50 m SE Pergamo. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 43 N.

*Aklut*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, on the NW part of the lake Van, 40 m WNW Van.

*Akshehr*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, anciently called Antioch in Pisidia. Here is a handsome mosque and

college to the memory of Bajazet, who died here. It is seated at the foot of a range of mountains, watered by numerous streams, and near the lake Eberdy, 66 m wnw Cogni.

*Aktiar*; see *Sebastopol*.

*Alabama*, a river that rises in the Alleghany mountains, in the nw part of the state of Georgia, flows sw into the territory of Alabama, where it continues a ssw course of 200 m to its junction with the Tombecbee; the united stream then takes the name of Mobile. The Alabama, above the influx of the Tallapoose, is frequently called the Coosa.

*Alabama*, a territory of the United States, 270 m long and 130 broad; bounded on the n by Tennessee, e by Georgia, s by W Florida and the gulf of Mexico, and w by Mississippi. The n part is crossed by the Great Bend of the Tennessee, and s of this by a chain of mountains. The land is in general low, and sandy or swampy; but some parts, particularly along the Alabama river, are fertile. The chief town is Mobile.

*Alabaster*, or *Eleuthera*, one of the Bahama islands, which produces the greatest part of the pineapples that are exported; and on the e coast are a number of alabaster rocks. It has a small fort. Lon. 76 24 w, lat. 24 40 n.

*Alacananda*, a river of Northern Hindoostan, supposed to issue from the Himalah mountains, on the borders of Tibet. It flows ssw to Serinagur, and thence w to Devaprayaga, where it meets the Bhagirathi from the sw, and their union forms the Ganges. At the junction, the Alacananda is the largest river, and 40 m above Bhadrinath its stream is concealed under immense heaps of snow.

*Alais*, a town of France, in the department of Gard, lately an episcopal see. It has a citadel, and is seated near the river Gard, at the foot of the Gevennes, 22 m nw Nisonex. Lon. 4 5 e, lat. 44 8 n.

*Alaman*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 9 m ne Nion.

*Aland*, a cluster of islands in the Baltic, at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia. They form eight parishes, each with its church, produce corn sufficient for the inhabitants, and export fatted beef, tallow, hides, and butter. The principal island, which gives name to the rest, is 20 m long and 8 broad. It is included in the government of Finland. Castleholm is the chief place, 70 m wsw Abo, and 100 ene Stockholm. Lon. 20 28 e, lat. 60 10 n. See *Finland*.

*Alania*, or *Alaya*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, on the e side of a lofty promontory, in the gulf of Satalia. It is strong by nature, and the capital of a pashalic; but at present of no great im-

portance. It is 76 m ese Satalia. Lon. 32 2 e, lat. 36 32 n.

*Alarcon*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Xucar, 50 m s Cuenca.

*Alaska*, a peninsula on the nw coast of America, about 100 m broad, and extending 480 m sw into the Pacific ocean. At its extremity commences the group or chain of islands called the Northern Archipelago; and on its n side is Bristol bay.

*Alatamaha*, a navigable river of the state of Georgia, formed by the junction of the Oakmulgee and Oconee, which have their source in the Alleghany mountains. It flows se 100 m through forests and plains, to the Atlantic, which it enters by two mouths. The n branch passes by Darien, and the s, which is the deepest, has its influx near St. Simon island, by a mouth 500 yards wide.

*Alatri*, a town of Italy, in Compagna di Roma, situate on a hill, 42 m ese Rome.

*Alatyr*, a town of Russia, on the river Suru, 40 m e Kasan.

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

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

*Alban*, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 15 m ese Alby.

*Alban, St.* a borough in Hertfordshire, the ancient city of Verulam, some vestiges of which are yet to be seen. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday; and it is governed by a mayor: It owes its name to Alban, the first martyr in Britain, who was buried on a hill near the town, where a noble monastery was afterward erected to his memory by king Offa, of which no part now remains, except the gate and the church: in the latter is the monument of Offa, and of Humphrey duke of Gloucester, whose leaden coffin was discovered in 1703, the body preserved almost entire by a pickle. In the church of St. Michael is the monument of the celebrated Francis Bacon, viscount St. Alban. Here are two silk mills and a cotton manufacture. St. Alban is famous for the victory obtained by Richard duke of York, in 1455, over Henry vi; and for a victory which queen Margaret gained in 1461, over the earl of Warwick. It is seated on the Coln, 21 m n by w London.

*Alban, St.* a town of Vermont, in Chillingden county, situate near Lake Champlain, 34 m nse Burlington.

*Albanella*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 20 m se Salerno.

*Albania*, a province of European Turkey, comprehending the ancient Illyria and Epirus. It is 240 m long and 60 broad; bounded on the n by Dalmatia and Bosnia, e by Macedonia and Thessaly, s by Livadia, and w by the gulf of Venice. It produces excellent wine; and the chief exports are grain, spun cotton, wool, tobacco, oil, leather, and timber of a superior quality for ships. The Albanians are stout and well made, never happy but in action, and are brave and intrepid warriors. In 1812, the vizier of this province, Ali Pasha, became independent of the Porte, and his government is a perfect despotism. His power, but of a more controlled nature, also extends over a large portion of Macedonia, and nearly the whole of Thessaly and Livadia. Janina is the capital:

*Albano*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roina, on an eminence, near a lake of the same name. The lake, 7 m in circuit, is supposed to be contained in the crater of an extinguished volcano, and its outlet is bored through a rock more than a mile in length. The environs produce the best wine in all this country. It is 15 m ssw Rome.

*Albano*, a town of Naples, in Basilicava, seated in a fertile country, on the river Basiento, 15 m e by s Potenza.

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

*Albany*, a city of New York, capital of a county, and the seat of the judicial courts of the state. In 1797 it contained 6021 inhabitants; in 1810, the census gave 9356; and in 1813, they had increased to 12,000. Here are ten churches, and numerous public edifices, built of brick or stone; and the houses are principally of brick, three or four stories high. Albany is the storehouse of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes; and has manufactures of tobacco, chocolate, mustard, starch, &c. It is seated on the w side of Hudson river, 150 m n New York. Lon. 73 42 w, lat. 42 40 n.

*Albarazin*, a city of Spain, in Aragon, and a bishop's see. Its wool is the best in Aragon. It stands on a mountain, by the river Guadalavir, 33 m ssw Saragossa, and 140 e Madrid. Lon. 1 21 w, lat. 40 30 n.

*Albazete*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, with manufactures of iron and steel; seated in a fertile country, 44 m w by n Almanza.

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

*Albeck*, a town and castle of Suabia, on the river Alb, 5 m n by e Ulm.

*Albemarle*, or *Aumale*, a town of France,

in the department of Lower Seine, with a manufacture of serges and other stuffs, 20 m sw Dieppe, and 32 nsw Rouen.

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

*Albenga*, a town on the coast of Genoa, surrounded by olive trees, 37 m sw Genoa.

*Albion*; see *Britain*.

*Albion, New*, a country on the w coast of N America, extending from California to the mouth of the Columbia. It received its name from sir Francis Drake in 1578, whose harbour is in lon. 116 45 w, lat. 37 58 n; but the coast had been examined by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in 1542, and the country is called New California by the Spaniards. The land is mountainous, and abounds with trees; but there are extensive plains and valleys of luxuriant soil, and well watered. Maize, wheat, and barley are cultivated in abundance; good wine is made in all the settlements on the coast; and the olive is successfully cultivated, especially near St. Diego. In the mountains are the same kind of goats as in California; and in the forests and plains are stags of a most gigantic size, called venados, of a brown colour and without spot. The climate is subject to much drought, especially in autumn; but this is in some measure compensated by dews, which often fall very heavily: the rainy season is from December to March. The Spaniards, who first settled here in 1769, have in the s part formed four jurisdictions, named from their chief towns, St. Diego, St. Barbara, Monterey, and St. Francisco. The government is confided to European monks of the order of St. Francis, and their establishments are in a prosperous state. In 1802, the number of native Indian cultivators alone was 15,562. The capital is Monterey.

*Albona*, a town of Italy, in Istria, near the gulf of Carnero, 16 m e by s Rovigno.

*Albret*, a town of France, in the department of Landes, 37 m s Bourdeaux.

*Albuera*, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, on a river of the same name, 12 m s Badajoz. Here, in 1811, was a bloody battle, in which the French were defeated by the English and their allies.

*Albufera*, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a fort; situate on the gulf of Cadiz, 10 m nw Faro.

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

*Albuquerque*, a town of New Mexico, on the left bank of Rio del Norte, 52 m ssw St. Fe.



*Alburg*, a city of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese. It has a considerable trade in herrings, cattle, and corn, and manufactures of guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves. It is seated on the s side of the gulf of Lymford, 10 m from the Categat, and 80 n by E Wiburg. Lon. 9 41 E, lat. 57 0 N.

*Alby*, a city of France, in the department of Tarn, formerly an archiepiscopal see, and the capital of the territory of the Albigeois in Languedoc. In point of architecture and decorations, the principal church is one of the most curious in France. The environs produce all kinds of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, saffron, aniseed, coriander, and woad. It is seated on the Tarn, 23 m N by W Castres, and 42 NE Toulouse. Lon. 2 8 E, lat. 43 56 N.

*Alcala de Guadaira*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadaira, at the foot of a hill, on which are the extensive remains of a Roman castle, and a part is converted into a modern church. It is 12 m NE Seville.

*Alcala de Henares*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a famous university, and a castle. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated on the Henares, 15 m E by N Madrid.

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

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

*Alcamo*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, at the foot of Mount Bonifacio, 34 m WSW Palermo.

*Alkaniz*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Guadaloque, from which is a canal to the Ebro, made by the Moors. It is 53 m SSE Saragossa. Lon. 0 8 W, lat. 41, 10 N.

*Alcantara*, a fortified town of Spain, in Estremadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a celebrated stone bridge over the Tajo, built in the time of Trajan, and it is 42 m N by W Seville. Lon. 6 12 W, lat. 39 20 N.

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

*Alcaraz*, a town of Spain, in Mancha, with a strong castle, and a remarkable ancient aqueduct. It is situate among mountains, near the source of the Guadalquivir, 67 m E Ciudad Real. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 38 58 N.

*Alcaudete*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 19 m WSW Jaen.

*Alcazar de Sal*, a town of Portugal, in

Estremadura, with a castle reckoned impregnable. Fine white salt is made here. It is seated on the Cadoan, 15 m from the sea, and 35 SE Lisbon. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 38 18 N.

*Alcazar Quiber*, a town of the kingdom of Fez, which has a profitable commerce with Tetuan and other places. A little to the N of the town Sebastian, king of Portugal, lost his life in a battle with the Moors, in 1578. It is seated near the Lucos, 20 m SE Larash.

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

*Alcester*, or *Alncester*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. Many Roman coins, bricks, &c. have been found near it, and the Icknield-street passes through the town. It has a manufacture of needles, and is situate at the conflux of the Alne with the Arrow, 14 m WSW Warwick, and 103 NW London.

*Alcmaer*, or *Alkmaar*, a strong city of S Holland. The environs produce excellent butter and cheese, and fine tulips. This city was besieged by the Spaniards in 1573, after they had taken Harlem; but, after an investment of three months, they were obliged to raise the siege. It received the British in 1799, after the second battle near Bergen; but a treaty was soon afterward concluded here for their evacuating the country. A canal passed from this city to Horn. It is situate among groves of tall trees, near the lake Schermeer, 18 m N by E Harlem. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 52 38 N.

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

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

*Alcoy*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a manufacture of cloth; seated near the source of a river of the same name, 22 m N Alicante.

*Alcudia*, a city of Majorca, surrounded by a wall and ditch, with two forts. It contains about 1000 houses, and stands on a peninsula, between two bays on the NE coast, 34 m NE Palma. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 39 50 N.

*Aldborough*, a borough and seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the Alde, between a high hill and the sea; and the harbour is

tolerably good, but small, defended by a tower. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets. It is 40 m E Bury, and 94 NE London. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 52 16 N.

*Aldborough*, a borough in W Yorkshire, which has now no market. Here are many remains of Roman works. It is seated on the Ure, near its junction with the Swale, 15 m NE York, and 203 N by W London.

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

*Aldenburg*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 20 m ESE Dusseldorf.

*Alderbury*, a village in Wiltshire, on a hill near the Avon, 3 m from Salisbury. It has a manufacture of fustians, and received considerable damage by a fire in 1777, when 100 houses were destroyed.

*Alderholm*, an island of Sweden, formed by the three arms of the river Gesle, in the gulf of Bothnia. A considerable trade is carried on here in planks and deals. It is 80 m N Stockholm.

*Alderney*, an island in the English channel, 3 m in circuit, separated from France by a strait called the Race of Alderney, which is a dangerous passage, on account of the rocks under water. It is fertile in corn and pasture; and has upward of 1000 inhabitants, who live in a town of the same name. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 49 45 N.

*Aldstone*; see *Alston-moor*.

*Alegre*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 15 m SE Brioude.

*Alepejo*, a province of Portugal, between the river Tajo and the province of Algarve. Its oranges are of an excellent quality, and it produces much rice. Evora is the capital.

*Alencon*, a city of France, capital of the department of Orne. The manufacture of lace is considerable. Near it are stone quarries, in which are found a sort of crystal like Bristol stones. It is seated on the Sarte, 30 m N by W Mans, and 87 WSW Paris. Lon. 0 1 E, lat. 48 26 N.

*Aleppo*, the capital of Syria, and next to Constantinople and Cairo, the largest city in the Turkish empire. It stands on eight hills, in the middle of a fruitful plain; is of an oval figure, 7 m in compass, and contains 250,000 inhabitants. The castle, the residence of the pashaw, is on the highest hill, in the centre of the city; and the houses are better than in other places in Turkey. As usual in the East, they consist of a large court, with a dead wall to the street, an arcade running round it, paved with marble, and a marble fountain in the middle. The streets are narrow, but well paved with large square stones, and kept very clean. Here are many stately mosques,

caravansaries, fountains, vineyards, and gardens. The water in the wells is brackish; but good water is brought from some springs about 5 m off, by an aqueduct, said to have been built by empress Helena. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a considerable trade in silks, camblets, and leather. Large caravans frequently arrive from Bagdad and Bassora, charged with the products of Persia and India. Several European nations have factories here, and the merchants live in greater splendour and safety than in any other city in the Turkish empire. It is seated on a rivulet, 75 m NE Latakia (its port) and 180 N by E Damascus. Lon. 37 6 E, lat. 36 10 N.

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

*Alessio*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see; seated on a rock, washed by the Drino, 36 m SE Scutari, and 40 NNE Durazzo.

*Alet*, a town of France, in the department of Aude, lately an episcopal see. It is noted for its baths, and stands near the Pyrenees, on the river Aude, 15 m S by W Carcassone.

*Aleutian Islands*; see *Archipelago, Northern*.

*Alexandria*, or *Scanderoon*, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean sea, and formerly the port of Aleppo. It is now a poor place, the tombs being more numerous than the houses. The road is subject to many inconveniences; but the extreme unwholesomeness of the air is the worst. While the heats are excessive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, among the mountains, where there is excellent water, and delicious fruits. It is 60 m NW Aleppo. Lon. 36 14 E, lat. 36 35 N.

*Alexandria*, a town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendour. Here is an obelisk full of hieroglyphics, called Cleopatra's Needle, which is 66 feet high, and 7 square at the base: also Pompey's pillar, the shaft of which is one entire piece of granite, 63 feet high, and 8 in diameter, and the whole column is 38 feet high: but these two monuments are, without doubt, much more ancient than their present names indicate. The ancient Pharos, so famous in antiquity that it was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, is now a castle called Pharillon, and still used to direct vessels into the harbour. From the harbour is a canal to the W branch of the Nile, at Rhamanie. A mile to the W are the catacombs of Necropolis, the most wonderful and extensive yet known. This city was first built by Alexander the great, and was several miles in extent. It now

consists chiefly of one long street, facing the harbour, the rest being a heap of ruins; part of the walls are standing, with great square towers 200 paces distant; and the gates are of Thebaic and granite marble. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the E Indies being deposited here, before the discovery of the route by the Cape of Good Hope. It is subject to the grand signior, who, however, has but a limited authority. Alexandria was taken by the French invaders, under Bonaparte, in 1798; and taken from them by the English in 1801. It surrendered to the English in 1807, but was soon after evacuated. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 125 m NW Cairo. Lon. 30 10 E, lat. 51 11 N.

*Alexandria*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, with a strong castle. It has been often taken in the various wars in Italy. The inhabitants, about 12,000, have a considerable trade, particularly in cotton and silk. It is seated on the Tanaro, 40 m E Turin, and 50 ssw Milan. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 44 53 N.

*Alexandria*, a town of the United States, in the district of Columbia, on the right bank of the Potomac. The streets run in straight lines, and the houses are neatly built. Here are five churches, an academy, and a court-house. Nine m below is Mount Vernon, once the seat of the celebrated general Washington, whose remains were deposited in a vault on the bank of the river. Alexandria is 5 m ssw of the city of Washington.

*Alexandria*, a town of the state of Ohio, on the river Ohio, at the influx of the Scioto, 90 m SE Cincinnati.

*Alexandrow*, a town and fort of Russia, in the province of Caucasia, seated on the Dongusle, 30 m NNW Georgiewsk.

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

*Alfaro*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the S side of the Ebro, 9 m NNW Tudela, and 12 E Calahorra.

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

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

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

*Alfidena*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 40 m ssw Civita di Chieti.

*Alford*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a small

brook 6 m from the sea, 30 E Lincoln, and 140 N by E London.

*Alford*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated near the Don, over which is a bridge, 27 m WNW Aberdeen.

*Alfordston*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Moor county. It is 40 m from Fayetteville.

*Alfreton*, a town of Derbyshire, with a market on Monday, and manufactures of stockings and brown earthen ware; seated on a hill, 13 m N Derby, and 142 NNW London.

*Algagliola*, a small fortified seaport, on the NW coast of Corsica, at the mouth of the Aregno, 28 m W by S Bastia.

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

*Algaucin*, a town of Spain, in Granada, on the ridge of a hill, near the Guadiaro, 52 m WSW Malaga.

*Algeri*, or *Alghieri*, a town on the W coast of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, 6 m S by W Sassari.

*Algezira*, a province of Turkey in Asia, now usually called *Diarbek*.

*Algeziras*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the W side of Gibraltar bay. The ancient citadel is in ruins, and the harbour is decayed, but affords shelter to numerous gun boats and small vessels. It is 7 m W Gibraltar.

*Algiers*, a country of Barbary, comprehending a great part of the ancient Mauritania. It is 600 m from E to W, and 170 m breadth; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, E by Tunis, S by Mount Atlas, and W by Morocco. It is divided into four provinces, Mascara, Algiers, Titeri, and Constantina. Mineral springs and waters are met with in many places; and several of the chains of mountains contain lead and copper. Salt of the best quality is produced in abundance from rocks and various sources of salt water; and immense quantities of coral are procured along the coast. The principal rivers are the Shelif, Mazafran, Malva, and Zaine. The land toward the N is fertile in corn, and the valleys are full of fruit; but it is ill cultivated. The melons have an exquisite taste, pomegranates are exceedingly large, and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. The Turks have the government entirely in their hands, for the Moors, or natives of Africa, have no share in it. It is a kind of republic under the protection of the grand signior, and governed by a dey, who, however, can do nothing of consequence without the council of the janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, govern-

ed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as often as they please. The dey is an absolute monarch, but elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed and put to death by them. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take 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 beys or viceroys of the provinces have each an army under his command. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made. Their religion is Mohamedanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called *Lingua Franca*, which is understood by the common people and merchants.

*Algiers*, a strong city, capital of the province and whole country of Algiers. It is built on the side of a hill, next the harbour; and the houses appearing one above another, of a resplendent whiteness, make a fine appearance from the Mediterranean sea. The tops of the houses are flat, covered with earth, and form a sort of gardens. The streets are very narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. There are five gates, but no public places or squares of considerable extent. The larger mosques are nine, but there is nothing remarkable in their architecture; and the dey's palace has two great courts surrounded with spacious galleries. The harbour is small, and the entrance incommoded by numerous rocks. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces long, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery. The population 120,000, of which 8000 are Jews. The hilly country around is adorned with gardens and villas, orange and olive groves, and numerous vineyards. Algiers has for ages braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom, for its piracies, and sending into slavery the crews of all Christian vessels that were taken. Emperor Charles v lost a fine fleet and army in an expedition against it in 1541. The English burnt the vessels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. In 1775, the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army; and in 1784, a powerful fleet attacked the forts that defend the harbour; both of which were repelled with great slaughter. But in 1816, a formidable British fleet (aided by a Dutch fleet) destroyed the vessels in the harbour, and so reduced the city, that it

was compelled to surrender; but it was immediately restored to the dey, on certain conditions, and particularly, that all Christian slaves should be given up, and such slavery for ever abolished. Algiers is 330 m w Tunis. Lon. 3 23 E, lat. 36 40 N.

*Algoa Bay*, a bay on the s coast of Africa. It lies open to the se wind, and the entrance is difficult when it blows from other quarters. Here is a military establishment, at the mouth of the Baaker, environed by a country rich in corn, fruit, and cattle; and on the summit of a hill is Fort Fredrick, built by the English in 1799. Lon. 25 24 E, lat. 34 12 s.

*Algue*, a town of Chili, in the province of Rancagua. It has a very rich mine of gold, and is 26 m nw Rancagua.

*Alhama*, a town of Spain, in Granada, near which are hot baths, accounted the best in Spain. It is seated on the Motril, surrounded by mountains, 25 m sw Granada.

*Alhambra*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, near a river of its name, 7 m n Teruel.

*Alicante*, a city and seaport of Spain, in Valencia, famous for excellent wine and fruit. It has a great trade, and the chief exports are barilla, kermes, wool, antimony, alum, vermilion, aniseed, cumin, and tent wine. The castle, on a high rock, was taken by the English in 1706. It was likewise taken by the French and Spaniards, after a siege of almost two years; and then part of the rock was blown up. It is seated on a bay of the same name, 85 m s Valencia. Lon. 0 32 w, lat. 38 16 n.

*Alicata*, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a fortress on a small cape. It exports much corn and sulphur, and stands at the mouth of the Salso, 28 m se Girgenti. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 37 6 n.

*Alicudi*, the most western of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 10 m w Felicudi.

*Alifi*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of the Apennines, 25 m nw Benevento.

*Alingsahs*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with manufactures of silk and wool, 28 m ne Gotheburg.

*Aliseda*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the river Salon, 28 m sse Alcantara.

*Alkmaar*; see *Alcnaer*.

*Allahabad*, a province of Hindoostan Proper, 260 m long and 120 broad; bounded on the n by Agra and Oude, e by Bahar, s by Orissa and Berar, and w by Malwa and Agra. The Nerbudda, which rises on the se borders of the province, flows from e to w near its s side; and the Ganges, which is here joined by the Jumna, crosses it from w to e near its n side. The sw part includes the Bundelcund, an elevated hilly territory; but in other parts

it is flat, and very productive. The largest city is Benares.

*Allahabad*, the capital of the above province, with a magnificent citadel. It was founded by emperor Acbar, who intended it as a place of arms; and its fortifications are now impregnable to a native army. It is seated at the conflux of the Jumna with the Ganges, 470 m *WNW* Calcutta. Lon. 81 50 E, lat. 25 27 N.

*Allamparva*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with a small fort, situate on the seacoast, 67 m *S* by *W* Madras. Lon. 80 7 E, lat. 12 10 N.

*Allchurch*, a village in Worcestershire, formerly a borough, 5 m *E* by *N* Bromsgrove. The Roman Icknield street and the Worcester canal pass it. The bishop of Worcester had formerly a palace here; and the church contains many antique monuments.

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

*Allegany*, a river of the United States, which rises in the Allegany mountains, in lat. 42. At Fort Venango, at the mouth of French creek, it is 200 yards wide, and

navigable for light batteaux. At Fittsburg it joins the Monongahela, and then assumes the name of Ohio. See *Ohio*.

*Allen, Lough*, a lake of Ireland, nearly in the centre of Leitrim county, 7 m long and 4 broad. It is formed by a stream from Lough Clean to the *NW*, and another from the foot of Quilka mountain in Cavan county to the *NE*, which last is in its course abundantly supplied by torrents from the adjacent mountains. The last stream is by some deemed the source of the Shannon, which issues from the *S* end of this lake.

*Allenburg*, a town of Prussia, on the river Alle, 25 m *ESE* Konigsberg.

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

*Allenstein*, or *Oischnesch*, a town of Prussia, 55 m *S* Konigsberg.

*Alex*, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 10 m *S* Valence.

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

*Allou*, a town of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, near the mouth of the Forth. Here is a customhouse, a glasshouse, an iron foundry, and an excellent dry dock; and its harbour is the resort of all the coal vessels in the neighbourhood. The population was 5096 in 1811. Near the town is a tower 90 feet high, with walls 11 feet thick. It is 31 m *WNW* Edinburg. Lon. 3 45 *W*, lat. 56 6 *N*.

*Allonby*, a fishing town in Westmorland, much resorted to for bathing. It stands on a flat shore of the Irish sea, 3 m *NNW* Cocker mouth, and 22 *WSW* Carlisle.

*All-Saints Bay*, or *Bahia de Todos Santos*, a government of Brasil, so called from a bay of that name, which is a great basin, 36 m in circuit, and interspersed with a number of pleasant islands. This government, frequently called emphatically the Bay, and Bahia, is separated from that of Ilheos, on the *S*, by the river Serinbaem. It is reckoned the richest and most fertile in Brasil, having some gold mines, and producing great quantities of cotton and sugar. St. Salvador is the capital.

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

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

*Almaden*, a town of Spain, in Mancha, famous for rich mines of mercury and vermilion, 45 m sw Ciudad Real.

*Almaden*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Colar, 34 m n by E Seville.

*Almagro*, a town of Spain, in Mancha, with a university, 12 m ESE Ciudad Real.

*Almaguer*, a town of New Granada, in Popayan, seated on the Cauca, near its source, 36 m s Popayan.

*Almansor*, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the river Cuir, near the sea, 10 m sw Sallee.

*Almanza*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, with the remains of an ancient castle. Here is a considerable manufacture of linen cloth. This place is famous for a victory gained by the French and Spaniards in 1707, when most of the English were killed or taken, having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge. It is situate in a fertile plain, on the frontiers of Valencia, 35 m sw Xativa, and 62 n Murcia. Lon. 1 10 w, lat. 38 48 n.

*Almeida*, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, on the river Coa, and near the borders of Spain. The French took it in 1810, and abandoned it in 1811, after blowing up the fortress. It is 18 m NE Guarda.

*Almenara*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situate on an eminence near the sea, 25 m NNE Valencia.

*Almendralejo*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 14 m s Merida.

*Almeria*, a city of Spain, in Granada, and a bishop's see. It was anciently the most commercial city in Spain; but is now much declined, and the exports are confined to some barilla and lead. It stands near the head of a large bay, 62 m ESE Granada. Lon. 2 34 w, lat. 36 51 n.

*Almissa*, a town of Dalmatia, famous for its wine; seated at the foot of a high rock, and at the mouth of the Cetina, 18 m ESE Spalatro.

*Almondbury*, a village in W Yorkshire, seated on the Calder, 2 m SSE Huddersfield. It was the Campodonum of the Romans, afterward a seat of the Saxon kings, and had once a castle and a cathedral.

*Almondbury*, a village in Gloucestershire, 7 m n Bristol, where Alimond, father of king Egbert, is said to have been buried. Here is a fortification of the Saxons, with a double ditch, which commands an extensive view of the Severn.

*Almora*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Kemaoon, and of the district of its name. It stands on a ridge of mountains, the houses extending down the slope on each side. The rajah of Nepal keeps a garrison here. It is 62 m SSE Serinagur, and 160 ENE Delhi. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 29 35 N.

*Almunezar*, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by a strong castle, 30 m SSE Alhama. Lon. 3 45 w, lat. 36 30 n.

*Almunia*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, near the Xiloca, 27 m sw Saragossa.

*Almouth*, a village in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Aln, 4 m E by S Alnwick. Large quantities of corn are shipped here, and vessels of 300 tons are built.

*Alnwick*, a corporate town, the capital of Northumberland, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, and has three gates almost entire. It was defended by a stately Gothic castle, now the seat of the duke of Northumberland. Here is a large townhouse, where the county meetings are held, except the assizes, which are held at Newcastle. The population was 5426 in 1811. It is seated on the river Aln, 34 m n Newcastle, and 308 n by w London. Lon. 1 30 w, lat. 55 25 n.

*Alora*, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle on a high conical hill. It stands on the side of a mountain, in a rich vale, 24 m nw Malaga.

*Alost*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Dender, 15 m nw Brussels.

*Alpnach*, a town of Switzerland, in Underwalden, on an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons, 6 m s Lucern.

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

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

*Alps, Lower*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Provence. The capital is Digna.

ALT

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

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

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

*Alsen*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, separated from the coast of Sleswick by a narrow channel. It is 18 m long, and from 5 to 9 broad, with two deep gulfs on the sw side, and produces abundance of corn and fruit. The chief town is Sonderborg.

*Alsfeld*, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a castle; seated on the Schwalon, 12 m E Marburg.

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

*Alsierra*, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, on the river Tiserno, 23 m NE Molise.

*Alsteben*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, 9 m ssw Bernburg.

*Alstadt*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, on the rivulet Rane, 8 m w Querfurt.

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

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

*Altamont*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 15 m NW Basigniano.

*Altamura*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, at the foot of the Apeunines, 10 m NE Gravina.

*Altea*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, rich in wine, honey, silk, and flax. It was taken in 1705, for the archduke Charles; but lost after the famous battle of Almanza.

ALT

It is seated on the Mediterranean, 30 m NE Alicant.

*Alten*, a seaport of Norway, capital of Finmark, seated on a bay, which is part of the gulf of Alten. Seven m to the E is Altengaard, the residence of the governor, near the mouth of the river Alten. Many cows and sheep are fed here. The chief exports are fish and skins. It is 110 m ssw of the North Cape. Lon. 22 57 E, lat. 69 55 N.

*Altenau*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick, 8 m s Goslar.

*Altenberg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its tin mine, 20 m s Dresden.

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

*Altenburg*, a town of Hungary, with an ancient castle, now principally used for a corn magazine. It has two churches and a college, and is seated on the Leitha, at its entrance into the Danube, 17 m SSE Presburg.

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

*Altenkirchen*, a town of Germany, in Westerwald, chief of the county of Sayn, with a castle. It is 15 m NNE Coblenz.

*Attesson*, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Doire and Stura, 3 m N Turin.

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

*Altmore*, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone county, 7 m NW Dungannon.

*Alton*, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It has manufactures of corded stuffs, figured baragons, ribbed druggets, serges, &c. and round the town are plantations of hops. It is seated on the Wey, 28 m ENE Southampton, and 47 wsw London.

*Altona*, a city and seaport of Germany, in Holstein, built by the Danes, that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been beautifully rebuilt, and contains 25,000 inhabitants. It has numerous manufactures, builds merchant vessels for sale, and is largely concerned in the herring and whale fisheries. It is seated on the Elbe, 2 m w Hamburg. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 53 34 N.

*Altorf*, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nurenberg, with a university, 16 m SE Nurenberg.

*Altorf*, a town of Suabia, 20 m NE Constance.

*Altorf*, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri. Here is the statue of William Tell, in the place where he was

sentenced to shoot the apple from his son's head. This deliverer of his country lived at Burgli, near this place, and his cottage is changed into a chapel, where mass is solemnly said. Altorf stands on the lake of Lucern, near the influx of the river Reuss, 20 m SE Lucera. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 46 48 N.

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

*Altunkupri*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, situate on the Altun, at its conflux, with the Little Zab, 20 m NW Kerkouk, and 90 m SW Mosul.

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

*Avvar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, capital of a hilly and woody district, governed by a rajah, known by the appellation of the Macherry rajah. It is situate near the Manes, 86 m WNW Agra. Lon. 76 40 E, lat. 27 41 N.

*Avvarada*, a town of New Spain, in Guaxaca, on a lake and river of the same name, near the gulf of Mexico, 42 m SE Vera Cruz, and 160 m NE Guaxaca.

*Avaston*, a village in Gloucestershire, 8 m N by E Bristol. On the top of a hill, near the Severn, is a round camp, called Oldbury, where several antiquities have been dug up.

*Alghur*, or *Coel*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Delhi. The British took it by storm in 1803. It is 40 m N Agra, and 75 m SE Delhi.

*Alzey*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, situate on the Selsse, 17 m SSW Mentz.

*Alzira*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situate on an island formed by the Xucar, 17 m S Valencia.

*Amadia*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, with a strong fort, on a mountain. It is the residence of a powerful prince, whose district is populous, and rich in corn and wine. It is 80 m N Mosul, and 92 m SE Betlis. Lon. 43 5 E, lat. 37 25 N.

*Amak*, an island of Denmark, on which part of Copenhagen, called Christianshafen, is built. It is 8 m long and 4 broad, and separated from Zealand by a channel, over which are two bridges that communicate with Copenhagen. It is laid out in gardens and pastures, and supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables.

*Amal*, a town of Sweden, in Dalia, with

a good harbour on the lake Wener. It has a great trade in timber, deals, and tar; and is 48 m N by E Wenersburg. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 0 N.

*Amatagan*, one of the Ladrone islands, about 20 m in circuit. Lon. 145 38 E, lat. 13 0 N.

*Amulfi*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, and an archbishop's see. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, was a native of this town. It stands on the gulf of Salerno, 13 m SW Salerno.

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

*Amand*, St. a town of France, in the department of Nord, with an abbey; seated on the Scarp, 7 m N Valenciennes.

*Amantea*, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the bay of Eufemia, 20 m SW Cosenza. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 39 12 N.

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

*Amarante*, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, on the river Tamaga, 30 m ENE Oporto.

*Amasia*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, the birthplace of Strabo, and the capital of a district that produces excellent wine and silk. The castle is on the summit of a mountain; and in the rock below are five excavations, said to have been the retreats of St. Chrysostom. The mosques are numerous, and one of them is a very fine edifice. The city was injured by an earthquake in 1794. It is seated on the Tozan, in the recess of an amphitheatre of hills, 38 m NW Tocat. Lon. 36 4 E, lat. 40 25 N.

*Amatiqua*, a gulf in the bay of Honduras, between Cape Three Points and the gulf Dulce. Lon. 90 0 W, lat. 16 0 N.

*Amato*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, on a river of the same name, 7 m SE Nicastro.

*Amazon*, or *Maranon*, a river of S America, and the greatest in the world. Its three sources are the Beni, Apurimac, and Tunguragua, which have their rise in Peru, among the Andes, near the Pacific ocean. The first two unite, and the stream is then called the Ucayale, which afterward joins the Tunguragua in lon. 72 46 W, lat. 4 55 S. At this place of junction commences the river Amazon, which is here 4 m wide and 55 fathoms deep, and running E enters the Atlantic ocean under the equinoctial line. Its course is 4300 m, and its mouth is 150 m broad. It receives, in its progress, near 200 other rivers, many of which have a course of 1500 m, and some of them not inferior to the Danube. In the



rainy season it overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjacent country.

*Amazonia*, a country of S America, 1400 m long and 960 broad; bounded on the N by Caracas and Guayana, E by the Atlantic ocean and Brasil, S by Paraguay, and W by Peru. It was discovered in 1580, by Francisco Orellana, who, coming from Peru, sailed down the river Amazon to the Atlantic. Observing companies of women in arms on its banks, he called the country Amazonia, and gave the name of Amazon to the river, which had formerly been called Maranon. The air in this country is cooler than might be expected, considering its situation in the torrid zone; this is owing partly to the heavy rains, which cause the inundations of the rivers for one half of the year, and partly to the cloudiness of the atmosphere, by which the sun is obscured the greatest part of the day. The fair season is about the time of the solstices, and the rainy season about the equinoxes. The soil is very rich and fertile; the trees and plants are verdant all the year. In the woods are tigers, wild boars, buffalos, deer, and game of various kinds. The rivers and lakes abound with fish, but are infested by alligators and water serpents. Their banks are inhabited by diverse tribes of Indians, governed by petty sovereigns, distinguished from their subjects by a coronet of beautiful feathers. The natives are of a good stature and copper colour, with handsome features and long black hair. They make cotton cloth; and their houses are built of wood and clay, thatched with reeds. Their arms are darts, javelins, bows and arrows, and targets of cane or fishskin. The Spaniards have made many unsuccessful attempts to settle in this country; but on the coast, between Cape North and the mouth of the Amazon, the Portuguese have some small settlements.

*Ambahlah*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Delhi, with a large citadel, 120 m NNW Delhi.

*Amburg*, a fortified town, capital of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a strong castle. The magnificent church of St. Martin contains many beautiful paintings and curiosities; and the mint is esteemed one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. In 1743 it was taken by the Austrians, and in 1796 by the French. It is seated on the river Ills, 40 m E Nuremberg. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 49 27 N.

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

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

*Amblecote*, a village in Staffordshire, on the river Stour, which separates it from Stourbridge, in Worcestershire. It is famous for a stratum of blue clay (45 feet below the coal) of which are made the best pots for glass furnaces. In the vicinity are a number of spacious glasshouses.

*Ambleside*, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of woollen cloth; seated on the Rotha, near the head of Windermere, 13 m NW Kendal, and 276 NNW London.

*Ambleteuse*, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, defended by a battery. It stands on a cove of the English channel, which affords good anchorage. Here Cesar embarked his cavalry when he passed over into England; and here James II landed on his leaving England, in 1688. It is 8 m N Boulogne.

*Amboise*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. The staircase of the castle is without steps, and may be ascended to the very top. Here Louis XI instituted the order of St. Michel. It is seated on the Loire, 12 m E by N Tours, and 118 SSW Paris.

*Ambournay*, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 20 m NW Belley, and 27 NE Lyon.

*Ambony*, an island in the Indian ocean, the Dutch metropolis of the Moluccas. It is 56 m long, and divided, at the SW end, by a large bay into two limbs, the largest called Hetou, and the other Leytimor. The surface is beautiful; woody hills and verdant plains being interspersed with hamlets, and enriched by cultivation. The chief products are cloves, nutmegs, sugar, coffee, and many delicious fruits; also a peculiar wood that is used for beautiful cabinet-work. The woods abound with deer and wild hogs; and the domestic animals are bees, horses, sheep, goats, and hogs. The natives wear large whiskers, and their dress is only a slight piece of stuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mohamedans; but there are some Christians among them. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English, and, in 1622, tortured and put to death many of them. The island was taken by the British in 1796, restored in 1802, and again taken in 1810. The chief town is of the same name, neatly built, and stands near the head of the bay, on the largest limb, defended by Fort Victoria and two batteries. Lon. 128 15 E, lat. 3 40 S.

*Ambresbury*; see *Amesbury*.

*Ambrose*, St. an island on the coast of Chili, 15 m W from St. Felix island. In

1792, above 13,000 seal skins were cured here. Lon. 80 55 w, lat. 26 13 s.

*Ambrym*, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, 50 m in circuit. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 16 10 N.

*Ameenabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, 35 m N by W Lahore.

*Amelia*, an island on the coast of E Florida, 13 m long and 2 broad; extending, about 2 m from the continent, between the rivers St. Mary and Nassau. It is very fertile, and has a town with an excellent harbour at its N end. Lon. 81 35 W, lat. 30 42 N.

*Amelia*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a mountain between the Tiber and Nira, 20 m SW Spoleto, and 45 N Rome.

*Amelia*, a town of S Carolina, seated on the Santee, 26 m SE Columbia.

**AMERICA**, one of the four grand divisions of the world, and by much the largest; bounded on all sides by the ocean. It took its name from Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who having accompanied Ojeda, a Spanish navigator, in 1497, drew up an amusing history of his voyage, in which it was insinuated, that the glory of having first discovered the continent of the new world belonged to him. This was in part believed; the country began to be called after the name of its supposed first discoverer; and the unaccountable caprice of mankind has perpetuated the error. But America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1492. It is called the New World with great propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beasts, differ, in some respects, from those known before. It has likewise a great number of trees and plants, that grew no where else before they were transmitted to other places. All the men, except the Esquimaux, near Greenland, seem to have the same origin; for they agree in every particular, from the strait of Magellan, in the S, to Hudson bay, in the N. Their skins, unless daubed with grease or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any other parts of their bodies, except their heads, where it is black, straight, and coarse. Many are the conjectures about the peopling of this vast continent, and almost as various as their authors. America is so long, that it takes in not only all the torrid, but also the temperate and part of the frigid zones. The cold of America is much greater than in the countries of Europe, under the same latitude. A continent so extensive must naturally be various in its soil and productions. In the most northern and most southern parts, the countries are cold, sterile, and desert; while in the centre are found the richest metals, minerals, precious

stones, and abundance of the most valuable and useful commodities. It is hard to say how many different languages there are in America, a vast number being spoken by the different people in different parts; and as to religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though some of the most civilized of the aborigines seem to have worshipped the sun. The principle motive of the Spaniards in sending so many colonists here was the thirst of gold; and indeed they and the Portuguese are possessed of all those parts where it is found in the greatest plenty. This vast continent is divided into North and South America, which are joined by the isthmus of Panama. It has lofty and immense ranges of mountains, such as the Andes and Allegany; and the most stupendous rivers, such as the Amazon, Plata, Orinoco, Mississippi, and Missouri. Beside the aborigines, who inhabit the interior parts, and the United States of America, who possess Louisiana, and some of the finest provinces, the different European powers have rich and flourishing colonies here. In N America, Britain possesses New Britain, Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; Spain has Florida, Mexico, New Mexico, New Albany, and California; and Russia has some settlements on Cook inlet. In S America, Spain possesses Caracas, New Granada, Pera, Chili, and Buenos Ayres; Portugal has Brasil, and part of Amazonia and Guayana; and Spain, France, Britain, and Holland, have the remainder of Guayana.

*Amerkote*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the Sandy desert, near the border of Sindy. This place is celebrated as the retreat of emperor Humayoon, during his troubles; and here was born his son, the illustrious Achar. It is 100 m E by N Hydrabad. Lon. 70 24 E, lat. 25 40 N.

*Amerpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Nepal, and district of Muckwany, 70 m NNW Purneah, in Bengal.

*Amersfort*, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht. It has a trade in beer and tobacco; and goods from Germany are shipped here for Amsterdam. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Eem, 10 m ENE Utrecht.

*Amersham*, or *Aymondesham*, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated in a vale between woody hills, 26 m NW London.

*Amesbury*, or *Ambresbury*, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Avon, at the place where a number of Britons were treacherously murdered, and near that famous monument of antiquity, Stonehenge. Here are the ruins of a venerable abbey. This place gave birth to the celebrated Joseph

Addison. It is 6 m N Salisbury, and 77 w London.

*Amesbury*, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, situate on the Merrimac, at the influx of the Powow, 4 m NW Newbury Port.

*Amhara*, one of the two grand divisions of Abyssinia, which includes the s and w parts of the empire, and is subdivided into several provinces. Gondar is the capital.

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

*Amherst*, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 3 m NNE Northampton, and 91 w Boston.

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

*Amid*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Ntolia, 40 m E Amasia.

*Amiens*, a city of France, and an episcopal see, capital of the department of Somme, with a citadel. The cathedral is a stately structure; beside which there are 10 parish churches, one in the suburbs, and an academy of belles lettres. Three branches of the river Somme pass through this city, and afterward unite. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, which employ, in the city and its vicinity, 30,000 people. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1802, between Spain, Holland, France, and England. It is 20 m SE Abbeville, and 75 N Paris. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 49 54 N.

*Anlwich*, a town of Wales, on the NW coast of Anglesea, with a harbour for small vessels. The church was erected by the Parys Mine Company, who have also greatly improved the harbour. It is 25 m W Beaumaris, and 275 NW London. See *Parys*.

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

*Ammerpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Nepaul, on the right bank of the Bagmutty, 10 m E by N Macwanpoor, and 43 SSE Catmandoo.

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

*Amol*, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, with the remains of an ancient fortress and palace. It has manufactures of cotton, and in the neighbourhood are iron mines and cannon founderies. It stands in a plain,

between Mount Taurus and the Caspian sea, 50 m WNW Sari.

*Amoneburg*, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on the Othern, 8 m ENE Marburg.

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

*Amour*, or *Amur*; see *Saghalien*.

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

*Amphila*, an island in the Red sea, on the coast of Abyssinia, at the entrance of a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 41 9 E, lat. 14 42 N.

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

*Amposta*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Ebro, 7 m S Tortosa.

*Anpthill*, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It was the residence of Catharine, queen of Henry VIII, during the time her unjust divorce was in agitation; and this event is commemorated by a poetical inscription on a column where the old castle stood. It is situate between two hills, 6 m S Bedford, and 45 NW London.

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

*Amran*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, with a small square fort; seated near the gulf of Cutch, 28 m NE Noanagur.

*Anras*, a castle or palace of Germany, in Tyrol, at the foot of a mountain, 2 m SE Inspruck.

*Amretsir*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, and the capital of the Seik nation, with a modern fort. It is an open town, about 8 m in circuit; known formerly by the name of Chakgroo, and afterward called Ramdasspoor. The present appellation is from the famous tank Amretsir, or the pool of immortality, on the W of the town: it is a basin of about 135 paces square, built of bricks, and in the centre stands a temple, which is attended by upward of 500 priests. The streets of the town are narrow; the houses in general lofty and built of bricks, but the apartments are confined. It is the emporium of trade for the shawls and saffron of Cashmere, and a variety of other commodities from the S and E parts of India; but the manufactures are only a few coarse cloths

and inferior silks. It has a canal to the Ravee, a distance of 34 m, and is 40 m ESE Lahore. Lon. 74 32 E, lat. 31 34 N.

*Amsterdam*, a city of the Netherlands, capital of Holland. Next to London, it is deemed the most commercial city in the world, and is supposed to contain 230,000 inhabitants. The walls are high and well fortified; and the bridge, which joins the rampart, is built over the river Amstel. Toward the water it is only protected by a double range of great piles, strengthened by transverse beams, with openings to admit vessels into the canals, which are closed by booms at night. But its chief security consists in the facility of inundating the vicinity by means of sluices. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handsome churches, colleges, and hospitals for persons of all religions and countries. The new church, which is of vast dimensions, contains a grand organ, reckoned to be every way superior to that at Harlem. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the finest in Europe. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass; and under the stadthouse alone are 13,659. The streets are broad and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side; but there are no spacious public places, nor squares. It surrendered to the king of Prussia in 1787, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder; it received the French troops in 1795, without any resistance; and in 1813, it was the first place that declared for the restoration of the house of Orange. It is seated at the conflux of the Amstel and Wye, 70 m NW Cleve, and 80 N by E Antwerp. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 52 22 N.

*Amsterdam*, and *St. Paul*, two uninhabited islands in the Indian ocean, lying nearly in the same longitude, at 40 m distance. Their names are reversed by navigators, but most of them call the northern one Amsterdam, and the southern one St. Paul. The former presents no very high land, and is covered with trees, but has no convenient landing-place. St. Paul, or the southern island, is high land, and upward of 4 m long and 2 broad. It has evident marks of volcanic eruption in every part, and almost wholly covered with a deep fertile soil, but is destitute of trees. On the E side is a crater, into which the sea has made a narrow and shallow entrance: its shelving sides are 700 feet in perpendicular height, in which are several hot springs of fresh water. Lon. 77 28 E, lat. 38 23 S.

*Amsterdam, New*; see *Tonga*.

*Anu, Gihon, or Oxus*, a river of Inde-

pendent Tartary, which issues from the mountains of Belur, on the confines of India and Persia, flows N through Bokharia, into Charasm, and enters the S extremity of the lake Aral, after a course of 950 miles.

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

*Anacopia*, the capital of the nation of the Abkalis, on the river Makai, near its entrance into the Black sea. Lon. 40 30 E, lat. 43 20 N.

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

*Anagni*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, situate on a lofty eminence, 32 m ESE Rome.

*Anah*, or *Anna*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, in a country producing abundance of corn and fruit. It stands on the Euphrates, 160 m WSW Bagdad, and 260 SSE Diarbekir. Lon. 41 45 E, lat. 34 16 N.

*Anamour*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, and formerly a place of note from the extent of its ruins. It is situate on a promontory, 60 m SE Alania. Lon. 32 51 E, lat. 36 1 N.

*Anantapooram*, a town of Hindoostan, in Balagaut, 15 m W by S Wandicotta.

*Anantpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Balagaut, 45 m W by S Wandicotta.

*Anarghia*, a town of Mingrelia, situate on a river, near its entrance into the Black sea, 50 m WSW Ruki.

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

*Aubar*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak, with a palace built by Solyman the great; seated on the Euphrates, 40 m W Bagdad.

*Ancarano*, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 5 m N Ascoli, and 82 NE Rome.

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

*Ancaster*, a town of Upper Canada, situate between the W end of Lake Ontario and the Ouse, or Grand River, which flows SE to Lake Erie. It contains many good houses and shops, and the vicinity is thickly spread with improving farms. It is 30 m SW York, and 50 NW Fort Erie.

*Ancenis*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the Loire, 20 m E Nantes.

*Ancholm*, a river in Lincolnshire, which

risers near Market Raisin, flows to Glanfordbridge, and is navigable thence to the Humber.

*Anclam*, a fortified town of Ilither Pomerania, on the river Peene, 20 m SE Gripswald.

*Ancober*, a district of Guinea, on the Ivory coast, separated from the Gold coast, on the r, by the river Ancober, or Axim. At the mouth of the river, within the bar, is a good harbour. Lon. 1 10 w, lat. 4 50 n.

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

*Ancona*, the capital of the above marquise, and a bishop's see, with a citadel on a hill. The cathedral stands upon another hill, and the houses extend down the side of the eminence toward the gulf of Venice. Clement XII built a mole, to render the harbour safe; it is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raised by Trajan, and is 2000 feet long, 100 broad, and 68 high, with a battery and lighthouse on the point. Near this stands the triumphal arch of Trajan, built of white marble, and deemed the most perfect remain of Roman magnificence existing. Here likewise Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the sea, in the form of a pentagon. Great numbers of Jews are settled in this city, where they have a synagogue; and they have the principal share of its commerce. Ancona was taken in 1796 by the French, who surrendered it to the Austrians in 1799. It is 116 m N by E Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 43 38 N.

*Andalusia*, a province of Spain, which, in its largest sense, is divided into Upper and Lower: Upper Andalusia comprehends the province of Granada; and Lower Andalusia, the districts of Seville, Cordova, and Jaen. Andalusia, in a restricted sense (excluding Granada) is 270 m long and 80 broad; bounded on the N by Estremadura and Mancha, E by Murcia, S by Granada and the Mediterranean, and W by the Atlantic and Portugal. The Guadalquivir runs through its whole length; and it is the most fertile and trading country in Spain. The capital is Seville.

*Andalusia*, *New*; see *Paria*.

*Andaman Islands*, several islands on the E side of the bay of Bengal. The largest, called Great Andaman, is 140 m long and 20 broad, indented by deep bays affording good harbours, and intersected by vast creeks, two of which pass through the island, and at high water are navigable for small vessels. In the centre of this island

is a mountain, named Saddlepeak, about 240 feet high. The forests afford some precious trees, as ebony and the Nicotian bread-fruit; and the edible bird-nests abound here. The only quadrupeds seem to be wild hogs, monkeys, and rats. The inhabitants are in a state of barbarism, and live chiefly on fish, fruit, and herbs; they perfectly resemble Negros, and their canoes are of the rudest kind. In 1793, the English made a settlement on the N end of Great Andaman, which is called Port Cornwallis, and has a commodious harbour to shelter ships during the NE monsoon. Lon. 93 0 E, lat. 13 30 N.

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

*Andegan*, a town of Western Tartary, in Turkestan, on the river Sirr, 190 m SE Taraz. Lon. 69 0 E, lat. 42 18 N.

*Andely*, a town of France, in the department of Eure, divided by a paved road into Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely is on the rivulet Gamons, and Little Andely on the Seine. The cloths manufactured here are in high esteem. It is 17 m NE Evreux, and 20 SE Rouen.

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

*Andernach*, a town of Germany, in the district of Cologne, with a castle. It is famous for excellent millstones, and stones for making cement that hardens in water, procured from the neighbouring mountains. Great quantities of timber are also collected here, which are formed into vast rafts, and floated to Dort, in Holland. It is seated on the Rhine, 11 m NW Coblentz.

*Andero*, *St.* see *Santander*.

*Andes*, or *Cordilleras*, a grand chain of mountains in S America, extending 4300 m along the coast of the Pacific ocean, from the isthmus of Panama to the strait of Magellan. The greatest width of these mountains is 60 m, where they divide into two branches; being in some parts 100 m from the coast, and in others approaching it within 50 m. They are superior in height to any other mountains, except those of Himaleh, in Asia; for the plain of Quito, which may be considered as the base of the Andes, is elevated further above the sea than the top of the Pyrenees. The storms often roll, and the thunder bursts below their summits, which, though exposed to the rays of the sun in the torrid zone, are always covered

with snow. The highest part of this chain rises from the plain of Quito, and the loftiest mountains are from 18 to 21,000 feet above the level of the sea: the medium height under the equator may be reckoned at 14,000 feet. These mountains are distinguished from others by frightful quebradas, or perpendicular rents, some of which measure above 4000 feet in a vertical descent; and the task of crossing such tremendous clefts, is often a work of great toil and danger. The Andes contain numerous volcanos, many of them constantly burning, and some of the lower ones ejecting lava and other matter; they likewise give rise to waterfalls of immense height and amazing force. They are clad with large forests; and abound in gold, silver, and other metals, precious stones, marbles, and mineral earths of the rarest qualities. See *Antisana* and *Chimborazo*.

*Andlau*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle; situate on a mountain, 18 m ssw Strasburg.

*Andover*, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, a manufacture of shalloons, and a considerable trade in malt. A navigable canal passes hence to Southampton water. It is situate near the river Ande, 10 m n by w Winchester, and 63 w by s London. Lon. 1 20 w, lat. 51 14 n.

*Andover*, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county. Here is an excellent academy, called Phillips Academy; also manufactures of paper and gunpowder. It is situate on the Shawsheen, 20 m wsw Newbury Port, and 22 nnw Boston. Lon. 71 8 w, lat. 42 41 n.

*Andragiry*, the capital of a kingdom on the e coast of Sumatra. The chief produce is pepper. It is seated on a river, commodious for trade, 200 m x by w Bencoolen. Lon. 102 0 e, lat. 0 53 s.

*Andrarum*, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, with the greatest alum work in the kingdom. It is 10 m s Christianstadt.

*Andreasberg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with good silver mines, 28 m ne Gottengen.

*Androssa*, or *Androussa*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, at the foot of a perpendicular mountain, and near the river Pirnazza, 40 m w Misitra.

*Andrew, St.* a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Lavant, 20 m ene Clagenfurt.

*Andrew, St.* a city of Scotland, in Fifeshire, formerly the see of an archbishop, and still the seat of the oldest Scotch university. The university was founded by bishop Wardlaw, in 1411, and consists of two colleges. The cathedral, the chapel of St. Regulus, the church of St. Salvador,

and the priory, have been noble structures. The castle was the scene of the cruelty and punishment of cardinal Beton: the window is still shown, from which he beheld the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on the spot beneath; and in this castle he himself was assassinated in 1546. The chief manufactures are canvass, brown linens, and golf balls; but it is a place of little trade, nor is the harbour in good condition. It is seated near a bay, on the level top of a small hill, 39 m nne Edinburg. Lon. 2 50 w, lat. 56 18 n.

*Andria*, a town of Naples, in Bari, 4 m s Barletta.

*Andros*, an island in the Archipelago, 24 m long and 8 broad. It has fertile plains, which are well watered; and it wants only a good harbour. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in silks, oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. The capital is of the same name, on the e coast. Lon. 25 2 e, lat. 38 0 n.

*Andros Islands*, a chain of islands among the Bahamas, extending in a sort of curve, from n to s, upward of 40 leagues. The principal island is 50 m long; but it has few, if any inhabitants, and its shores are difficult of access. High Point, the most s part, is 26 m ssw of the w point of Providence. Lon. 77 25 w, lat. 24 48 n.

*Andugan*, a town of Usbec Tartary, capital of the province of Fergana; seated on the river Sirr. 300 m ne Samarcand. Lon. 68 55 e, lat. 42 25 n.

*Audujar*, or *Anduxar*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, and some beautiful churches and convents. The environs abound in wheat, wine, oil, honey, and fruit. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, 25 m wnw Jaen. Lon. 3 54 w, lat. 37 48 n.

*Anegada*, one of the English Virgin islands, and the most northerly of them. Lon. 64 7 w, lat. 18 40 n.

*Angediva*, a small island in the Indian ocean, on the w coast of Hindoostan, belonging to the Portuguese. It is 60 m sse Goa. Lon. 74 0 e, lat. 14 43 n.

*Angelo, St.* a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, 14 m sw Urbino.

*Angelo, St.* a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 6 m nnw Conza.

*Angelos*; see *Puebla de los Angelos*.

*Angerburg*, a town of Prussia, with a castle, seated on the n side of a lake to which it gives name, 70 m se Konigsberg. Lon. 22 15 e, lat. 54 8 n.

*Angermania*, or *Angermanland*, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, 150 m long and from 25 to 30 broad, the widest part being to the e on the gulf of Bothnia. It is mountainous and woody; produces a

quantity of flax, which is spun and dressed in a peculiar manner; and has considerable iron-works. The chief town is Heranosand.

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

*Angers*, a city of France, capital of the department of Mayenne and Loire, and an episcopal see. It is seated on the Mayenne, at the influx of the Sarte, and is divided by the former into two parts; the western, which extends into a plain, and the eastern, which rises on the side of a hill. Its environs present a view of numerous villas, upward of a hundred windmills, and eminences that produce good white wine. The castle, flanked by 18 round towers, is situate on a rock; and in it is the tomb of Rene, king of Sicily. The cathedral is an unique structure, consisting of one long avenue, surmounted by a gothic arched roof, without a pillar; it contains the monument of Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry IV of England. The population 29,000. Here are considerable manufactures of handkerchiefs and canvass; and the slate quarries, at the extremity of the suburb of Bressigny, yield an important article of commerce. It is 50 m ENE Nantes, and 167 SW Paris. Lon. 0 33 W, lat. 47 28 N.

*Angiera*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, on the E side of the lake Maggiore, 30 m NW Milan.

*Anglen*, or *Angelen*, a small country of Denmark in the duchy of Sleswick. Many authors suppose that from the people of this country the English originated; being called in to assist the Britons against the invaders from Norway, and in process of time becoming masters of the country, they gave it the name of England.

*Anglesey*, an island, and the most northern county of Wales, 24 m long and 18 broad, containing 257,230 acres. It sends two members to parliament; is divided into six hundreds, and 77 parishes; and has two market-towns. The population was 37,045 in 1811. It is separated from Carnarvonshire by a narrow channel called Menai, which passes from St. George channel, by Carnarvon and Bangor, to the Irish sea. That part of the island which borders this strait is finely wooded, recalling to mind its ancient state, when it was the celebrated seat of the Druids, whose terrific religious rites were performed in the gloom of the thickest woods. Many rude mounds, circles, and monumental stones, said to be druidical remains, are still to be seen: but a little way within, the whole appears an open tract, without trees or hedges, watered by numerous rills, fertile in grass and corn, and abounding in

cattle. This island produces vast quantities of copper and sulphur (see *Parys*) and in the NW part is a quarry of green marble, intermixed with asbestos. Beaumaris is the county-town, but Holyhead is the largest.

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

*Angora*, the ancient Ancyra, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natomia, and a Greek archbishop's see. The castle, in a dilapidated state, occupies the summit of a high rock, perpendicular on three sides, and has a triple enclosure. The population 20,000, and the environs are rich in fruit and pasturage. Here are bred the finest goats in the world; the hair, being almost like silk, is worked into fine stuffs. It stands in a lofty situation, and on a small river, 210 m ESE Constantinople. Lon. 32 36 E, lat. 39 50 N.

*Angostura*, a town of New Granada, with a fort. It is a depot of the interior trade between the rivers Amazon and Oronoko, and situate on the Negro, one of the sources of the Amazon, 160 m S St. Fernando. Lon. 67 58 W, lat. 2 5 N.

*Angouleme*, a town of France, capital of the department of Charente, and the see of a bishop. It has manufactures of woollen, earthenware, and excellent paper; also a royal foundery of cannon for the marine, and numerous forges. In the vicinity are some rocks, in which are many caves filled with stalactites of different colours. The population 15,000. It is seated on a hill, by the river Charente, 66 m S by W Poitiers. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 45 39 N.

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

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

*Angrogna*, a town of Piedmont, on a river of the same name, 7 m W Pignerol.

*Anguilla*, or *Snake Island*, the most northerly of the Caribe islands, 30 m long

and 3 broad. It takes its name from its winding figure, and is 60 m nw of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 10 w, lat. 18 12 n.

*Anguillaba*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near the lake Bracciano, 15 m nw Rome.

*Angus-shire*; see *Forfarshire*.

*Anhalt*, a principality of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 42 m long and 10 broad; bounded on the n by Magdeburg, e by the duchy of Saxony, s by Mansfeld, and w by Halberstadt. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Salde and Mulda. Its ancient castle is gone to decay. Zerbst is the capital.

*Anholt*, an island of Denmark, in the Categat, surrounded by sand banks, but it affords good anchorage and supplies of water. In 1809, it was taken by the British, who defeated the Danes in their attempt to retake it in 1811. On it is a lighthouse. Lon. 11 35 e, lat. 56 33 n.

*Aniane*, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, 13 m ww Montpelier.

*Anjenga*, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore, with a manufacture of excellent coir cables, and a trade in pepper and calicos. It stands at the mouth of a river, 46 m ww Travancore. Lon. 76 51 e, lat. 8 39 n.

*Anjier*, a town and fort on the w coast of Java, situate on a bay in the strait of Sunda, 13 m w Bantam.

*Animalaya*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore, with a fort. It has a trade in drugs, honey, and wax, collected in the hills to the s; and in its district are extensive woods and many elephants. It is seated on the Alima, 21 m s Coimbatore.

*Anjou*, an old province of France, bounded on the n by Maine, w by Bretagne, s by Poitou, and e by Touraine. It now forms the department of Mayenne and Loire.

*Ankober*, a town of Abyssinia, in Amhara, capital of the southern province of Efat, which with that of Shoa on the w, are deemed the most fertile and populous in the empire. The two provinces are now under one ruler, who resides at Ankober, and may be considered as an independent sovereign; but he keeps up a friendly intercourse both with Gondar and Ontalo, and occasionally sends valuable presents of horses. Ankober is a place of traffic; and caravans pass hence to the n coast of Adel. It is 250 m s by e Antalo. Lon. 42 27 e, lat. 9 47 n.

*Ann, St.* a town of New Brunswick, situate on the river St. John, 2 m below Fredrictown, and 38 above the city of St. John.

*Anna*; see *Anah*.

*Annaberg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, noted for silver mines

and the manufacture of lace, 17 m s Chemnitz.

*Anagh*, an island on the w coast of Ireland, 5 m in circuit, between the isle of Achil and the coast of Mayo. Lon. 9 39 w, lat. 53 58 n.

*Annagoondy*, a town of Hindoostan, in Balagaut, on the left bank of the Toombuddra, opposite the ruins of the famous city of Bijanagur. After the destruction of Bijanagur the nominal rajahs were allowed to retain Annagoody for several generations, and the name is frequently understood to include both places. In 1786, Tippoo entered Annagoody and burnt the rajah's palace. It is 200 m n by w Seringapatam. Lon. 76 33 e, lat. 15 15 n.

*Annamooka*, one of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman in 1643, and visited by Cook in 1774 and 1777. In many places are plantations of yams and plantains, enclosed with neat fences of reed; and the bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are interspersed with little order, but chiefly near the habitations of the natives. The other parts of the island, especially toward the sea, are covered with trees and bushes. It lies in about 187 e lon. and 20 s lat.

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

*Annan*, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, on the river Annan, 3 m from its mouth, which forms a good harbour for vessels of 250 tons. Here was a fine castle, built by one of the Bruces, the ruins of which still remain. Much corn is exported hence; and there is a manufacture for carding and spinning. It is 16 m e SE Dumfries, and 79 s Edinburg. Lon. 3 8 w, lat. 52 2 n.

*Annano*, a fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tenaro, 12 m s Casal.

*Annapolis*, the capital of Maryland, in Ann Arundel county. The state-house stands in the centre of the city, from which point the streets diverge in every direction. Here also is St. John College, which with Washington college, at Chester, constitute one university, named the University at Maryland. The population was 2000 in 1810. It is situate on Chesapeak bay, at the influx of the Severn, 22 m s Baltimore, and 27 e by n Washington. Lon. 76 40 w, lat. 39 2 n.

*Annapolis*, a fortified seaport of Nova Scotia, on the e side of the bay of Fundy. It has one of the finest harbours in the world, but the entrance is through a difficult strait, called the Gut of Annapolis. The town and fort stand on the s side of the harbour, at the mouth of a river of its



name, 86 m w by N Halifax. Lon. 65 22 W, lat. 44 49 N.

*Annecy*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Geneva. It stands at the N end of a lake of its name, whence issues the canal of Thioux, which runs through the town and then enters the river Sier. It lately belonged to Savoy, and was the see of a bishop, who also assumed the title of bishop and prince of Geneva. Annecy is 16 m S Geneva. Lon. 6 9 E, lat. 45 52 N.

*Annobon*, an island in the gulf of Guinea, so called from having been discovered by the Portuguese on New-years-day, 1526. It is 24 m in circuit, rising in two high hills; produces all the tropical fruits, with excellent cotton, and is well stocked with cattle and poultry. Lon. 5 40 E, lat. 1 30 S.

*Annouay*, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, with manufactures of very fine paper; seated at the conflux of the Cauces and Deumes, 12 m SW Vienne.

*Annot*, or *Anot*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 6 m W Entreveaux.

*Anopshcher*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, with a large brick fort. It is surrounded by a strong mud wall, and stands on the right bank of the Ganges, 65 m ESE Delhi.

*Anover*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, near the Tajo, 17 m NE Toledo, and 22 S Madrid.

*Ansauvillers*, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 5 m SSE Breteuil.

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

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

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

*Anstruther, East, and West*, two boroughs of Scotland, on the SE coast of Fifeshire. They adjoin each other; and East Anstruther, which is much the largest, has a quay, and some trade in ship-building. It is 9 m SSE St. Andrew.

*Antab*, a town of Syria, situate on two hills and the valley between them, watered by the Sejour. It is 3 m in circuit, with a strong old castle on a rock, and has a manufacture of stamped calicos. Many medals of the Syrian kings have been found here, and some also of the kings of Cappadocia. It is 50 m E Alexandretta, and

60 N by E Aleppo. Lon. 37 35 E, lat. 36 35 N.

*Antalo*, a town of Abyssinia, capital of the province of Enderta, and of all Tigre. The ras of the empire here appears to exercise supreme authority, independent of the neguz, or emperor, who resides at Gondar. It is seated on the side of a hill, in a fertile district, 170 m ENE Gondar. Lon. 39 52 E, lat. 13 22 N.

*Antalia*, or *Adalia*; see *Satalia*.

*Antequera*, a town of Spain, in Granada, divided into the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle; the Lower stands in a plain, and is watered by many brooks. In and around it are numerous ancient edifices in ruins; and in the vicinity are large quantities of natural salt, quarries of excellent stone, and a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 26 m NW Malaga. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 37 1 N.

*Antequera*, a town of New Spain. See *Guaxaca*.

*Antery*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, at the foot of the hills, and on the river Dialoo, 17 m S Gohud.

*Antibari*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, on the confines of Dalmatia. It is the port of Scutari, and the depot of the commodities furnished by the valley of the Drino. It stands on a steep and lofty hill, near the gulf of Venice, 14 m WSW Scutari.

*Antibes*, a town of France, in the department of Var, with a strong castle, and a harbour for small vessels. The vicinity produces excellent fruit. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 11 m SSW Nice. Lon. 7 7 E, lat. 43 35 N.

*Anticosti*, an island at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, 120 m long and 30 broad. It is full of rocks, covered with wood, and has no harbour; but excellent cod is found on the coasts.

*Antigua*, one of the Caribe islands, 16 m long and 12 broad, and 60 E by S of St. Christopher. It has several good ports, and in that called English harbour, on the SE side, are a royal navy yard and arsenal, with conveniences for careening ships of war. It is destitute of fresh water, and the inhabitants save the rain water in cisterns. The chief products are sugar, rum, cotton, wool, and coffee. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored in 1783. The capital is St. John.

*Antilles*, the name which the French give to the Caribe islands.

*Antioch*, or *Antakia*, a town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital. This ancient city, in which the disciples of Christ were first called Christians, and yet the see of a Greek patriarch, is now almost

come to nothing; but some magnificent ruins of it still exist. It is delightfully seated on the Orontes, 15 m from the Mediterranean, and 50 w Aleppo. Lon. 36 14 E, lat. 36 13 N.

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

*Antioico*, *St.* an island on the sw coast of Sardinia, 14 m long and 3 broad. In 1793 it was taken by the French, but evacuated soon after.

*Antioquia*, a province of New Granada, bounded on the N by Darien and Cartagena, E by St. Fe, S by Popayan, and W by Choco. It is famous for mines of gold and silver, and consists almost entirely of mountainous land, having part of the central ridge of the Andes within its limits. The capital is of the same name, and seated on the Cauca, 170 m NNW St. Fe de Bogota. Lon. 75 17 W, lat. 6 46 N.

*Antiparos*, the ancient Oleiros, an island of the Archipelago, 2 m w of Paros. It is only a rock, 16 m in circuit; yet, in some parts, is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a grotto, about 80 yards high and 100 broad, which is descended into by ropes, from the different declivities: it contains a vast variety of figures, of a white transparent crystalline substance, resembling vegetables, marble pillars, and a superb marble pyramid. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

*Antisana*, one of the loftiest mountains of the Andes, in the vicinity of Quito. On it, at the height of 3800 feet above the plain of Quito, and 13,500 above the sea, is a hamlet of the same name, which is deemed the highest inhabited spot on the surface of the earth. This mountain was ascertained by Humboldt, in 1802, to have rising from it a crater, in the midst of perpetual snow, at an elevation of 19,150 feet above the level of the sea.

*Antoine*, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Isere, 5 m NE St. Marcelan.

*Antonio*, *St.* the most northerly and westerly of the Cape Verd islands, 15 m from St. Vincent. It is full of mountains, whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains. Lon. 25 20 W, lat. 17 20 N.

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

*Antonio*, *St.* a town of New Spain, capital of Texas. It is seated on a river of the same name, 300 m ENE Montclovez. Lon. 95 40 W, lat. 28 40 N.

*Antonio de Capo*, *St.* a town of Brasil,

in the province of Pernambuco, situate near Cape St. Augustin, 30 m ssw Olinda.

*Antonio de los Cues*, *St.* a town of New Spain, in Guaxaca, celebrated for the remains of ancient Mexican fortifications, 85 m N Guaxaca.

*Antonio de Seneci*, *St.* a town of New Mexico, on the W side of Rio del Norte, 150 m S by E St. Fe. Lon. 107 45 W, lat. 34 15 N.

*Antonio de Suchitpec*, *St.* a town of New Spain, in Guatimala, situate on a river, near its entrance into the Pacific ocean, 70 m W by N Guatimala. Lon. 93 23 W, lat. 14 44 N.

*Antrim*, a county of Ireland, 46 m long and 27 broad; bounded on the N and E by the sea, S by Down, and W by Londonderry. It is divided into 77 parishes, which include 170,000 inhabitants, and sends five members to parliament. This county is much encumbered with bogs and morasses, though it enjoys a tolerable air. It has a great natural curiosity on the N coast, called the Giants Causeway, which projects 600 feet into the sea. It is formed of above 3000 perpendicular pillars of basalt, standing in contact with each other, and exhibiting a sort of polygon pavement, somewhat resembling the appearance of a solid honeycomb: the pillars are of angular shape, from three to eight sides, but the hexagonal ones are as numerous as all the rest together. The linen manufacture is carried on very extensively in this county. The principal rivers are the Bann, Lagan, and Bush. The assizes are held at Carrickfergus.

*Antrim*, a borough of the above county, now much decayed, but still partakes of the linen manufacture. It stands on a rivulet, which a little below the town enters the NE end of Lough Neagh, 16 m W Carrickfergus. Lon. 6 41 W, lat. 54 46 N.

*Atrium*, a mountain of the Swiss Alps, in Valais, by which there is a passage into the valley of Antrona, in Milanese.

*Antwerp*, a city of the Netherlands, in Brabant, lately a bishop's see. It stands on the Scheld, which is here 400 yards wide, and large vessels may come up to the quay, and into a great basin. Here are also docks for building large vessels, a canal that communicates with Brussels, and several inferior ones. In 1563, Antwerp was the chief mart of Flemish commerce, and then contained 200,000 inhabitants; but the civil wars, caused by the tyranny of Philip II, drove the trade to Amsterdam. It now contains only 60,000 inhabitants, who carry on some commerce, and a few flourishing manufactures, particularly of lace and linen. The cathedral is a fine structure, and contains an assem-

## APE

blage of paintings by the greatest masters of the Flemish school; and there are many fine paintings in the other churches. The exchange, once so thronged, and from which sir Thomas Gresham took the model of that for London, now serves for the accommodation of an academy for painting, sculpture, architecture, and the mathematics. The townhouse, in the great marketplace, is a noble structure; and the citadel is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses of the Netherlands. Antwerp was taken by the prince of Parma in 1585, after a long and memorable siege. It has been frequently taken more easily since, the last time by the French in 1794. It is 22 m N Brussels, and 65 s Amsterdam. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 13 N.

*Anville*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county, situate at the head of Tulpohocken creek, and on the canal between the Susquehanna and the Schuylkil, 18 m ENE Harrisburg, and 65 WNW Philadelphia.

*Anweiler*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, seated on the Queich, 8 m W by N Landau.

*Anzarba*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, seated in a plain, 35 m NE Adana.

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

*Anziko*, a kingdom of Guinea, lying E of Gabon, and N of Congon, but is little known. The king is styled the Micoco, whence the country is sometimes so called. The capital is Mousol.

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

*Aouste*, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the river Drome, 15 m SE Valence.

*Apalachia*, or *Apalachicola*, a river that is formed in the state of Georgia, at the junction of the Chatahouche and Flint, at an old Indian fort of the same name on the S confines, and thence flows S between W and E Florida into Apalachia bay, in the gulf of Mexico, E of Cape Blaize. Its mouth is encircled by a number of small islands, called St. George Isles.

*Apalachian*; see *Allegany*.

*Apamea*, a town of Syria, on the river Osi, 35 m S Antioch.

*Apanomia*, a town of the island of Santorin, seated on the NW coast, 7 m NNW Scauro.

*Apee*, one of the New Hebrides, near

## AQU

Malicollo, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 27 E, lat. 16 46 S.

*Apennines*, a chain of mountains, in Europe, which begins near Oneglia, on the gulf of Genoa, passes round that gulf at no great distance from the sea, then proceeds E to the centre of Italy, and afterward divides that country in a mediate SE direction to the extremities of the kingdom of Naples. Hence proceed all the rivers which water Italy. The Apennines are at first a branch of the Alps, and some of them above 5000 feet high; but on the border of Parma they turn to the SE, and afterward, in general, they may rather be regarded as hills than as mountains.

*Aperrade*, a seaport of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a citadel. It is a place of considerable trade, seated at the head of a gulf of the Little Belt, surrounded by hills, 27 m NNW Sleswick. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 55 8 N.

*Apice*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 7 m ESE Benevento.

*Apolda*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 8 m N Jena, and 40 SW Leipzig.

*Appenzel*, a canton of Switzerland, in the NE part, completely environed by the canton of St. Gall. It is a mass of hills and mountains; the climate generally cold, and subject to sudden changes.

*Appenzel*, the capital of the above canton. It is large and populous, and situate on the river Setter, 40 m E Zurich. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 47 21 N.

*Appleby*, a borough of the county-town of Westmorland, with a market on Saturday. It has been twice destroyed by the Scots, and now consists of only one broad street of mean houses. At the upper end or S part is the castle, and at the lower end is the church. The town is governed by a mayor, and almost encircled by the river Eden. The population was 2160 in 1811. It is 20 m NNE Kendal, and 270 NNW London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 54 35 N.

*Appledore*, a village in Devonshire, at the mouth of the Torridge, in Barnstaple bay, 3 m N by E Biddeford. Here the Dunes lauded, under Hubba, in the time of Alfred. It is a place of resort in the bathing season.

*Apt*, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. It has a trade in prunes, coarse serges, and wax chandlery; and contains many fine Roman antiquities. It is seated on the Calaron, 30 m ESE Avignon.

*Apurimac*, a river of Peru, which rises about 80 m to the E of the city of Arequipa, and flowing NNW and NNE above 500 m, joins the Beni. The united stream then takes the name of *Ucayale*

*Aqua Negra*, a town of Italy, in Man-

tuan, on the river Chiesa, 12 m w Mantua.

*Aquambo*, a kingdom of Guinea, which occupies about 10 m on the coast, on the e side of the Volta, and extends above 100 m inland, where it is of greater breadth. It is one of the greatest monarchies in Guinea, and is divided into a number of petty royalties, but all of them subject to the king of Aquambo, who exercises an unlimited authority over them and his meanest subjects. The natives are haughty, turbulent, and warlike; and their power is formidable to the neighbouring kingdoms.

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

*Aquila*, a city of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ultra, and a bishop's see, with a castle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 2400 persons were killed. It is seated on a hill, near the Pescara, 28 m w Civita di Chieti, and 106 x by w Naples. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 42 33 N.

*Aquilein*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, formerly a large city, but demolished by the Huns in 452. Its ancient patriarch was next in power to the pope; but in the 15th century his power was much reduced. In 1750, the patriarchate was entirely abolished, and the archbishoprics of Gorz and Udine established in its stead. Aquileia, now a small place, is seated near the gulf of Venice, 30 m sse Friuli.

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

*Arabat*, a town and fort of Crimea, on the borders of the sea of Asoph, 20 m x by E Caffa.

*Arabia*, a country of Asia, extending 1430 m in length and 1200 in breadth; bounded on the w by the Red sea and the isthmus of Suez, NE by the Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbek, E by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus, and s by the Indian ocean. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix, so named by Europeans from their supposed qualities. Arabia Petrea, much the smallest of the three, lies to the s of Syria, along the E coast of the Red sea. The N part is mountainous, and in general stony, sandy, and barren, but some parts yield sufficient nourishment for cattle, whose milk and the flesh of camels are the chief food of its few inhabitants. Arabia Deserta lies s of Syria, and E of Arabia Petrea. It is for the most part desert, being intersected by barren mountains. Many of the plains are nothing but great sands and heaths; but there are some plains and val-

leys that feed great flocks of sheep and goats; there are also great numbers of ostriches, and a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabia Felix, so called on account of its fertility with regard to the rest, lies to the s of Arabia Deserta, between the Red sea, the Indian ocean, and the Persian gulf. It is by far the most considerable part, and though the centre is occupied by very dry deserts, there are many rich provinces on the coasts, producing a variety of fruit, honey, wax, cinnamon, cassia, manna, spikenard, frankincense, myrrh, and coffee, of which latter prodigious quantities are exported. The Arabs are of a middle stature and brown complexion; and have always a grave and melancholy air, which, aided by the imposing aspect of their beards, gives a dignity in their manner that is very striking. They live in tribes amicably, consider hospitality as a religious duty, and always act with kindness to their slaves and inferiors. Selfishness, the vice of civilized nations, seldom degrades an Arab; and drunkenness and gaming are unknown among them. They derive their subsistence from their flocks, from hunting, and from what they acquire by plunder. They acknowledge no sovereign but the emir, or leading sheik, of their tribe, who is their natural prince, and to whom they pay obedience. They have also sheiks, or chiefs, of an advanced age, whom they often consult, and whose advice they follow. The dress of the Arabs consists of a white robe, bound round with a broad leather girdle, fastened by a strong buckle or large clasp. Their drawers are made of linen, and descend to the lower part of the leg. They wear a kind of red cap on the head; and sometimes they wear slippers, after the manner of the Turks, but are generally in half boots, that they may be ready to get on horseback. Winter and summer they wear a large cloak, striped, black and white, made of the hair of goats or some other animal. Their emirs dress in the same manner, except that their cloaks are for the most part all black. The Arabs in the deserts live in tents, and remove from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over from Bassora to Aleppo, and from Cairo to Mecca. The famous Mohamed was a native of this country; and his followers, soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came.

*Aracan*, or *Reekan*, a fertile country of Asia, bounded on the NW by Chittagong, NE by Cassay, E and SE by Birmah, and SW by the gulf of Bengal. The rainy season

continues from April to October; and the rest of the year is called summer. The inhabitants are idolaters. The women are tolerably fair; but the longest ears are reckoned the most beautiful, and in these they wear many rings. They are a dastardly race of people, and have only courage to attack defenceless merchants and boatmen. There are such numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited, on account of the ravages made by these animals. The principal imports are bullion, salt, elephant teeth, wax, and rice; but its trade was never very considerable. Aracan was long an independent nation, governed by a king; but it was subdued by the Birman in 1783, and is now a province of that empire.

*Aracan*, the capital of the above country, with an extensive fort. The river Aracan runs through the city, and waters the streets by means of several arms or canals, into which it is divided. The population, 100,000. It was taken by the Birman in 1783. It is 260 m SSE Islamabad, and 230 wsw Ava. Lon. 93 5 E, lat. 20 33 N.

*Arad*, a town of Hungary, capital of a county, with a strong fortress, on the river Maros. It is 32 m N by E Temeswar, and 57 E by S Segedin. Lon. 21 23 E, lat. 46 8 N.

*Aragon*, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, W by Navarre and the Two Castiles, S by Valencia, and E by Valencia and Catalonia. The country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers, but in other places dry and sandy; it also produces saffron, and there are many mines of salt. Saragossa is the capital.

*Araiche*, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, at the mouth of the Kos. It has a strong castle, and several batteries on the banks of the river. The larger vessels of the emperor generally winter in a cove of the river, where there are magazines of naval stores. It is 40 m ssw Tangier. Lon. 6 2 W, lat. 35 11 N.

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

*Aranda*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Douro, 42 m S Burgos.

*Aranjuez*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with broad streets intersecting each other at right angles. The great square is surrounded by porticos, and has a fountain that supplies the town with water. Here are three churches, a royal palace with beautiful gardens, and a theatre for the bull-fights. It is seated on the Tajo, 30 m

S by E Madrid. Lon. 3 43 W, lat. 40 6 N.

*Ararat*, a stupendous detached mountain of Persian Armenia, on the confines of Turkey. It has two summits, which are generally surrounded by clouds, and the highest is always covered with snow. The Armenians venerate this mountain, from a belief of its being that on which Noah's ark rested.

*Aras*, a river of Persia, the ancient Araxes, which rises in the mountains to the SE of Erzerun, passes to the S of Erivan and Naksivan, separates the province of Aderbajan from Georgia, and joins the Kur, nearly opposite Javat, in the province of Schirvan, about 50 m from the Caspian sea.

*Arassi*, a maritime town of the duchy of Genoa, 5 m SW Albenga.

*Arau*, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Argau, with manufactures of cotton, printed linen, velvet trimmings, and cutlery. It is seated on the Aar, over which it has two bridges, 27 m W Zurich. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 47 25 N.

*Aravacouchy*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbetore, with a neat fort, and a good bazar; situate on the Nunganji, 24 m E Daraporam.

*Arauco*, a fortress and town of Chili, situate in a fine valley, on a river of the same name, 40 m S by W Concepcion.

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

*Arberg*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on an island formed by the river Aar. It is 10 m NW Bern.

*Arbil*, or *Erbille*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, the ancient Arbella, near which Alexander defeated Darius. Here is the remain of an ancient castle, and in the vicinity are naphtha pits. It is seated in an extensive plain, 50 m N by W Kerkouk, and 80 E Mosul.

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

*Arboga*, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, on the river Ulvison, by which, and a canal, it has a communication with the lakes Hielmar and Maclar. It is 25 m ENE Orebro, and 30 SW Westeras.

*Arbon*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Thurgau, with a castle; seated on the lake of Constance, 12 m SE Constance.

*Arbroath*; see *Aberbrothwick*.

*Arburg*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Argau, with a citadel on a rock, seated on the Aar, 8 m SW Arau.

*Arcadia*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Morea, governed by a bey. It stands at the foot of a mountain, and on the s part of a gulf of its name, 22 m N Navarin. Lon. 21 42 E, lat. 37 24 N.

*Archangel*, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It was the only seaport of Russia for many years, and was first resorted to by the British in 1533. The trade is yet considerable, though greatly diminished since the building of Petersburg. In 1793, a fire destroyed great part of the city and suburbs; but they have been rebuilt with neatness. Archangel is seated on the Dwina, 4 m from the White sea, and 400 NE Petersburg. Lon. 40 23 E, lat. 64 32 N.

*Archidona*, a town of Spain, in Granada, with an ancient castle, 13 m NNE Antequera.

*Archidona*, a town of Quito, chief of the district of Quixos, which is covered with thick forests. It was almost ruined in 1744, by an explosion of Cotopaxi, and is now a small place, 130 m ESE Quito. Lon. 76 48 W, lat. 0 45 S.

*Archipelago*, a part of the Mediterranean sea, having Romania on the N, Nattolia on the E, the isle of Candia on the S, Macedonia, Livadia, and Morea on the W. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing the islands of Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Tenedos, Scirus, Metelin, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Antiparos, Cerigo, Santorini, Andros, Tina, Naxia, Milo, Delos, Hydra, Argentiera, and many others.

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

*Arcis*, a town of France, in the department of Aube, on the river Aube, 13 m N by E Troyes.

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

*Arcos*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, seated on a craggy rock, by the river Guadalete, 38 m SSE Seville.

*Arco*, a city of Hindoostan, the nominal capital of the Carnatic. The citadel is large, and a place of some strength; but the nabob often resides at Madras. In the vicinity are celebrated temples, visited by numerous pilgrims. Arco has a manufacture of coarse cotton cloth. It is seated on the S bank of the Paliar, 66 m W by S Madras, and 180 E by N Seringapatam. Lon. 79 29 E, lat. 12 52 N.

*Arceuil*, a village of France, on the river Bievre, 3 m S Paris; noted for a magnificent aqueduct built by queen Mary de Medicis, to convey water to that city.

*Ardagh*, a town of Ireland, in Longford county, which, united to Kilmore, gives name to a bishopric. There is no cathedral, or episcopal place of residence. It is 7 m SE Longford.

*Ardebil*, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan, the residence and burial-place of many kings; particularly of sheik Sessi, the author of the Persian sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia; and caravans are frequently passing to and from Constantinople and Smyrna. It is situated on the Balak, 100 m E by N Tabriz. Lon. 49 10 E, lat. 38 12 N.

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

*Ardee*, or *Atherdee*, a borough of Ireland, in Louth county. Here is a large mount, apparently artificial; some suppose it to have been a burial-place of the Irish kings; others, that it was a place where the people assembled to deliberate on public affairs. It is situated on the Dee, 15 m NW Drogheda.

*Ardenburg*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 10 m NE Bruges.

*Ardennes*, a department of France, containing part of the old province of Champagne. It is so named from a famous forest, extending along the river Meuse. The principal town is Sedan.

*Ardfert*, a borough of Ireland, in Kerry county, and a bishop's see united with Aghadoe to Limerick. It was formerly the capital of the county, but is now a poor place, with extensive ruins. The cathedral is in good repair. It is seated on a river that flows to Tralee bay, 7 m NW Tralee.

*Ardmore*, a town of Ireland, in Waterford county, anciently a bishop's see. Here are the remains of two churches; the chancel of one of them is roofed, and used for divine worship. It stands on a bay of its name, 10 m SSW Dungarvon.

*Ardoch*, a village of Scotland, in Perth-

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shire, on the river Allan, 6 m NE Dumblane. Here is the vestige of a large Roman camp, supposed to be the most perfect in Great Britain, which is now enclosed with a wall to preserve it from future demolition.

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

*Ardes*, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. On an open plain between this town and Guisnes was the celebrated interview between Francis I of France and Henry VIII of England, in 1520. It is 10 m SSE Calais.

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

*Arca*, an island in the gulf of Persia, 3 m SW Ormus. The Dutch attempted to establish a factory, and built a fort here, but were expelled by the Persians.

*Arkea*; see *Arkeeko*.

*Arca*, a town of Abyssinia, in Dancali, with a port on the W side of Howakil bay. The chief exports are slaves, horses, cattle, goats, and ghee; and the vicinity is celebrated for producing the opian stone, mentioned by Pliny and others. It is 60 m SE Arkeeko, and 130 N by E Antalo. Lon. 40 17 E, lat. 15 8 N.

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

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

*Arenshard*, a district of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, containing the greatest part of the famous rampart built by king Gotric, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence against the eruptions of the Saxons. It extends across the country, about 9 m in length.

*Arenswalde*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the lake Slauin, 17 m SE New Stargard.

*Arequipa*, a city of Peru, capital of a province, and a bishop's see. The country abounds in wine, sugar, wheat, maize, and potatoes, but has few cattle. The city was founded by Pizarro in 1539; and it has been four times laid in ruins by earthquakes, the last in 1785; but its edifices were soon rebuilt, and the houses, chiefly of stone, have only one floor, with arched roofs. It has a beautiful fountain in the

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chief square, and a fine bridge over the Chile, which is let off by sluices to irrigate the environs. The population 24,000. It stands in a valley, on the skirt of the mountain Omate, which is a volcano, 60 m from the sea, and 460 SE Lima. Lon. 71 58 W, lat. 16 17 S.

*Arcaño*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Adaga, 32 m N by E Avila.

*Arezzo*, a town of Tuscany, in Florentino. Guy Aretin, a Benedictine monk, inventor of the musical notes, was born here: also the celebrated Francis Petrarch. It stands on a hill, at the conflux of the Chianna with the Arno, 42 m ESE Florence.

*Argau*, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N by the Rhine, E by Zurich, S by Lucerna, and W by Soleure and Basel. It formerly composed the northern part of the canton of Bern, and includes the county of Baden. Arau is the capital.

*Argences*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, on the river Meauce, 10 m E Caen.

*Argentan*, a town of France, in the department of Orne, with a considerable trade in lace; seated on an eminence, by the river Orne, 12 m NW Seez, and 110 W Paris.

*Argenteuil*, a town of France, on the river Seine, 5 m NW Paris. It has a fine vineyard; and in the environs are quarries of the plaster of Paris.

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

*Argentiere*, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, 5 m SW Aubenas, and 17 W Viviers.

*Argenton*, a town of France, in the department of Indre, divided into two parts by the river Creuse. It is 37 m SW Bourges. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 46 35 N.

*Argiro Castro*, a city of European Turkey, in Albania, capital of a pashalic. It is singularly built, upon three eminences, on the side of a mountain, which is part of a lofty chain that forms the W boundary of a luxuriant vale. On the central ridge is a modern castle of great extent, which includes a large seraglio. The inhabitants, about 20,000, are chiefly Turks; and the principal trade is in grain, tobacco, and wool. It is seated near a river of its name, which flows N to the Viosa, 50 m NW Janina. Lon. 20 28 E, lat. 40 18 N.

*Argish*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, on the N side of the lake Van, 30 m NW Van.

*Argos*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, anciently a large city and the capital of a kingdom, and is still the see of a

bishop. The citadel is on the summit of a high rock, called Larissa; and the bazar, which is large and well frequented, contains some fragments of antique columns. Many vestiges of temples, and other structures, evince its former grandeur. Six m to the NE are some massive remains of Mycenæ, a city laid waste by the Argives, 466 years B. C. Argos stands on the side of a hill, commanding a view over a rich plain and the bay of Napoli, 32 m ENE Tripolizza. Lon. 23 5 E, lat. 37 40 N.

*Argostoli*, a town of the island of Cefalonia, with a fortress and the best harbour in the island. It is 8 m WSW Cefalonia.

*Argueil*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 13 m NE Rouen.

*Arguin*, a bay, island, and fort, on the coast of Zaara. The Portuguese built the fort in 1444; it was taken from them by the Dutch in 1638; afterward the French took it from the Dutch. It is 30 m SE Cape Blanco. Lon. 17 5 W, lat. 20 30 N.

*Argun*; see *Saghalien*.

*Argunskoi*, a town of Siberia, on the frontiers of Eastern Turkey. Near it are mines of silver and lead, and a pearl fishery in the river Argun. It is 70 m SE Nerzhinsk. Lon. 103 56 E, lat. 42 30 N.

*Argyleshire*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Inverness-shire, E by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, and S and W by the Atlantic ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. It is 114 m long, from the mull of Cantyre to its NE extremity; its breadth is very unequal, about 40 m where greatest. It is divided into 49 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The population was 85,585 in 1811. To the NW is a peninsula nearly detached from the rest of the county; it contains the districts of Ardnurchan, Morven, Sunart, and Ardgowar: the peninsulas of Cantyre and Cowal are likewise very large. The chief islands attached to this county are Mull, Islay, Jura, Tirey, and Col. The soil of Argyleshire, in the high grounds, affords excellent pasture; and the only crops cultivated to any extent, are bigg, oats, and potatoes. Many sheep and beeves are bred here, which, with the fishery, are its principal riches. Some parts are covered with heath, and others exhibit rugged and bare rocks. The sides of the hills and lakes are interspersed with woods; and there are mines of copper, iron, and lead. The chief town is Inveraray.

*Aarhusen*, or *Aarhus*, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese. It is surrounded by forests full of game, and seated on the W side of the bay of Kaloe, at the mouth of the Guda, 25 m ESE Wiburg. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 5 N.

*Ariano*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 15 m E by N Benevento.

*Ariano*, a town of Italy, in Ferrarese, on a branch of the Po, 22 m NE Ferrara.

*Arica*, a seaport of Peru, in the province of Arequipa, and the capital of a district, which is the S extremity of Peru. It is but badly fortified, and has been much injured by earthquakes. Here the treasure brought from Potosi is shipped; and there are many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which it has a great trade. It is 170 m NW Potosi, and 180 SSE Arequipa. Lon. 70 19 W, lat. 13 27 S.

*Arienzo*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 14 m NE Naples.

*Ariundal*, a town of Norway, in the government of Bergen, noted for the productive iron mines in its vicinity. It is seated near the sea, 10 m NNE Christian-sand.

*Arinthot*, a town of France, in the department of Jura, 8 m S Orgelet.

*Aripo*, a town of Ceylon, at the mouth of the Sarunda, in the gulf of Manaar. Here the civil and military officers reside, who attend the pearl fishery in the gulf during the season. It is 120 m N Columbo. Lon. 79 47 E, lat. 8 42 N.

*Arisch*, a town and fort of Egypt, near a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name. The French became masters of it in 1799; but it was retaken by the Turks and British at the end of the year. It stands on the confines of Arabia and Palestine, 36 m SW Gaza, and 110 NE Suez.

*Arispe*, a city of New Spain, capital of the province of Sonora, with two forts. The population 8000. It is 330 m N by W Cinaloa. Lon. 108 53 W, lat. 30 36 N.

*Arkansa*, a river of Louisiana, which rises in the mountains on the N border of New Mexico, in about lat. 41 N. It flows 2170 miles, the lower half very flexuous, to the Mississippi, which it enters in lat. 33 45 N. In 1806, the stream of this river was struck by an exploratory party, under lieut. Pike, in lon. 96 30 W, lat. 37 44 N; and from this point it was ascended by him to its source, and descended by lieut. Wilkinson to its mouth. Its whole length, except 190 m in the mountains, may be navigated in spring with boats, and meet with no detentions: but in summer, soon after attaining the plain, the river for upward of 400 miles becomes nearly dry, the bed extending over a wide sandy soil; and lower down, below the influx of Grand river, is a perpendicular fall of near seven feet, and rapids that extend several hundred miles. Its banks, in general, are rich in herbage, and abound with buffalos, elks, and deer.



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*Arkansa*, a town, or military post, of Louisiana, on the left bank of the Arkansa, 100 m above its mouth. Lon. 92 20 w, lat. 34 10 n.

*Arkeeko*, or *Arekea*, a town in the n part of Abyssinia, at the head of a bay of its name, in which is the island and port of Masuali. It is 4 m s Masuah, and 160 n Antalo. Lon. 39 38 e, lat. 15 34 n.

*Arklow*, a town of Ireland, in Wicklow county, with the remains of a castle, and a haven for small craft. It stands near the mouth of the Avoca, 13 m s Wicklow.

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

*Arlesheim*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, 3 m s Basel.

*Arleux*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 8 m nw Cambrai.

*Arlon*, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, seated on a mountain, 10 m nw Luxemburg.

*Armagh*, a county of Ireland, 32 m long and 19 broad; bounded on the e by Down, w by Tyrone and Monaghan, n by Lough Neah, and s by Louth. It contains 20 parishes, and sends three members to parliament. The soil is reckoned the richest in Ireland; but a tract called the Fowes is hilly and barren, and there are also some considerable bogs. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Bann, and Newry. Some good marble is found in this county; and the linen manufacture flourishes in all its branches.

*Armagh*, a city, capital of the above county, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland. The venerable cathedral stands on a hill, built in the form of a cross, with a square tower rising from the points of intersection. The public buildings are modern, and the city is deemed the neatest inland town in the island. Here is a handsome archiepiscopal palace, a school founded by Charles I, an observatory, and a public library. Armagh sends a member to parliament, has a great linen market, and many bleaching grounds in its vicinity. It is seated near the river Callen, 52 m se Londonderry, and 76 n by w Dublin. Lon. 7 6 w, lat. 54 20 n.

*Armaghana*, a town of Persia, in Irak, with a square fort, 90 m nnw Casbiu.

*Armagnac*, an old province of France, in Guienne, 55 m long and 40 broad. It is fertile in corn and wine, and has a trade in brandy and wool. This province, with

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Gascony, now forms the department of Gers.

*Arnegum*, a town of Hindoostan, the first English establishment in the Carnatic; seated on the seacoast, 65 m n Madras.

*Armenia*, a large country of Asia, part in Turkey and part in Persia; bounded on the w by the Euphrates, s by Diarbek and Kurdistan, e by Schirvan, and n by Georgia. It is a fine country, being watered by several large rivers. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They are chiefly Christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop. Erzerum and Erivan are the capitals.

*Armentiers*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Lis, 8 m wnw Lisle.

*Armiens*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Sambre, 20 m s Mons.

*Armiro*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Velo, 30 m se Larissa. Lon. 23 22 e, lat. 39 30 n.

*Armyden*, a town of the Netherlands, in the island of Walcheren, now inconsiderable, the sea having stopt up the harbour. The salt works are its chief resource. It is 3 m e Middleburg.

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

*Arneberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with a ruined castle on a hill, by the river Elbe, 3 m from Werben.

*Arnedo*, a seaport of Peru, with a good harbour, in the Pacific ocean, 25 m n Cal-lao. Lon. 76 53 w, lat. 11 40 s.

*Arnee*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with a fortress, 17 m ssw Arcot.

*Arnhausen*, a town of Germany, in Furt-her Pomerania, 27 m sse Colberg.

*Arnhem*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, capital of the quarter or county of its name. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Gelderland, and is seated on the Rhine, 8 m n Nime-guen. Lon. 5 54 e, lat. 52 2 n.

*Arno*, a river of Tuscany, which rises in the Apennines, passes by Florence and Pisa, and enters the gulf of Genoa, a little below the latter town. Above the vale of this river, imbosomed in the Apennines, 15 m e by n of Florence, is the famed abbey of Val-ombrosa, which, from its wild and roman-tic scenery, is supposed to have furnished Milton with the original of his Paradise.

*Arnsheim*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 8 m from Kreuz-nach.

*Arnstadt*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, a palace, and

flux with the Stour, 14 m sw Canterbury, and 55 se London.

*Ashford*, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, 14 m n Windham, and 23 ene Hartford.

*Ashmunein*, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of a city, supposed to be the ancient Hermopolis, on the left bank of the Nile, 140 m ssw Cairo. Lon. 317 e, lat. 28 10 n.

*Ashraf*, or *Eshref*, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, the favorite residence of the great Shah Abbas, whose grand palace is now in a ruinous state. It is situate near a bay of the Caspian sea, 40 m e by n Sari.

*Ashton*, a village in Lancashire, 4 m s Wigan. It has considerable manufactures of cotton and hardware.

*Ashton-under-Line*, a village in Lancashire, seated on a high bank by the river Tame, 7 m e Manchester. It has a large church, a manufacture of cotton, an iron foundry, extensive collieries, and a canal from Manchester, which is here joined by the Huddersfield and Peak Forest canals.

*Ashwell*, a village in Hertfordshire, 4 m n Baldock. It was formerly a borough; and near its fine church are the remains of a Roman camp, which consists of 12 acres of land, enclosed by a deep ditch. Many sepulchral urns have been dug up in the neighbourhood.

*ASIA*, one of the four grand divisions of the world; bounded on the n by the Frozen ocean, e by the Pacific ocean, s by the Indian ocean, and w by the Red sea, the Mediterranean, the Black sea, the Don, the Volga, the Ural mountains, and the river Cara. It extends 6050 m from the Dardanelles, on the w, to the e shore of Tartary; and 5380 m from the most southern part of Malacca to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla; being superior in extent, as well as in many other respects, to Africa and Europe. This quarter of the globe has been the scene of the most important transactions recorded in the holy scriptures. In early times, this vast extent of territory was successively governed by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks; but the regions of India and China were little known to Alexander, or the conquerors of the ancient world. On the decline of these empires, great part of Asia submitted to the Romans; and afterward, in the middle ages, the Saracens founded in Asia, Africa, and Europe, a more extensive empire than that of the Roman when in its height of power. The Saracen greatness ended with the death of Tamerlane; and the Turks, conquerors on every side, took possession of the middle regions of Asia, which they still enjoy. The principal countries in this

continent are Siberia, Tartary, China, Tibet, Hindoostan, Persia, Arabia, and Turkey. The various particulars of government, religion, soil, climate, and productions, may be found under the names of the respective countries.

*Asia Minor*, a name anciently given to the western part of Asiatic Turkey, lying between the Black sea and the Mediterranean. It now forms the provinces of Nattolia and Caramania.

*Asiago*, a town of Italy, in Vicentino, 20 m n Vicenza.

*Asinara*, an island in the Mediterranean, on the nw coast of Sardinia, 17 m n by w Sassari. It is 10 m long and 2 broad. Here are numbers of land turtle; and sea turtle and tunny fish are taken on the coast. On its e side is Porto Trabuco, with good anchorage. Lon. 8 24 e, lat. 41 6 n.

*Askah*, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, 36 m nw Ganjam.

*Askersund*, a town of Sweden, in Nericia, near the n end of the lake Wetter, 28 m ssw Orebro.

*Askeyton*, a borough of Ireland, in Limerick county, noted for its castle, and for one of the most perfect abbeys in the country. It is seated on the Deel, near its conflux with the Shannon, 18 m wsw Lime-  
rick.

*Askrig*, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday; seated near the Ure, 18 m wsw Richmond, and 246 n London.

*Asna*; see *Esne*.

*Asnieres*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 m nw Bel-  
lac.

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

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

*Asoph*, or *Azof*, a sea, anciently the Palus Mæotis, lying n of the Black sea, with which it communicates by the strait of Taman. This sea, sometimes called the Sea of Zabak, extends 240 m from sw to ne, and is 60 m broad. It contains many banks, which cause strong and irregular currents, and render its navigation intricate.

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

*Asoph*, a town of Russia, formerly the capital of the above district, seated on the s branch of the Don, near its entrance into the sea of Asoph. The fort is in ruin, and the town become of little importance,

## AUB

Africa to Brasil in S America, is 2300 m. On one side of the equator it is called the North Atlantic Ocean; and on the other, the South Atlantic Ocean.

*Atlas*, a chain of high mountains in Africa, extending along the s of Barbary upward of 2000 m from the coast of the Atlantic to the border of Egypt. Another chain, called the Little Atlas, extends from the strait of Gibraltar to Bona in the state of Algiers. These mountains have different names, according to the various countries they pass through, and the plains and valleys by which they are intersected. They are inhabited almost in every place except where the extreme cold will not permit.

*Atlisco*, a town of New Spain, in Tlascalala, seated in an extensive plain of its name, 20 m wsw Puebla.

*Atooi*, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean. It is 30 m long, and contains a great portion of gently rising land. On the sw side is a good road and anchoring-place, called Wymoa. Lon. 159 40 w, lat. 21 57 n.

*Atri*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on a craggy mountain, 4 m from the gulf of Venice, and 10 se Teramo.

*Attleborough*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 14 m ne Thetford and 93 London.

*Attleborough*, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, 32 m sse Boston.

*Attock*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore. It stands on the left bank of the Indus, 10 m below the influx of the Kameh or Attock river, and on the site of the Taxila of Alexander, where he crossed that river, 180 m wnw Lahore. Lon. 71 15 e, lat. 33 6 n.

*Attore*, a strong town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, which defends a pass of the Gaults. It is 60 m n Trichinopoly, and 80 wsw Pondicherry.

*Ava*, a city, formerly the capital of a kingdom of the same name, now called Birmah. It is about 4 m in circuit, with a lofty wall, now mouldering to decay. The materials of the houses, consisting chiefly of wood, were removed about the year 1783 to the new city; and its numerous temples, on which the Birman never lay sacrilegious hands, are dilapidating by time. Clumps of bamboos, a few plantain trees, and tall thorns, occupy most of the area of this lately flourishing capital. It is situate on the s side of the Irrawaddy, 4 m sw Ummierapoor, the present capital.

*Avallon*, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, which has a trade in grain, wine, wood, and cattle. It is seated on the Cousin, 24 m sse Auxerre.

*Aub*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wurtzburg, on the river Gollach, 12 m se Wurtzburg.

## AUD

*Aubagne*, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, celebrated for its wines; seated on the Beaune, 12 m e Marseilles.

*Aube*, a department of France, containing part of the old province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river, which passing by Bar sur Aube and Arcis, joins the Seine, above Nogent. Troyes is the capital.

*Aubenas*, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, with manufactures of woollen cloths and red cotton; seated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cévennes, 15 m nw Viviers.

*Aubenton*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 14 m e Vervins.

*Aubieres*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 3 m se Clermont.

*Aubigny*, a town of France, in the department of Cher, with a castle; seated in a fine plain, on the river Nerre, 23 m n Bourges.

*Aubin*, *St.* a town of the island of Jersey, with a fort, standing on a bay of the same name, opening to the s. See *St. Helier*.

*Aubonne*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a castle, seated on a river of its name, 10 m w Lausanne.

*Auburn*, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a branch of the Kennet, 8 m ne Marlborough, and 31 w London.

*Aubusson*, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a manufacture of tapestry; seated on the river Creuse, 37 m ne Limoges.

*Auçagurel*, the capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on an eminence near the river Hawash. Lon. 44 25 e, lat. 8 56 n.

*Auch*, a city of France, capital of the department of Gers; lately an archiepiscopal see, and the capital of Gascony. The cathedral and the ancient archiepiscopal palace are the only public edifices worthy of note. The population 8800. It has manufactures of velvet, serges, crapes, hats, and leather. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Gers, 43 m w Toulouse. Lon. 0 35 e, lat. 43 39 n.

*Auckland*, *Bishop*, a town in the bishopric of Durham, with a market on Thursday. It has a beautiful castle, and a chapel, whose architecture is very curious. Here are manufactures of cotton and muslin. It is seated on the river Wear, 3 m s by w Durham, and 249 nsw London.

*Aude*, a department of France, containing part of the old province of Languedoc. It receives its name from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flowing by Quillan, Limeux, and Carcassone, enters the

Mediterranean, near Narbone. Carcassone is the capital.

*Audierne*, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on a bay of the same name, with a good haven for coasters, 13 m w Quimper.

*Aveiro*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a good harbour for vessels of a moderate size. The chief trade is in salt, of which great quantities are made in its vicinity. It stands on a small gulf, at the mouth of the Vouga, 33 m s Oporto. Lon. 8 30 w, lat. 40 40 n.

*Aveiron*, a department of France, including the old province of Rouergue. It is named from a river, which rises near Severac le Chateau, and flowing by Rodez and Villefranche, joins the Garonne, below Montauban. The capital is Rodez.

*Avella*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, celebrated for its honey and apples, 15 m NE Naples.

*Avellino*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1805. Near it is the celebrated convent of Monte Virgine, on a wild mountain, which formerly had a sumptuous temple of Cybele. Avellino is famous for the die of cloth, also for nuts and macaroni. It is 25 m E Naples.

*Aven*, a river of Scotland, in Banffshire, which issues from a small lake at the foot of Cairngorm mountain, and after a rapid course of 20 m enters the Spey on the confines of Elginshire.

*Avenay*, a town of France, in the department of Marne, on the river Marne, 15 m wnw Chalons sur Marne.

*Avenche*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. It was formerly the capital of Helvetia, but now greatly decayed, grain and tobacco being grown on the site of part of the ancient city. It stands on the Broye, near its entrance into the lake Morat, 15 m w Bern.

*Averbach*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland, near which is a rock famous for pale topazes. It is 14 m s Zwickau.

*Averno*, a lake of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, near Puzzoli. Homer, Virgil, and others, have said the water was so bad that birds dropt dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it now has no such poisonous quality, that the face of nature here is much altered since their time. The lake is now of a circular form, about half a mile in diameter, and of immense depth; surrounded with cultivated ground, on one side low, on the other high, but not steep, nor much wooded. A little to the w of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumaean sybil. There are also some old walls, which

some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

*Aversa*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. In 1805 it suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is seated in a fine plain, 10 m NE Naples.

*Averysborough*, a town of N Carolina, situate on Cape Fear river, 25 m N Fayetteville, and 30 sw Raleigh.

*Aves*, a small island in the Caribbean sea, from which a bank, called the Bank of Aves, extends to St. Eustatia, 140 m to the NNE.

*Aves*, or *Bird Islands*, a cluster of islands and rocks in the Caribbean sea, so called from the great number of birds that frequent them. They are 70 m E Curacao, and 100 N of the coast of Caracas.

*Avesnes*, a strong town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Hesper, 25 m E Cambrai.

*Avestadt*, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, noted for its copper works, and a mint for copper money, 35 m Nnw Westeras.

*Avezzano*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 18 m s Aquila.

*Augher*, a borough of Ireland, in Tyrone county, near the river Blackwater, 17 m wsw Dungannon.

*Augila*, a territory of Zaara, lying to the s of Barca, between Fezzan and Egypt. It abounds in dates; and many of the inhabitants engage in the caravan trade. The capital is of the same name, 220 m w Siwah, and 540 E by N Mourzouk. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 29 33 N.

*Augsburgh*, a fortified city of Suabia, lately a bishop's see, and now the capital of a principality subject to Bavaria. It has a variety of manufactures, and is one of the principal trading towns in Germany. The cathedral, townhouse, and other public buildings, are magnificent. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to emperor Charles v in 1550; hence called the Confession of Augsburg. The city was taken by the French in 1703, and again in 1796. It is seated between the Werdach and Lech, 30 m nw Munich. Lon. 10 55 E; lat. 48 17 N.

*Augusta*, or *Agosta*, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with a fine harbour, defended by a citadel and forts. The town, rebuilt since the earthquake in 1693, covers a low island, joined to Sicily on the N by a long causeway. The principal article of export is salt. It is 20 m SSE Catania. Lon. 15 25 E, lat. 37 13 N.

*Augusta*, a town and fort of the state of Georgia in Richmond county, lately the capital of the state. It has the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower countries; and is seated in a fine

## AVI

plain, on the right bank of the Savanna, 52 m NE Louisville, and 127 m NW Savanna. Lon. 80 46 w, lat. 33 19 n.

*Augustin, St.* the capital of E. Florida, situate at the foot of a hill, on the E coast. The sea is too shallow for the town to be approached by vessels that draw more than twelve feet water. The city consists of four wide streets, running parallel to each other, and intersected by others of a smaller size, at right angles. The population 4000. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a strong castle. Lon. 81 40 w, lat. 29 58 n.

*Augustin, St.* a port and river on the SE coast of Labrador, and the gulf of St. Lawrence. In the harbour are two small islands. Lon. 58 53 w, lat. 51 14 n.

*Augustin, St.* a cape on the coast of Brasil, 300 m NE of the bay of All Saints. Lon. 35 40 w, lat. 8 30 s.

*Augustow*, a town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Narieu, 44 m N Bielsk.

*Augustus, Fort.* a fort of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, at the SW extremity of Loch Ness, on a peninsula formed by the Tarf and Oich, over the last of which is a bridge. It is 30 m NNE Fort William, and 34 SW Inverness.

*Augustusburg*; see *Schellenberg*.

*Aviano*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 28 m W Udina.

*Avigliano*, a fortified town of Piedmont, on a hill, near the Cottian Alps, 10 m W Turin.

*Avignon*, a city of France, capital of the department of Vaucluse, and a bishop's see. It was lately dependent on the pope, and an archbishop's see. This city suffered much by the revolutionary fury; and the pope's palace, separated only from the cathedral by some ruins, presents a labyrinth of dilapidated apartments. It has a university, several handsome churches, a synagogue, some literary and scientific societies, and several benevolent institutions. The population 23,000. The chief trade is in madder, hemp, flax, and oil. It is seated on the Rhone, 20 m ENE Nismes. Lon. 4 43 E, lat. 43 57 N.

*Avila*, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a university. Here is a manufacture of cotton cloth, begun in 1789 by two Englishmen. It is seated on the Adaga, in a large plain, surrounded by mountains covered with fruit-trees and vineyards, 56 m NW Madrid. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 40 46 N.

*Aviles*, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the bay of Biscay, 16 m N Oviedo.

*Avis*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 25 m NW Estremos.

## AUR

*Aviso*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 6 m E Sora.

*Aulen*, a town of Suabia, on the river Kocher, 23 m NNE Ulm.

*Aulendorf*, a town of Suabia, on the river Schus, 22 m WSW Memmingen.

*Aulnay*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 14 m SW Caen.

*Avlona*; see *Valona*.

*Aumale*; see *Albemarle*.

*Aumont*, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 15 m NW Mende.

*Aunis*, a recent small territory of France, in the SW part of Poitou. It is now included in the department of Lower Charente.

*Avon*, a river that rises in Leicestershire, flows by Warwick and Evesham, and enters the Severn at Tewkesbury.

*Avon*, a river that rises in Wiltshire, flows by Salisbury, coats the edge of the New Forest, and enters the English channel at Christchurch bay.

*Avon, Lower*, a river that rises in Wiltshire, flows W to Bath, where it becomes navigable, continues its course to Bristol, and enters the Bristol channel.

*Aurach*, a fortified town of Wirtemberg, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Ernst, 15 m E Tubingen.

*Avanches*, a town of France, in the department of Manche, lately the see of a bishop. It is celebrated for cider, and situate at the foot of a mountain, near the mouth of the Sees, 22 m S Coutances, and 160 W Paris.

*Auras*, a town of Silesia, on the river Oder, 12 m NW Breslau.

*Auray*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, on a river of its name, near the entrance into the gulf of Morbihan, 8 m W Vannes.

*Aurich*, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, seated in a plain, surrounded by forests, 12 m NE Emden.

*Aurillac*, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, with lace and velvet manufactures; seated on the Jordanne, 30 m SW St. Flour.

*Auriol*, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 12 m SE Aix, and 12 NNE Marseilles.

*Aurora*, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. It is 36 m long and 6 broad, affords plenty of wood and water, and has a small bay on the NW coast. Lon. 168 18 E, lat. 15 8 S.

*Aurungabad*, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, 300 m long and 160 broad; bounded on the N by Kandesh and Berar, E by Berar and Hyderabad, S by Bejapoor, and W by the sea. It is also known by the names of Amednagur and Dowlatabad, each of those towns having been its capital formerly. The surface in general is mean-

tainous, and abounds with natural fortresses and strong holds; but it is fertile in the low districts. The sea coast (excepting the islands of Bombay and Salsette) with three fourths of this province are possessed by the Mahrattas, and the remainder by the nizam.

*Aurangabad*, a considerable city, capital of the above province. It was originally a village called Gurka, and owes the greatest part of its magnificence to the great Aurungzebe, who resided here, and gave it the present name; but it is now much fallen from its former grandeur. It stands in a fertile plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 110 m ssw Boorhanpoor, and 250 eSE Surat. Lon. 76 3 E, lat. 19 46 N.

*Aurangabuder*, a town of Hindoostan, in Sindy, on a branch of the Indus, to which it gives name, 40 m ssw Tatta.

*Auspütz*, a town of Moravia, 20 m sSE Brunn.

*Aussig*, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 11 m ssw Lœutniritz

*Aust*, a village in Gloucestershire, 40 m N Bristol, noted for its ancient ferry over the Severn.

*Austerlitz*, or *Slawkow*, a town of Moravia, near which, in 1805, a great victory was obtained by the French over the Austrians and Russians. It is 12 m E Brunn, and 30 ssw Olmutz.

*Austle, St.* a town of Cornwall, with a market on Friday. The principal manufacture is woollen cloth; and in the environs is got fine clay, which is sent coastwise for the potteries. It is seated near the English channel, 13 m eNE Truro, and 245 w by s London.

*Australasia*, a name applied by some late geographers to the circuit that includes those islands lying s of the continent of Asia; as Terra Australis, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and those of Solomon, Arroo, New Hebrides, &c.

*Austria*, a circle of Germany, bounded on the E by Hungary, s by Italy and Croatia, w by Switzerland, and N by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia. It contains the archduchy of Austria, the duchies of Stîria, Carinthia, and Carniola, the county of Tyrol, and the principalities of Brixen and Trent.

*Austria*, an archduchy of Germany, in the circle of the same name, containing 637,000 square acres. The river Ens divides it into Upper and Lower; Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz of the Upper. The inhabitants are polite, intelligent, and gay; fond of honour, which they strive to gain by the arts and sciences, or by arms; and there is no country in Germany where foreigners are more courteously entertained. Austria excels all

the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil: corn, wine, and fruit, are plentiful; and the saffron is better than that of the E Indies. The principal rivers are the Danube, Inn, Drave, and Save. In 1804, Francis II, emperor of Germany, renounced that title in a formal manner, erected his own dominions into an hereditary empire, and was crowned emperor of Austria. To this august house belong Austria Proper, Stîria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, Transylvania, part of Poland under the name of Galicia, Sciaevonia, Croatia, Morlachia, Bosnia, part of Servia, and part of Walachia. The metropolis of the empire is Vienna.

*Aulun*, a city of France, and a bishop's see, in the department of Saone and Loire. It contains many vestiges of Roman magnificence, particularly the temples of Janus and Cybele. Here are manufactures of tapestry, carpets, coverlets, and glue. The cathedral, the college, and the seminary, are worthy of notice. Aulun is seated on the Arroux, at the foot of three mountains, 45 m e by s Nevers, and 162 SE Paris. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 46 57 N.

*Auvergne*, an old province of France, 100 m long and 75 broad; bounded on the N by Bourbonnois, E by Forez and Velay, s by Rouergue and Cevennes, and w by Limosin, Querci, and Marche. It now forms the departments of Cantal and Puy de Dome.

*Auillard*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Garonne, 13 m SE Agen.

*Auxere*, a city of France, capital of the department of Yonne, and lately a bishop's see. It contains many fountains and squares, and the episcopal palace is deemed one of the most beautiful in France. The population 16,000. The chief trade is in wine, hemp, cotton, iron, and drugs. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Yonne, 75 m wNW Dijon, and 90 sSE Paris. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 47 48 N.

*Auxon*, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 13 m s Troyes.

*Auxonne*, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, with a castle, an arsenal, a foundry for cannon, and a school for the artillery. It is seated on the Saone, 17 m E Dijon.

*Awatska Bay*, a harbour on the SE coast of Kamtschatka, the safest and most extensive yet discovered, in those parts, that can admit vessels of considerable burden. It has a town called St. Peter and Paul.

*Awe, Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 30 m long, and in some parts above 2 broad. It contains four little islands, tufted with trees, on one of which is the ruin of an ancient castle; and on a peninsula of the lake is the noble ruin of

**Kilchurn castle.** At the  $\text{n}$  extremity rises the mountain Cruachan, elevated 3390 feet above the surface of the lake; and near its top is the spring which forms this beautiful expanse of water. The river Awe, the outlet of this lake, runs into Loch Etive, at the village of Bunawe.

**Aweri, or Ozero,** a kingdom of Africa, dependant on Benin, with a town of the same name, on the river Formosa. Lon.  $5\ 10\ \text{E}$ , lat.  $6\ 10\ \text{N}$ .

**Awlen,** a town of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 20 m wsw Oeting.

**Axbridge,** a town in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday; seated on the river Ax, under the Mendip hills, 10 m xw Wells, and 130 w London.

**Axel,** a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated in a morass, 10 m  $\text{n}$  Ghent.

**Axim,** a district of Guinea, on the Gold coast, separated on the  $\text{e}$  from the Ivory coast by the river Ancober, called also the Axim. The country is fertile and well cultivated, producing palm oil, cocoa, oranges, pineapples, yams, water-melons, and a prodigious quantity of rice. The Dutch have a fort and a factory here, called St. Anthony, near the mouth of the river; and a little  $\text{s}$  of it is the town of Axim. Lon.  $2\ 56\ \text{W}$ , lat.  $4\ 42\ \text{N}$ .

**Axminster,** a town in Devonshire, on the river Ax, with a market on Saturday. King Athelstan established a minster here to the memory of the princes slain in his army, when he defeated the Danes in this neighbourhood. Here is a manufacture of leather gloves, &c. and a famous one of carpets. It is 27 m  $\text{E}$  by  $\text{N}$  Exeter, and 147 w London.

**Axum,** a town, anciently the capital, of Abyssinia. Its ruins are very extensive, among which are many obelisks of granite, with sculptures and inscriptions, but no hieroglyphics. The inhabitants are celebrated for making parchment. It is 80 m  $\text{N}$  Antalo. Lon.  $38\ 55\ \text{E}$ , lat.  $14\ 12\ \text{N}$ .

**Ayamonte,** a fortified seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle on a rock, at the mouth of the Guadiana, opposite Castro Marim, 80 m  $\text{NW}$  Cadiz. Lon.  $7\ 15\ \text{W}$ , lat.  $37\ 12\ \text{N}$ .

**Aylesbury,** a borough and the largest town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. The spring assizes are held here, and it is the centre of the business of the fertile vale of Aylesbury. Many people here derive their support from a peculiar manner of rearing early ducks for the London market; and the making of lace is carried on to a great extent. The population was 3447 in 1811. It is 17 m  $\text{SE}$  Buckingham, and 38  $\text{NW}$  London. Lon.  $0\ 50\ \text{W}$ , lat.  $51\ 43\ \text{N}$ .

**Aylesham,** a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thursday, 11 m  $\text{N}$  Norwich, and 118  $\text{NE}$  London.

**Ayrsooth,** a town of Scotland in Berwickshire, 6 m  $\text{N}$  Berwick, and once fortified to curb the garrison of that town.

**Ayr,** a river of Scotland, which rises in the  $\text{E}$  part of Ayrshire, receives the Greenock and Gargel in its course across the county, and enters the frith of Clyde, at the town of Ayr.

**Ayr,** a borough of Scotland, in Ayrshire, situate on a sandy plain, on the  $\text{s}$  side of the mouth of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge to Newtown. Its chief trade is in coal, and the fishery for salmon and all kinds of white fish; it has also an extensive manufacture of leather and soap. Two lighthouses are erected to conduct vessels into the harbour, which is often incommoded with sand. Here are the ruins of a Dominican monastery. The celebrated poet Robert Burns was born and buried here. The population was 6991 in 1811. It is 76 m  $\text{SW}$  Edinburg. Lon.  $4\ 35\ \text{E}$ , lat.  $55\ 28\ \text{N}$ .

**Ayrshire,** a county of Scotland, bounded on the  $\text{w}$  by the Irish channel and the frith of Clyde,  $\text{n}$  by Renfrewshire,  $\text{E}$  by the counties of Lanerk, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright, and  $\text{s}$  by Wigtonshire. It exhibits the shape of two wings, extending to the  $\text{NW}$  and  $\text{SW}$ , and forming a vast bay at the mouth of the frith of Clyde. Between its extreme points it is 56 m, and the greatest breadth is 26. It is divided into 45 parishes, which contained 103,954 inhabitants in 1811. The  $\text{SW}$  angle, though mountainous, is rich in pasture; but the greater part of the  $\text{NW}$  is a fine level country. It is intersected by the Ayr, Irvine, Girvan, Stinchar, and several other rivers, which abound with salmon. It has inexhaustible seams of coal, also freestone, limestone, iron, lead, and copper; and a great quantity of sea weed is thrown ashore, from which abundance of kelp is made.

**Ayrstown,** a town of New Jersey, in Burlington county, on the middle branch of Ancocus creek, 13 m  $\text{SW}$  Burlington.

**Aysgarth,** a village in  $\text{N}$  Yorkshire, seated on the Eure, 4 m  $\text{E}$  Askrig. Here is a grand picturesque waterfall, called Aysgarth Force; and a bridge of one arch, 72 feet in the span, overgrown with ivy.

**Alyth,** a town of Abyssinia, in Dalcali, with an open road in the Red sea, 130 m  $\text{ENE}$  Antalo. Lon.  $41\ 45\ \text{E}$ , lat.  $13\ 57\ \text{N}$ .

**Ayton,** a village in  $\text{N}$  Yorkshire, 5 m  $\text{SW}$  Scarborough. It is seated on the Derwent, and has a considerable forge for iron ware.

**Azamor,** a town of Morocco, fortified with walls. The great mosque is a fine

edifice. It is situate in a plain, on the river Morbeva, near the sea, 126 m N by W Morocco. Lon. 8 4 W, lat. 33 19 N.

*Azaredo*, a seaport of Brasil, in the bay of Spirito Santo, celebrated for sugar. Lon. 40 10 W, lat. 20 18 S.

*Azem*; see *Assam*.

*Azof*; see *Asoph*.

*Azores*, or *Western Islands*, a group of islands in the Atlantic, between 25 and 30 W lon. and 37 and 40 N lat. 900 m W of Portugal. They are nine in number, namely, St. Maria, St. Michael, Terceira, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were discovered in 1439, by John N nderberg, a merchant of Bruges, who, in a voyage to Lisbon, was driven to them by stress of weather. On his arrival at Lisbon, he boasted of his discovery; on which the Portuguese set sail, took possession of the islands, and called them the Azores, from the number of hawks found among them. Their rugged precipices and mountains, many of whose summits are craggy, indicate the violent convulsions by which, at several distant periods, they have been agitated. They enjoy a great portion of serene weather, and the climate is favorable to human health. The soil is in general fertile, abounding in corn, grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fruits, and feeding many cattle and sheep. The woods and high lands present a multitude of birds of different descriptions. No poisonous animal, it is said, is to be found in the Azores. The governor-general resides at Angra, in Terceira; but St. Michael is the largest island.

*Azua*, a town of St. Domingo, which has a trade in mahogany, fustic, lignum vitæ, and sugar. It stands at the mouth of a river, in the bay of Neyba, 60 m W St. Domingo. Lon. 71 6 W, lat. 18 16 N.

## B.

*Baba*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, celebrated for knives and sword blades. It stands on a gulf of the same name, in the Black-sea, 90 m NE Silistria. Long. 28 38 E, lat. 44 40 N.

*Babelmandeb*, a strait between the coast of Abyssinia and Arabia, uniting the Red sea with the Indian ocean. In the narrowest part is a small island called Perim. Lon. 43 43 E, lat. 12 38 N.

*Babenhausen*, a town of Wirtemberg, 5 m N Tubingen.

*Babuyanes*, a cluster of small islands in the N Pacific ocean, lying off the N coast of the isle of Luconia. The chief produce is wax, ebony, bananas, cocoas, and plantains. Babuyan is the largest island,

about 25 m in circuit. Lon. 121 30 E, lat. 19 43 N.

*Baca*, or *Baza*, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 m NE Guadix.

*Bacano*, a town of Italy, in the patri-mony of St. Peter, near a river of the same name, 20 m NW Rome.

*Bacharach*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is famous for wine, and stands at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, 24 m S by E Co-blentz.

*Bacheserai*, or *Baktcheserai*, a town of Russia, in Taurida, once the residence of the Tartar chans of Crimea. The palace, a curious species of painted Chinese structure, was visited by Catharine II. The other buildings have an oriental appearance, but many of them have suffered by the destructive Russians. It has manufactures of red and yellow leather, felt, carpets, and hardware. Near this place, on a high rock, is an old fort called the Jews Citadel, having been from time immemorial inhabited by a colony of Karaite Jews. Bacheserai is seated in a deep valley, on the rivulet Katza, 18 m SSW Sympheropol.

*Bachian*, an island, the largest and most southern of the proper Moluccas. It is 70 m in circuit, and the interior rises into woody hills. It is governed by a sultan, who is also sovereign of Ouby and Deram. Lon. 127 0 E., lat. 0 25 S.

*Bachmut*, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, anciently a fortress against the Tartars. Here are two springs, from which a great quantity of salt is made and exported. It stands on a river of the same name, 120 m E by S Catharinenslaf.

*Backar*; see *Behker*.

*Backergunge*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of a district. It is 120 m E Calcutta. Lon. 90 20 E, lat. 22 42 N.

*Badajoz*, a city of Spain, capital of Estremadura, and a bishop's see. It is famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the Guadiana; and on it the Portuguese were defeated by don John of Asturias, in 1661. Badajoz is a frontier town toward Portugal, and well fortified. It surrendered to the French in 1811, and was taken from them by the British and Portuguese in 1812. It is 14 m E Elvas, and 175 S by W Madrid. Long. 6 40 W, lat. 38 45 N.

*Badukshan*, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of the province of Kilan. Gold, silver, and rubies are found in its vicinity; and caravans pass by this city to Cabul and China. It is seated on the Harrat, or Amu, in a branch of the Belur mountains, 320 m E Balk. Lon. 70 35 E, lat. 36 35 N.

*Baduamy*, a strong town of Hindoostan,



## BAF

in the province of Bejapoor, 73 m s Bejapoor.

*Badbury*, a village in Dorsetshire, on a considerable eminence, 4 m nw Winborn. It was a summer station of the Romans, and many of their coins, urns, &c. have been found. Here is also a Saxon camp, which consists of three oblong ramparts.

*Badelona*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 m ne Barcelona.

*Baden*, a grand duchy of Suabia, bounded on the n by the palatinate of the Rhine and territory of Spire, e by Wirtemberg and the principality of Furstenberg, s by Brisgau, and w by the Rhine. It is divided into Upper and Lower Baden, frequently called Baden-Baden and Baden Duriach, from the chief towns.

*Baden*, the capital of the above duchy, with a castle, on the top of a hill, where the grand duke often resides. It is famous for numerous hot baths, and many Roman monuments. It stands on the Oelbach, near the Rhine, 40 m w Stutgard. Lon. 8 22 e, lat. 48 43 n.

*Baden*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Argau, capital of a county, with a castle. It is divided into the old and new town, by the river Linmat, over which is a beautiful bridge. Here are seven handsome churches and a splendid townhouse. Near it are some warm baths, mentioned by the ancients under the names of Aquæ and Thermæ Helveticæ. It is 10 m nw Zurich. Lon. 8 24 e, lat. 47 26 n.

*Baden*, a town of Ausiria, famous for its numerous hot baths; seated at the skirt of a mountain, near the Suechat, 15 m ssw Vienna.

*Badenweiler*, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, much frequented for its hot baths; seated near the Rhine, 10 m ssw Friburg.

*Badgeworth*, a village in Gloucestershire, 7 m ne Gloucester. Here is a mineral spring called Cold Pool, nearly the same in quality as that of Cheltenham.

*Badrachellum*, a town of Hindoostan, in Hydrabad, near which is a pagoda of high repute. It is situate on the left bank of the Godavery, 85 m nw Rajamundry.

*Baeza*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university, seated on the Guadalquiver, 15 m ne Jaen.

*Baffa*, a town of Cyprus, with a fort. It is the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. The vicinity abounds in minerals, among which are a beautiful variety of crystallized quartz, called Baffa diamonds. Amianthus of a very superior quality, as flexible as silk,

## BAG

and perfectly white, is also found here. Baffa stands on the w coast of the island, 30 m wsw Nicosia. Lon. 32 21 e, lat. 34 52 n.

*Baffin Bay*, a large bay, to the n of Hudson bay, discovered in 1616 by Wm. Baffin, an Englishman, who here attempted to find a nw passage to the South sea. It is entered from the Atlantic through Davis strait; and some maps also show an entrance into it from the n end of Hudson bay. The northern extremity is Smith sound, so named by Baffin, in lon. 76 15 w, lat. 77 55 n. In this bay the irregularities in the deviation of the needle are far greater than has been observed in any other part of the world.

*Bagdad*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Irak, with a castle. The walls are 6 m in circuit, and flanked with nine principal bastions and several inferior turrets. The houses, in general, are built of brick, seldom above two stories high, and with no windows to the streets, which are very narrow. Its vaulted bazars, numerous domes, and lofty minarets, give it a pleasant appearance at a distance. Bagdad was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century; since which it has been often taken by the Turks and Persians, the last time by the Turks in 1638. It still continues to be a place of considerable resort for all the commodities of Natolia, Syria, Persia, and India; but has lost much of its ancient splendour, and is not so opulent as when in the possession of the Persians. The population 190,000. The chief manufactures are red and yellow leather, and silk and cotton stuffs. Six m to the sw is a very ancient structure, 190 feet in height, and 100 in diameter, called the Tower of Babel by Europeans. Bagdad is seated on the Tigris, 410 m wsw Teheran. Lon. 44 20 e, lat. 33 22 n.

*Baghermi*, the capital of a country of the same name, in the empire of Bornou. It is 180 m sse Bornou. Lon. 24 10 e, lat. 17 40 n.

*Baglana*, a country of Hindoostan, forming the nw part of the province of Aurngabad. It is exceedingly mountainous, but fertile in many places; and has a number of hill fortresses, possessed by several Mahratta chiefs. The rivers are small, and there are no towns of any great note; the chief is Chandor.

*Bagnaluca*, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 55 m nw Serai.

*Bagnara*, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. Here are several high waterfalls; and among the rocks are the ruins of the former town, in which 3017 persons perished by an earthquake in 1793. It

stands near the strait of Messina, 15 m NNE Regio. Lon. 16 8 E, lat. 38 15 N.

*Bagnarea*, a town of Italy, in the patri-mony of St. Peter, 5 m s Orvieto.

*Bagneres*, a town of France, in the de-partment of Upper Pyrenees, famous for its baths and hot mineral waters; seated on the Adour, at the foot of Mount Olivet, 15 m s by r Tarbes.

*Bagnols*, a town of France, in the de-partment of Gard, near the river Cese, 3 m s Pont St. Esprit.

*Bagshot*, a village in Surry, 12 m n by e Farnham. Here our monarchs had formerly a house and park, which was laid open after the civil wars. It is surrounded by an extensive heath, chiefly barren, but on its borders are a great number of hand-some seats.

*Bahama*, or *Lucayo Islands*, in the At-lantic ocean, extending along the coast of Florida to Cuba, on two sand-banks, called the Little and Great Bank of Bahama; the former lying n of the latter. The islands are near 500 in number; some of them mere rocks, but 12 are large and fertile. Few of them are inhabited, and they are subject to the English. The islands that give name to the whole are Bahama and Lucayo, both of them on the s part of the Little bank, which is separated from the Great bank by a passage called Providence Channel. The passage between the two banks and the continent is called the New Channel of Bahama, or Gulf of Florida; and the passage between the Great bank and Cuba, the Old Channel of Bahama. One of these islands was the first land of the new world descried by Columbus, in 1492, on which he landed, and called it San Salvador. The Bahamas were not known to the English till 1667, when cap-tain Seyle being driven among them in his passage to Carolina, gave his name to one of them; and afterward, being a second time driven upon it, called it Providence. These islands produce abundance of salt, also a great quantity of dying woods, and some lignum vitæ and mahogany. The only articles cultivated for exportation are cotton and coffee.

*Bahama*, one of the largest of the Ba-hama islands, lying on the s side of the Little Bahama bank, and extending from the gulf of Florida to the island of Abaco. It contains much fine timber, but is diffi-cult of access. It is uninhabited, and the w end is 20 leagues E of the coast of Flo-rida. Lon. 78 54 w, lat. 27 5 N.

*Bahar*, a province of Hindoostan, 230 m long and 210 broad; bounded on the n by Nepaul, e by Bengal, s by Orissa, and w by Allahabad and Oude. It is sub-ject to the English E India Company;

and most of the saltpetre they export is manufactured in this province; opium is also a staple commodity. The climate is temperate, and it is one of the most fertile, highly cultivated, and populous countries of Hindoostan. Patna is the capital.

*Bahar*, a town of the above province, of which it was once the capital, and is now remarkable for a number of magnifi-cent funeral monuments. It is 35 m s E Patna.

*Bahia*; see *All-Saints Bay*.

*Bahrenburg*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, on the river Sühlingen, 20 m w Nienburg.

*Bahrin*, a town of Arabia, situate on the w side of a fine island, 30 m long, in the gulf of Persia. It gives name not only to the island on which it is built, but also to a cluster of them, celebrated for the pearl fishery; and likewise to a province, extending along the w coast of the gulf. The town is fortified, and belonged once to the Portuguese. It is 70 m NE Lahsa, the capital of the province. Lon. 49 5 E, lat. 26 20 N.

*Bahry*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra. It contains several handsome Mohamedan tombs, and is 36 m sw Agra.

*Bahus*, a province of Sweden, on the nw coast of Gothland, having Norway on the n. It is 115 m long, and from 15 to 30 broad, much intersected by rivers and lakes. The land is fertile, and the prin-cipal exports are fish, wood, pitch, lime, tallow, and hides.

*Bahus*, the capital of the above province, with a fortress on a rock. It is situate on an island of the river Gotha, 12 m n by e Gotheburg. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 57 51 N.

*Baia*, a town of Naples, in Terra di La-voro, with a castle on the brow of a rocky precipice. It was formerly famous for its hot baths and elegant palaces, of which some ruins remain. It is seated on the bay of Naples, 12 m w Naples.

*Baja*, a town of Hungary, and the place of assembly for Batsch county. It is situate on the Danube, 35 m w by n The-resiopol.

*Bajador*, a cape on the w coast of Africa, s of the Canary islands. Lon. 14 22 w, lat. 26 12 N.

*Baikal*, a lake of Siberia, in the pro-vince of Irkutsk, 350 m in length, but its greatest breadth not above 40. The water is fresh; and the Russians speak of it with reverence, calling it the Holy sea. There are many seals in it of a blackish colour, and abundance of fish; also several islands, and that of Olchon, the largest, has sul-phureous springs. It receives the Selenga from the s, and its outlet is the Angara, which flows n into the Yenisei.

*Bailleul*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 9 m SW Ypres.

*Bailur*, or *Beloul*, a seaport of Abyssinia, and chief town in the country of Danicali. It stands on a bay of the Red sea, opposite Mocha in Arabia, 190 m E Antalo. Lon. 42 37 E, lat. 13 13 N.

*Bailura*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a good stone fort. It has a manufacture of cochineal, and carries on a considerable trade with Jamalabad, in Canara. It is seated near the Bhadri, 60 m WNW Seringapatam.

*Bain*, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 16 m S Rennes.

*Bairdstown*, a town of Kentucky, chief of Nelson county. It stands on the head waters of Salt river, 50 m SE Louisville.

*Bairout*, anciently Berytus, a seaport of Syria, in Palestine, and the chief town of the Druses. The port is nearly choked with sand and ruins; but it has a good road, and vessels of different sizes are built here. The chief trade is in raw silk, wine, and oil, and many cottons and silks are exported hence for Cairo. It stands on the N side of a broad promontory, 50 m WNW Damascus. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 33 45 N.

*Bajulpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, situate among the Vindaya mountains, 35 m S by W Oojain.

*Bakabanya*, a town of Hungary, with the richest gold mine in the country, 14 m SSW Schemnitz.

*Bakerstown*, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, 40 m NNE Portland.

*Bakewell*, a town in the Peak of Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. Here is a large cotton-mill; and near it, at the village of Ashford, are marble works, where the black and gray marbles found in the vicinity are sawn and polished. It is seated on the Wye, 27 m NNW Derby and 153 London.

*Bakow*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the river Bistritza, 60 m SW Jassy.

*Baktcheserai*; see *Bacheserai*.

*Baku*, a town of Sshirvan, surrounded by a double wall and deep ditch. It is a place of considerable trade, and the most commodious and safe haven of the Caspian sea. The vicinity produces much rock salt, sulphur, and naphtha, and it is famous for saffron. A little E of the naphtha springs is a fire temple of the Guebres, near a mile in circuit, from the centre of which a bluish flame and sulphurous gas arises; and the country around has, at times, the appearance of being enveloped in flames. Baku was taken by the Russians in 1801. It stands on a peninsula, 100 m

E by N Schamachi. Lon. 50 15 E, lat. 40 30 N.

*Bala*, a corporate town of Wales, in Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It stands on the lake of Bala, or *Pemblemere*, where the river Dee issues; and has a great trade in woollen stockings, webs, and flannels. It is 40 m SE Carnarvon, and 195 NW London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

*Balachna*, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novgorod, seated near the Volga, 40 m WNW Niznei Novgorod.

*Balaclava*, a seaport of Russia, in Taurida. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, and is land-locked by precipitous mountains of red and white marble, in the sides of which are several excavations. On the heights above the mouth of the port are the ruins of a magnificent Genoese fortress. The present inhabitants are Greeks, and the porticos of all their doors are covered with vines. It is 18 m SSE Sebastopol.

*Balagunt*, a large country of Southern Hindoostan, consisting of vast fertile plains, supported by a stupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts. It extends S from the rivers Kistna and Toombuddra to the frontiers of Mysore, and is divided into many districts. This country was ceded by the nizam of the Deccan to the British in 1800; and is now formed into two collectorships, Cudapah and Balhary, the former containing the eastern, and the latter the western district.

*Balaguer*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a strong fort that defends a difficult pass from Tortosa to Tarragona. The fort was taken from the French by the British in 1813. The town stands on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 20 m SW Tarragona, and 28 NE Tortosa.

*Balaise*, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, with a fort, at the principal mouth of the Mississippi. Lon. 89 20 W, lat. 29 6 N.

*Balabungam*, an island in the Indian ocean, 15 m long and 3 broad, lying off the N extremity of Borneo. A settlement was formed here by the British in 1774, and treacherously expelled by the Sooloos in 1775; it was re-established in 1803, but afterward abandoned. Lon. 117 5 E, lat. 7 15 N.

*Balapura*, *Chica* and *Doda*, or Little and Great Balapoor; see *Chinabalabaram* and *Peddabalabaram*.

*Balaruc*, a town of France, in the department of Herault, famous for its baths. It is 12 m from Montpellier.

*Balasore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and a place of considerable trade. The town, with this part of the district of

Mohurbunge, was ceded by the Mahrattas to the British in 1803. It is situate on the Gongahar, 8 m from its mouth in the bay of Bengal, and 110 sw Calcutta. Lon. 87 13 E, lat. 21 31 N.

*Balaton*, or *Platten See*, a lake of Hungary, 70 m to the sse of that of Neusidler. It is 46 m long and from 3 to 9 broad; the depth generally trifling, and the deepest parts not more than 27 feet. The shores are in general but little elevated, and the ground is marshy.

*Balassa Gyarmath*, a town of Hungary, capital of Neograd county. It is situate on the Ipoly, 35 m NE Gran, and 63 ESE Neutra. Lon. 19 25 E, lat. 48 9 N.

*Balbastro*, an episcopal city of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Vera, near its conflux with the Cinca, 45 m ENE Saragossa. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 41 54 N.

*Balbec*, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus, near the NE extremity of the fertile valley of Bocat. On the E side are magnificent ruins, particularly those of the temple dedicated to the Sun. The town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1759, and is now a poor place, 37 m NNW Damascus.

*Balbriggan*, a town of Ireland, in Dublin county, with a small harbour, defended by a pier, 20 m N by E Dublin.

*Baldock*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday; seated among hills, 9 m wsw Royston, and 37 NNW London.

*Baleares*, or *Balearic Islands*, a number of islands lying to the E of Spain, in the Mediterranean sea. The principal are Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, which are populous; but those of Formentera, Cabrera, Dragonera, and other smaller ones, have few or no inhabitants. They belong to the Spaniards.

*Balecunda*, a town of Hindoostan, in Hydrabad, near the right bank of the Godavery, 94 m NNE Warangol. Lon. 79 29 E, lat. 19 10 N.

*Balfrush*, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan. It is larger than Sari, but meanly built. The bazar, which forms the principal street, denotes an active traffic. It is situate in a low valley, near the Caspian sea, 40 m NW Sari.

*Balga*, a town of Prussia, on the Frisch Haß, 24 m sw Königsberg.

*Balhary*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the western portion of Balagaut, with a hill fort. It is situate on the Hoggry, 186 m N Seringapatam. Lon. 76 55 E, lat. 15 5 N.

*Balize*, a town of New Spain, in Jucatan, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the bay of Honduras. The houses are built of wood, raised on piles, and it is the principal settlement of the

English on this coast. The river is navigable for above 200 m, but vessels of burden cannot approach the town, on account of a bar. The chief trade is in logwood and mahogany. Lon. 87 40 W, lat. 17 30 N.

*Balk*, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of a province lying E of Chorasán. It has a considerable trade in silk, and is the chief seat of the commerce between Bokharia and Hindoostan. The khan's castle is a magnificent structure, built of marble, dug out of the neighbouring mountains. It is seated on the Dewash, which flows into the Amu, 260 m SE Bokhara, and 310 NE Herat. Lon. 65 16 E, lat. 36 28 N.

*Ballauntrae*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, near the mouth of the Stinchar, 24 m ssw Ayr.

*Batliboy*, a town of Ireland, in King county, 18 m sw Philiptown.

*Ballimoney*, a town of Ireland, in Antrim county, 7 m ESE Colerain, and 23 NNW Antrim.

*Ballimore*, a town of Ireland, in W Meath county, 13 m NE Athlone.

*Ballinote*, a town of Ireland, in Sligo county, with an extensive linen manufacture, 14 m S Sligo.

*Ballina*, a town of Ireland, in Mayo county, on the river Moy, 19 m N by E Castlebar.

*Ballinasloe*, a town of Ireland, in Galway county, where the greatest wool and cattle fairs in the island are held. It is situate on the Suck, 9 m WNW Clonfert.

*Ballinrobe*, a town of Ireland, in Mayo county, where the assizes are held alternately with Castlebar. It is situate on both sides of the river Robe, 18 m S by E Castlebar.

*Ballintoy*, a town of Ireland, on the N coast of Antrim, with a tolerable good bay, and a trade in coal, 4 m W by N Ballycastle.

*Ballogistan*, or *Beloochistan*, a country of Asia, comprehended between lon. 59 and 68 E, and lat. 25 and 30 N; but its political limits are in such a perpetual state of fluctuation, that they cannot be defined. It has Candahar and Cabul to the N, Hindoostan to the E, the Arabian sea on the S, and Persia on the W; and is divided into several provinces. The country consists of stupendous mountains, arid plains, and a few fine valleys. The Ballogeese are so adverse to all the arts of civil life, that they have few commodities suited for trade; the population is also dispersed in small societies, generally hostile to each other, and yielding but a nominal obedience to any chief. Kelat is the capital.

*Balltown*, a town of New York, in Saratoga county. In a neighbouring valley

## BAL

are famous medicinal springs, with good accommodations for valetudinarians. It is 36 m N Albany.

*Bally*, an island of the E Indies, 75 m long and 40 broad, separated from the E end of Java by a channel called the Strait of Bally. It is populous, abounds in rice and fruit, and furnishes checkered cloth, cotton yarn, and pickled pork. Near the w end is Mount Trimia, a volcano that frequently emits a shower of ashes; and at the w end is the Peak of Bally, which is also volcanic. At the foot of this mountain, and on the strait of Lombock, is Carang Assem, the principal town. Lon. 115 30 E, lat. 8 30 S.

*Ballycastle*, a town of Ireland, on the N coast of Antrim. It has some good collieries, and stands at the mouth of the Glenshesk, 35 m N by W Antrim. Lon. 6 49 W, lat. 55 14 N.

*Ballyconnel*, a town of Ireland, in Cavan county, on the river Woodford, 11 m NW Cavan.

*Ballymahon*, a town of Ireland, in Longford county, on the river Lmy, 52 m W Dublin.

*Ballymena*, a town of Ireland, in Antrim county, on a branch of the river Maine, 12 m NNW Antrim.

*Ballymony*, a town of Ireland, in Antrim county, 28 m NNW Antrim.

*Ballynahinch*, a town of Ireland, in Down county. Near this place, in 1793, the rebels were defeated; and the greater part of the town was burnt. It is 26 m NE Newry.

*Ballynakill*, a borough of Ireland, in Queen county. Here are some woollen manufactures, and the ruins of a castle. It is 18 m NW Kilkenny.

*Ballyporeen*, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, 16 m WSW Clonmel.

*Ballyshannon*, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in Donegal county. Here is a good salmon fishery, and an extensive linen manufacture. It stands near the month of the Erne, over which is a bridge of 14 arches; and a little above is a cataract, deemed the greatest salmon heap in Ireland. It is 11 m SSW Donegal, and 110 m NW Dublin. Lon. 8 36 W, lat. 54 33 N.

*Balmerino*, a town of Scotland, in Fife-shire, which has a trade in corn and salmon, and a manufacture of coarse linen. The ruins of its once magnificent abbey are much admired. It is seated on the frith of Tay, 10 m NW St. Andrew.

*Balrudery*, a town of Ireland, in Dublin county, seated near the sea, 18 m N Dublin.

*Baltic*, an inland sea, in the NW of Europe, between the coasts of Sweden, Russia, Courland, Prussia, Germany, and Denmark. It includes the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland; and a great number of

## BAM

islands, the principal of which are Aland, Dago, Oesel, Gothland, Oeland, Bornholm, Rugen, and Laland; and the islands of Zealand and Funen separate it from the Categat, by which it communicates with the ocean. The Baltic receives 240 rivers, beside a vast number of torrents and rivulets formed by the melting of the snow and ice. It has no tide, and a current always sets through the Sound into the Categat. Yellow amber is found on the coast.

*Baltimore*, a borough of Ireland, in Cork county, on a headland which runs into the sea, and forms a good harbour, 5 m NE of Cape Clear. It has the ruins of an abbey, and is 50 m SW Cork. Lon. 9 14 W, lat. 51 18 N.

*Baltimore*, a city of Maryland, capital of a county, in which are numerous iron-works. It is divided by a creek into the Town and Fell point, to the latter of which the water is deep enough for ships of burden, but small vessels only go up to the town. The harbour is one of the finest in America, with a narrow entrance defended by a fort. Here are nine edifices for public worship; and a monument to the memory of general Washington, which also serves as a mark for vessels entering the river. The commerce of this place is very considerable. The population was 46,555 in 1810, and upward of 55,000 in 1817. It is seated on the Patapsco, near its entrance into Chesapeake bay, 22 m N Annapolis, and 35 NE Washington. Lon. 76 44 W, lat. 39 19 N.

*Baltinglass*, a town of Ireland, in Wicklow county, with extensive manufactures of linen and woollen; seated on the Slaney, 35 m SW Dublin.

*Bamba*, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a rich province of the same name. It carries on a traffic in slaves, and is seated on the Loze, 160 m SW St. Salvador. Lon. 13 45 E, lat. 7 2 S.

*Bambakoo*, a town of Nigritia, in Bambarra, situate on the Niger, where it begins to be navigable, 220 m W by S Segou. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 12 42 N.

*Bambarra*, a kingdom of Nigritia, which lies to the SW of that of Tombuctoo. The cultivation of corn is here carried on to a great extent. Segou is the capital.

*Bamberg*, a city of Franconia, capital of a principality, with a university. The palace is a large pile of building, and the cathedral a vast Gothic edifice. It was taken in 1758 and 1762 by the Prussians, and in 1794 by the French. It is seated on the Rednitz, near its conflux with the Mame, 25 m N Nuremberg. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 49 55 N.

*Bamberg*, a town of Bohemia, at the foot of a mountain, 30 m S Glatz.

*Bamborough*, a village in Northumber-

land, on the seacoast, 14 m N Alnwick. It was once a borough, and gave name to a tract called Bamboroughshire. It has a castle, on a high rock, inaccessible on all sides, except the s, said to have been built by king Ida, about 560. This castle, and the manor, was purchased after the rebellion of 1715, by lord Crew, bishop of Durham, who left it for many benevolent purposes, particularly that of ministering instant relief to seamen and vessels that happen to be cast on this dangerous coast.

*Bambouk*, a kingdom of Nigritia, between the rivers Faleme and Basing. It is said to be very populous, and on the borders of the rivers fertile, but in other parts sandy and barren. The most remarkable animals are a species of white apes, which are not allowed to be sent out of the country; white foxes, and the girafa, an animal made like a camel, and of extraordinary swiftness. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, and iron. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 9 18 w, lat. 14 28 n.

*Bamian*, a city of Ussbec Tartary, capital of a district, in the province of Balk. Here are a great number of apartments and recesses cut out of a mountain; some of which, from their ornamental work and extraordinary dimensions, are supposed to have been temples. It is seated near a river of the same name, 170 m SSE Balk. Lon. 66 57 E, lat. 34 30 N.

*Bamos*, a town on the N borders of the kingdom of Birmah, with a fort, seated on the Irrawaddy, 170 m NNE Ummerapoor.

*Bampton*, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Some remains of its ancient castle yet exist; and it has a trade in leather gloves, jackets, and breeches. It is seated near the Thames, 12 m W Oxford, and 71 m W by N London.

*Bampton*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, a chalybeate spring, and a manufacture of serges. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by hills, 20 m NNE Exeter, and 163 m W by S London.

*Bamragur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, near which to the s are iron mines and forges. It stands on the left bank of the Braminy, 52 m SW Konjeur.

*Banagher*, a borough of Ireland, in King county, seated on the Shannon, over which is a bridge into Galway, 33 m WSW Philiptown.

*Banaul*, a town of Hindoostan, in Cashmere, seated in a mountainous district, 43 m SE Cashmere.

*Banass*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the SE part of Ajmere, flows W to Sarowy, then SW into Gujrat, and passing through the low fenny tract of that province, enters the head of the gulf of Cutch.

*Banawara*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fine mud fort, and the ruins of an extensive palace. Much tobacco is cultivated in the vicinity. It is 68 m NW Seringapatam.

*Banbury*, a borough in Oxfordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It is noted for its cakes and ale, and is seated on the Charwell, 71 m NNW London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 4 N.

*Banca*, an island lying off the NE coast of Sumatra, from which it is separated by the strait of Banca. It is 130 m long and 35 broad, covered with wood, and celebrated for rich mines of tin. The British took possession of the island in 1812, having been ceded to them by the sultan of Palimbang. It has a town of the same name, seated near the middle of the strait; but the capital is Minto, near the NW point of the island. Lon. 105 33 E, lat. 2 10 S.

*Bancalis*, a seaport on the E coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. Lon. 101 7 E, lat. 0 35 N.

*Bancapoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bajapoor, and the capital of a district. It was formerly a place of importance, but the fort was dismantled by Tippoo's army, in one of his campaigns against the Mah-rattas. It is 50 m SSE Darwar. Lon. 75 16 E, lat. 14 58 N.

*Bangkok*, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a fort. It is the principal place of trade, and the king is the chief merchant; for no other, without his permission, can export lead, tin, tutenague, elephant teeth, and japan wood. It is seated near the mouth of the Menan, 40 m S Siam. Lon. 100 48 E, lat. 13 44 N.

*Bancout*, or *Fort Victoria*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, with a good harbour, and a trade in salt. It was taken by the British in 1755, and stands near the mouth of the river Bancout, 68 m S Bombay. Lon. 72 55 E, lat. 17 56 N.

*Banda*, the chief of the Banda, or Nutmeg islands, in the Indian ocean. The group comprises this isle and nine others, which are all high. The nutmeg tree grows principally on these islands; and they have been subject to the Dutch ever since 1609, when they expelled both the English and natives. They are all small, the largest being narrow and only 20 m in circuit. Banda was taken by the English in 1796, restored in 1802, taken again in 1810, and restored in 1814. Lon. 129 53 E, lat. 4 26 S.

*Bander Congo*, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Persia, 30 m W Gombroon. Lon. 55 8 E, lat. 27 10 N.

*Bandon*, a borough of Ireland, in Cork county. It is a military station, and sends a member to parliament. Here are manu-

factures of cotton, camblots, ticking, &c. It is situate on a river of the same name, 17 m sw Cork.

*Bandora*, a town of Hindoostan, on the s side of the island of Salsette, which is separated from that of Bombay by a narrow channel. It is 6 m n Bombay.

*Banff*, a borough and seaport of Scotland, and the county-town of Banffshire. The castle, formerly a place of strength, is now a plain modern edifice. The harbour is defended by a pier and a battery. Here are manufactures of thread, cotton, and stockings; and great quantities of salmon are exported. The population was 3603 in 1811. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, 45 m nsw Aberdeen, and 165 n by e Edinburg. Lon. 2 23 w, lat. 57 40 n.

*Banffshire*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the n by the ocean, se by Aberdeenshire, and w by Elginshire. Its greatest length is 50 m, and its extent along the coast 22, but the mean breadth is not more than 16. It contains 649,600 acres, and is divided into 23 parishes. The population was 36,668 in 1811. The s part is very mountainous, but the northern district is level and fertile. The principal rivers are the Deveron and Spey, which form a part of its e and w boundaries.

*Bangalore*, a city of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It has a strong fort, the bulwark of Mysore, toward Arcot: it was taken by the English in 1791, and restored the next year to Tippoo, who destroyed it; but it has since been renovated. The palace is composed of mud, yet not without some degree of magnificence; and there are two extensive gardens. The principal articles of trade are betel nut, black pepper, and sandal wood; and the chief manufactures are silk and cotton-cloth, muslin, leather, and oil. It is 74 m ne Seringapatam. Lon. 77 46 e, lat. 12 57 n.

*Bangor*, a city of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday. It was once considerable, and defended by a castle; but is now a small place, though increased since a new harbour was made. The population was 2383 in 1811. The principal buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace. It is situate at the n end of the strait Menai, 36 m w St. Asaph, and 251 nw London. Lon. 4 12 w, lat. 53 12 n.

*Bangor*, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in Down county, seated on the s side of the bay of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name, and 11 m ne Belfast.

*Bangor*, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on the w side of Penobscot river, 25 m n by e Belfast.

*Banjuluka*, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, with 18,000 inhabitants. It is

seated at the conflux of the Verbania with the Verbas, 70 m nw Serai, and 155 w Belgrade. Lon. 18 5 e, lat. 44 44 n.

*Banjermassin*, a kingdom in the s part of Borneo, the capital of which is Negara. The country produces great quantities of pepper; also gold dust, diamonds, canes, iron, bird-nests, wax, and dragonsblood. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour, near the mouth of the river Banjer, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 114 50 e, lat. 3 0 s.

*Banjowangy*, a town at the e end of Java, on the narrowest part of the strait of Bally. The fort stands on a river, which is separated from the sea by a narrow sand-bank that terminates half a mile below. The town is populous, the country well cultivated, and the climate healthy. Cattle are imported here from the opposite coast of Bally for the supply of ships. It is 130 m se Sourabaya. Lon. 114 17 e, lat. 8 7 s.

*Bankapour*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, situate on the Buddha, 41 m ese Bednore.

*Banks Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 100 m in circuit, lying on the e side of New Zealand. Lon. 174 0 e, lat. 43 30 s.

*Banks Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the w coast of N America, about 60 m long and 5 broad. Lon. 130 0 w, lat. 53 30 n.

*Bann*, a river of Ireland, which issues from the Mourne mountains in Down county, flows nw into Armagh, through Lough Neagh, and thence forms the boundary between Londonderry and Antrim, entering the sea 4 m below Colerain. It has the most productive salmon fishery of Ireland.

*Bannbridge*, a town of Ireland, in Down county, on the river Bann, 14 m n by e Newry.

*Bannockburn*, a village of Scotland, on the river Bannock, 3 m s Stirling. It has manufactures of cotton-cloth and tartan, and an extensive colliery. This place is noted for a battle between Edward II and Robert Bruce, in 1314, in which the former was defeated. Here also James III, in 1487, was defeated by his rebellious subjects, wounded, and soon after murdered by a priest, who was called in to receive his confession.

*Bannow*, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in Wexford county, on the e side of a bay to which it gives name, 20 m sw Wexford. Lon. 6 40 w, lat. 52 12 n.

*Bantam*, a town on the n coast of Java, capital of a province or kingdom of the same name, at the w end of the island. It is divided into two parts by a river, and only fortified on the land side. The king

resides in a kind of palace, within an old fort; and contiguous to it is the Dutch fort; but they are both now in ruins. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, and rich in pepper plantations, is now a poor place; the harbour being inaccessible to vessels of burden, and the climate more pestilential than that of Batavia. It has therefore been deserted by the European establishment for Sirang, an elevated and healthy station 5 m further inland to the s of Bantam. It is 53 m w by n Batavia. Lon. 106 8 E, lat. 6 2 S.

*Bantry*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, seated on the E side of an extensive bay of the same name, which is one of the most capacious and secure harbours in the world. It is a small place, with little trade, 40 m wsw Cork. Lon. 10 10 W, lat. 51 26 N.

*Banwell*, a village in Somersetshire, 4 m NNW Axbridge. Here was a monastery, founded by one of the Saxon princes, which was destroyed by the Danes. On its site an episcopal palace was erected, some remains of which are to be seen near the church.

*Banya*, a town of Hungary, famous for gold and silver mines of great produce, and where money is coined. It is 32 m ESE Szathonar.

*Bapaume*, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 m SE Arras.

*Bar*, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on a river that flows E into the Bog. In 1768 a catholic confederation was held here, to protect the religion of the country, from the encroachment of dissenters. It is 48 m ENE Kaminiak, and 55 NN Braclaw. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 49 14 N.

*Bar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, situate on the Ganges, 34 m ESE Patna.

*Bar*, or *Barrois*, a recent duchy of France, lying on both sides the Meuse, between Lorraine and Champagne. It now forms the department of Meuse.

*Bar le Duc*, a town of France, capital of the department of Meuse, with a castle. Its wine is as delicate as Champagne. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Orney, 30 m W Toul, and 138 E Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 44 N.

*Bar sur Aube*, a town of France, in the department of Aube, famous for its wines; seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 m SW Joinville.

*Bar sur Seine*, a town of France, in the department of Aube, on the river Seine, at the foot of a mountain, 20 m SW Bar sur Aube.

*Bara*, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of S Uist. It is 12 m long and 4 broad, and has a mountainous appearance, but the soil in many parts is fertile. Great quantities of cod and ling are caught on the coast; and shellfish, especially

cockles, are found in abundance. On the NE side is a good harbour. Lon. 7 27 W, lat. 57 2 N.

*Baracoa*, a town on the NE coast of Cuba, with a good harbour for small vessels, 90 m ENE St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 74 42 W, lat. 10 30 N.

*Barahut*, a town of Hindoostan, in Serinagur, situate among the mountains, 56 m WNW Serinagur.

*Baraiche*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, capital of a district. It stands on the left bank of the Baharee, 63 m NNW Fyzabad. Lon. 81 36 E, lat. 27 32 N.

*Baranca de Malambo*, a town of New Granada, in the province of Carthagena, and a bishop's see. It has a good harbour, at the mouth of the Magdalena, and is 60 m NE Carthagena. Lon. 74 50 W, lat. 11 20 N.

*Barany*, or *Baraniavar*, a town of Hungary, in Barany county; seated on an island formed by the river Crasso, 32 m SE Funfkirchen.

*Baraquicemito*, a town of Caracas, in the province of Como, on a river of the same name, 80 m E by N Truxillo.

*Barbacoa*, a town of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, on the river Tollemi, 110 m SW Popayan.

*Barbacoa*, a town of Caracas, in the province of Maracaibo, on the E side of the lake Maracaibo, 130 m SSW Coro.

*Barbudos*, the easternmost of the Caribe islands, 20 m long and 14 broad. The exports are sugar, rum, cotton, and ginger; and it has most of the fruits common to the climate. The sugar exported hence is finer than that of any other plantation; and it has a production, called Barbados tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. This island always belonged to the British, who colonised it in 1624, and it remained private property till settled to the crown in 1663. It has suffered much from hurricanes; particularly from one in 1780, when 4326 of the inhabitants lost their lives; and the damage done to the property was computed at 1,320,560l. The capital is Bridgetown.

*Barbara*, or *Berbera*, a town of the kingdom of Adel, resorted to by caravans from a great distance in the interior. The principal exports are gum-arabic, myrrh, and frankincense. It is seated near the mouth of the Hawash, 200 m NE Aucagurel. Lon. 46 25 E, lat. 11 2 N.

*Barbara, St.* a town on the coast of New Albion, capital of a jurisdiction. It stands in a rugged country, but has a good roadstead. Lon. 119 46 W, lat. 34 26 N.

*Barbareen*, a village of Ceylon, on the W coast, 8 m S Caltura. It has a harbour for ship-boats, and a considerable manufacture of coir cordage and cables.



## BAR

*Barbary*, a region of Africa, between the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean sea, and Egypt. It is 2200 m in length, and, in some places, 500 in breadth; containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, Morocco, Taflet, and Biledulgerid. It was known to the ancients by the names of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Lybia.

*Barbas*, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 16 40 w, lat. 22 15 n.

*Barbe, St.* a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, near which are rich silver mines. It is 500 m nw Mexico. Lon. 107 5 w, lat. 26 0 n.

*Barberino*, a town of Tuscany, at the foot of the Appennines, on the river Sieva, 12 m n Florence.

*Barbezieux*, a town of France in the department of Charente, with a mineral spring, and a manufacture of linen cloth, 18 m sw Angouleme, and 52 nne Bourdeaux.

*Barbuda*, one of the Caribe islands, 20 m long and 10 broad. It has a good road for shipping, but no direct trade to Britain. The inhabitants, about 1500, are chiefly employed in raising corn, and breeding swine and sheep, for the use of the neighbouring islands. It is 35 m n Antigua. Lon. 61 50 w, lat. 17 36 n.

*Barby*, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county, with an ancient castle, and an academical college, founded by the United Brethren in 1754. It is seated on the Elbe, 15 m se Magdeburg. Lon. 12 4 e, lat. 52 2 n.

*Barca*, a country of Barbary, part of the ancient Lybia, lying on the coast of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt. The s part is a barren desert inhabited by wandering Arabs. The n part along the coasts is fertile and well peopled. It belongs to the Turks, and is governed by a sangiac, dependant on the pashaw of Tripoli. It has a town of the same name, on the seacoast, 12 m ene Teukera, but Derna is the capital.

*Barceloua*, a city of Spain, capital of Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It is of an oblong form, defended by a prodigious citadel on the e, and by a strong fort called Montjonich, which stands on a rocky mountain, a mile w of the town. It has double walls on the n and e, and the Mediterranean sea on the s, with a mole for the security of ships. It is divided into the new and old town, by a wall and a ditch; and the sea having retired considerably from the portgates, a whole quarter of the town now stands on the sands that were once the bottom of the harbour. It has a fine university, a cathedral with two lofty towers, a palace for the viceroy, a large exchange, an extensive cannon foundry,

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an arsenal of vast extent, and docks for the building of galleys. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, lace, and printed calicos, curious works in glass, and its swords, knives, shoes, hats, and blankets, are in great reputation. The population 160,000. In 1705, it was taken by the earl of Peterborough, after a siege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip v invested it with a numerous army, but was obliged to raise the siege. In 1714, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is 250 m e Madrid. Lon. 2 11 e, lat. 41 23 n.

*Barcelona*, a city of Caracas, capital of a district, in the province of Cumana, with a fort on a rock. The chief trade is in beeves and hogs, many of which are exported alive, and cargoes of jerked beef annually sent to Havana. It stands on the left bank of the Nevery, near its mouth, 44 m wsw Cumana. Lon. 64 43 w, lat. 10 12 n.

*Barcelonette*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, seated on the Hubaye, 12 m se Embrun.

*Borcelore*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Canara, which had formerly a great trade, but has been long in ruins. It is 60 m nnw Mangalore.

*Barcelos*, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Ninho, near the river Cavado, 10 m wsw Braga.

*Bardewick*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, on the river Ilmenau, 17 m se Hamburg.

*Bardi*, a town of Italy, in Parmesan, with a magnificent castle, 30 m sw Parma.

*Bardt*, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a castle and harbour, near the Baltic, 15 m w by n Stralsund. Lon. 13 0 e, lat. 54 25 n.

*Bareges*, a village of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, much frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is seated in a valley, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 34 m s Tarbes.

*Bareh*; see *Barruhua*.

*Bareilly*, a city of Hindoostan, in Delhi, capital of a district of its name, and of Rohilcund generally. The fort is large, but without bastions for guns. The city is extensive and populous, situate on the united streams of the Joah and Sunkra, 142 m nw Lucknow. Lon. 79 24 e, lat. 28 22 n.

*Barvith*; see *Bayreuth*.

*Barenda*, or *Perinda*, a city of Hindoostan, in Aurungabad, capital of the district of Barenda, with a stone fort. It is a large place, but now much decayed, 125 m e by s Poonah. Lon. 75 51 e, lat. 18 19 n.

*Barenton*, a town of France, in the department of Manche, 20 m ese Avranches.

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*Barfleur*, a town of France, in the department of Manche. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 m E Cherbourg, and near it part of the French navy was destroyed by the English in 1692. *Barfleur* is 175 m NW Paris. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 49 40 N.

*Barge*, or *Barges*, a town of Piedmont, 7 m S Pinerola.

*Barguzinsk*, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the E side of the lake Baikal, at the influx of the Barguzin, 170 m NNE Selenginsk. Lon. 109 30 E, lat. 53 20 N.

*Bari*, or *Terra di Bari*, a province of Naples, bounded on the N and NE by the gulf of Venice, SE by Otranto, SW by Basilicata, and NW by Capitanata. The soil is fertile; but there are many serpents and tarantulas. See *Trani*.

*Bari*, a fortified city of Naples, capital of Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see. It has a good harbour for small vessels, and the trade principally consists in wine, olives, and soap. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 26 m E by S Trani. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 41 15 N.

*Burjols*, a town of France, in the department of Var, 19 m SSW Riez.

*Barking*, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It was celebrated for a magnificent nunnery, of which a gateway, and part of the walls are still visible. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and seated on the Roding, near the Thames, 7 m E London.

*Barletta*, a seaport of Naples, in Bari, with a large stone pier, and a trade in corn, almonds, and salt. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 m WSW Bari. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 19 N.

*Barmouth*, a small seaport of Wales, the only one in Merionethshire, with a market on Friday. The houses are raised on terraces, consisting of eight tiers, cut on the side of a rocky mountain. It has a good trade in flannel and hose, and is much frequented in the bathing season. It stands on the Maw, at its entrance into Cardigan bay, 12 m S Harlech, and 222 NW London. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 52 44 N.

*Barnard Castle*; see *Bernard Castle*.

*Barnet*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Monday. Near this place was fought, in 1471, the decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster; and at the meeting of the St. Alban and Hatfield roads is a column, with an inscription, to commemorate this event. *Barnet* is 11 m N by W London.

*Barnevelt*, an island of S America, to the S of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 66 58 W, lat. 55 49 S.

*Barnsley*, a town in W Yorkshire, with

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a market on Wednesday. It is famous for the manufacture of sheetings, diapers, &c.; and in the vicinity are many bleaching grounds, a glasshouse, and several coal mines. The population was 5014 in 1811. It has a canal to the Calder, and another to the Don; and is seated near the Dearne, 19 m S Leeds, and 172 N by W London.

*Barnstaple*, a seaport and borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It had formerly a castle, but none of the works remain except the mount. Here are manufactures of tannies, shalloons, baize, &c. and a variety of articles are exported. It is seated on the Taw, 12 m E of Barnstaple bay, in the Bristol channel, 35 m NNW Exeter, and 192 W by S London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 8 N.

*Barnstable*, a town of Massachusetts, capital of a county. The chief trade is in the fishery, and many of the farmers are occasionally seamen. It is seated on Bass creek, on the S side of the peninsula of Cape Cod, 67 m SE Boston. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 41 43 N.

*Baroach*; see *Broach*.

*Barquisimets*, a town of Caracas, in the province of Coro, situate on an elevated plain, which feeds many herds of cattle, 140 m SSE Coro.

*Barramahal*, a country of Southern Hindoostan, extending from Coimbeoor to Balagaut, between Mysore and the Carnatic. It was annexed to Mysore, by Hyder, but ceded to the British in 1792. It contains a great part of the eastern Gauts, and some level tracts, particularly toward Mysore. When ceded, the country was in a miserable state and thinly inhabited; but has since been attaining a higher degree of cultivation. The chief town is Kistnaghery.

*Barraux*, a fortress of France, in the department of Isere, at the entrance of the valley of Gresivauden, and on the river Isere, 6 m S Chamberry.

*Barre*, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, noted for its butter and cheese, 24 m NW Worcester.

*Barrihua*, or *Bareh*, a town and fortress of Nepal. To the N of it is a great forest, noted for its excellent timber and numerous elephants. It stands near the S border of the country, on the river Junne, 80 m N Patna, and 95 S Catmandu.

*Barrington*, a town of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, where alum is found. It is 24 m NW Portsmouth.

*Barrington Fort*, a town of the state of Georgia, seated on the N side of the Alata-maha, 50 m WSW Sunbury. Lon. 81 24 W, lat. 31 25 N.

*Barrow*, a river of Ireland, which rises in the N part of Queen county, and flows

s by Athy, Carlow, and New Ross, into Waterford harbour.

*Barrow*, a village in Leicestershire, on the river Soar, 2 m n Mountsorrel. It has for centuries been famed for a very fine lime, in particular request for works in water, and it is exported in large quantities.

*Bartholomew*, a small island in the Pacific ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167 18 e, lat. 15 42 s.

*Bartholomew, St.* one of the Cariba islands, 24 m in circuit, and 25 n of St. Christopher. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785; and it was taken by the British in 1801. The chief exports are drugs and lignum vitæ; and it has a good harbour. Lon. 63 40 w, lat. 17 46 n.

*Barton*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It has two large churches, and was formerly a considerable place, surrounded by a rampart and foss, the remains of which are yet visible. Four m ESE are the noble remains of Thornton abbey. Barton is seated on the Humber, and passage boats go hence every tide to Hull in Yorkshire. It is 34 m n Lincoln, and 167 London.

*Barton*, a town in Lancashire, noted for its trade and manufactures. The population was 6943 in 1811. It is seated on the Irwell and the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, 6 m sw Manchester.

*Baruth*, a town of Lusatia, on the frontiers of Brandenburg, 26 m s by E Potsdam.

*Baruth*, a town of Syria, with a christian church, 3 m NE Seyda.

*Basartschick*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. It has a great trade, and is seated on the river Meritz. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 42 19 N.

*Basel, or Basle*, a canton of Switzerland, 34 m long and 21 broad; bounded on the n by France and Brigau, e by Argau, s by Soleure and Bern, and w. by Bern. In 1815, a small part of the late bishopric of Basel was added to the canton.

*Basel*, the capital of the above canton, and the largest city in Switzerland. It is surrounded by thick walls, flanked by towers and bastions; and is divided into two parts by the Rhine, which communicate by a handsome bridge. The smaller part is on the side of Germany, stands on a plain, and has two gates, with several streets and fountains. The larger has five gates, six suburbs, numerous streets and fountains, and is partly seated on a hill. The principal church is an elegant Gothic building, and contains the tomb of the great Erasmus. The town-house, and fine paintings in fresco, are much admired. The university, founded in 1459, has a fine library, and a rich cabinet of medals. Basel has several manufactures, particularly of paper, ribands, and cottons; and it carries on an extensive trade. Three

treaties of peace were concluded here in 1795, with the French republic; namely, by Prussia, Spain, and Hesse Cassel. In 1814, the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, met here, and proceeded on their warfare to Paris. Basel, though extensive, has only 10,000 inhabitants. It is 174 m n by E Geneva, and 250 E bys Paris. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 35 N.

*Basel, Bishopric of*, lately a territory in the NW part of Switzerland, whose sovereign bishop was a prince of the German empire, and the capital was Porentru. In 1798, the French seized on this territory, and added it to the department of Upper Rhine. In 1815, it was restored to Switzerland, when a small part was added to the canton of Basel, and the remainder to that of Bern.

*Bashee*, an island in the China sea, the most eastern of a cluster called the Bashee islands, lying to the s of Formosa. The productions are plantains, bananas, pine-apples, sugar canes, potatoes, yams, and cotton. The quadrupeds are goats and hogs. Bachee is of a circular form, 6 m in diameter, and has a town of the same name. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 20 30 N.

*Basilibata*, a province of Naples, bounded on the n by Capitanata and Bari, e by the gulph of Taranta, s by Calabria Citra, and w by Principato Citra and Ultra. It has some mountains continually covered with snow, but is fertile in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron. Acerenza is the capital.

*Basilipotamo*, a river of European Turkey, in Morea, which flows into the gulph of Colocythia. It is the Eurotes of the ancients.

*Basingstoke*, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a great trade in corn and malt, a manufacture of druggets and shalloons, and a navigable canal to the river Wey, near its entrance into the Thames. It is 13 m NE Winchester, and 45 w bys London.

*Basoudha*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, seated on the Betwah, 46 m NE Bilah.

*Basques*, a recent territory of France, which included Lower Navarre, Labourd, and Soule. It now forms, with Bearn, the department of Lower Pyrenees.

*Bass*, an insulated rock, near the coast of Scotland, at the entrance of the frith of Forth, between the towns of N Berwick and Dunbar. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the sw, and there it is with difficulty a man can climb up by the help of a rope or ladder. In May and June it is covered with the nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or solan geese. The rock is one mile in circuit, and a ruinous castle, once the state prison of Scotland, stands at the edge of the precipice. The

garrison, in 1694, surrendered to William III, and the fortifications were demolished.

*Bass Strait*, a channel about 40 leagues wide, which separates Van Diemen Land from the s extremity of New South Wales. It was discovered in 1793, by surgeon Bass, in an open whaleboat, and passed through by him and lieut. Flinders, in the Norfolk, in 1799. It is crossed by a chain of small islands.

*Bassano*, a town of Italy, in Vicentino, on the river Brenta, in a country productive of excellent wine and oil. The French defeated the Austrians at this place in 1796. It is 18 m n Vicenza.

*Basse*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, formerly of great strength, but dismantled by Louis XIV. It is seated on the Deule, 18 m sw Lisle.

*Basseen*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana. It was taken by the British in 1780, but restored to the Mah-rattas in 1783. It stands on the seacoast, opposite the nw point of the island of Salsette, 24 m n Bombay. Lon. 72 54 e, lat. 19 13 n.

*Bassenthwaite-water*, a lake in Cumberland, 3 m nw Keswick. It is 4 m long, bounded on one side by high hills, wooded, in many places, to their bases; on the other, by the fields and the skirts of Skiddaw. The river Derwent flows through its whole length.

*Basseterre*, the capital of St. Christopher, built by the French, when this part of the island was in their possession, before it was ceded to the English in 1713. It is situate on the se end of the island, has a considerable trade, and is defended by three forts. Lon. 63 13 w, lat. 17 10 n.

*Basseterre*, the capital of Guadaloupe, on the sw part of the island, defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61 49 w, lat. 15 59 n.

*Bassien*, or *Persaim*, a town of Pegu, capital of the province of Bassien. It is a trading place, situate on a river of the same name, which is the w branch of the Irrawaddy, 110 m sw Pegu. Lon. 94 53 e, lat. 16 52 n.

*Bassora*, or *Basra*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak. It stands on the Euphrates, a canal from which divides the city into two parts, and over it is a bridge of boats. Merchants of Arabia, Turkey, Armenia, and Greece, and many Jews and Indians reside here; the English and Dutch have their consuls, and their ships come loaded with all the merchandise of India, which are conveyed hence to Bagdad, Aleppo, Constantinople, and even to the Mediterranean shores. The neighbouring countries furnish also merchandise for exchange; the most considerable of which are the ancient copper of Persia, pearls, grain, dates, wine,

and dry fruits. Bassora belongs rather to the Arabs than the Turks, the language of the former is chiefly spoken, and their prince pays but little respect to the Ottoman court. It is surrounded by a wall of clay, 6 m in circuit, and defended by circular bastions. The streets are bad and narrow, and the houses have a mean aspect. The population, 30,000. It is 40 m nw of the mouth of the Euphrates in the gulf of Persia, and 270 se Bagdad. Lon. 47 35 e, lat. 30 31 n.

*Bastia*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the Calamu. Lon. 20 20 e, lat. 39 40 n.

*Bastia*, a city of Corsica, capital of the island, with a good harbour for small vessels. It stands on the side of a hill, and is divided into the old and new towns, which contain 11,000 inhabitants. Its fortifications are a rampart flanked with bastions. It was taken by the British in 1794, and evacuated in 1796. It is 30 m ssw Leghorn. Lon. 9 20 e, lat. 42 38 n.

*Bastida*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 17 m ssw Victoria.

*Bastogne*, a city of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, near the forest of Ardennes. It was fortified by the French in 1688, and being so very populous and well built, was frequently called Paris in Ardennes. It is 23 m nnw Luxemburg. Lon. 5 52 e, lat. 50 0 n.

*Batabano*, a town on the coast of Cuba, situate on the n side of a large bay, opposite Pinos island, 55 m ssw Havana. Lon. 82 0 w, lat. 22 20 n.

*Batacolu*, a town on the e coast of Ceylon, with a small fort, and a harbour that admits of small craft. It is 66 m sse Trincomalee.

*Batalha*, a town in Portugal, in Estremadura, celebrated for its rich monastery, founded in 1386 by John I, who is interred here, with his queen Philippa. It is 8 m ssw Leira.

*Bataseck*, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 20 m ene Funtkirchen.

*Batavia*, the ancient name of an island in Holland; see *Betuwe*. The term *Batavia* is now also frequently used to denominate the whole country of *Holland*, or Dutch Netherlands:

*Batavia*, a city and seaport of Java, capital of the island, and of all the Dutch settlements in the E Indies. It is in the form of a parallelogram, 4200 feet long, and 3000 broad, and the streets cross each other at right angles. The public edifices consist of the great church, a Lutheran and Portuguese church, a mosque, a Chinese temple, the stadthouse, the spenhouse, the infirmary, and the chamber of orphans. The fort is built of coral rock, brought from some of the adjoining islands, and has a

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fortification of brick. A part of the town wall is built of dense lava from the mountains in the centre of Java. No stone, of any kind, is to be found for many miles beyond this city; but marble and granite are brought here from China. The harbour is excellent, and there are canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of various countries; and all the goods brought from other parts of the E Indies are laid up here, till they are exported to their places of destination. The city surrendered to a British force in 1811. It is situate on the river Jakatra, amid swamps and stagnant pools, which, with the fogs and climate, render the air unwholesome to Europeans. Lon. 106 52 E, lat. 6 8 S.

*Batcole*, or *Batecolah*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Canara. The country produces a great quantity of pepper. It is 20 m NNW Barcelore.

*Bate*, an island and town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, with a fort, a good harbour, and a temple connected with that of Dwaraca. It is situate at the SW point of the gulf of Cutch. Lon. 69 20 E, lat. 22 24 N.

*Bath*, a city in Somersetsshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has been famous, from the time of the Romans, for its hot springs, which are not only used as baths, but internally as a medicine; and great benefits are derived from them in gouty, paralytic, bilious, and other cases. The reputation of these waters has so much increased, that Bath is become the principal resort, next to the metropolis, for the nobility and gentry, and the constant residence of many opulent invalids, as well as of numerous votaries of dissipation. The poor who come here to drink the waters, may be received into a noble hospital. The baths are distinguished by the names of the Cross, the Hot, the Kings, the Queens, the Corporation, and the Duke of Kingston, or Abbey bath. This city, conjoined with Wells, constitute one bishopric. The cathedral is a magnificent edifice; and there are eight parish churches, beside chapels and meeting-houses. Bath exceeds every town in England in splendour and elegance of buildings; they being constructed of a white stone, and many of them quite open to the country. The population was 31,496 in 1811. It is seated on the Avon, which is navigable hence to the sea, 13 m ESE Bristol, and 106 w London. Lon. 2 21 W, lat. 51 22 N.

*Bath*, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the W side of the Kennebec, 13 m SW Wiscasset.

*Bath*, a town of Virginia, in Berkeley county, noted for its warm springs; situate at the foot of a mountain, 45 m NE Alexandria.

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*Bath*, a town of Virginia, capital of a county. Here are hot medicinal springs, near the foot of a mountain. It stands near Jackson river, a branch of the James, 130 m W Fredricksburg. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 38 10 N.

*Bath*, a town of New York, in Steuben county, seated near the source of the Tioga, 42 m SE Williamsburg.

*Bathgate*, a town of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, which has a manufacture of muslin, and extensive quarries of freestone. It is 13 m W by S Edinburgh.

*Bathuni*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Guriel, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the Black sea, 30 m N by E Gornieh.

*Bataeer*, or *Batinda*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, and capital of the Bhatty country, whose chiefs were originally Rajpoots, but are now Mohamedans. It is 150 m WNW Delhi. Lon. 74 56 E, lat. 29 26 N.

*Bato*, one of the Ladrone islands. Lon. 142 0 E, lat. 12 0 N.

*Batou*, a small island in the Indian ocean, near the W side of Sumatra, on the equinoctial line, in lon. 98 0 E.

*Battalah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, situate on a fine open plain, 74 m ESE Lahore.

*Battenburg*, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, with a castle on the N bank of the Mense, 10 m SW Nineguen.

*Battenburg*, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on the Eder, 14 m N Marburg.

*Battersea*, a village in Surry, 4 m WSW London. Here was the seat of the St. Johns, where the famous lord Bolingbroke was born and died. On the site of it now stand a distillery and a horizontal air-mill. Here is a timber bridge over the Thames to Chelsea.

*Batticola*, a fortress on the E side of Ceylon, built by the Dutch. It is of great importance, on account of the extreme fertility of the adjacent country, which, during a war, or times of scarcity, in the district of Trincomalee, can supply the garrisons there with all kinds of provisions. It surrendered to the English in 1796; and is situate at the head of a deep bay, 54 m SSE Trincomalee.

*Battle*, a town in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. Between this place and Hastings, William duke of Normandy defeated Harold king of England, in 1066, and in memory of the victory, he founded here an abbey, which from its remains appears to have been magnificent. The town is famous for a manufacture of gunpowder. It is 24 m E Lewes, and 56 SE London.

*Battlefield*, a village in Shropshire, 5 m N Shrewsbury. Here the decisive victory

was gained by Henry IV, over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur.

*Bavaria*, a circle of Germany, bounded on the w by Suabia, nw by Franconia, ne by Bohemia, e by Austria and Stiria, and s by Carinthia and Tyrol. It contains Bavaria Proper, the palatinate of Bavaria, the principalities of Ratisbon, Freisingen, and Passau, and the duchies of Neuberg, Sulzbach, and Salzburg.

*Bavaria Proper*, a duchy and the principal part of the circle of Bavaria. It is 125 m long and 37 broad, and divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. Toward the s the country is mountainous, intersected with forests, lakes, morasses, and pastures; and toward the n are large plains, which produce plenty of corn: there are likewise many salt works, medicinal springs and baths, mines of copper, silver, and lead, and quarries of excellent marble. The principal rivers are the Danube, Inn, Iser, and Nab. The inhabitants are deemed the most zealous catholics in Europe. The capital is Munich.

*Bavaria, Palatinate of*, a duchy, sometimes called *Nordgau*, from its situation in the n part of the circle of Bavaria, and sometimes the Upper Palatinate, to distinguish it from the palatinate of the Rhine, often called the Lower Palatinate. It is very fertile, and watered by the Nab, and several smaller rivers. The capital is Amberg.

*Bavay*, a town of France, in the department of Nord. It was taken by the Austrians in 1792, but recovered the same year. It is 6 m NE Quesnoy, and 12 sw Mons.

*Bauge*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Coesnon, 18 m E Angers.

*Baume les Noncs*, a town of France, in the department of Doubs. It has a nunnery, from which it received its appellation; and is seated on the Doubs, 15 m NE Besançon.

*Bauman Islands*, three islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Bauman, a Dutchman, who accompanied Roggewin, in 1772. They are covered with fruit trees, and divers sorts of vegetables. The inhabitants are numerous, and armed with bows and arrows; but of a gentle and humane disposition, and friendly to strangers. The largest island is about 22 m in circuit. Lon. 169 30 w, lat. 13 50 s.

*Bausk*, or *Bautko*, a town of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the Musza, 15 m SE Mittau.

*Bautzen*, or *Budissen*, the capital of Upper Lusatia, with a citadel on a rock, called Ortenburg. The trade, arising from various manufactures, is considerable. It stands

on the Spree, 30 m E by N Dresden. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 51 10 N.

*Baux*, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, seated on a rock, at the top of which is a castle, 10 m E by N Arles.

*Bawtry*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a trade in lead, millstones, and grindstones; and is seated on the river Idle, 9 m s by E Doncaster, and 153 N London.

*Baya*, a seaport of Guinea, on the Gold coast, 60 m ESE Acra. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 5 45 N.

*Bayamo*, a town on the E part of Cuba, on the river Estero, which forms a bay on the coast, 20 m below the town. It gives name to a channel, between Cuba and the islands called the Queens Gardens, and is 80 m wsw St. Jago. Lon. 77 20 w, lat. 20 45 N.

*Bayazid*, a city of Turkish Armenia, with a strong castle on a hill. It is surrounded by a wall and ramparts, and is governed by a pashaw. Here is a monastery famous for its architecture, antiquity, and grandeur. It is situate on the confines of Persia, and at the foot of Mount Ararat, 180 m ESE Erzerum. Lon. 44 43 E, lat. 39 23 N.

*Bayersdorf*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, with a seat of justice and a large synagogue, seated on the Rednitz, 4 m N Erlang.

*Bayeux*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is very noble, and there are 17 other churches. The chief trade is in leather. It is seated on the river Aure, 4 m from the English channel, and 140 w by N Paris. Lon. 0 42 w, lat. 49 17 N.

*Baylen*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. In 1803, the Spaniards defeated the French near this place. It is 20 m N Jean.

*Bayon*, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, on the river Moselle, 12 m s Nancy.

*Bayona*, a fortified town of Spain, in Galicia, on a small gulf of the Atlantic, with a convenient harbour, 12 m w by N Tuy.

*Bayonne*, a city and seaport of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and a bishop's see. The Nive and Adour unite their streams in the middle of the city, and proceed to the sea, at the distance of 3 m. The first, which is deeper and more rapid than the Adour, divides the town into two unequal parts, the smallest of which is called the Bourgneuf, or new town. They have a communication by three timber bridges. The population 13,200. A bank of sand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult. The citadel is the strongest in France, and a frontier barrier toward Spain. The cathe-

dral is remarkable for the height of the nef, and the delicacy of the pillars which support it. The military weapon the bayonet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The chocolate of Bayonne is famous; and it also exports wines, woollen cloths, silks, cottons, &c. The chief trade arises out of its relation with Spain, and it is a kind of emporium for the merchandise of that country. It is 105 m s by w Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 29 w, lat. 43 29 n.

*Baypoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, on a river capable of receiving vessels of 400 tons. It is 15 m s by e Calicut.

*Bayreuth*, or *Baireith*, a city of Franconia, capital of a principality, with a palace, a fine castle, and a famous college. Near it, forming a kind of suburb, is the town of Georgen, which has a large castle, a manufacture of brown and white porcelain, and a house of correction, in which the marble of the country is polished by means of a machine. In 1783, the archives of the principality were brought to Bayreuth from Plassenburg; see *Culubach*. Bayreuth is 32 m e Bamberg. Lon. 11 44 e, lat. 49 55 n.

*Baza*, a town of Spain, in Granada, built at the foot of a high mountain. The front of the market-house is supported by nine iron cannon, which, in 1489, aided in taking this place from the Moors. It is 21 m e Ne Guadix.

*Bazaar*, a town of Afghanistan, in Cabul, near the w bank of the Indus, about 20 m above Attock, in Hindoostan. Lon. 71 16 e, lat. 33 19 n.

*Bazardigk*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the river Marissa, 14 m n n w Philippopoli, and 56 e s e Sofia.

*Bazas*, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, and lately an episcopal see; seated on a rock, 32 m s s e Bourdeaux.

*Beachy Head*, the highest promontory on the s coast of England, between Hastings and Seaford, in Sussex. Lon. 0 20 e, lat. 50 44 n.

*Beaconsfield*, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. The poet Waller lived here, and is interred in the churchyard. It is seated on a hill, 23 m n n w London.

*Beaminstor*, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of canvas, iron, and copper. This place suffered greatly by fire in 1781. It is 15 m w n w Dorchester, and 132 w by s London.

*Bearn*, an old province of France, 40 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the e by Bigorre, s by Spanish Navarre, and n by Gascony and Armagnac. The plains are fertile, especially in pastures, and the hills are loaded with vines. It now forms, with Basques, the department of Lower Pyrenees.

*Beat, St.* a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, the houses built of marble, there being no other stone in the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Garonne, 12 m s s e St. Bertrand.

*Beaucaire*, a town of France, in the department of Gard, situate on the Rhone, opposite Tarascon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. Much trade is carried on here, and its annual fair, held for six days, is one of the most famous in Europe. It is 11 m e by s Nismes.

*Beauce*, an old province of France, between the Isle of France, Blasois, and Orleansois. It is so fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris. It now forms the department of Eure and Loir.

*Beaufort*, a district of S Carolina, which lies on the seacoast, between Combahee and Savanna rivers. The n part has forests of cypress; and the lands produce rice, indigo, &c. Coosawatchie is the capital.

*Beaufort*, a seaport of S Carolina, in Granville county. The courts formerly held here are now removed to Coosawatchie. It has a safe and commodious harbour; and is situate on the island of Port Royal, 45 m s w Charleston. London 80 46 w, lat. 32 30 n.

*Beaufort*, a seaport of N Carolina, chief town of Carteret county. It is situate on the n e side of Core sound, 55 m s s e Newbern. Lon. 77 10 w, lat. 34 33 n.

*Beaufort*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a castle, 15 m e Angers.

*Beaufort*, a town of Savoy, on the river Oron, 12 m n e Moutier.

*Beaugency*, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, famous for its wines; seated on the river Loire, 14 m s w Orleans.

*Beaujeu*, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, with an ancient castle; seated on the Ardriere, at the foot of a mountain, 13 m n n w Villefranche.

*Beaujolois* an old province of France, 30 m long and 24 broad. It lies n of Lyonois, and both of them now form the department of Rhone.

*Beauley*, a river of Scotland in Invernessshire, formed by the union of the rivulets Farrar, Cannich, and Glass, on the borders of Ross-shire. It takes a n e course, and after forming the falls of Kilmorack, and other cascades, flows to the town of Beauley, where it enters the head of Moray frith.

*Beauley*, a town of Scotland, in Invernessshire, at the mouth of the river Beauley, 12 m n w Inverness.

*Beaulieu*, a village in Hampshire, on a river of its name, 6 m s s w Southampton. It has a manufacture of coarse sacking; and on the opposite side of the river are

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the remains of its famous abbey, founded by king John.

*Bcaulieu*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, situate on the Indre, opposite Loches.

*Beaumarchez*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 13 m w Mirande.

*Beaumaris*, a borough of Wales, and the county-town of Anglesey, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the strait of Menai, was fortified with a castle by Edward 1, and has a good harbour. The population was 1576 in 1801, and 1810 in 1811. It is 59 m w by n Chester, and 251 nw London. Lon. 4 15 w, lat. 53 15 n.

*Beaumont*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated between the Maese and Sambre, 10 m e Maubeuge.

*Beaumont de Lomagne*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Gimone, 12 m se Lectoure.

*Beaumont le Roger*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 22 m sw Rouen.

*Beaumont le Viconte*, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 10 m n Mans.

*Beaumont sur Oise*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, on the river Oise, 20 m n Paris.

*Beaume*, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, famous for its excellent wine. It is seated on the Bonzeoize, at the foot of a mountain, 25 m ssw Dijon.

*Beauvais*, a city of France, capital of the department of Oise, and lately an episcopal see. The cathedral is admired for its fine architecture; and the church of St. Stephen is remarkable for its curious windows. In the vicinity are a vast number of vineyards. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapestry. It is seated on the Thesin, 42 m n Paris. Lon. 2 5 e, lat. 49 26 n.

*Beauvoir*, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, on the bay of Biscay, 32 m nsw Sables d'Olonne.

*Bebingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a castle on a hill, 10 m nw Stutgard.

*Bec*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a noble Benedictine abbey, 18 m sw Rouen.

*Beccles*, a corporate town, in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It has a noble church, with a lofty steeple; and a grammar school, endowed with 10 scholarships for Emanuel college, Cambridge. It is seated on the Waveney, 12 m sw Yarmouth, and 109 ne London.

*Becerril*, a town of Spain, in Leon, 12 m nw Palencia.

*Bechin*, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, in which are several medicinal springs and mines of salt. It has an ancient for-

tified castle, and stands on the river Lausnitz, 57 m sbyw Prague. Lon. 14 28 e, lat. 49 18 n.

*Beckum*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, at the source of the Verse, 20 m se Munster.

*Bedale*, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 m se Richmond, and 222 nsw London.

*Bedarieux*, a town of France, in the department of Herault, with a manufacture of druggets, and other woollen stuffs; seated on the Orbie, 16 m n Beziers.

*Beddington*, a village in Surrey, 2 m w Croydon. Here is Beddington park, one of the many said to have been the residence of queen Elisabeth. The church is a Gothic pile, with stalls in the manner of a cathedral.

*Beden*, or *Beding*, a village in Sussex, 13 m w Lewes, near a river of its name, which enters the English channel, at New Shoreham.

*Beder*, a town of France, in the department of Ile and Vilaine, 10 m wnw Rennes.

*Bedford*, a borough and the county-town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Ouse, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge with a gate at each end. It has five churches; and formerly had a strong castle, whose site is now a bowling-green. The population was 4605 in 1811. The principal manufacture is thread-lace. It is 27 m e by n Buckingham, and 50 n by w London. Lon. 0 28 w, lat. 52 3 n.

*Bedford*, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of a county. It is seated near one of the sources of the Juniatta, 186 m w Philadelphia. Lon. 78 34 w, lat. 40 0 n.

*Bedford*, a town of the state of New York, in W Chester county, 35 m n by e New York.—Another, near the w end of Long-island, 6 m ese New York.

*Bedford*, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, 13 m nw Boston.

*Bedford New*, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, at the head of navigation on the Accushnet, 58 m sby e Boston. Lon. 70 52 w, lat. 41 41 n.

*Bedford Level*, a tract of fenny land, about 300,000 acres, in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. After various unsuccessful attempts to drain these fens, William earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and a corporation was established for the government of this great level. In these fens are several decoys, in which innumerable quantities of wild fowl are taken during the season.

*Bedfordshire*, a county of England, bounded on the ne by Huntingdoushire,



**E** by Cambridgeshire, **SE** by Hertfordshire, **SW** by Buckinghamshire, and **NW** by Northamptonshire. Its utmost length is 35 m, and its greatest breadth 22, containing 275,200 acres. It is divided into 9 hundreds, and 124 parishes; and has 10 market-towns. The population was 70,213 in 1811. It sends four members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fullers earth; its manufactures, lace, straw hats and baskets, and toys.

**Bednore**, a city of Hindoostan, in Mysore, capital of a district, in the **NW** extremity. On the removal of the seat of government from Ikery to this town, it soon became a city of great magnitude and commerce. When taken by Hyder, in 1762, it was estimated at 8 m in circuit, and he changed its name to Hydernagur. It afterward declined, being neither the seat of a court, nor of any public work except the mint. In 1783, it was taken by the British, and retaken soon after by Tippoo; but on his final defeat, in 1790, it was ceded to the rajah of Mysore, by the British, who keep a garrison in the fort. The surrounding country is hilly and woody, in which are many fortified dñiles and passes, guarded by the rajah's troops. At Tippoo's death, Bednore contained 1500 houses, beside huts, and has since been recovering; it being a convenient mart for the products of the country, which consist chiefly of betel nuts, pepper, sandal wood, and cardamons, and a variety of articles brought from distant places. It is 70 m **N** by **E** Mangalore, and 150 **NW** Seringapatam. Lon. 75 8 **E**, lat. 13 48 **N**.

**Bedouins**, tribes of wandering Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the **N** of Africa, governed by their own chiefs, in the same manner as the patriarchs lived and governed anciently: the principal employment of both, the grazing of cattle. The Bedouins deem the desert their inheritance, which Alla bestowed on their father Ishmael and his posterity. They are an ardent, brave, independent race; and in the relations of private life, are liberal, honorable, and virtuous; but toward strangers and enemies they are cruel, implacable, and relentless; for in the desert there are no neutralities, and whosoever is not with them is against their tribe.

**Bedwin, Great**, a borough in Wiltshire, which has neither market nor fair. It is 5 m **SW** Hungerford, and 70 **W** London.

**Beeder**, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, 140 m long and 65 broad; bounded on the **N** by Aurungabad, and Nandere, **E** by Hyderabad, **S** by the river Kistna, and **W** by Bejapoor. The surface is hilly, but

not mountainous; and it is intersected by many small rivers, which fertilize the soil, and flow into the Beemah, Kistna, and Godavery.

**Beeder**, a fortified city, capital of the above province. It is 6 m in circuit, and though much decayed, is still celebrated for the number and magnificence of its pagodas. It is 76 m **NW** Hydrabad. Lon. 77 48 **E**, lat. 17 47 **N**.

**Beemah**, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains to the **S** of Poonah, and flows **SE** upward of 350 m till it joins the Kistna, near Hirozagur.

**Beer**, or **Beerjick**; see **Bir**.

**Peering Island**, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 90 m long and 30 wide, 30 leagues **E** of Kauntschutka. Lon. 166 30 **E**, lat. 55 30 **N**.

**Beering Bay**, a bay on the **W** coast of **N** America, 270 leagues **NNE** of Nootka. See **Port Mulgrave**.

**Beering Strait**, the narrow sea between the **W** coast of **N** America and the **E** coast of Asia. It is 13 leagues wide, in the narrowest part, between the capes Prince of Wales and Tchukotskoi.

**Beeroo**, a country of Nigritia, between Zaara on the **N**, and Bambara on the **S**. Walet is the capital.

**Bees, St.** a village in Cumberland, near the sea, 5 m **S** Whitehaven. Here is a noted freeschool; also the remains of a priory, the nave of its church being now used as the parish church. Two m to the **NW** is a lofty promontory, called St. Bees Head, on which is a lighthouse.

**Beesko**, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, with a cloth manufacture; seated on the Spree, 40 m **SE** Berlin.

**Bejort**, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with manufactures of excellent iron. It stands at the foot of a mountain, 34 m **SW** Colmar.

**Begia**, or **Bejjah**, a town of the country of Tunis, with a strong castle, and a great trade, especially in corn. It is situate on the side of a hill, 50 m **W** Tunis.

**Beguieres**; see **Aboukir**.

**Behaban**, a town of Persia in Farsistan, the walls are 3 m in circuit, and it is the residence of a beglerbeg, whose palace occupies the **NE** corner of the town. Three m to the **W** are the ruins of the ancient city of Ragian, on the banks of the Jerahi. Behaban is situate in an extensive and well-cultivated plain, 153 m **WNW** Shiras. Lon. 50 24 **E**, lat. 20 16 **N**.

**Behaaelpoor**, a town of Hindoostan, in Mooltan, situate in a sandy country, on the left bank of the Setlege, 38 m **S** by **E** Mooltan.

**Beherah**, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, seated on the Cheium, 75 m **W** by **N** Lahore.

*Behker*, or *Backar*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, on the E side of the Indus. It has a strong fort, and stands in an island, formed by the Indus, 160 m s by w Mooltan. Lon. 70 2 E, lat. 27 31 N.

*Behnbur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, 85 m n by w Lahore.

*Behut*; see *Jhylum*.

*Beja*, a city of Portugal, in Alentejo, and a bishop's see; seated on an eminence in an extensive plain, near a lake of its name, 72 m SE Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 58 N.

*Bejapoor*, or *Visiapoor*, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, 350 m long and 200 broad; bounded on the N by Aurungabad, E by the same and Beeder, S by the Toombuddra river and Canara, and W by the sea. The W part is very mountainous, but toward the E it is more even, and watered by many fine rivers, the principal of which are the Kistna, Beemah, and Toombuddra. Four-fifths of this province belong to the Mahrattas, and the remainder to the nizams. The chief cities are Poonah and Bejapoor.

*Bejapoor*, or *Visiapoor*, a city of the above province, of which it was the capital when an independent kingdom. It was then of vast magnitude, but declined after its capture by Aurengzebe in 1689, and now exhibits extensive ruins, with many public edifices much injured by time, and some corn-fields. The inner fort is above a mile in circuit, and contains many handsome buildings, but appears only as a speck in the larger one, which, in its turn, is almost lost in the extent occupied by the outer wall of the city. Some enormous cannon still remain here; one of them is of brass, cast by Aurengzebe to commemorate his conquest of Bejapoor; its length is 14 feet and an inch, the circumference in the middle 13 feet 7 inches, and the diameter of the bore 28 inches. The city is but thinly inhabited, and belongs to the Mahrattas. It is 146 m SE Poonah. Lon. 75 42 E, lat. 17 9 N.

*Beichlengen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 17 m N Weimar.

*Beilstein*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves; seated on the Moselle, 22 m SW Coblentz.

*Beilstein*, a town of Germany, in Westwald, seated on the Umbach, 12 m WNW Wetzlar.

*Beinghein*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Sur, near its conflux with the Rhine, 22 m NNE Strasburg.

*Beira*, the largest province of Portugal, bounded on the N by Tra los Montes and Entre Douro e Minho, and on the S by Es-

tremadura. It produces all the necessaries of life. Coimbra is the capital.

*Beith*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with manufactures of linen and silk gauze; seated on an eminence, 7 m N Irvine.

*Beit el Faki*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, famous as being a great mart for coffee. It is 24 m ESE Loheida.

*Bejwarah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, in the Sikh territories, 110 m ESE Lahore. Lon. 75 35 E, lat. 31 26 N.

*Bekes*, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name, on the river Fekete Koros, 10 m NW Gyula, and 44 WSW Grosswardin.

*Bela*, a city of Ballogistan, capital of Lus. It contains above 2000 houses, of which about 300 belong to Hindoos, who carry on their mercantile speculations under the protection of the jan, or governor. It is situate on the Poorally, near its source, 210 m S by E Kelat. Lon. 66 38 E, lat. 26 11 N.

*Belabre*, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 25 m SW Chateauroux.

*Belbeis*, a town of Egypt, with several mosques, 35 m NNE Cairo.

*Belcastro*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated on a mountain, 8 m from the gulf of Squilace, and 12 SW Severino.

*Belchite*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Almonazir, 20 m S Saragossa.

*Belchoe*, a town of Ireland, in Fermagh county, seated on Lough Nilly, 18 m SE Ballyshannon.

*Belclare*, a town of Ireland, in Sligo county, 22 m SW Sligo.

*Belem*, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the N side of the Tajo, 4 m below Lisbon. Here is a royal monastery, where the kings and queens of Portugal are interred; a strong fort, which defends the entrance to the city; and, to the N, a noble modern aqueduct.

*Belem*, a city of Brasil. See *Para*.

*Belestat*, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 27 m SW Carcassone.

*Beljust*, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in Antrim county, at the mouth of the Lagan, in Carrickfergus bay. It is one of the most commercial towns in Ireland, and in 1791 contained 18,320 inhabitants. It sends a member to parliament. Here are manufactures of cotton, cambric, canvas, linen, glass, sugar, and earthen ware. A magnificent bridge extends over the Lagan; and by this river and a canal the harbour is connected with Lough Neagh. It is 96 m N Dublin. Lon. 5 57 W, lat. 54 36 N.

*Belfast*, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on the W side of the Penobscot, at its entrance into Penobscot bay, 40 NE Wiscasset. Lon. 69 10 W, lat. 44 26 N.

## BEL

*Belford*, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday, 15 m s by E Berwick, and 322 n by w London.

*Belgard*, a town and castle of Further Pomerania, on the river Persante, 18 m s E Colberg.

*Belgern*, a town of the duchy of Saxony, with a good trade in beer; seated on the Elbe, 8 m s E Torgau.

*Belgium*, a name frequently given to the southern part of the Netherlands, which contains the ten catholic provinces. See *Netherlands*.

*Belgrade*, a city of European Turkey, capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's see. The inhabitants are estimated at 25,000. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1717, and kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks. It was again taken, in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach, in 1790. It is seated on the Danube, a little below the influx of the Save, 200 m s s E Buda, and 240 w Bucharest. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 44 40 N.

*Belgrade*, or *Beligrad*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the strait of Constantinople, 20 m n Constantinople.

*Belgrado*, a town of Italy in Friuli, seated near the Tojamenta, 31 m s by w Udina.

*Belich*, or *Belike*, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Mone, 16 m ENE Arensburg.

*Belida*, or *Bleeda*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Titeri, at the foot of a ridge of mountains, 15 m s E Algiers.

*Belitz*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a manufacture of cloth; seated on a river of the same name, 27 m sw Berlin.

*Bell Rock*, a rock in the German ocean, lying opposite the mouth of the Tay, in Scotland, and 13 m s E of Aberbrothick, the nearest point of land. The average height of this rock above the surface of the sea, when in its lowest state, is only 4 feet, and at high-water, it is covered to the depth of from 10 to 12 feet. Notwithstanding the disadvantage of being thus so much covered by the sea, Mr. Stephenson, in 1807, commenced the erection of a lighthouse, which was completed in 1810. The building is circular, 42 feet in diameter at the foundation, from which it diminishes as it rises to the top, where the parapet wall of the light-room is only 13 feet in diameter. The height of the masonry is 100 feet, and including the light-room, the total height is 115 feet. The building is solid to the height of 30 feet, and the remaining part above is formed into six rooms. Lon. 2 16 w, lat. 56 26 n.

*Bellac*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Vinçon, 20 m n Limoges.

## BEL

*Bellapoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, and capital of the Calowr territory, a very hilly and woody district, lying chiefly in the province of Lahore. It is situate on the Setlege, 148 m E by s Lahore, and 205 n by w Delhi. Lon. 76 21 E, lat. 31 35 n.

*Belleaire*, a town of Maryland, capital of Hartford county. It is seated on Bush river, 22 m n E Baltimore, and 86 wsw Philadelphia.

*Belleck*, a town of Ireland, in Fermanagh county, situate on the river Erne, over which is a strong bridge, 20 m n W Enniskillen.

*Bellegarde*, a fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, and an important place, on account of its being a pass to the Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is 15 m s Perpignan.

*Bellegarde*, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, on the river Saone, 15 m n E Chalons.

*Belleisle*, an island of France, lying 9 m s of Quiberon, in the department of Morbihan. It is 11 m long and 4 broad, diversified with craggy mountains, salt-works, and fertile plains. The principal place is Palais, a fortified town, with a citadel, on the n E side. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored in 1763. Lon. 3 8 w, lat. 47 17 n.

*Belleisle*, a high and barren island, at the n E end of a channel between Labrador and Newfoundland, called the Strait of Belleisle, which leads into the gulf of St. Lawrence. The island is 20 m in circuit, and has a harbour for small craft on the n W side. Lon. 55 15 w, lat. 51 58 n.

*Bellesme*, a town of France, in the department of Orne, with an ancient castle, 24 m ESE Alençon, and 80 sw Paris.

*Belley*, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and lately a bishop's see; seated near the Rhone, 40 m s E Bourg. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 45 47 n.

*Bellingham*, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the n branch of the Tyne, 15 m n W Hexham and 300 London.

*Bellinzona*, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Tesin. It is seated on the Tesino, 5 m above its entrance into the lake Maggiore, and 22 wsw Chiavenna. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 46 8 n.

*Bellunese*, a district of Italy, lying between Friuli, Cadorino, Feltrino, and Tyrol. It has large woods, and iron mines; and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit. Belluno is the only place of note.

*Belluno*, a town of Italy, capital of Bellunese, and a bishop's see. It has 14 churches, and various good buildings; also

a profitable trade in wood and timber. It is seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 15 m NE Feltri. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 43 13 N.

*Beloochistan*; see *Ballogistan*.

*Beloul*; see *Bailur*.

*Belper*, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are several cotton-mills, a bleaching-mill, and an iron forge. The population was 5778 in 1811. It is seated on the Derwent, 8 m N Derby, and 134 NW London.

*Belpre*, a town of the state of Ohio, on the river Ohio, at the influx of the Hocking, 46 m NE Gallipolis.

*Belpuig*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a famous convent, 18 m ENE Lerida.

*Belt, Great*, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, which forms a communication between the Categat and the Baltic. It is not so commodious, nor so frequented, as the Sound.

*Belt, Little*, a strait, W of the Great Belt, between Funen and N Jutland. It is one of the passages from the Categat to the Baltic, though not 3 m in breadth, and very crooked.

*Belturbet*, a borough of Ireland, in Cavan county, on the river Erne, 9 m NW Cavan.

*Beltz*, or *Belz*, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate. It is 30 m N by W Lemberg. Long. 24 5 E, lat. 50 20 N.

*Belvedere*, a town of European Turkey, capital of a fertile province, in Morea. The raisins, called *Belvederes*, come from this place. It is 17 m NE Chirenza. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 0 N.

*Belvez*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 27 m SSE Perigueux.

*Belum*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, near the mouth of the Oste, 24 m NW Stade.

*Belur*, a town of Usbec Tartary, capital of a province of the same name, which is a hilly country, bounded on the N and E by the Belur Tagler, or Dark mountains, anciently the Imaus. Belur is 200 m E Badakshan. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 36 35 N.

*Beltzig*, a town of the duchy of Saxony, with a castle seated on the Walse, 25 m NW Wittenburg.

*Bemba*, a country of Africa, to the SE of Congo. It is little known to the Europeans.

*Benamenil*, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, 7 m E Luneville.

*Benares*, a large district of Hindoostan, in the NE part of the province of Allahabad, between those of Bahar and Oude. It contains the circars of Benares, Jionpoor, Chunar, and Gazypoor; and was ceded to the English in 1775. The manufactures of this district are numerous, and the chief

articles of produce are barley, wheat, peas, sugar, salt, indigo, and opium.

*Benares*, a famous city, capital of the above district. It is celebrated as the ancient seat of Brahminical learning, and built on the left bank of the Ganges. Its ancient name is Casi [the splendid] which the Hindoos still retain; and it is so holy, that many distant rajals have delegates residing here, who perform for them the requisite sacrifices and ablutions. Several Hindoo temples embellish the high banks of the river; and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The streets are extremely narrow; the houses high, with terraces on the summit, and some of them inhabited by different families; but the more wealthy Gentoos live in detached houses with an open court, surrounded by a wall. The number of stone and brick houses, from one to six stories, is upward of 12,000; and the mud houses, above 16,000. The permanent inhabitants in 1803 exceeded 532,000: and during the festivals the concourse is beyond all calculation. Nearly in the centre of the city is a considerable Mohamedan mosque, built by Aurengzebe, who destroyed a magnificent Hindoo temple to make room for it; and from the top of the minars there is an extensive view of the town and adjacent country, and of the numerous Hindoo temples scattered over the city and the surrounding plains. The rajah of Benares resides at Ramnagur, about 5 m from the city, on the opposite side of the river. Benares is 136 m W by S Patna, and 380 WNW Calcutta. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 20 N.

*Benavarre*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, capital of the county of Ribagorza. It is 30 m N Lerida, and 70 E by N Saragossa.

*Benavente*, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Esla, 35 m SSW Leon.

*Benavente*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Soro, near its conflux with the Tajo, 30 m ENE Lisbon.

*Benbecula*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides between N and S Uist, from the last of which it is separated by a narrow channel, nearly dry at low water. It is of a circular form, including the inlets of the sea, 9 m in diameter. The soil is sandy and unproductive, but much kelp is made from the sea weed thrown on the coast.

*Bencoolen*, a town on the SW part of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English E India Company, who built Fort Marlborough. The adjacent country is mountainous and woody. This place, in 1763, was formed into an independent presidency; but the settlement becoming little important, it was, in 1801, reduced to a residency. The chief trade is in pepper. Lon. 102 28 E, lat. 3 48 S.

## BEN

*Bencowse*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 25 m sse Seteef.

*Bender*, or *Teken*, a fortified town of Russia, capital of Bessarbia. Here Charles XII of Sweden resided, after his defeat at Pultowa. The population 11,000. It was taken by the Russians in 1789, restored in 1790 to the Turks, and by them ceded to Russia in 1812. It is seated on the Dniester, 100 m E by s Jassy. Lon. 29 24 E, lat. 46 53 N.

*Bene*, a town of Piedmont, defended by a castle, 7 m s Cherasco.

*Benedetto*, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, near the river Po, 15 m sse Mantua.

*Benedict*, a town of Maryland, in Charles county, situate on the Patuxent, 16 m w Port Tobacco, and 30 se Washington.

*Beneschow*, a town of Bohemia, famous for its manufacture of paper, 24 m s Prague.

*Benevente*, a town of France in the department of Creuse, 10 m nnw Borganeuf.

*Benevento*, a city of Naples, and an archbishop's see, capital of Principato Ultra, and of a small duchy of its name, belonging to the pope. The cathedral is a large edifice in the Gothic or rather Saracenic manner, but of ancient materials. Benevento has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1683, when the archbishop was dug out of the ruins alive. Except Rome, no city in Italy can boast of so many ruins of ancient sculpture as are to be found in this place. It is seated near the conflux of the Sabato and Caloro, 35 m NE Naples. Lon. 14 47 E, lat. 41 3 N.

*Benfeld*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, on the river Ill, 12 m ssw Strasburg.

*Bengal*, a province of Hindoostan, 350 m long and 300 broad; bounded on the N by Nepaul and Bootan, E by Assam and Cassay, S by the bay of Bengal, and W by Orissa and Bahar. It consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil; which, in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and, in some parts, even three crops. This province, from its NW boundary to the sea, is divided into two parts, nearly equal, by the Ganges, and is intersected by many navigable streams which flow into that river. The manufactures of silks, muslins; calicos, &c. are numerous. The principal products are sugar, silk, cotton, pepper, opium, rice, tobacco, indigo, corn, saltpetre, lac, and civet. It is compared to Egypt for fertility; the Ganges dividing here into several streams, and, like the Nile, annually overflowing the country. Bengal has been subject, ever since 1765, to the English E India Company. Calcutta is the capital.

## BEN

*Bengasi*, a seaport of Barbary, in Baria, defended by a wall and castle toward the sea, and surrounded by a luxuriant country. It stands on the W side of an excellent harbour, 145 m wsw Deria. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 32 18 N.

*Benguela*, a kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N by Angola and Matamba, E by Bemba, S by parts unknown, and W by the Atlantic. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans. The men wear skins about their waist, and beads round their neck; and are armed with darts headed with iron, and with bows and arrows. The women wear a collar of copper round their neck; a kind of cloth, made of the bark of a tree, round their waist; and copper rings on their legs.

*Benguela*, the capital of the above kingdom, where the Portuguese have a fort. It stands on the N side of a bay, 350 m S Loanda. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 10 30 S.

*Beni*, a river of Peru, which rises in the province of Sicacica, and flowing NNW above 650 m, joins the Apurimac. The united stream then takes the name of *Ucayale*.

*Benicarlo*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, celebrated for its wines; seated on the seacoast, between Peniscola and Vina-roz.

*Benin*, a kingdom of Guinea, bounded on the NE by unknown parts, SE by Biafra and Majombo, and S and W by the gulf of Guinea and Dahomy. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes; but the air is noxious, near the coast, on account of the gross vapours from the marshes. Oranges and lemons grow on the sides of the roads; cotton abounds every-where; and the pepper produced here is smaller than that of the Indies. Among the animals are elephants in great number, tigers, leopards, stags, wild boars, civet and mountain cats, horses, hares, and hairy sheep; a vast number of serpents and other reptiles; and the principal birds are paroquets, pigeons, partridges, storks, and ostriches. The dress of the natives is neat. The rich wear white calico or cotton petticoats, but the upper part of the body is commonly naked; and the women use great art in dressing their hair. The people are skilful in making various sorts of dies; and they manufacture and export cotton cloths. Polygamy is allowed; and, though jealous of each other, they offer their wives to an European. The religion is paganism. The king is absolute, and has a great number of petty princes under him.

*Benin*, the capital of the above kingdom. The streets are long and broad, and contain many shops filled with European merchandise, as well as with the commodities of the country. The houses are

built of clay, and covered with reeds, straw, or leaves. The royal palace is of vast extent, but neither elegant nor commodious. All male slaves here are foreigners; for the inhabitants cannot be sold for slaves, only they bear the name of the king's slaves. Benin is situate on a plain, surrounded by a deep ditch and the remains of an ancient mud wall, several m from the right bank of the river Beniu or Formosa. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 6 50 N.

*Benisuef*, a town of Egypt, with manufactures of carpets and woollen and linen stuffs; seated on the Nile, 60 m s Cairo.

*Benlawers*, a mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the E side of Loch Tay. It rises in a conical shape to the height of 4015 feet above the level of the sea.

*Benlomond*, a mountain of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, on the E side of Loch Lomond, rising to the height of 3262 feet above the level of the sea. Its sides, particularly toward the lake, are finely covered with trees, and it produces a number of rare plants.

*Bennevis*, a mountain of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, 6 m ESE Fort William. It is the highest in Great Britain, rising 4370 feet above the level of the sea. On the NE side it presents a precipice, nearly perpendicular, about 1500 feet in height. Toward the w, about a quarter of a mile up the river Nevis, it is easily ascended. It affords good pasturage for sheep, a great way up its sides; but the summit is continually covered with snow.

*Bennington*, a village in Hertfordshire, 4 m E Stevenage. Here the Mercian kings had a palace; and the castle, in which a council was held in 850, still remains near the church.

*Bennington*, a town of Vermont, capital of a county. Here, in 1777, colonel Stark gained two battles, which contributed to the subsequent surrender of general Burgoyne's army. It is situate at the foot of the Green mountains, near the sw corner of the state, 30 m ENE Albany. Lon. 73 4 W, lat. 42 52 N.

*Bensberg*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 7 m E Mulheim.

*Bensheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, at the foot of a mountain planted with vines, 25 m NW Heidelberg.

*Bentheim*, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county, with a fortified castle. It was taken by the French in 1795. It is seated on the Vecht, 32 m NW Munster. Lon. 7 3 E, lat. 52 23 N.

*Bentivoglio*, a town of Italy, in Bologna, 10 m NE Bologna.

*Beore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Aurnagabad, capital of a very hilly district, in which are many strong holds. It is in the

nizam's dominions, and 42 m s by E Aurnagabad. Lon. 76 12 E, lat. 19 11 N.

*Berar*, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, 330 m long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Khandesh and Malwah, E by Gundwara, S by Nandere and Aurnagabad, and W by the latter and Khandesh. The surface is hilly, and abounds in strong holds; and though well supplied with water, it is, in general, but little cultivated, and thinly inhabited. The Berar bullocks are deemed the best in the Deccan. Three-fourths of this province, being the part w of the river Wurda, belongs to the nizam of the Deccan, and the remainder to the Nagpoor Mahrattas. The chief towns are Ellichpoor and Nagpoor.

*Berat*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, the residence of a pashaw; situated on the Krevasta, 36 m NNE Valona.

*Beraun*, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle. It has manufactures of fire-arms and earthen ware, and is seated on the Misa, 16 m WSW Prague. Lon. 14 17 E, lat. 49 57 N.

*Berbera*; see *Barbara*.

*Berbice*, a settlement, on a river of the same name, in Guayana, to the w of Surinam. The land is low and woody, and produces coffee, sugar, and cotton. It was taken from the Dutch by the British in 1796, and in 1803; and it was ceded to Britain in 1814. The river enters the Atlantic in lon. 32 13 W, lat. 6 25 N.

*Berburg*, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 12 m NE Luxemburg.

*Berchtolsgaden*, a town of the duchy of Salzburg, capital of a county. It serves all the neighbourhood with salt; and is seated on the Achen, 14 m S Salzburg.

*Berdaa*, a town of Persia, in Erivan, seated in a fertile plain, 16 m ESE Gangea.

*Berdoa*; see *Burgu*.

*Bere Alston*, a borough in Devonshire, but a poor place, seated between the Tamar and the Tave, 10 m N by W Plymouth, and 212 W by S London.

*Bere Regis*, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. On Woodbury-hill, a little to the NE, is a circular Roman camp, enclosed within three trenches. The town is seated on the Bere, near its conflux with the Piddle, 12 m E by N Dorchester, and 112 SW London.

*Bereghszasz*, a town of Hungary, capital of Beregh county. It is situate near the Berzova, 32 m NNW Szathmar, and 68 NE Debretzin. Lon. 22 52 E, lat. 48 12 N.

*Berelos*, a lake of Egypt, between Damietta and Rosetta, of an oval form, 32 m long and 10 broad.

*Bereng*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cashmere, 37 m E Cashmere.

*Berezina*, a river of Lithuania, which

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rises in the palatinate of Wilna, flows s and e through that of Minsk, and enters the Dnieper 30 m below Rohaczow. In this river and on its banks Bonaparte lost about half of the 50,000 of his army that escaped out of Russia in 1812.

*Berezina*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, on the river Berezina, 50 m NE Minsk.

*Berg*, a duchy of Westphalia, lying along the Rhine, to the s of the duchy of Cleve, about 60 m long and from 10 to 22 broad. It is full of woods and mountains, but fertile on the banks of the Rhine and in the valleys; and has mines of copper, lead, iron, and coal. Dusseldorf is the capital.

*Berga*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Lobrogat, 18 m ENE Solsona.

*Bergamasco*, a province of Italy, bounded by Brescia, Valteline, and Milanese. Toward the n it is mountainous and rocky, and has mines of iron; some of the vallies produce much wine and oil; and in the vicinity of Bergamo it is very fertile.

*Bergamo*, a city of Italy, capital of Bergamasco, with a citadel. It is famous for its sewing silk; and its fair on St. Bartholomew's day, is resorted to by merchants from distant parts. It stands on a hill, between the rivers Brembo and Serio, 30 m NE Milan. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 45 46 N.

*Bergara*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a royal patriotic seminary, 14 m sw Tolosa.

*Bergas*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It stands on the river Larissa, 40 m SE Adrianople. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 41 14 N.

*Bergen*, a city and seaport of Norway, capital of a government, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It forms a semicircle round a small gulf of the sea, and is the most populous town in Norway, containing 19,000 inhabitants. On the land side it is defended by mountains, and on the other by several fortifications. All the churches and many of the houses are of stone, but most of the latter are constructed of wood. The castle and cathedral are remarkable edifices. It carries on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, tar, and dried fish, and is 198 m w by n Christiania. Lon. 5 14 E, lat. 60 23 N.

*Bergen*, a town of the Netherlands, in N Holland. Two battles were fought here, in 1799, between the English and Russian forces opposed by the Dutch and French, which terminated in favour of the former. It is situate among woods, 4 m NNE Alcaemaer.

*Bergen*, a town of New Jersey, capital of a county. The inhabitants are mostly descendants from the Dutch settlers. It

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is surrounded by water, except on the n, and separated by the river Hudson from the city of New York, 3 m distant.

*Bergen op Zoom*, a town of the Netherlands, capital of Dutch Brabant. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, seated partly on a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheld by a canal. It has several times been besieged to no purpose; but was taken by the French in 1747, and in 1794. In 1814, the British failed in an attempt to storm it, with considerable loss. It is 15 m n Antwerp, and 22 sw Breda. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 30 N.

*Bergerac*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Dordogne, 24 m s by w Perigueux.

*Bergoo*, a country of Nigritia, to the s of Borniou, on the borders of Nubia and Darfoor. It is 400 m long and 300 broad; and the inhabitants are zealous Mohamedans. Wara is the capital.

*Bergues*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, 5 m s by E Dunkirk.

*Bergzabern*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Erlbach, 6 m ssw Landau, and 34 se Deux Ponts.

*Berisa*, a town of Nigritia, in Cassina, seated on the Niger, 120 m w Cassina.

*Berkhamsted*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday. Roman coins have been often dug up here; and on the n side are the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia. In 697, a parliament was held here and Ina's laws published. Here William I swore to his nobility, to maintain the laws made by his predecessors. Henry II kept his court in this town, and granted to it many privileges; and James I, whose children were nursed here, made it a corporation; but this government was dropped in the civil wars. The church is a handsome Gothic structure. It is seated on the w branch of the river Gade, and on the Grand Junction canal, 26 m nw London.

*Berkley*, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It has a trade in timber, coal, malt, and cheese, which is benefited by means of a canal from Gloucester. Here is an ancient castle on a rising ground, in which Edward II was murdered. It is seated on the Little Avon, near its conflux with the Severn, 15 m sw Gloucester, and 114 w London.

*Berkley*, a town of S Carolina, in a county of the same name, situate near Cooper river, 15 m NNE Charleston.

*Berkshire*, a county of England, bounded

on the E by Surry, s by Hampshire, w by Wiltshire, and n by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. It is 50 m long and from 6 to 25 broad, containing 476,160 acres; is divided into 20 hundreds and 156 parishes; has 12 market-towns; and sends nine members to parliament. The population was 118,277 in 1811. The principal rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The e part has much uncultivated land, as Windsor forest and its appendages; the w and middle parts produce grain in great abundance. Reading is the capital.

*Berlramont*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 6 m ESE Quesnoy.

*Berleburg*, a town of Germany, in Westerwald, with a castle, seated on the Berlebach, near its conflux with the Eder, 20 m NW Marburg.

*Berlin*, a city of Germany, capital of the marquisate of Brandenburg, and of all the king of Prussia's German dominions. It is defended partly by walls, partly by palisades, and has 15 gates. The streets are straight, wide, and long; and its large squares, magnificent palaces, churches, and other buildings, are scarcely to be equalled. It is 12 m in circuit; but within this enclosure are numerous gardens; and many beautiful houses are let in stories to mechanics. In 1811, the population was about 154,000. The royal palace contains a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, and the supreme colleges of government. Near the palace stands the magnificent cathedral. Here are also a royal college, several academies and hospitals, an observatory, a superb arsenal, a magnificent opera house, and a royal cloth manufacture. Berlin has a flourishing trade, occasioned by its numerous manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, camels hair, linen, Prussian blue, cutlery, and porcelain; and by its enamelled, inlaid, and embroidered works. It is seated on the Spree, from which there is a canal to the Oder on the E, and another to the Elbe on the W; that it has a communication by water, both with the Baltic sea and the German ocean. This city was taken in 1760, by an army of Russians, Austrians, and Saxons, who were obliged to evacuate it in a few days. In 1806, soon after the battle of Jena, the French entered this city, and Bonaparte held a court in the palace. It is 100 m N Dresden, and 185 NW Breslau. Lon. 13 22 E, lat. 52 31 N.

*Berlin*, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, on the SW side of Conewago creek, 13 m W by N York, and 41 E by S Shippensburg.

*Bermeo*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, on

the bay of Biscay, near the cape of Mahicaco, 15 m N Bilbao.

*Bermuda Hundred*, or *City Point*, a port of Virginia, in Chesterfield county, situate on the point of a peninsula, formed by the confluence of the Appamattox with James river. The exports from this place are chiefly collected at Richmond, 20 m above it. City Point, from which it is named, is on the S bank of James river, 4 m SSW of the town. Lon. 77 31 W, lat. 37 20 N.

*Bermudas*, or *Sommers Islands*, four islands in the Atlantic ocean, 500 m E of Carolina, and surrounded by numerous rocks and shoals, which render them difficult of approach. They were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, in 1522; but not inhabited till 1609, when sir George Sommers was cast away upon them; and they have belonged to Britain ever since. They contain above 10,000 inhabitants, who carry on some trade with America, and the W Indies. They abound in swine, and with a sort of cedar much prized for building small vessels; they also produce coffee and cotton. Three of them are small; and the principal one is called St. George.

*Bern*, a canton of Switzerland, and formerly the largest. The canton of Argau was taken from it by the constitution of 1803; but in 1815, at the congress of Vienna, the greatest part of the late bishopric of Basel was united to this canton. It contains many large towns and villages, and is the most fertile country in Switzerland; rich in all the necessaries of life, and abounding in luxuries.

*Bern*, the capital of the above canton, and the residence of the landman of Switzerland. It is a strong place, in a peninsula formed by the river Aar, and contains 13,000 inhabitants. Here is a celebrated academy, and a rich library. The houses are built of freestone, and pretty uniform, particularly in the principal street, which has piazzas on each side, with a walk raised above the level of the street. The streets have marble fountains, and the public buildings are magnificent. In the arsenal are preserved the figure and armour of William Tell, in the act of taking aim at the apple on his son's head. Bern was taken in 1798 by the French. It is 70 m NE Geneva. Lon. 7 29 E, lat. 46 52 N.

*Bernard, Grand St.* a mountain of the Pennine Alps, on the frontiers of Piedmont, 15 m NNW Aosta. On the summit is a large convent, where the monks entertain all travellers gratis for three days. The highest peak, called Mount Velan, is 10,327 feet above the level of the sea.

*Bernard Castle*, a town in the county



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of Durham, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of stockings and camblets. It takes its name from a castle built by Bernard Baliol, great grandfather to John Baliol, king of Scotland, who founded a hospital here. It is seated on the Tees, 24 m sw Durham, and 246 nww London.

*Bernardstowen*, a town of New Jersey, in Somerset county.

*Bernau*, a fortified town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark. The principal commerce is in beer, of which large quantities are brewed. It is seated on the Pancho, 15 m nne Berlin.

*Bernay*, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Carantonne, 20 m sw Rouen.

*Bernburg*, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the principality of Anhalt. It is seated on the Saal, 22 m sw Magdeburg.

*Berncastle*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, famous for good wine, and seated on the Moselle, 18 m ne Treves.

*Berngries*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstadt, situate on the Altmuhl, 17 m ne Aichstadt, and 23 w Ratisbon.

*Bernstadt*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, with a castle, seated on the Weida, 20 m e Breslau.

*Berre*, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, formerly one of the strongest towns of Provence. It stands on a lake of the same name, at the influx of a river, 18 m wsw Aix.

*Berry*, an old province of France, bounded on the n by Orleans and Blaisois, e by Nivernois and Bourbonnois, s by Bourbonnois and Marche, and w by Touraine and Poitu. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It now forms the departments of Cher and Indre.

*Bersello*, a town of Italy, in Modenese, with a castle; seated on the Po, at the influx of the Linza, 10 m nne Parma.

*Bertinero*, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a citadel, seated on a hill, 10 m sse Forli.

*Bertrand*, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, lately an episcopal see. It is 45 m s Auch. Lon. 0 48 e, lat. 42 56 n.

*Bervie*, or *Inverbervic*, a borough of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, at the mouth of the Bervie, which forms a harbour for small fishing-boats, 12 m ne Montrose.

*Berwick*, a borough on the borders of England and Scotland, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was once a strong fortress, of great im-

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portance when England and Scotland were hostile nations, to each of which it alternately belonged, or was considered as a district separate from both countries. It is now a county of itself, with a district 8 m in compass, on the Scotch side of the Tweed, called Berwick Bounds, which in 1747 was annexed to England, as part of the bishopric of Durham. The town is still fortified, and has good barracks for the garrison; but the castle is in ruins. It has a good trade in wool, eggs, corn, and salmon; and has manufactures of sacking, diaper, linen, muslin, cotton, stockings, carpets, and felts. The population was 7746 in 1811. It is seated on the Tweed, near the sea, 54 m se Edinburg, and 337 n by w London. Lon. 1 58 w, lat. 55 45 n.

*Berwick*, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, with an incorporated academy; seated, on Salmon-fall river, 7 m nw York, and 86 n by e Boston.

*Berwick*, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, at the head of Conewago creek, 13 m w by s York, and 45 ese Shippenburg.

*Berwick, New*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, on the e branch of the Susquehana, opposite Nescopeck creek, 34 m ne Sunbury.

*Berwick, North*, a borough of Scotland, in Hadingtonshire, on the frith of Forth, 9 m nne Hadington, and 22 ene Edinburg.

*Berwickshire*, a county of Scotland, sometimes called the Merse, bounded on the n by Hadingtonshire, e by the German ocean, s by the English border and Roxburghshire, and w by Selkirkshire and Edinburgshire. It is 34 m long and 19 broad, containing 326,400 acres, and is divided into 32 parishes. The population was 30,779 in 1811. The s part is a fertile and pleasant tract; and being a low and flat country, is sometimes called the How [Hollow] of the Merse. The e angle is occupied by Berwick Bounds; a district governed by English laws. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leader, Whiteadder, and Eye. The capital is Greenlaw, but Dunse is the largest town.

*Besalu*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated near the Fluvia, 14 m nnw Gerona.

*Besançon*, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Doubs, and an archiepiscopal see. It has a citadel, on a high rock, the base of which touches two sides of the Doubs, which here forms a peninsula; also a university, an academy of science, a literary military society, and a public library in the abbey of St. Vincent. The triumphal arch of Aurelian,

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and other Roman antiquities, are still to be seen. Here are manufactures of clocks and watches, and fire-arms of the best quality. The population 30,000. It is 52 m E Dijon, and 208 SE Paris. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 47 14 N.

*Besigheim*, a town of Wirttemberg, with two old castles, at the conflux of the Neckar and Ens, 15 m N by W Stutgard.

*Bessarbia*, or *Budzac*, a territory of Russia, on the NW coast of the Black sea, between the mouths of the Danube and the Dniester. On the banks of the last river the Tartar inhabitants rove from place to place. Their common food is the flesh of oxen and horses, cheese, and mares milk. This country belonged to the Turks, who, by the treaty of peace in 1812, ceded it, with that part of Moldavia E of the river Pruth, to the Russians. Bender is the capital.

*Bessay*, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 8 m S Moulins.

*Besse*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 18 m S Clermont.

*Bessenay*, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, 12 m W Lyon.

*Bestrícia*, a town of Transylvania, with gold mines in its neighbourhood. It is 85 m NW Hermanstadt. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 47 30 N.

*Betanzos*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, at its entrance into a bay of the Atlantic, 38 m NNE Compostella. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 43 20 N.

*Bethabara*, a town of N Carolina, in the district of Wachovia, noted for being the first settlement of the Moravians, in those parts, begun in 1753. It is 6 m N Salem.

*Bethany*, a town of N Carolina, in the district of Wachovia. It is a Moravian settlement, and 9 m NW Salem.

*Bethlehem*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, famous for the birth of Christ. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, and now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. Here is a monastery covering the Cave of the Nativity; also the Chapel of Joseph, and another of the Holy Innocents. It is 6 m S Jerusalem.

*Bethlehem*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, situate on the Leigh, a branch of the Delaware. Here is a considerable manufacture of oil, from the seed of the sunflower, which is used for the same purposes as olive oil. The town being partly on an eminence, and partly on the bank of the Manakes (a fine creek) has a pleasant and healthy situation, and is visited in summer by the gentry from different parts. It is the principal settlement in America of the Moravians, who were fixed here by count Zinzendorf, in 1741. Divine service is performed and

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education given, both in the German and English languages. Bethlehem is 53 m NNW Philadelphia. Lon. 75 23 W, lat. 40 37 N.

*Bethlehem*, a town of New York, in Albany county, noted for excellent butter.

*Bethune*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, with a castle. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on a rock, by the river Brette, 120 m N Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 50 45 N.

*Betley*, a town in Staffordshire, whose market is discontinued; situate on the borders of Cheshire, 18 m NNW Stafford and 157 London.

*Betlis*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, and the northern capital of Kurdistan. It is the residence of a bey, who is neither subject to the Turks nor Persians, and has a numerous army of horsemen and infantry. It stands on the Kabour, one of the sources of the Tigris, in a fruitful valley, and has a castle on the top of a mountain that bounds the plain on the W. Here are 30 mosques, 8 Armenian churches, and 12,000 inhabitants. The bazars are well supplied with fruit and provisions; but cloth, hardware, &c. are very dear. It is 120 m ENE Diarbeker. Lon. 42 30 E, lat. 38 30 N.

*Betskerék*, a town of Hungary, capital of Torontal county, which is marshy, but produces cattle and rice to a great extent. It is situate on the Bega, 48 m SW Temesvar, and 65 S by E Segedin.

*Bettiah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, capital of a district that produces large timber trees for ship building, and firs fit for masts. It is 85 m NNW Patna. Lon. 84 40 E, lat. 26 47 N.

*Betuwe*, an island of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 40 m long and 10 broad, formed by the bifurcation of the Rhine above Nimeguen, and by the union of its streams, under different appellations, near Worcum. It was the ancient Batavia, and formerly gave the name of Bataveeren, or Batavians, to the inhabitants of the Dutch Netherlands. In this island the ancestors of the present race first settled, when they emigrated from Germany. The principal place is Nimeguen.

*Bevecum*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 m S Louvain.

*Beveland*, *North*, and *South*, two islands of the Netherlands, in Zealand, between the E and W branches of the Scheld. South Beveland is the largest of the Zealand islands, 24 m long and 6 broad. The capital is Goas.

*Bevergern*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on the river Ems, 5 m NW Tecklenburg.

**Beverley**, a borough in E Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has two churches, beside the minster; and a large market-place, adorned with a beautiful cross. The chief trade is in malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather. It is famous for being the retirement of John de Beverley, archbishop of York, who lived here four years, built a monastery, and died in 721. In honour of whom several kings, particularly Athelstan, who chose him guardian saint, endowed the place with many privileges. The population was 6731 in 1811. It is seated near the river Hull, 28 m E by s York, and 183 N London. Lon. 0 15 w, lat. 53 52 N.

**Beverly**, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, separated from Salem by a handsome bridge. A cotton manufactory has been established here. It is 22 m NE Boston.

**Beverungen**, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, at the conflux of the Bever and Weser, 24 m SE Paderborn.

**Beverwyck**, a town of the Netherlands, in N Holland, situate on the Wyckermeer, which communicates with the Wye, 7 m N Harlem, and 11 s by w Alcmear.

**Beuthen**, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship. It stands near a branch of the Oder, on the frontiers of Poland, 45 m ENE Ratisbon. Lon. 13 53 E, lat. 50 21 N.

**Beuthen**, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Carolath, on the river Oder, 13 m NW Glogau.

**Bewdley**, a borough in Worcestershire, with a market on Saturday. It has a good trade in malt, leather, salt, and iron ware; and a freeschool founded by James I. It is seated on the Severn, 14 m N Worcester, and 129 NW London.

**Bex**, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, noted for its salt rocks and extensive salt-works. It is 43 m SW Bern.

**Bexis**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and the chief place of a district belonging to the order of Calatrava. It stands on an eminence, surrounded by mountains, 22 m NW Segorbe.

**Beyah**, a river of Hindoostan, which has its source near that of the Setlege. It is the fourth of the Punjab branches of the Indus, and after a s and w course of about 350 m joins the Setlege, at Firozpoor.

**Beyhar**, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, situate on the Toresha, and the frontiers of Bootan, 40 m NNE Rungpoor.

**Beziers**, a city of France, in the department of Herault, lately an episcopal see. The remains of an amphitheatre and some inscriptions, bespeak its ancient grandeur. It is seated near the Royal canal,

on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orbre, 40 m SW Montpellier. Lon. 3 12 E, lat. 43 20 N.

**Bhadrinath**, a town and temple of Hindoostan, in Serinagur, situate in a narrow valley on the right bank of the Alacananda. The town contains about 30 huts for the accommodation of the Brahmins and other attendants on the temple, during the six months of pilgrimage. The temple is a very ancient structure, in the form of a cone, and visited annually by about 50,000 pilgrims. It is 30 m NNE Serinagur.

**Bhag**, a town of Ballogistan, in Cutch Gundava, situate on the Naree, 46 m NE Gundava.

**Bagirathi**, a river of Northern Hindoostan, which issues from the Himaleh mountains, at Gangotri, flows SSE to Devaprayaga, where it meets the Alacananda from the E, and the united stream forms the Ganges. The Bagirathi is the Ganga of the Hindoos, and sometimes called the Ganges; its source was formerly deemed far more remote than the place named Gangotri, and its current is perceptible beyond that place; but the stream, a few miles higher, is very small, and concealed under heaps of snow that no traveller can surmount.

**Bhatgan**, a city of Nepaul, inferior in size to the capital, but its palace and buildings are of more striking appearance, and the streets much cleaner. It is 7 m E by s Catmandu.

**Bhehera**, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, and the territory of the Seiks; situate on the Bhehera or Bhember river, 98 m W by N Lahore.

**Bhuker**, a city of Hindoostan, in Sindy, with a fortress. It stands on an island in the middle of the Indus, and has the towns of Sukor and Rohree, as its suburbs on each bank of the divided stream. The fortifications are fallen to decay, but it is yet a place of some note, 140 m NNE Hydrabad. Lon. 69 37 E, lat. 27 15 N.

**Bhuripoor**, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, with a fortress surrounded by a broad wet ditch. In 1805 the British attempted to take it by assault, and lost a great number of men; but it ultimately surrendered to the besiegers, and the rajah entered into a treaty of peace. It is 28 m W by N Agra.

**Biafra**, a country of Guinea, to the SE of Beenu, of which little is known; but is said to have a capital of the same name, on the river Jamour, or Camarons, which enters the Atlantic by several mouths, opposite the island of Fernando Po.

**Biuna**, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra. It was the capital of the province while

**Agra** was a village; is still considerable, and has many remains of buildings. It is 44 m wsw Agra.

**Biar**, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Its principal riches consist in honey, celebrated for its whiteness and solidity. It is 6 m e Villena.

**Biberach**, a town of Suabia, with a manufacture of fustians, seated in a fertile valley on the Reuss, 20 m ssw Ulm.

**Bibersberg**, a town of Hungary, 15 m n Presburg.

**Bibra**, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, frequented on account of its mineral spring. It is 9 m s Querfurt.

**Bicanere**, a city of Hindoostan, in Ajmeer, capital of a large district, in the Sandy desert. It is spacious, well built, and surrounded by a wall. On the sw side is a strong fort, where the rajah resides; but the chief security of both the city and fort, arises from the scarcity of water in the surrounding country. It is 180 m nnw Ajmere. Lon. 73 33 e, lat. 28 55 n.

**Bicester**, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Friday, 11 m nne Oxford, and 54 m w by n London.

**Bichow**, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, situate on the Dnieper, 20 m nne Rohaczow.

**Bidache**, a town of France in the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a castle, seated on the Bidouse, 12 m e Bayonne.

**Bidassoa**, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and enters the bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia. This river was long a subject of dispute between France and Spain; but it is now common between the two nations, and the duties are paid on the landing side by those who pass over.

**Bidburg**, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 30 m nne Luxemburg.

**Bideford**, a seaport of England, in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It has a trade in coal, culm, timber, and oak bark, also in the herring and Newfoundland fisheries. A great quantity of Welch limestone is burned here; and there is a large pottery. It is seated on the Torridge, 10 m s by w Ilfracomb, and 201 w London. Lon. 4 12 w, lat. 51 4 n.

**Biddeford**, a seaport of the district of Maine, in York county. The county courts are sometimes held here. It is situate on the seacoast, at the mouth of the Saco, 14 m ssw Portland. Lon. 70 35 w, lat. 43 23 n.

**Bidzeegur**, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, with a fort on a steep and lofty hill. The fort was taken by the British in

1786, and has ever since been neglected. It is 50 m s by e Benares.

**Biecz**, a town of Poland, in Cracovia, famous for its mines of vitriol; seated on the Weseloke, 50 m se Cracow.

**Biel**, or **Bienne**, a town of Switzerland, capital of a small territory in the canton of Bern. It stands near a lake of the same name, on the river Suss, 18 m sse Porentru.

**Biela**, a town of Piedmont, near the river Cerva, 24 m w Vercelli.

**Bielfeld**, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg. The linen made and bleached here is much esteemed. It is 13 m n Lipstadt.

**Bielgorod**, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk, and an archbishop's see. Previously to 1779, it was the capital of an extensive government, of the same name. It is seated on the Donetz, 80 m ssw Kursk. Lon. 36 40 e, lat. 50 30 n.

**Bielgorod**, or **Akerman**, a strong town of Bessarabia, on the coast of the Black sea. The exports are corn, wood, hides, wine, and wool. It is situate on the estuary of the Dniester, 70 m sse Bender. Lon. 30 15 e, lat. 46 3 n.

**Bieloi**, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, 60 m ne Smolensk.

**Bielozersk**, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, on the s side of the lake Bielo, 210 m ne Novgorod. Lon. 37 50 e, lat. 59 40 n.

**Bielsk**, a town of Poland, capital of Polacia, seated on the Biala, one of the sources of the Narew, 130 m ene Warsaw. Lon. 23 39 e, lat. 52 40 n.

**Bierliet**, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the W Scheld, and on a small island of its name, 20 m nnw Ghent.

**Biggar**, a town of Scotland, in Lanerksire, with a handsome church; seated on a hill, 10 m se Cornwath.

**Biggleswade**, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Ivel, 10 m ese Bedford, and 45 nnw London.

**Bignor**, a hamlet in Sussex, 3 m nnw Arundel; famous for one of the finest tessellated pavements extant in England, discovered in 1811, and the remains of a bath, with other Roman antiquities, which have since been found by excavation.

**Bigorre**, an old province of France, bounded on the n by Armagnac, e by Comminges, w by Bearn, and s by the Pyrenees. See *Pyrenees*, *Upper*.

**Biguba**, a town of Senegambia, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is seated on Rio Grande, 100 m from its mouth. Lon. 13 50 w, lat. 11 12 n.

*Bihatz*, a town of Turkish Croatia, seated on an isle formed by the river Una, 50 m w Banjaluka.

*Bijanagar*, a celebrated city of Hindoostan, once the capital of a great empire. In 1564 it was plundered and destroyed by the Deccan princes, and extensive ruins yet remain. See *Anna-goondy*.

*Bijeygur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, with a fort, which was taken by the British in 1803. It is 45 m NNE Agra.

*Bijore*, a town of Afghanistan, in Cabul, capital of a small district. It is seated near a river of the same name, 126 m ESE Cabul. Lon. 70 44 E, lat. 34 3 N.

*Bilazora*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, seated on the Vardar, 20 m SSE Scopia.

*Bilboa*, a seaport of Spain, capital of Biscay. The upper part is built mostly of wood, and has narrow streets, which terminate in a great square; the lower part is of freestone and brick, with fine broad streets. The houses are rather high and fully inhabited. The principal exports are wool, iron, oil, chestnuts, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel. In 1812, the French evacuated this town, and were effectually resisted by the Spaniards in two attempts to regain possession. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Ibaicabal, which forms a good harbour near the bay of Biscay, 50 m w by S St. Sebastian, and 180 N by E Madrid. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 43 14 N.

*Bildeston*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Breton, 12 m SE Bury, and 63 NE London.

*Biledulgerid*, or *Biludelgerid*, a country of Barbary, bounded on the N by Algiers and Tunis, E by Tripoli, S by Zaara, and W by Taflet. The air is hot and unhealthy. The country is mountainous and sandy, producing little sustenance, except dates, which are in such great abundance that it is frequently called the Country of Dates; and this fruit is exchanged with the neighbouring countries for wheat. It has also a race of horses, famous for their swiftness and rapidity of travelling. The inhabitants are deemed lewd, treacherous, thievish, and cruel. They are a mixture of ancient Africans and wild Arabs; the former living in towns, and the latter in tents. The capital is Tuggurt.

*Bilin*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, near a mountain of its name, 17 m W Leitmeritz.

*Bilitz*, a town of Moravia, with a castle, and a considerable manufacture of cloth; situate on the Biala, and the verge of Poland, 18 m ENE Teschen.

*Billerica*, a town of Massachusetts, in

Middlesex county, near the river Concord, 20 m NNW Boston.

*Billericay*, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday, seated on a hill, 9 m SW Chelmsford, and 23 E London.

*Billesdon*, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Friday, 8 m E Leicester, and 93 N by W London.

*Billom*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on an eminence, 15 m ESE Clermont.

*Bilmah*, a vast arid desert of Africa, between Fezzan and Bornou, which caravans are ten days in passing over.

*Bilsah*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Malwah, capital of a district, noted for producing excellent tobacco. It is situate on the Betwah, 130 m E by S Oojain. Lon. 77 53 E, lat. 23 32 N.

*Bilsen*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege. Near it is Munster Bilsen, a celebrated temporal foundation and abbey for noble ladies. It is situate on the Demer, 17 m NNW Liege.

*Bilstein*, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, situate on a mountain, 24 m SSE Arensburg.

*Bilston*, a town in Staffordshire, which has a navigable canal that communicates with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canals and several great rivers. Near it are large mines of coal, ironstone, &c. also furnaces, forges, and slitting mills; and manufactures of japanned and enamelled goods. The population was 9646 in 1811. It is 2 m SE Wolverhampton, and 11 NW Birmingham.

*Bimini*, one of the Bahama Islands, near the channel of Bahama, 8 m long, and nearly as much broad. It has a good harbour. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 25 0 N.

*Bimlipatam*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Circars, district of Cicacole, seated on the bay of Bengal, 12 m NNE Vizagapatam.

*Binaros*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated near the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a river, which forms a small harbour, 7 m N by E Peniscola, and 23 S Tortosa.

*Binbrook*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday, 30 m NE Lincoln, and 157 N London.

*Binch*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Haye, 9 m E Mons.

*Binchester*, a village in the county of Durham, on the river Were, near Durham. By several inscriptions and monuments, it appears to have been the Vinovium of the Romans; and many of their coins have been dug up here.

*Bingazi*, a town of Barbary, in Barca, with a harbour for small vessels, 35 m SW Tolometa.

*Bingen*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, celebrated for wine. It carried on a good trade between Mentz and Cologne, and is seated at the conflux of the Nahe with the Rhine, 15 m W Mentz.

*Bingenheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 16 m NNE Frankfort.

*Bingham*, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday, 9 m E Nottingham, and 124 N by W London.

*Bingley*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Aire, 14 m SE Skipton, and 202 NNW London.

*Bintang*, an island lying off the SE extremity of the Malaya peninsula, 35 m long and 18 broad. The chief town is Rehio, or Rio, a port of considerable trade. Lon. 104 0 E, lat. 0 45 N.

*Biobio*, the largest river of Chili, which rises in the Andes, runs through veins of gold and fields of sarsaparilla, and passing the city of Concepcion, enters the Pacific ocean in lat. 36 56 S. It is the southern boundary between the Spaniards and their Indian enemies, which obliges them to keep strong garrisons on its banks.

*Bjorneburg*, a seaport of Finland Proper, near the mouth of the Kune, in the gulf of Bothnia, 75 m N Abo. Lon. 22 5 E, lat. 61 42 N.

*Bir*, or *Beer*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, with a castle. It stands on the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country, 60 m NE Aleppo.

*Birboom*, a district of Hindoostan, in Bengal, containing 3358 square miles, a great proportion of which is hilly, jungly, and thinly inhabited. Nagore is the capital.

*Birkenfeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; seated near the river Nahe, 25 m ESE Treves.

*Birmah*, an extensive empire in Asia, to the E of the bay of Bengal; containing the kingdoms of Birmah, Cassay, Aracan, and Pegu, and all the W coast of Siam. The kingdom of Birmah, frequently called *Ava*, from the name of its ancient capital, has Pegu on the S, Assam on the N, Aracan and Cassay on the W, and China and Upper Siam on the E. This kingdom was conquered, in 1752, by the king of Pegu, who carried the Birman monarch prisoner to Pegu, and caused him to be murdered there in 1754. But Alempra, a Birman of low distinction, who was continued by the conqueror as chief at Monchabon, a small place to the N of Ava, revolted against the Peguese, got possession of Ava, in 1753, and after continued battles, with various success, became the conqueror of Pegu in 1757. This deliverer of his country continued in

a state of warfare till his death in 1760; and his successors have added the other countries, which now form the Birman empire. The climate of Birmah is very salubrious; the seasons being regular, and the extremes of heat and cold seldom experienced. The soil is remarkably fertile, producing rice, sugar-canes, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and all the tropical fruits in perfection; and on the banks of the Irrawaddy, which runs S through the whole country, is produced pure amber and the finest teak timber in the world. The kingdom of Birmah abounds in minerals; it has mines of gold, silver, rubies, and sapphires; and affords amethysts, garnets, chrysolites, jasper, loadstone, and marble: it has also, near Yanangheoun, celebrated wells of petroleum. The general disposition of the Birmans is strikingly contrasted with that of the natives of Hindoostan, though separated only by a narrow ridge of mountains, in several places admitting of an easy intercourse. The Birmans are a lively inquisitive race, active, irascible, and impatient; but the character of their Bengal neighbours is known to be the reverse. The passion of jealousy, which prompts most eastern nations to immure their women, and surround them with guards, seems to have little influence on the minds of the Birmans; for their wives and daughters have as free intercourse with the other sex as the rules of European society admit. The Birmans are extremely fond both of poetry and music; and their language has been highly cultivated in composition, for they have numerous works in religion, history, and science. Their religion is, in fact, that of the Hindoos, though they are not votaries of Brahma, but sectaries of Budha, which admits not of the distinction of casts, or the separation of the people into hereditary professions. Their system of jurisprudence is distinguished above any other Hindoo commentary for perspicuity and good sense. The emperor of Birmah is a despotic monarch, and like the sovereign of China, acknowledges no equal: the prevailing characteristic of his court is pride. There are no hereditary dignities or employments in the government; for all honours and offices, on the demise of the possessor, revert to the crown. The capital of the kingdom, and metropolis of the empire, is Ummerapoor.

*Birmingham*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursday. It is a place of great antiquity, and stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The lower part is filled with workshops and warehouses, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains many new and regular streets, and a handsome

square. It has two churches; one in the lower part of the town, which, though lately cased with brick, is a very ancient building, with a lofty spire; the other, a grand modern structure, having a square stone tower, with a copula and turret; it has also two chapels, several meeting-houses, a large school endowed by Edward VI, an elegant theatre, and the completest set of baths in the kingdom. The hardware manufactures of Birmingham have been noted for a considerable period; but of late years, by great additions to its trade from a vast variety of articles, such as metal buttons, buckles, plated goods, japanned and paper ware, &c. it has risen greatly in opulence. The population was 85,753 in 1811. It is plentifully supplied with coal by means of a canal to Wednesbury; and it has a communication with the Grand Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch passing by Wolverhampton. The Birmingham goods are exported in great quantities to foreign countries, where, in point of cheapness and show united, they are unrivalled. See *Soho*. Birmingham is 18 m nw Coventry and 109 London. Lon. 1 50 w, lat. 52 30 n.

*Birr*, or *Parsonstown*, a town of Ireland, in King county, with a venerable castle and an excellent market-house; situate on the river Birr, near the borders of Tipperary, 31 m sw Philpottown.

*Birse*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Dee, 28 m w Aberdeen.

*Birtley*, a village in the county of Durham, 10 m n Durham, noted for a valuable salt spring, and an extensive manufacture of salt.

*Birviesca*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 13 m n Burgos.

*Birza*, a town of Poland, in Samogitia, 42 m se Mittau.

*Bisaccia*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 15 m ne Conza.

*Biscara*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, and the chief place of the district of Zaab. It is an ancient town, 120 m ssw Constantina. Lon. 5 12 w, lat. 33 35 n.

*Biscay*, a province of Spain, 70 m long and 55 broad; bounded on the n by the bay of Biscay, e by Upper Navarre, s by Old Castile, and w by Asturias. It contains three divisions, Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alava; and is a kind of republic, in the hands of the nobility, under the protection of the crown. Here are neither garrisons, customhouses, stamps, nor excise; and of all the royal taxes, none are known but the *donativo*, or gratuitous donation. Biscay receives by mere condescension a corregidor, and a commissary of marines; but does not permit any

order of the Spanish government to be executed without the sanction of the province. It produces apples, oranges, and citrons; and has also wood for building ships, and mines of iron and lead. The Biscayans are stout, brave, and choleric to a proverb; and the lowest labourer deems himself a gentleman. They speak the ancient Cantabrian language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital.

*Biscay, Bay of*, an extensive bay of the Atlantic, between cape Ortegal, in lon. 7 35 w, lat. 43 43 n, and the isle of Ushant, in lon. 5 0 w, lat. 48 30 n.

*Biscay, New*, a province of New Spain, bounded on the n by New Mexico, e by Cohahuila and New Leon, s by Zacateca and Guadalupe, and w by Culiacan, Cinaloa, and Sonora. It is of considerable extent, but thinly inhabited; and the frontiers are infested by warlike and savage Indians, who live in huts collected together, and cultivate maize. The province consists principally of high table-land, and contains many rich silver mines. Durango is the capital.

*Bischofsheim*, a town of Franconia, in the duchy of Wurtzburg, seated on the Tauber, 20 m ssw Wurtzburg.—Another, seated on the Rhom, 44 m n by e Wurtzburg.

*Bischofslack*, a town of Germany, in Car-niola, with a good trade in linen and worsted, 17 m w by n Laubach.

*Bischofsuerda*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia. Here, in 1813, the Prussians gained a victory over the French and Saxons. It is seated on the Weiseritz, 18 m e Dresden.

*Bischofsuerder*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, on the river Oss, 28 m ne Culm.

*Bischofzell*, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a castle; seated on the Thur, at the influx of the Sitter, 12 m s Constance.

*Bischweiler*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a fortress, 14 m w by n Haguenau.

*Biseglia*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on a hill, near the gulf of Venice, 6 12 e Trani.

*Biserta*, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, with a spacious harbour on a bay of the Mediterranean, defended by a castle and batteries. It stands on the bay at the entrance of a narrow channel, which is the inlet to a circular lake about 20 m in diameter; and this lake communicates by a narrow passage with a second of the same form, but rather less in size; both of them are from 20 to 50 fathoms deep, and surrounded by a country extremely productive. The town has a famous fishery, and

is 42 m N by W Tunis. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 37 18 N.

*Bishop Auckland*, and for other places with the same prefix, see *Auckland*, &c.

*Bishops-castle*, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, much frequented by the Welsh. It is seated near the river Clun, 8 m E Montgomery, and 159 WNW London.

*Bisignano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, with a castle; seated on a hill, near the river Boccona, 16 m N Cosenza.

*Bisley*, a village in Gloucestershire, 3 m SE Stroud. It has a large church, standing on an eminence, and a manufacture of broad cloth.

*Bisnee*, a town of Assam, capital of a district on the borders of Bengal and Bootan. It is 50 m ENE Rangamatty, and 165 WNW Ghergong. Lon. 90 45 E, lat. 26 27 N.

*Bissagos*, a cluster of islands on the W coast of Africa. The largest, called *Bissago*, is 80 m in circuit, inhabited by Portuguese and Negroes, and well cultivated. Its N end is opposite the mouth of Rio Grande. Lon. 15 10 W, lat. 10 58 N.

*Bissolee*, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, capital of a hilly district belonging to the Seiks. It commands the entrance to the northern hills, and stands on the right bank of the Ravey, 73 m ENE Lahore. Lon. 74 52 E, lat. 32 22 N.

*Bissolie*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, formerly a flourishing place, but now much reduced. It is 30 m W Bareilly.

*Bissunpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of a populous and fertile district. It is 37 m WSW Burdwan, and 76 WNW Calcutta.

*Bistan*, or *Sharoot*, a town of Persia, in Irak, the capital of Bistan, a fruitful district N of the Great Salt desert and on the borders of Chorasan. It is 50 m SSE Asterabad, and 210 E Teheian. Lon. 54 45 E, lat. 35 45 N.

*Bistritz*, a town of Transylvania, on the river Bistritz, 142 m NE Coloswar. Lon. 25 3 E, lat. 47 33 N.

*Bitche*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle on a rock. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Schwelb, 20 m N by W Strasburg. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 49 5 N.

*Bitetto*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 11 m SSW Bari.

*Bitonio*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 10 m WSW Bari.

*Bitschen*; see *Pitschen*.

*Bitterfeld*, a town of the duchy of Saxony, seated on the Mulda, 14 m S Dessau.

*Black Forest*, a forest of Germany, in the W part of the circle of Suabia. It is part of the ancient Hercynian forest.

*Black Sea*, the ancient Euxine, an inland sea, or large lake, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia. Its waters are scarcely brackish; for it receives a considerable portion of the fresh waters of Europe, as well as of Asia Minor; and a constant current sets from it through the strait of Constantinople into the Mediterranean sea. It lies between 28 and 42 E lon. and 41 and 46 N lat.

*Blackbank*, a town of Ireland, in Armagh county, 7 m S Armagh.

*Blackburn*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. Here are two churches, several meeting-houses, a grammar school founded by queen Elisabeth, and a vast trade in cotton, calicos, &c. The population was 15,083 in 1811. It is seated on a rivulet, and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 12 m L Preston, and 203 NNW London.

*Blackheath*, a village in Kent, on the S side of Greenwich, at the NW point of a lofty plain of the same name. On the heath and its borders are many beautiful villas; also Morden college, founded by sir John Morden, for decayed merchants. In the side of the hill, on the ascent from London to this village, is a cavern consisting of seven large rooms, which communicate by arched avenues, cut in the chalky rock. It penetrates more than 150 feet into the hill, at 170 feet below the surface, and has a well of clear water, 27 feet deep.

*Blackmore*, a village in Essex, on the river Can, 5 m N Brentwood. Near the church, at a spot called Jericho, formerly stood a priory, afterward converted by Henry VIII into a house for occasional retirement; and here his natural son John Henry Fitzroy was born. It is now an elegant house.

*Blackness-castle*, a fort of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, built on a kind of peninsula on the frith of Forth, 9 m NE Linlithgow. It consists of four bastions, and is one of the forts which, by the articles of union, are to be kept in repair.

*Blackpool*, a village on the coast of Lancashire, 3 m W Poulton. It has a fine beach, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing.

*Blackwater*, a river of Ireland, which flows E through the county of Cork, by Millstrut, Mallow, and Fermoy, to Lisnore and Cappoquin in the county of Waterford, from which last its course is S to Youghall bay.—There are two smaller rivers of the same name, which form boundary lines; one enters Lough Neagh between Tyrone and Armagh, the other enters Lough Corril between Mayo and Galway.

*Blackwater*, a river in Essex, which flows by Bradfield, Braintree, Coggeshal, Kelvedon, and Malden, and then enters the



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estuary, to which it gives the name of Blackwater bay.

*Bladenoch*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the hills in the *n* part of Wigtonshire, and after a winding course of 24 m enters Wigton bay. Several islands are formed in its bed, which are famous for the resort of eagles.

*Bladensburg*, a town of Maryland, in Fredrick county, on the *e* side of the *e* branch of the Potomac, 9 m from its mouth, at Washington, and 38 sw Baltimore.

*Blain*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 22 m *nnw* Nantes.

*Blair Athol*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a castle, the seat of the duke of Athol, 36 m *nnw* Perth.

*Blair Gowrie*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a manor house built in the form of a castle, 22 m *nnw* Perth.

*Blaisois*, an old province of France, bounded on the *n* by Beauce, *e* by Orleans, *s* by Berry, and *w* by Touraine. It now forms the department of Loir and Cher.

*Blaison*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 3 m *se* Angers.

*Blamont*, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the *Veuzouze*, 12 m *e* Luneville.

*Blanc*, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a castle, seated on the *Creuse*, 35 m *e* Poitiers.

*Blanca*, a small island in the Caribbean sea, to the *n* of Margarita. Lon. 64 30 w, lat. 11 50 n.

*Blanco*, a cape of Patagonia, 130 m *ne* Port St. Julien. Lon. 64 42 w, lat. 47 20 s.

*Blanco*, a cape of Peru, which is the *n* extremity of that country, and the *s* point of the gulf of Guayaquil. Lon. 83 0 w, lat. 3 45 s.

*Blanco*, a cape on the *w* coast of Africa, 180 m *n* of the river Senegal. Lon. 17 10 w, lat. 20 55 n.

*Blandford*, a corporate town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. In 1731, almost all the town was burnt down; but it was soon rebuilt. Here is a neat town-hall of Portland stone, on columns; and a considerable manufacture of thread and shirt buttons. It is seated on the river Stour, near the downs, 18 m *ne* Dorchester, and 103 w by *s* London.

*Blandford*, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 25 m *sw* Northampton, and 116 w by *s* Boston.

*Blandford*, a town of Virginia, in Prince George county. It has a trade in tobacco, and is situate on the *e* branch of the Appamattox, 4 m *ne* Petersburg.

*Blanes*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia,

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near the mouth of the Tordera, 20 m *s* Gironne.

*Blankenberg*, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the German ocean, 8 m *ne* Ostend.

*Blankenburg*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on the river Sieg, 12 m *e* Bonn.

*Blankenburg*, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality. The castle stands on a craggy mountain, and is one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. It is 30 m *se* Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11 10 s, lat. 51 51 n.

*Blaregnies*; see *Malplaquet*.

*Blarney*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, with the remains of a castle on a rock. Here are papermills and other manufactures. It is situate on a river of the same name, 6 m *w* Cork.

*Blas*, *St.* a seaport of New Spain, in Guadalaxara, and the chief marine depot in all the country, having dockyards, magazines, &c. for the building and equipment of ships. It is seated on an island at the mouth of the *St. Jago*, 170 m *w* by *n* Guadalaxara. Lon. 105 16 w, lat. 21 40 n.

*Blaubeuren*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a castle on a hill. Great quantities of fustian and linen cloth are made here. It is seated at the conflux of the *Ach* with the *Blau*, 11 m *w* *Ulm*.

*Blaye*, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, with a citadel. It stands on the right bank of the *Gironde*, which is here above 2 m broad, and on the opposite bank is a fort. Vessels are built here for the cod-fishery, and its trade consists in the wines of the adjacent country. It is 20 m *n* by *w* Bourdeaux.

*Blekingen*, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, on the coast of the Baltic. It is 90 m long and 21 broad; and, though mountainous, is one of the most agreeable countries in the kingdom. The principal trade is in potash, pitch, tar, tallow, hides, and timber. The chief town is Carlsrona.

*Blenheim*, a village of Suabia, seated on the *Danube*, 3 m *ne* Hochstat. It is memorable for the signal victory gained over the French and Bavarians, in 1704, by the duke of Marlborough.

*Blere*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, on the river *Cher*, 18 m *e* by *s* Tours.

*Blesle*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, situate on the *Alaignon*, 12 m *w* Brioude, and 33 *s* Clermont.

*Blessington*, a borough of Ireland, in Wicklow county, seated on a rising ground, near the river *Liffey*, 17 m *sw* Dublin.

*Bletchingly*, a borough in Surry, which has no market; seated on a hill, 4 m *e* Ryegate, and 21 *s* London.

*Block Island*, an island of the state of Rhode Island, lying 21 m ssw of Newport, and in Newport county. It is 46 m long and 38 where-broadest, and famous for cattle, sheep, butter, and cheese. The s part of it is in lat. 41 8 N.

*Blockzyl*, a town of the Netherlands, in Overysse, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the old Aa, on the Zuyder zee, where there is a good harbour, 18 m NNW Zwoll.

*Blois*, a city of France, capital of the department of Loir and Cher, and lately an episcopal see. The cathedral is a large structure, on an eminence at one extremity of the city, and on an eminence at the other end is a magnificent castle. In this castle was born the good Louis XII; and here, in 1588, Henry III caused the duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal, to be assassinated. The city has some fine fountains, supplied by an aqueduct, supposed to have been erected by the Romans. The population 13,100. The principal commerce is in wine and brandy; and the chief manufactures are serges and ticken. Ten m to the E, buried in woods, is the magnificent castle of Chambord, built by Francis I; and in which the famous marshal Saxe lived in great state. Blois is seated on the Loire, over which is an elegant bridge, 100 m ssw Paris. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 47 35 N.

*Bloniez*, a town of Poland, in Masovia, 20 m W Warsaw.

*Blore*, a village in Staffordshire, 10 m N Uttoxeter. Its heath is famous for a battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Nevil earl of Salisbury, for York, with 500 men only, defeated lord Audley with 10,000. The latter was killed, and on the spot is erected a stone cross to his memory.

*Bluehill*, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on Union river, 13 m E Castine.

*Blyth*, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are some remains of a castle and priory. It is 23 m NNW Newark, and 151 N by W London.

*Blyth*, a village in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Blyth, 14 m NNE Newcastle. It has a quay, and exports much coal and salt.

*Boad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, seated in a hilly country, on the river Mahanuddy, 65 m SSE Sumbulpoor.

*Bobbio*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, on the river Trebia, 25 m SE Pavia.

*Bobenhausen*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Gersbrentz, 3 m SE Frankfort.

*Bober*, a river of Germany, which rises in Silesia, on the borders of Bohemia, flows

N by Lowenburg, Buntzlau, and Sagan, and joins the Oder below Crossen.

*Bobersberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, seated on the side of a hill, by the river Bober, 5 m S Crossen.

*Bobrouisk*, or *Bobruysk*, a strong town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, situate on the Berezina, 86 m SE Minsk.

*Bochetta*, a chain of mountains, in the duchy of Genoa, over which is the road into Lombardy. On the highest mountain is a strong pass that will hardly admit three men to go abreast; and this is, properly, the Bochetta. It is the key of Genoa, and was forced by the French in 1796, and by the Austrians in 1800.

*Bochnia*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with large salt mines, 20 m ESE Cracow.

*Bocholt*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on the river Aa, 42 m W Munster.

*Bockenheim*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, on the river Nette, 13 m SSE Hildesheim.

*Bocking*, a large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree. It has a spacious church, and a great manufacture of bays.

*Bockum*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, 26 m SE Wesel.

*Boden See*; see *Constance, Lake of*.

*Bodmin*, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. The summer assizes are held here and at Truro alternately. It has some manufacture of serge, and a trade in wool and yarn. The church is the largest in the county, and the remains of an episcopal palace and a priory are still to be seen. It is 32 m NE Falmouth, and 235 W by S London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 32 N.

*Bodon*, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see; seated on the Danube, 26 m W Widin. Lon. 23 54 E, lat. 44 10 N.

*Bodrun*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the N side of the gulf of Scalanova, 18 m S Smyrna.—Another, on the site of the ancient Halicarnassus, on the N side of the gulf of Stanchio, 45 m W by S Melassa.

*Bocschot*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Nethes, 12 m NE Mechlin.

*Bog*, a river that rises in Poland, on the S border of Volhynia, flows through Podolia and Budzac Tartary, and enters the estuary of the Dnieper a little above Oczakow.

*Bogdoi*, a country of Tartary, lying to the N of China. It is of great extent and populous, and subject to the Chinese.

*Boggah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the river Gundack. Excellent ship

timber is hence floated down the Gunduck and Ganges to Calcutta. It is 34 m NW Bettiah, and 120 NNW Patna.

*Boglio*, or *Beuil*, a town of Savoy, situate on the Tinea, 21 m NNW Nice.

*Boglipoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, capital of a district now comprehended in that of Monghir, to which it sometimes gives its name. It has manufactures of mixed goods, composed of silk and cotton, and is seated near the Ganges, 75 m E Bahar. Lon. 86 50 E, lat. 25 11 N.

*Bognor*, a village on the coast of Sussex, 7 m SE Chichester. It is an improving place, and much frequented in the summer for sea-bathing.

*Bogota*, a city and the capital of New Granada. See *St. Fe*.

*Bogwanpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, and a great mart for corn; seated on a branch of the Ganges, 8 m ENE Moorshedabad.

*Bohemia*, a kingdom in Germany, 200 m long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Misnia and Lusatia, E by Silesia and Moravia, S by Austria, and W by Bavaria. It is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture. The chief rivers are the Muldau, Elbe, and Oder. In the mountains are mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, and quicksilver; above 100 towns and places might be named where mine-works have been established. All kinds of marble are likewise dug in Bohemia. Almost every kind of precious stones are found here, but, in general, deficient in hardness; the silver, and, in part, milk-white pearls, gathered in many places, are extremely beautiful. The Roman catholic religion is the principal; but there are many protestants. The language is Slavonian, with a mixture of German. It is divided into 16 circles, and subject to the house of Austria. The capital is Prague.

*Bohmisch*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, 22 m ENE Leutmeritz.

*Bohmisch Aiche*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, 20 m N Jung Buntzlau.

*Bohmisch Brod*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, 14 m ESE Prague.

*Bohol*, one of the Philippine islands, to the N of Mindanao. Lon. 121 5 E, lat. 10 0 N.

*Bajador*, a cape on the W coast of Africa, doubled by the Portuguese in 1433. Lon. 14 27 W, lat. 26 12 N.

*Boiano*, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, at the foot of the Apennines, near the river Terno. In 1803 it suffered greatly by an earthquake, and most of the inhabitants were destroyed. It is 45 m NNE Naples. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 41 30 N.

*Bois le Duc*, a fortified city of the Ne-

therlands, in Dutch Brabant. It has a castle named Papen-briel; and a little to the S are two forts, called Isabella and St. Antony. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is situate among morasses, on the river Dommel, where it receives the Aa, 22 m E by N Breda, and 45 SSE Amsterdam. Lon. 5 24 E, lat. 51 45 N.

*Boiscommun*, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 25 m NE Orleans.

*Boitza*, a town of Transylvania, famous for its minerals, situate among mountains, 12 m SE Hermandstadt.

*Boitzenburg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, at the conflux of the Boitze with the Elbe, 30 m SW Schwerin.

*Boitzenburg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 10 m W Prenslow.

*Bokhara*, a city of Usbec Tartary, in Bokharia. It stands on a rising ground, surrounded by a slender wall of earth, and a dry ditch, on the S side of the river Sodg. The houses are low, and mostly built of mud; but the caravansaries and mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars have been stately buildings, but the greatest part of them are now in ruins. Here is also a stately building for the education of the priests. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place; and the trade with Russia and Persia is considerable. It is 138 m W by S Samarcand. Lon. 62 56 E, lat. 39 4 N.

*Bokharia*, or *Bucharia*, a country of Usbec Tartary, bounded on the N by Turkestan, E by Cashgur, S by Hindoostan and Persia, and W by Chorasin and Charasin. It is fertile in corn and fruit, and the best cultivated of any part of Tartary. The inhabitants are in general tawny, with black hair, but some are white and well made. They are cleanly in their food, which often consists of minced meat; and tea is the general drink. They are not warlike, but use the bow, lance, and sabre. Samarcand is the capital.

*Bokharia*, *Little*; see *Cashgur*.

*Bolabola*, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, four leagues NW of Otaha. On the SW side is a spacious harbour called Oteavanooa. Lon. 151 43 W, lat. 16 18 S.

*Bolcheresk*, a town of Kamtskatka on the river Bolchoireka, 22 m from its mouth, in the sea of Okotsk. Lon. 156 37 E, lat. 52 54 N.

*Boli*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, capital of a sangiacate. It is surrounded by an open palisade, has numerous streets and bazars, and is well peopled. To the W of it is a large forest, which supplies an unceasing source of timber to the arsenals at Constantinople. It stands on an eminence, at the end of a plain that is

quite a garden, 110 m NE Kiutaja, and 145 r bys Constantinople. Lon. 31 6 E, lat. 40 42 N.

*Bolingbroke*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is the birthplace of Henry IV, and has a manufacture of earthen ware. It stands at the source of a river which flows to the Witham, 29 m E Lincoln, and 133 N by E London.

*Bolkowitz*, a town of Silesia, 12 m s Glogau.

*Bologna*, a city of Italy, capital of Bolognese, and an archbishop's see. The university is one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe; and the Instituto di Bologna is a magnificent building, where the various arts and sciences have their respective halls. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in Bologna; and on the pavement of this, Cassini drew his meridian line. There are above 160 other churches, most of them full of paintings by celebrated artists, and particularly Albano. The school of painting is immortalized by the number of great masters it has produced; and the public theatre is one of the largest and most beautiful in Italy. Many of the palaces of the nobility are furnished in a magnificent taste. Most of the public streets are accommodated with covered walks; but the buildings in general are not celebrated for beauty. The inhabitants, about 70,000, carry on a considerable trade in rich silks and velvets. The surrounding country produces immense quantities of oil, wine, flax, and hemp, and furnishes all Europe with confectionary, distilled waters, and essences. The river Rheno, which runs near the city, turns 400 mills for the silk works; and there is a canal hence to the Po. The celebrated church of la Madonna di St. Luca stands on a high hill, about 5 m from the city; and for the accommodation of its numerous visitors, a noble portico extends from the gate of the city to the entrance of this sanctuary. Bologna is seated at the foot of the Apennines, 22 m SE Modena, and 175 NW Rome. Lon. 11 21 E, lat. 44 30 N.

*Bolognese*, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by Ferrarese, W by Modena, S by Tuscany, and E by Romagna. It is watered by many small rivers, and produces all sorts of grain and fruit, particularly rich muscadine grapes. Some miles before the entrance into Bologna, the country seems one continued garden. The vineyards are divided by rows of elms and mulberry-trees; the vines hanging in festoons, from one tree to another. There are also mines of alum and iron. This province belongs to the Ecclesiastical State. Bologna is the capital.

*Bolsena*, a town of Italy, in the patri-

mony of St. Peter, on a lake of its name, 18 m NNW Viterbo.

*Bolsover*, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. It has a spacious castle, on the brow of a hill; and is noted for the manufacture of tobacco pipes. It is 6 m E Chesterfield, and 115 NNW London.

*Bolswaert*, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, near the Zuyder zee, 10 m N Sloten.

*Bolton*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has a canal to Manchester, and manufactures of fustians, counterpanes, dimities, calicos, and muslins. The population was 17,070 in 1811. Two m to the N is Little Bolton, which contained 7079 inhabitants in 1811. Bolton is 11 m NW Manchester, and 197 NNW London.

*Bolton*, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, noted for fine limestone, 18 m NE Worcester, and 34 W Boston.

*Bolzano*; see *Botzen*.

*Bomal*, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Ourt, 20 m S Liege.

*Bombay*, an island of Hindoostan, on the coast of Aurungabad, 10 m long and 3 broad. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II with Catharine of Portugal. The surface is in general barren, and good water scarce; but it has abundance of cocoa nuts. This little island may be said to have lost its pretensions to an insular name; for, in 1805, a causeway was completed across the narrow arm of the sea, which separated it from the contiguous island of Salsette, an operation of great service to the farmers and gardeners who supply the Bombay market.

*Bombay*, a city at the SE end of the above island, and one of the three presidencies of the English E India Company, by which their oriental territories are governed. It has a strong and capacious fortress, a dockyard, and marine arsenal. Here the finest merchant ships are built, and all of teak supplied from the neighbouring countries. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous. This city commands the entire trade of the NW coast of India, and that of the gulf of Persia. It is 156 m S Surat. Lon. 72 52 E, lat. 18 57 N.

*Bombi*, a town of the kingdom of Congo, on the river Loze, 140 m SSW St. Salvador.

*Bomene*, a seaport of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the N shore of the island of Schowen, 3 m E Browsershaven.

*Bommel*, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland; situate in the isle of Overflacke, 7 m W Williamstadt.

*Bommel*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland; situate in the island of Bommelwert, on the river Waal, 21 m S by E Utrecht. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 51 50 N

*Bommelwert*, an island of the Netherlands, formed by the junctions of the Waal and Meuse. It lies in the province of Gelderland, except a small district of the w end, which belongs to Holland. It is 15 m in length, from Lowestein to Fort St. Andrew, and is not more than 4 in the broadest part. It was taken by the French in 1672, and again in 1794.

*Bona*, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, with a strong castle, and other defences. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Hippo Regius. It has a trade in corn, oil, hides, wax, and wool; and SE of the town excellent ship timber grows in abundance. Here, in 1316, was committed one of the most sanguinary acts on record; above 200 coral fishermen, natives of Sicily, &c. being inhumanly butchered when at prayers, by the Algerines. Bona is seated on a spacious bay, at the mouth of the Seibouse, 90 m NE Constantina. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 36 52 N.

*Bonaire*, an island in the Caribbean sea, to the E of Curacao. It is 60 m in circuit, abounds in cattle and salt mines, and has a good harbour and road on the sw side. Lon. 68 19 w, lat. 12 13 N.

*Bonaventura*, a seaport of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, with a fort. It is the staple port of the province, situate near the mouth of the river Bonaventura and the bay of Choco, 40 m NW Cali. Lon. 76 46 W, lat. 3 50 N.

*Bonavista*, one of the Cape Verd islands, so called from its beautiful appearance to the first discoverers, in 1450; but it is now become barren, through the extreme idleness of the inhabitants. Lon. 22 47 W, lat. 16 6 N.

*Bonavista*, a cape and bay on the E side of the island of Newfoundland. The cape is in lon. 52 22 W, lat. 48 52 N.

*Bondorf*, a town of Suabia, capital of a county that joins the Brisgau. It is 23 m NNW Zurich.

*Boness*; see *Borrowstonness*.

*Bonifacio*, a fortified seaport of Corsica, with a good harbour, and a coral fishery. It stands on a small peninsula, at the s extremity of the island, 40 m SSE Ajaccio. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 41 25 N.

*Bonila*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, chiefly inhabited by Bulgarians taken in the expedition against Paswan Oglou. Here is a school of artillery; and to the E of the town are a palace and gardens belonging to the pashaw, and a rivulet that flows N into the lake Acherusia. It is 6 m S by E Janina.

*Bonn*, a city of Germany, in the territory of Cologne. It was formerly the residence of the elector, and his palace had a rich cabinet of natural curiosities. Here are a flourishing university, four parish

churches, and several religious foundations. The population 10,000. It has considerable manufactures of cotton and silk; and in the vicinity, at Poppelsdorf, is a porcelain manufacture. Bonn was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1703, and by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 14 m S by E Cologne. Lon. 7 9 E, lat. 50 40 N.

*Bonnetable*, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 15 m NE Mans.

*Bonneval*, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the Loire, 8 m N Chateaudun.

*Bonneville*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Geneva, and chief place of the district of Faucigny. It is seated on the Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole, 20 m SE Geneva. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 46 4 N.

*Bonthain*, a seaport of Celebes, on the NE part of a large bay, where ships may lie in security during both the monsoons. The town has a palisadoed fort, and stands on the S side of a small but deep river. Lon. 117 28 E, lat 5 11 S.

*Bontory*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, 22 m E Braclaw.

*Bony*, a town of Celebes, capital of a kingdom on the S coast. The people are called Bonginese, or Buggesses, and are the most powerful nation of the island; they are also industrious and skilful in various manufactures. The principal articles for trade are gold, rice, sago, cassia, tortoise-shells, and pearls. The town stands on the NW side of Bony bay, called also Buggess bay, which is large, but full of rocks and shoals. Lon. 120 35 E, lat. 2 50 S.

*Boodroom*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the site of the ancient Halicarnassus. It rises gently from the head of a deep bay; and in front of the town a broad square rock projects into the bay, on which is a strong citadel. The palace of the bey stands on the margin of the harbour. Fragments of inscriptions, columns, and sculpture are scattered in different parts of the bazar and streets; and the remains of a theatre, and many other ruins are in the vicinity of the town. It is 98 m S Smyrna. Lon. 27 25 E, lat. 37 2 N.

*Bojje*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the country of Cutch. It is situate 14 m inland from the gulf of Cutch, and 140 SE Tatta. Lon. 69 45 E, lat. 23 15 N.

*Boondee*, a town of Hindoostan, in Ajmeer, at the S foot of a range of hills. The rajah's palace is a massy building of stone, about half way up the hill; and a kind of fortification extends thence to the top. It is 21 m NW Kotah, and 90 SE Ajmeer.

*Booneton*, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, 12 m ESE Newton.

## BOR

*Boonsborough*, a town of Kentucky, in Maddison county, seated on the Kentucky, at the influx of Otter creek, 30 m ESE Lexington.

*Boorhanpoor*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Khandesh, but much fallen from its former grandeur. It has a trade in fine cotton for veils, &c. and stands in a delightful country, on the river Tuptee, 110 m N by E Aurungabad. Lon. 76 20 E, lat. 21 20 N.

*Boorvojerd*, a town of Persia, in Irak, capital of a wealthy district, governed by a prince. It stands in a circular plain, covered with cultivation and villages, and surrounded by mountains, 75 m SE Kirmansha.

*Boosnah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 98 m NE Calcutta.

*Bootan*, a province of Northern Hindoostan, 200 m long and 90 broad; bounded on the N by Tibet, E by Assam, S by the same and Bengal, and W by Nepaul. It abounds in mountains covered with verdure, and rich with abundant forest-trees: there is scarcely a mountain whose base is not washed by some torrent, and many of the loftiest bear populous villages, amid orchards and plantations, on their sides. The southern ridge of the Bootan mountains rises near a mile and a half above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal distance of only 15 m; and from the summit the traveller looks on the plains below as on an extensive ocean. The Booteas are much fairer and more robust than their neighbours the Bengalese, with broader faces and higher cheek-bones; their hair invariably black, and cut short; their eyes small and black, with long pointed corners; and their skins remarkably smooth. The houses are built on posts, and ascended by a ladder; the lower part, closed on all sides, serves for holding stores, and accommodating hogs, cows, and other animals. The capital is Tassisudon.

*Bopal*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, capital of a small state, tributary to the Mahrattas. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and on a rising ground to the SW is a fort. It stands amid streams and hills, 136 m E Oojain. Lon. 77 27 E, lat. 23 16 N.

*Bopfingen*, a town of Suabia, on the river Eger, 19 m NW Donawert.

*Boppard*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, 8 m S Coblenz.

*Borahs*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 38 m E Gothenburg.

*Borburato*; see *Porto Cabello*.

*Borch*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Elbe, 14 m NE Magdeburg.

## BOR

*Borchloen*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 15 m NW Liege.

*Bordentown*, a town of New Jersey, in Burlington county, on the W side of the Delaware, at the influx of Crosswick creek, 6 m below Trenton, and 23 NE Philadelphia.

*Borg*, a town of Denmark, the chief place in the island of Femern, with a fort, on Femern sound. It had formerly a port, now filled up, and is 50 m NNE Lubec. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 54 35 N.

*Borgo*, a town of Finland, in Nyland, and a bishop's see; seated near the gulf of Finland, on a river navigable for small vessels, 24 m ENE Helsingfors.

*Borgo St. Donino*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, seated on the Strone, 18 m SW Piacenza.

*Borgo di St. Sepolcro*, a town of Tuscany, in Florentino, with a fort, seated near the source of the Tiber, 12 m NE Arezzo.

*Borgoforte*, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, on the river Po, at the influx of the Oglio, 10 m S Mantua.

*Borja*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in a fruitful spot near Mount Cayo, 42 m WNW Saragossa.

*Borja*, a town of Quito, chief of the district of Maynas, whose immense forests give rise to some of the head waters of the Amazon. It is 320 m SSE Quito. Lon. 76 25 W, lat. 4 27 S.

*Boriquen*, an island in W Indies, near Porto Rico. It is uninhabited, though fertile, and the water good. Here is a great number of land crabs, whence some call it Crab Island. Lon. 66 0 W, lat. 18 0 N.

*Borisow*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, with a bridge over the Berezina, 36 m ENE Minsk.

*Borkelo*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, remarkable for having been the subject of two wars; one in 1665, against the bishop of Munster, and the other with France, in 1672. It is seated on the river Boikel, 15 m ENE Zutphen.

*Borken*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with a collegiate church, seated on the Aa, 38 m W Munster.

*Bormio*, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county, on the confines of Tyrol, lately subject to the Grisons, but now to Austria. About a mile from the town are medicinal baths. It is seated at the foot of the mountains, on the Fredolfo, near its conflux with the Adda, 40 m SE Coire. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 46 17 N.

*Borna*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a manufacture of stuffs; seated near the Pleyse, 13 m ESE Leipzig.

*Borneo*, an island in the India ocean, of an oval figure, 750 m long and 400 broad. The inland country is mountainous; but toward the sea low and marshy; especially

on the northern side, where it is covered with forests of large trees, which penetrate far into the interior. It produces much rice, pepper, sago, diamonds, gold, pearls, canes, wax, camphor, dragon-blood, bird-nests, and sandal wood. The Portuguese endeavoured to establish themselves here; but differences arising between them and the natives, they were driven away, or murdered. The Dutch obtained some settlements, and their chief factories are at the mouth of the Banjer and the Pontiana. In 1813, the British obtained possession of Sambas. The seacoast is usually overflowed half the year, and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with mud; for which reason some of the houses are built on floats, and others on pillars. The muddy flats are divided by rivers, which branch into numerous canals, and are the only roads into the interior parts. The countries on the coast are inhabited by Chinese, Bugese, Malays, and Moors. The natives of the island are called Bajos; they are blacks and pagans, and live in the interior part; but their country is little known. They are of middle stature, and well made, go almost naked, and are tattooed blue. They come down the Banjer in rude boats to the port of Banjermassin, with gold dust and other articles; the Moors called Banjareens being the factors. The chiefs extract one or two of the fore teeth, substituting others of gold; and strings of the teeth of tigers, a real badge of courage, are worn round the neck. The coasts of this island are divided into several kingdoms, the principal of which are Borneo and Banjermassin.

*Bornco*, a kingdom on the NW side of the above island, governed by a sultan, who lives in great state. The capital, of the same name, is large and populous, situate 15 m up the country, on a fine navigable river. The Chinese frequently build junks here, and send them to China loaded with the rough produce of the country. The town resembles Venice, in having canals instead of streets; and the houses are built on each side the river upon posts, and are ascended by stairs or ladders. Lon. 112 44 E, lat. 4 55 N.

*Bornholm*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, of an oval form, about 52 m in circuit, and nearly surrounded by rocks. The soil is stony, but fertile, with excellent pasture; and there are mines of coal, and quarries of freestone and marble; also different kinds of clay, which are exported to Copenhagen for the porcelain manufacture. It lies 10 m SE of Schonen, in Sweden. The chief town is Ronne.

*Bornou*, an extensive empire of Nigritia, having Cassina on the W, and Nubia on the E. It consists of a number of oases, or

fertile spots, interspersed with arid wastes. The climate is said to be characterized by excessive, though not by uniform, heat. Two seasons, one commencing soon after the middle of April, the other at the same period in October, divide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds from the SE and S; with intense heat, a deluge of sultry rain, and such tempests of thunder and lightning, as destroy multitudes of the cattle and many of the people. At the commencement of the second season, the ardent heat subsides: the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly serene. Maize, rice, the horsebean of Europe, the common kidneybean, cotton, hemp, and indigo, are cultivated; and there are figs, grapes, apricots, pomegranates, lemons, limes, and melons. The most valuable tree is called Redeynah, in form and height like an olive, the leaf resembling that of a lemon, and bearing a nut, the kernel and shell of which are in great estimation; the first as a fruit, the last on account of the oil it produces. Horses, asses, mules, dogs, beeves, goats, sheep, and camels (the flesh of which is much esteemed) are the common animals. Bees are so numerous that the wax is often thrown away as an article of no value. The game consists of partridges, wild ducks, and ostriches, the flesh of which is prized above every other. The other animals are the lion, leopard, civet cat, wolf, fox, elephant, buffalo, antelope, and cameleopardalis; and there are many snakes, scorpions, centipedes, and toads. The complexion of the natives is black; but they are not of the Negro cast. The dress of the greater part consists of shirts of blue cotton manufactured in the country, of a red cap brought from Tripoli, and a white muslin turban from Cairo. Nose-rings of gold are worn by the principal people. But the only covering of the lower class is a kind of girdle for the waist. In their manners the people are courteous and humane: they are passionately fond of play; the lower classes of draughts, and the higher excel in chess. More than 30 different languages are said to be spoken in Bornou and its dependencies; and the reigning religion is the Mohamedan. The monarchy is elective. On the death of the sovereign, the privilege of choosing a successor from among his sons is conferred on three persons, whose age and character for wisdom are denoted by the title of elders. The sultan is said to have 500 ladies in his seraglio; and that his stud likewise contains 500 horses. His dominions extend beyond the desert into the fertile country of Nigritia, of which he possesses a large portion. He has a vast army, which consists almost entirely of horse: the sabre, pike, and bow, are their weapons of off

fence, and a shield of hides is their armour.

*Bornou*, the capital of the above empire, with a palace like a citadel. The whole city is surrounded by a high wall, encompassed with a ditch; but the other towns of the kingdom are open. The principal trade is in gold dust, slaves, horses, ostrich feathers, salt, and civet. It is seated on the Gazel, 750 m ENE Cassina. Lon. 23 5 E, lat. 19 45 N.

*Borodino*, a village of Russia, in the government of Moscow, on the river Kaloya, 8 m W by N Mojaisk. Here, in 1812, was a great battle between the Russians, under prince Kutusoff, and the French, under Bonaparte; the former lost upward of 25,000 men, and the French a far greater number, with above 20,000 horses: both sides claimed the victory, but the French retreated from the field.

*Boroughbridge*, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, and a trade in hardware. Here Edward II, in 1322, defeated the rebel earl of Lancaster. It is seated on the Ure, over which is a stone bridge, 18 m NW York, and 206 N by W London.

*Borriano*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Millas, 21 m N Valencia.

*Borrowdale*, a village in Cumberland, 6 m S Keswick. It stands at the head of a narrow and crooked valley, and is famous for mines of wadd, or black-lead, a substance almost peculiar to England.

*Borrows-tonness*, or *Boness*, a town of Scotland in Linlithgowshire, with a safe and commodious harbour on the frith of Forth. It has a considerable trade in ship-building and coal, and extensive manufactures of salt and stoneware. It is 5 m N Linlithgow, and 18 W by N Edinburg.

*Bosa*, a town on the W coast of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, with a castle; situate at the mouth of a river of the same name, 27 m S Sassari.

*Boscawen Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 10 m in circuit. Lon. 175 10 W, lat. 15 50 S.

*Bosco*, or *Boschi*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on the Orbe, 5 m E Alexandria.

*Boscobel*, a village in Shropshire, 9 m SE Newport, where Charles II was concealed in an oak, after the battle of Worcester.

*Bosnia*, a province of European Turkey, 120 m long and 70 broad; bounded on the N by Slavonia, E by Servia, S by Albania, and W by Dalmatia and Croatia. It is mountainous, but fertile, especially near the rivers. Serai is the capital.

*Bosra*, a town of Syria, where Mohamed is said to have received much information from a Nestorian monk, toward founding

his religious doctrines. It is 100 m S Damascus. Lon. 37 10 E, lat. 32 20 N.

*Bossiny*, a borough in Cornwall, that has now no market; seated near the Bristol channel, 17 m NW Launceston, and 233 W by S London. See *Tintagel*.

*Bost*, a town of Persia, in Sigestan, formerly strong and populous, but now inconsiderable. It is seated on the Hermond, 140 m WSW Candahar. Lon. 64 15 E, lat. 32 30 N.

*Boston*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, which has a great commerce in wheat; seated on the S branch of the Kizil Irmak, 85 m S Sivas.

*Boston*, a borough in Lincolnshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and a trade in wool. It is seated on the Witham, 5 m from its mouth, and vessels of 11 tons ascend to the town. It has a navigation to Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal; and there is another canal to Bourn. The lofty tower of its large Gothic church is a seamark. The population was 3180 in 1811. It is 37 m SE Lincoln, and 113 N London. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 53 1 N.

*Boston*, the capital of Massachusetts, and of Suffolk county, seated on a peninsula, at the W end of Massachusetts bay, covered by numerous islands and rocks, and defended by a strong castle. The peninsula is formed by the harbour and the river Charles, and contains about 700 acres; it is connected to the mainland, on the S, by an isthmus a mile in length, and about a quarter where broadest. The city extends in the form of a crescent about the harbour; and the country rising gradually beyond, affords a delightful prospect. There is only one safe channel to approach the harbour, and that so narrow, that two ships can scarcely sail abreast. Within the harbour there is room for 500 ships to anchor; and at the Long Pier, which is near 2000 feet in length, ships of the greatest burden may come close. Most of the public buildings are handsome, and some of them elegant. Franklin Place is a great ornament to the town; it contains a monument of Dr. Franklin (who was born here) and is encompassed on two sides with buildings of superior elegance. On the W side of the town is the Mall, a beautiful public walk; and opposite it, on Beacon-hill, is a magnificent state-house. The streets are handsome, particularly that extending from the pier to the townhouse. Here are 19 edifices for public worship, belonging to sects of various denominations; seven freeschools, supported at the public expense; and two elegant bridges, over Charles river, which have draws for the admission of vessels. One of them, called Charles River Bridge, connects the



city with Charleston; and the other, West Boston Bridge, 3483 feet in length, leads to Cambridge. The population was 24,937 in 1800, and 33,250 in 1810. The foreign and domestic trade is very considerable; and the principal manufactures consist of rum, loaf sugar, canvass, cordage, beer, pot and pearl ash, glass, tobacco, and chocolate. Fifteen of the islands in the harbour afford pasturage and corn, and furnish agreeable places of resort in summer to parties of pleasure. In the neighbourhood of Boston, the first hostilities commenced, in 1775, between the colonists and the troops of the mother country, who evacuated the town in 1776. It is 252 m NE New York. Lon. 71 0 w, lat. 42 18 n.

*Bosworth, Market*, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesday. In its vicinity was fought the famous battle between Richard III and the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, in which the former lost his crown and life. It is seated on a hill, 13 m W Leicester, and 106 NW London.

*Botany Bay*, a bay of New S Wales, discovered by Cook in 1770, and so called from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore. The promontories which form its entrance are named Cape Banks and Point Solander. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at Port Jackson, 13 m further to the N. Lon. 151 21 E, lat. 34 0 S.

*Botany Island*, a small island, in the Pacific ocean, to the SE of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 17 E, lat. 22 27 S.

*Botesdale*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated in a valley, 15 m NE Bury and 86 London.

*Bothnia, East*, a province of Finland, on the E coast of the gulf of Bothnia. It is 250 m in length, and from 90 to 180 in breadth. On the seacoast, and toward the S, the land is low and marshy; but it is the most fertile province in Finland. The principal exports are deals, tallow, dried fish, pitch, and tar. The capital is Uleaborg.

*Bothnia, West*, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, on the W coast of the gulf of Bothnia. It is 230 m in length, and from 25 to 50 in breadth, between the seacoast, and Swedish Lapland. The soil is tolerably fertile, and it has mines of copper and iron, and numerous forests. The chief articles of commerce are tar and timber, and the skins of foxes, ermines, bears, wolves, reindeer, otters, &c. The capital is Umea.

*Bothnia, Gulf of*, a sea or large gulf, branching N from the Baltic, at the isle of Aland, between Sweden on the W, and Finland on the E. The narrowest part, called the Quarken, is near the middle, and

boats are here frequently crossing between Umea and Wasa. On its coasts are many small islands.

*Botley*, a village in Hampshire, 6 m E Southampton, on the river Hamble, noted for a considerable trade in flour.

*Bottesford*, a village in Leicestershire, on the confines of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, 7 m W by N Grantham. Near it, on a lofty eminence, is Belvoir castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland. In the church are several monuments of that noble family; and many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood.

*Botwar*, a town of Wirtemberg, on a river of the same name, 15 SSE Hailbron.

*Botzen*, or *Bolzano*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of the district of Etschland, with a castle. It is celebrated for its excellent wine, and has four noted annual fairs, frequented by great numbers of Germans, Swiss, and Italians. It stands on the Eisack, surrounded by high hills, 22 m SW Brixen. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 46 32 N.

*Bova*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 20 m SE Reggio.

*Bouchain*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, divided into two parts by the Scheld. It was taken by the allies in 1711, but retaken the year following; and was invested by the Austrians, in 1793, but soon relieved. It is 9 m W Valenciennes.

*Bouchart*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, situate on an island in the river Vienne, 15 m SSW Tours.

*Bouchemain*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 4 m S Angers.

*Bouclans*, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, 8 m E Besançon.

*Boudry*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Neuchatel, 4 m SW Neuchatel.

*Bovelles*, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 6 m WSW Amiens.

*Boujeiah*, a seaport of Algiers, which is very strong, and has a much larger port than Algiers, though not so secure. It is situate near the mouth of the Zowah, 90 m E Algiers. Lon. 4 53 E, lat. 36 44 N.

*Bovignes*, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, 10 m S Namur.

*Bouillon*, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a castle, on an almost inaccessible rock. The French took it in 1676, when Louis XIV gave it to the duke of Bouillon. In 1794, it was taken by storm, by general Beaulieu, after defeating a body of French republicans, and given up to pillage. It is seated near the Senoy, 6 m NNE Sedan, and 46 W by N Luxemburg. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 49 45 N.

*Bouilly*, a town of Erance, in the department of Aube, 7 m s Troyes.

*Bovino*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, at the foot of the Apennines, 15 m NE Benevento.

*Boulay*, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 13 m NE Metz.

*Boulogne*, a seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, lately an episcopal see. It is divided into two towns, the higher and the lower. The harbour has several fine piers, and is very commodious. It is seated amid high grounds, at the mouth of the Liane, 14 m ssw Calais. Lon. 1 37 1, lat. 50 44 n.

*Bourbon*, an island in the Indian ocean, 60 m long and 45 broad, lying 300 m E of Madagascar. It has not a safe harbour, but there are many good roads for shipping. On the SE is a volcano. It is a fertile island; producing, in particular, excellent tobacco. The French settled here in 1672, and built some considerable towns; and here their India ships used to touch for refreshments. It surrendered to the British in 1810, and has since continued in their possession. The chief town is St. Denys. Lon. 55 20 E, lat. 20 52 s.

*Bourbon*, a town of Kentucky, chief of a county. It stands on a point of land formed by two of the s branches of the Licking, 20 m ENE Lexington.

*Bourbon Lancy*, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, celebrated for its hot mineral waters, and a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 28 m sw Autun.

*Bourbon l'Archambaud*, a town of France, in the department of Allier, celebrated for its hot baths, and for giving name to the family of the king of France. It is situated near the river Alier, 15 m w Moulins.

*Bourbonne les Bains*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, famous for its hot baths, 18 m ENE Langres.

*Bourbonnois*, an old province of France, bounded on the n by Nivernois and Berry, w by Berry and Marche, s by Auvergne, and E by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit, pasture, wood, game, and wine. It now forms the department of Allier.

*Bourbourg*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated near the river Aa, and on a canal that communicates with Calais and Dunkirk, 10 m sw Dunkirk.

*Bourdeaux*, a city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Gironde, and an archiepiscopal see. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the string; and the harbour is large, with grand and extensive quays. It has 12 gates, and is deemed the second city in France, for magnitude, riches, and popula-

tion. The population 110,000. The cathedral is much admired. Here are a university, an academy of arts and sciences, a public library, and a large hospital, in which are many manufactures. The castle, called the Trumpet, is surrounded by the river; and near another castle are fine walks. The most remarkable antiquities are the palace of Galienus, built like an amphitheatre, and several aqueducts. By the river Garonne and the canal of Jauguedoc, to the SE, it has an inland navigation to the Mediterranean sea; and by the same river and the Gironde, to the NW, it has a communication with the Atlantic ocean. From these advantages it is a place of great commerce, and has a very considerable trade, particularly in claret and brandy. Here Edward the black prince, of England, resided several years, and his son, afterward Richard II, was born. It is 97 m s by E Rochelle, and 320 ssw Paris. Lon. 0 34 w, lat. 44 50 n.

*Bourdines*, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, 5 m NW Huy.

*Bourg*, a city of France, capital of the department of Ain. Near it is the magnificent church and monastery of the Augustins. The principal commerce is in corn, horses, cattle, and white leather. It stands in a marshy but fertile country, on the river Ressousse, 36 m NE Lyon, and 233 SSE Paris. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 46 11 n.

*Bourg*, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, with a tide harbour on the Dordogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne. It has a great trade in wine, and is 15 m N by E Bourdeaux.

*Bourg*, a town of Guayana, in the island of Cayenne. Lon. 52 50 w, lat. 5 2 n.

*Bourg d'Oisans*, a town of France, in the department of Isere, seated on the Romanche, 20 m ESE Grenoble.

*Bourgneuf*, a town of France, in the department of Creuse. Here is a lofty tower, faced with stones cut diamondwise, erected by Zisim, brother of Bajazet II, emperor of the Turks, when he was obliged to exile himself, after the loss of a decisive battle. Bourgneuf is seated on the Taurion, 20 m NE Limoges.

*Bourges*, a city of France, capital of the department of Cher, and an archiepiscopal see. It has a university, founded by Louis XI, the Nero of France, who was born here. In extent it is one of the greatest cities in France, but the inhabitants hardly exceed 20,000. The principal manufactures are cloth, woollen stuffs, and stockings; but the trade is inconsiderable. It is seated at the conflux of the Auron and Yevre, 25 m NW Nevers, and 125 s Paris. Lon. 2 24 E, lat. 47 5 n.

*Bourget*, a town of Savoy, on a lake of

the same name, near the Rhone, 6 m N Chambéry.

*Bourgneuf*, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire. The chief trade is in salt, made from the adjacent marshes. It stands on a bay to which it gives name, between the isle of Noirmoutier and the continent, 20 m SW Nantes. Lon. 2 3 W, lat. 47 4 N.

*Bourguell*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 22 m W Tours.

*Bourmont*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, on a steep mountain, 20 m E by N Chaumont.

*Bourn*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a navigable canal to Boston, and is seated at the source of a rivulet that flows to Spalding, 35 m S Lincoln, and 97 N London.

*Bouro*, one of the Molucca islands, to the W of Ceram, 80 m long and 50 broad. Some mountains in it are very high, and the sea on one side is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs, cloves, cocoa and banana trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. The chief town is Cajeli, seated on a bay of the same name. Lon. 127 4 E, lat. 3 24 S.

*Bourthes*, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 m SE Boulogne.

*Boussa*, a town of Nigritia, in the country of Houssa, near the river Niger, where Mungo Park is reported to have been killed. It is 55 m W by N Houssa.

*Boussac*, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a castle on a rock, 25 m NE Gueret.

*Bouton*, one of the Molucca islands, in the Indian ocean, 35 m long and 20 broad, its N end lying 10 m E from the SE point of Celebes.

*Bouzonville*, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, on the river Nied, 27 m NE Metz.

*Bow*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday; seated at the source of a river, which flows into the Taw, 14 m NW Exeter, and 188 W by S London.

*Bow*, a village in Middlesex, 2 m ENE London. It has many mills, manufactures, and distilleries, on the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the first stone one built in England, and that from its arches the village received the name of Bow.

*Bow*, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 30 m in circuit. Lon. 141 10 W, lat. 13 23 S.

*Bownes*, a village in Westmorland, on the E side of Windermere, 9 m W by N Kendal. It is a great mart for fish and charcoal, and the chief place for trading and pleasure boats used in navigating the lake.

*Bowness*, a village in Cumberland, at the W end of the Picts wall, on Solway frith, 13 m W by N Carlisle. It was a Roman station, called Blatum Bulgium; and hence Antoninus began his Itinerary.

*Bowberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with an ancient castle on an eminence; seated on the Tauber, 13 m W Mergentheim.

*Boxford*, a village in Suffolk, 5 m from Sudbury. It has a great trade in malt, and a manufactory for dressing sheep and deer skins in oil.

*Boxley*, a village in Kent, 4 m N Maidstone, famous for an abbey, founded in 1146, some remains of which still exist. In this abbey, Edward II granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor.

*Bortel*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Bommel, and furnished with sluices. Here the British and Dutch troops, under the duke of York, were defeated by the French in 1794. It is 2 m S Bois le Duc.

*Borxhude*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, seated on the Este, which flows into the Elbe, 12 m SW Hamburg.

*Boyle*, a borough of Ireland, in Roscommon county. Here are the ruins of an abbey, near the lake Key, and manufactures of linen and yarn. It is seated on the Boyle, over which are two bridges, 23 m N Roscommon.

*Boyne*, a river of Ireland, which rises in the N part of Kildare county, crosses that of Meath, and enters the Irish channel, below Drogheda. In this river and on its banks, near Drogheda, James II was defeated by William III, in 1690.

*Bozolo*, a town of Italy, in Mantua, seated on the Oglio, 15 m SW Mantua.

*Braan*, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which descends from the hills E of Loch Tay, and flows into the Tay above Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand scene, at a place called the Rumbling-bridge. Under an arch, thrown over a narrow chasm, between two projecting rocks, the river is precipitated in a fall of near 50 feet.

*Brabant*, a territory of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by Holland and Gelderland, E by Liege, S by Namur, and W by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand. The principal rivers are the Scheld, Meuse, Dommel, Nethe, and Dyle. The northern part belongs to Holland, under the denomination of Dutch Brabant, of which Bois le Duc is the capital. The southern part, lately denominated Austrian Brabant, has Brussels for its capital.

*Bracamoros*; see *Jean de Bracamoros*.

*Bracciano*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, celebrated for some

warm baths in its vicinity. It is situated on a lake of the same name, 12 m NW Rome.

*Braccigliano*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 7 m NW Salerno.

*Brackley*, a borough in Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It contains two churches, and had formerly a college, now a free-school. It is seated on the Ouse, 18 m SSW Northampton, and 63 NW London.

*Braclaw*, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate, in Podolia. It stands on the river Bog, 85 m E Kaminiack. Lon. 28° 36' E, lat. 48° 50' N.

*Bradfield*, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Blackwater, 16 m N Chelmsford, and 44 NNE London.

*Bradford*, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday. It is the centre of the greatest fabric of superfine cloths in England. It stands on the side of a rocky hill, on the Avon, 10 m N by W Warmiuster, and 100 W London.

*Bradford*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It has two churches, and a canal, which is a branch from the Leeds and Liverpool. The manufactures are tammes, calamancos, woollen cloths, and leather boxes; and in the vicinity is a capital iron foundery. The population was 7767 in 1811. It is 10 m W Leeds, and 196 NNW London.

*Bradford*, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, where some vessels are built, and shoes made for exportation. It is situated on the Merrimac, opposite Haverhill, 10 m W Newbury Port.

*Brading*, a corporate town in Hampshire, near the E angle of the isle of Wight, at the head of a large haven, which admits small vessels to the quay at high water. It is 6 m E Newport, and 8 S Portsmouth.

*Bragu*, a city of Portugal, capital of Entre Douro e Minho, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Portugal. It contains four churches, beside the cathedral, and eight convents. Here are some ruins of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Cavado, 180 m N Lisbon. Lon. 8° 29' W, lat. 41° 42' N.

*Braganza*, a city of Portugal, in Trallos Montes. It is divided into the old and the new town; the former stands on an eminence, surrounded by double walls, now in ruins; and the latter on a plain at the foot of a mountain, defended by a fort. It is seated on the Fervanza, 32 m WNW Miranda, and 88 NE Oporto. Lon. 6° 30' W, lat. 42° 2' N.

*Brahmapootra*, one of the largest rivers of Asia. Its sources have not been explored, but they are in Tibet, and probably

separated from those of the Ganges only by a narrow range of snow clad peaks. The Brahmapootra flows E along the N side of the Himalah mountains through Tibet, where it is called the Sanpoo, or Zanchoo, that is, the River, and receives many tributary streams before it passes Lassa. It then penetrates the mountains that divide Tibet from Assam, continues its course E and by S to within 200 m of China, and there turning suddenly W, passes through Assam, where it receives a copious supply from that region of rivers. It enters Bengal, below Ranganatty, makes a circuit round the W point of the Garro mountains, and altering its course to the S is afterward joined by the Megna; which river, though not a tenth part of the size of the other, most unaccountably absorbs its name, and communicates its own to the great mass of waters, until they intermix with those of the Ganges, near the bay of Bengal. The whole known course of the Brahmapootra may be estimated at 1600 miles.

*Braïla*, a town of European Turkey, in Walacia, with a castle, seated on the Danube, 110 m SE Tergovisto.

*Braïlow*, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 39 m SW Braclaw.

*Braine le Comte*, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 19 m SSW Brussels.

*Braine la Lend*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 13 m SW Brussels.

*Braintree*, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesday. It has a considerable manufacture of bays, and is joined on the N by the extensive village of Bocking. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 11 m N by E Chelmsford, and 40 NE London.

*Braintree*, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, the birthplace of John Adams, the first vicepresident, and the second president of the United States. It is seated on a bay, 8 m S by E Boston.

*Brakel*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, on the rivulet Brought, 16 m E Paderborn.

*Braïlio*, a mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, which separates the valley of Munster from the county of Bormio. It is supposed to be the same that Tacitus mentions under the name of Jugar Rhætica.

*Bramant*, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc, 20 m E St. Jean de Maurienne.

*Bramber*, a borough in Sussex, which is now without either market or fair; seated on the Adur, adjoining to the S of Steyning, 51 m S by W London.

*Brampton*, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. On the top of a high hill is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is seated on the Irthing, 9 m ENE Carlisle, and 311 NNW London.

*Bramstedt*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, near which is a medicinal spring. It is seated on the Bram, 21 m N Hamburg.

*Branaw*, a town of Bohemia, with a manufacture of coloured cloth, 11 m NW Glatz.

*Brancaleone*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 9 m SE Bova.

*Brancaſter*, a village in Norfolk, 4 m WBYN Burnham. It was the ancient Branodunum, a considerable Roman city, and has now a great trade in malt.

*Brandeis*, a town of Bohemia, on the river Elbe, 10 m NE Prague.

*Brandenburg*, a marquisate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the W by Luneburg, N by Pomerania and Mecklenburg, E by Poland, and S by Silesia, Lusatia, Saxony Proper, and Magdeburg. It is divided into five parts; the Old mark, the mark of Pregnitz, and the Middle, Ucker, and New mark; and their chief towns are Stendal, Perleberg, Brandenburg, Prenzlo, and Custrin. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Warte. The country is in general sandy, and the soil meagre; but it produces some corn, and abounds in wood, wool, iron, flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but the papists are tolerated. Berlin is the capital.

*Brandenburg*, a city of Upper Saxony, capital of the Middle mark of Brandenburg. It is divided into the old and new town, by the river Havel, which separates the fort from both. Some French refugees having settled here, introduced their manufactures, and rendered it a prosperous place. It is 32 m WBYN Berlin. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 52 27 N.

*Brandenburg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, surrounded by walls. The streets are wide and straight, the church of St. Mary is a large structure, and the townhouse is worthy of notice. It is situate on the Tollensee, 72 m N Berlin. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 53 34 N.

*Brandenburg*, a town of E Prussia, with an ancient castle, at the SE end of the Frisch Haſſ, 13 m SW Konigsberg.

*Brandon*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It stands on the little Ouse, over which is a bridge, and a mile below is a ferry to and from the isle of Ely. It has a great trade in corn, malt, coal, timber, &c. and in the vicinity are extensive rabbit warrens. It is 15 m NBYW Bury, and 78 NNE London.

*Branford*, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, which has many iron works in its neighbourhood. It stands on a river of the same name, which runs into Long-island sound, 10 m E Newhaven, and 40 SBYW Hartford.

*Branska*, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merish, 55 m S Weissenburg.

*Brasil*, a kingdom of S America, which gives the title of prince to the heir apparent of the crown of Portugal. Its length from the mouth of the river Para to that of the river Plata, is upward of 2100 m, and its breadth is from 90 to 1000. This country was discovered in 1500, by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, who was forced upon it by a tempest; and it had its name from the abundance of brasil wood found there. The Portuguese have not penetrated far into the interior; but the coast they have divided into 15 captainries or governments, which from N to S are Para, Maranhao, Seara, Rio Grande, Paraiha, Tamarica, Pernambuco, Sergippy, All-Saints Bay, Ilheos, Porto Seguro, Spiritu Santo, Rio Janeiro, St. Paul, and Rey. The climate of Brasil is temperate and mild, when compared with Africa, owing chiefly to the refreshing wind, which blows continually from the sea. The rivers annually overflow their banks, and the soil, in many places, is very rich. More sugar is brought from this country than from all other parts of the world. It produces, tobacco, maize, several sorts of fruit, and medicinal drugs. Beside the valuable brasil wood, there are, spacious woods of citron, ebony, mastic, cotton, and five species of palm-trees. The mines of gold and diamonds, first opened in 1681, yield above five millions sterling annually, of which sum a fifth belongs to the crown. The cattle increase so prodigiously, that they are killed for their hides only, 20,000 being sent annually to Europe; and there is great plenty of deer, hares, and other game. In some of the provinces are found a great variety of noxious insects and reptiles, as the liboya, or roebuck snake, which is said to grow to the length of 30 feet; the rattlesnake; the ibibaboka, a serpent said to be 21 feet long, whose bite is almost instant death. No country produces a greater number of beautiful birds; in particular the colibri, whose body is very small, and which sings as harmoniously as a nightingale. The natives, who inhabit the inland parts, are people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no clothes. They are of a copper colour, with long, coarse, black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay, and subject to few diseases. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and are fond of feasts, at which they dance immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. They have huts made of the branches of trees,

and covered with palm leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks, and dishes, or cups, made of calabashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within. Their knives are made of a sort of stone and split canes; and they have baskets of different sizes, chiefly made of palm leaves. Their arms are bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel, they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and sleep all night therein. Brasil, in 1808, became the residence of the royal family of Portugal; and in 1815, the state of Brasil was raised to the dignity of a kingdom. The capital is St. Sebastian.

*Braslava*, a city of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, on the N side of a lake which communicates with the Dwina, 76 m NNE Wilna. Lon. 26 48 E, lat. 55 46 N.

*Brassa*, one of the Shetland islands, 4 m long and 2 broad. Between this and the principal island, called Maisland, is the noted Brassa Sound, where 1000 sail may at once find commodious mooring. See *Lerwick*.

*Brassau*, or *Cronstadt*, a strong town of Transylvania, on the river Burezel, 50 m E by N Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 49 35 N.

*Brasstown*, a town of Tennessee, situate near the source of the Hiwassee, about 100 m S Knoxville. Two m S of this town is the Enchanted Mountain, much famed for the curiosities found on its rocks, which consist of impressions resembling the tracks of turkies, bears, horses, and human beings, as perfect as they could be made on snow or sand.

*Battleborough*, a town of Vermont, in Windham county, on the river Connecticut, 40 m E Bennington, and 90 WSW Boston.

*Brava*, a seaport on the coast of Ajan, with a good harbour, 90 m SW Magadoxo. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 1 20 N.

*Brazza*, one of the Cape Verd islands, 12 m WSW of Fuego, and inhabited by the Portuguese. The land is high and mountainous, but fertile; and horses, beeves, asses, and hogs, are numerous. It has three harbours, but Porto Ferreo on the S side is the best for large ships. Lon. 24 39 W, lat. 14 52 N.

*Braubach*, a town of Germany, in Westerwald, with a castle on a rock where state prisoners are confined. In the valley, are mines of silver and copper, and several foundaries. It is seated on the Rhine, 8 m W by S Nassau.

*Braunau*, a fortified town of Bavaria, formerly the residence of the elector. In 1742, it was taken by the Austrians; and, in 1779, by the peace of Teschen, the town and its district were ceded to Austria. In 1805, it was captured by the French and Bavarians. It is seated on the

river Inn, 28 m SW Passau. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 48 14 N.

*Braunfels*, a town of Germany, in Westerwald, capital of the county of Solms. Here is the magnificent seat of the prince of Solms-Braunfels; and near it is the decayed castle of Solms. It is seated near the Lahn, 10 m W by S Wetzlar. Lon. 8 18 E, lat. 50 30 N.

*Braunsburg*, a town of W Prussia, in Ermeland. It has an academy for catholics, established in 1783; and is seated on the Passarge, near its entrance into the Frisch Haff, 18 m NE Elbing. Lon. 19 58 E, lat 54 30 N.

*Braunston*, a village in Northamptonshire, 4 m NW Daventry, on the confines of Warwickshire. Here commences the Grand Junction canal to the Thames, which, with the Oxford and Coventry canals, render it the central place of inland navigation to the four principal seaports of England.

*Bray*, a town of Ireland, in Wicklow county, on the river Bray, near St. George channel, 12 m SSE Dublin.

*Bray*, a village in Berkshire, a mile S Maidenhead. It is famous in song for its vicar, who was twice a papist and twice a protestant, in four successive reigns, and when taxed with being a turncoat, said, he always kept to his principle, 'to live and die vicar of Bray.'

*Brazza*, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, 35 m long, and 6 broad. The soil is stony, but it produces much excellent wine, and this article, with fire-wood and sheep, form the chief trade. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 43 25 N.

*Brechin*, a borough of Scotland, in Forfarshire, anciently a bishop's see and the county-town. The cathedral is partly ruinous, but one of its aisles serves for the parish church. At the NE corner of the cathedral stands a square tower, 120 feet high, built at the same time with the church; and at the SW corner is a curious antique round tower, 103 feet high, which tapers from the bottom, and is very slender in proportion to its height. Here are manufactures of canvas, linen, and cotton, and a considerable brewery. The population was 5559 in 1811. It is seated on the S Esk, 8 m W Montrose, and 12 ENE Forfar.

*Brecknock*, or *Brecon*, a borough of Wales, capital of Brecknockshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and on Friday for cattle. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that are often dug up; and its once magnificent castle is now an insignificant ruin. It contains three churches, one of which is collegiate; and in that part of the town called the Watton is a fine arsenal. It

## BRE

has a 'good trade in clothing. The population was 3196 in 1811. To the E of the town is a considerable lake, well stored with fish, whence runs a rivulet into the Wye; and to the S are lofty mountains called the Brecknock Beacons, the principal of which, denominated Cader Arthur, is the highest mountain in S Wales. Brecknock is seated on the Hondey, at its conflux with the Usk, 34 m NW Monmouth, and 171 W by N London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 54 N.

*Brecknockshire*, a county of Wales, bounded on the E by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, S by Glamorganshire, W by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and N by Radnorshire. It is 38 m long and 28 broad, containing 467,840 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 67 parishes; has four market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The population was 37,735 in 1811. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high; but there are large fertile plains and vallies, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. The S part abounds with coal and iron. The principal rivers are the Wye and Usk.

*Breda*, a fortified city of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, surrounded on all sides by water and morasses. The great church is a noble structure, with a lofty spire. In 1625, the Spaniards, after a memorable siege of 10 months, reduced this city; but, in 1637, the prince of Orange retook it. In 1793, it surrendered to the French, after a siege of only three days, but was retaken soon after. It is seated on the river Merk, 25 m NNE Antwerp, and 60 S Amsterdam. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 51 37 N.

*Bredon*, a village in Leicestershire, 5 m NNE Ashby de la Zouch; seated at the base of a high limestone rock, on the summit of which the church stands and commands very extensive views.

*Bredstedt*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 21 m WSW Sleswick.

*Breeds Hill*, an eminence on the N side of Charleston, in Massachusetts, celebrated for the stand made by the Americans against the British troops, in 1775, at the commencement of hostilities with the mother country. This action, from another hill near it, is often called the battle of Bunkers Hill.

*Breewood*, a town in Staffordshire, whose market is discontinued, situate on a branch of the Penk, 10 m S by W Stafford, and 129 NW London.

*Bregentz*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a castle on an eminence; seated at the mouth of a river of its name, on the E end of the lake of Constance, 6 m SE Lindau.

## BRE

*Brehar*, the most mountainous of the Scilly islands, 30 m W of the Lands-end. Lon. 6 47 W, lat. 50 2 N.

*Brehna*, a town of the duchy of Saxony, 8 m NE Halle.

*Brema*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, near the conflux of the Sessia with the Po, on the frontiers of Montferrat, 23 m W Pavia.

*Bremen*, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Weser and the Elbe; the former of which separates it from Oldenburg, and the other from Holstein. The country is fertile and populous, but in winter is subject to inundations. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was sold to the elector of Hanover in 1719. Stade is the seat of regency.

*Bremen*, a free city, capital of the above duchy. The Weser divides it into the old and new town, both of which are fortified; the former is the largest, and in it stands the cathedral. The population 40,000. It has a harbour, 9 m below the town, and carries on an extensive trade. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who were driven out in 1758 by the Hanoverians. In 1810 it became subject to France. It is 22 m E Oldenburg, and 62 WNW Zell. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 53 5 N.

*Bremenward*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, defended by a castle. The chancery of the duchy is kept here. It stands near the Oste, 52 m N by E Bremen.

*Brengarten*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Argau. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper. It is seated on the Reuss, 10 m W Zurich.

*Breno*, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, seated on the Oglio, 36 m N Brescia.

*Brenta*, a river that rises in the principality of Trent, passes by Bassano and Padua, and enters the gulf of Venice, a little S of Venice.

*Brentford*, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Thames, into which, at the W end of the town, enters the rivulet Brent and the Grand Junction canal. Here the freeholders of Middlesex elect the knights of the shire. It is a long town, divided into old and new Brentford, which last contains the church and market-place. It is 7 m W London.

*Brentwood*, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on an eminence, 11 m WSW Chelmsford, and 18 ENE London.

*Brescia*, a city of Italy, capital of Bresciano, and a bishop's see, with a good citadel. The cathedral and the palace are adorned with beautiful paintings, and in the former is shown the standard of Con

stantine. Here are several flourishing manufactures, and its fire-arms are particularly celebrated. This city was taken by the French in 1796, retaken by the Austrians in 1799, and again possessed by the French in 1800. It is seated on the Garza, 42 m nw Mantua. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 45 31 N.

*Bresciano*, a province of Italy, bounded on the s by Mantua and Cremonese, w by Bergamasco, n by the canton of Grisons, and e by the principality of Trent, Veronese, and Mantuan. It is watered by several small rivers, and fertile in wine, oil, and maize, with excellent pasturages, and some mines of copper and iron. Brescia is the capital.

*Bresello*, a town of Italy, in Modenese, on the river Po, 27 m nw Modena.

*Breslau*, a beautiful city, capital of Silesia, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated at the conflux of the Odra with the Oder, the first of which runs through several of the streets, and forms two islands. It is surrounded by walls, strengthened by ramparts and other works; has a great trade in linen, leather, Hungarian wines, &c. and contains 60,000 inhabitants. The public squares are spacious, the streets tolerably wide, and the houses lofty. The two principal churches belong to the protestants; near one of which is a college. This city became subject to the king of Prussia in 1741. It was taken by the Austrians in 1757, but regained the same year. It was for some time besieged by the French, and surrendered to them in 1787. It is 112 m NE Prague, and 165 N Vienna. Lon. 17 9 E, lat. 51 3 N.

*Bresle*, a river of France, which divides the department of Lower Seine from that of Somme, and enters the English channel at Treport.

*Bresse*, an old province of France, bounded on the n by Burgundy and Franche Comté, e by Savoy, s by Viennois, and w by Lyonois. It now forms the department of Ain.

*Bressuire*, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevres, with a college, 35 m nw Poitiers.

*Brest*, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle on a craggy rock by the seaside. The harbour is the best in the kingdom, with a narrow entrance, and both sides well fortified: the inner part, called Brest Water, is capable of holding 500 large ships. The population 27,000. The streets are narrow, crooked, and steep. The quay is above a mile in length. The arsenal was built by Louis XIV, whose successor established a marine academy; and it has every accommodation for the navy. The

English attempted in vain to take this place in 1694. It is 30 m SE Morlaix, and 325 N Paris. Lon. 4 29 W, lat. 48 23 N.

*Bretagne*, or *Britany*, an old province of France, 150 m long and 112 broad. It is a peninsula, united on the E to Maine, Anjou, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large forests. It now forms the departments of Finisterre, Cotes du Nord, Ille and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan.

*Breteuil*, a town of France, in the department of Oise, seated on the Noye, 14 m NNE Beauvais, and 18 S Amiens.

*Breteuil*, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Iton, 15 m SW Evreux.

*Bretton Cape*, an island of N America, separated from Nova Scotia by the gut of Canso. It is 110 m long, and from 20 to 80 broad, but is penetrated by large inlets of the sea. The country is mountainous, subject to fogs throughout the year, and covered with snow in the winter. In 1745 it was taken from the French by the English; restored in 1758, and afterward retaken; and by the peace of 1763, it was ceded to Great Britain. There is an excellent cod fishery on the coast. The capital is Louisburg.

*Bretten*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 20 m S Heidelberg.

*Brevord*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, with a castle, situated in a morass, 24 m SE Zutphen.

*Brewers*, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county; seated at the mouth of the Scoodick, in Passamaquoddy bay, 25 m NNE Machias. Lon. 67 35 W, lat. 44 58 N.

*Brewington Fort*, in the state of New York, at the W end of Lake Oneida, 24 m SE Fort Oswego, and 45 W Fort Stanwix.

*Brey*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, on the river Neer, 14 m N Maestricht.

*Briançon*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, with a castle on a craggy rock, and other fortifications. In its neighbourhood marmoset is gathered from a sort of pine tree. It has a handsome church, and a noble bridge over the Durance, 20 m N Embrun. Lon. 6 32 E, lat. 44 52 N.

*Briançonnet*, a fortress of Savoy, near the town of Monstiers, situated on a rock inaccessible every way, except by the side of a river, where it is ascended by above 200 steps. The common passage from Savoy to Italy is by this fortress.

*Briansk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel, seated on the Desna,



which here becomes navigable, 70 m w by N Orel, and 120 SE Smolensk.

*Briare*, a town of France in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, and has a canal between that river and the Loing, near Montargis. It is 46 m ESE Orleans.

*Bride, St.* a village of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, 7 m WNW Milford. It stands on the S side of a fine bay, to which it gives name, and had formerly a great trade in herrings.

*Bridgend*, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday, and a woollen manufacture. Two m to the N is Coity castle. It is seated on the Ogmore, 7 m WNW Cowbridge, and 181 W London.

*Bridgenorth*, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches, and a freeschool that sends and maintains 18 scholars at the university of Oxford. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a castle, now in ruins. Here are manufactures of cloth, stockings, and iron tools; and the trade both by land and water is considerable. It is seated on the Severn, 23 m SE Shrewsbury, and 139 NW London. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 52 36 N.

*Bridgetown*, the capital of the island of Barbados, situate in the inmost part of Carlisle bay, which is large enough to contain 500 ships, but the bottom is foul, and apt to cut the cables. This city was burnt down in 1688; and suffered also greatly by fires in 1756, 1766, and 1767. Before these fires it contained 1500 houses; and it has since been rebuilt. The streets are broad, the houses high, the wharfs and quays convenient, and the forts strong. The church is as large as some cathedrals. Here also is a freeschool, a hospital, and a college; the latter erected by the society for propagating the gospel, pursuant to the will of colonel Codrington, who endowed it with 2000*l.* a year. The town had scarcely risen from the calamities already mentioned, when it was torn from its foundations by a hurricane in 1780, in which many of the inhabitants perished. It was soon restored. Lon. 59 48 W, lat. 13 10 N.

*Bridgetown*, a town of New Jersey, chief of Cumberland county. It is situate on Cohanzy creek, 36 m SSE Philadelphia. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 39 32 N.

*Bridgetown*, a town of Maryland, in Queen Ann county, on the W side of Tuckahoe creek, 8 m E Centreville, and 65 SSW Philadelphia.

*Bridgewater*, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county. In and near it large quantities of hardware, nails, &c. are

manufactured. It is 5 m NNE Raynham, and 30 S by E Boston.

*Bridgewater*, a borough in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It is seated on the Parret, over which is a stone bridge, and near it vessels of 100 tons burden may ride. It has a large church, and carries on a considerable coasting trade. The summer assizes are held here and at Wells alternately. In the wars between Charles I and the parliament, the forces of the latter reduced great part of the town to ashes; and the castle was then so far demolished, that few vestiges of it are now observable. It is 8 m S of the Bristol channel, 31 SSW Bristol, and 138 W by S London. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 51 8 N.

*Bridlington*, a seaport in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. The harbour, called Bridlington Quay, is a mile from the town, formed by two piers, and very commodious. Its mineral waters, and accommodations for sea-bathing, draw much company in summer; and its trade is considerable. It is seated on a fine bay 40 m ENE York, and 206 N London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 54 8 N.

*Bridport*, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the rivers Brit and Bride, and has a harbour that will contain about 40 small vessels. The market is remarkable for hemp; and here are large manufactures of canvass, small cordage, and nets. It is 12 m W Dorchester, and 135 W by S London.

*Brieg*, a fortified town of Silesia, capital of a principality, with a Lutheran cathedral, and several other churches for protestants and catholics. Here is a manufacture of cloth. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, and its ancient castle burned down during the siege. It is seated on the Oder, 25 m SE Breslau. Lon. 17 37 E, lat. 50 49 N.

*Briel*, or *Brill*, a fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in S Holland, capital of the island of Voorn. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of their republic. It is seated at the principal mouth of the Meuse, 20 m WSW Rotterdam. Lon. 4 1 E, lat. 51 48 N.

*Briens-bridge*, a town of Ireland, in Clare county, with an excellent sulphureous spring; seated on the Shannon, 10 m NNE Limerick.

*Brientz*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, famous for the cheese made in its neighbourhood. It is seated on a lake of the same name (9 m long and 3 broad) 42 m SE Bern.

*Brietzen*; see *Wriezén*.

*Briec, St.* a town of France, capital of the department of Cotes du Nord, and a bishop's see, with a small harbour. It is seated among hills, near the mouth of the river Goy, 50 m nw Rennes. Lon. 2 43 w, lat. 48 31 n.

*Briey*, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, near the river Manse, 12 m nw Metz.

*Brigg*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, with a castle. Here begins the famous road over the Simplon into Italy. The town is neatly built, and situate near the Rhone, 30 m e by n Sion.

*Brigg*; see *Glanfordbridge*.

*Brighthelmston*, or *Brighton*, a town on the coast of Sussex, with a market on Thursday. At the w part of the town is a battery, but it has no harbour, and only small vessels can approach the shore. It was formerly inhabited chiefly by fishermen; but having become a place of resort for sea-bathing, it has been greatly enlarged by many handsome houses, with public rooms, hot and cold baths, a theatre, &c. and is now the largest town in the county. The prince of Wales has here an elegant pavilion and superb stables; and adjoining is a chapel royal. The church stands on a hill above the town; and to the w of it is a chalybeate spring much frequented. There are also a chapel, several meeting-houses, a Romish chapel, and a synagogue. The number of resident inhabitants was 12,012 in 1811. Here Charles II embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worcester. It is 8 m sw Lewes, and 50 s London. Lon. 0 6 w, lat. 50 50 n.

*Brignolles*, a town of France, in the department of Var, famous for its prunes; seated among the mountains, in a pleasant country, 20 m nne Toulon.

*Brihuega*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a manufacture of cloth, and a trade in wool. Here general Stanhope and an English army were taken prisoners, in 1710. It is seated on the Tajuna, 43 m ne Madrid.

*Brilon*, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Mone, 27 m e by s Arensberg.

*Brindisi*, a city of Naples, in Otranto, and an archbishop's see, with a fortress. The trade is trifling, and the air unhealthy; but both are improving by cleansing the harbour and draining the marshy places. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 32 m ene Tarento. Lon. 13 15 e, lat. 40 45 n.

*Brim*; see *Brunn*.

*Brioude*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire. Near it is a small town called Church Brioude, on account of a famous chapter. Brioude stands

on the Allier, over which is a bridge of one arch, 173 feet in diameter. It is 32 m nw Puy, and 34 s by e Clermont.

*Brisach, Old*, a town of Suabia, once the capital of Brisgau. In 1741 the fortifications were demolished, and the artillery removed to Friburg. It stands on the e side of the Rhine, 8 m w by s Friburg.

*Brisach, New*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated about a mile w of the Rhine, opposite Old Brisach, and 3 m e Colmar.

*Brisago*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, on the Lake Maggiore, 5 m s Locarno.

*Brisgau*, a territory of Suabia, on the e side of the Rhine, which separates it from France. The chief part belonged to the house of Austria; but by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was ceded to the elector of Baden, who was formerly possessed of a few places. The chief town is Friburg.

*Bristino*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 11 m ssw Manfredonia.

*Brissac*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Aubence, 13 m s Angers.

*Bristol*, a city and seaport in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. For wealth, trade, and population, it has long been reckoned the second in the kingdom; though now surpassed in all these respects by Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. It is seated on the Avon, at the influx of the Frome, 10 m from the entrance of the Avon into the Bristol channel; and at its mouth are several dockyards, and a very extensive floating dock. The inconvenience of vessels lying aground when the tide was out, first caused a basin to be constructed for 40 ships; but the Avon is now completely dammed across, and its bed converted into a vast basin above 2 m long, which is entered by gates, and capable of containing 1000 vessels always afloat. A new channel has been cut for the river, and over it an iron bridge is thrown, of a single arch, under which the largest ships pass. The city has 18 churches, beside the cathedral, which was formerly the church of St. Augustin's monastery. Here is a guildhall, a customhouse, an exchange, and several other public buildings; beside hospitals, schools, and various charitable foundations. The population was 76,433 in 1811. Bristol is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and has the assizes held here in the spring. Here are many glasshouses; and the sugar refinery is one of its principal manufactures. The Hot Well, about a mile below the city, on the

side of the Avon, is of great purity, and has obtained a high reputation in consumptive cases. In St. Vincent Rock, above this well, are found those native crystals, so well known under the name of Bristol stones. The numerous buildings on the top of this rock, have the name of Clifton, and is the chief resort of the gentry, on account of the salubrity of its air. The city walls have been demolished long ago; and there is only one gate now standing. Bristol is 13 m wnw Bath, 34 ssw Gloucester, and 114 w London. Lon. 2 36 w, lat. 51 27 n.

*Bristol*, a seaport of Rhode Island, capital of a county. It has a commodious and safe harbour; and is seated on a rich soil, noted for garden-stuff, on the e side of Bristol bay, 13 m n Newport, and 24 sse Providence. Lon. 71 14 w, lat. 41 40 n.

*Bristol*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, seated on the Delaware, 21 m sse Newtown, and 20 ne Philadelphia.

*Bristol Bay*, a large bay on the nw coast of America, explored by Cook in 1779. It opens between Cape Newenham on the n, and the peninsula of Alaska on the s; and a river of the same name enters at the e extremity, in lon. 157 50, w, lat. 58 20 n.

*Britain*, a general appellation given, in 1801, to the islands of Great Britain and Ireland as a United Kingdom. England was united into one entire monarchy, under Egbert, in 829; as was Scotland, under Kenneth II, in 842; and Ireland was made a kingdom, under Henry VIII, in 1541. England and Scotland were united by a treaty in 1707, under Anne, queen of Great Britain; and Ireland was united to them in 1801, under George III, king of Britain.

*Britain, Great*, the most considerable of all the European islands, extending 550 m from n to s, and 290 from e to w. It lies to the n of France, from which it is separated by the English channel. The general division of the island is into Scotland, England, and Wales.

*Britain, New*, a country of N America, comprehending all the tract n of Canada, commonly called the Esquimaux country, including Labrador, and New N and S Wales. It is subject to Britain; and lies between 50 and 70 n lat. and 50 and 100 w lon. There are innumerable lakes and morasses, which are covered with ice and snow a great part of the year. The principal settlements belong to the English Hudson Bay Company. See *Esquimaux*, *Hudson Bay*, and *Labrador*.

*Britain, New*, an island in the S Pacific ocean, to the e of New Guinea, explored

by Dampier, who sailed through the strait that separates it from New Guinea; and captain Carteret, in 1767, sailed through a channel, which divides it on the ne from a long island, called New Ireland. New Britain lies in lon. 152 20 e, and lat. 4 0 s. The shores of both islands are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocconut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like Negroes, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

*Britany*; see *Bretagne*.

*Brize*, a town of France, in the department of Correze, with manufactures of silk handkerchiefs, muslins, gauzes, &c. It is seated on the Correze, opposite the influx of the Vezere, in a delightful valley, 12 m sw Tulle.

*Brizen*, a principality of Germany, lately a bishopric, in the e part of Tyrol. It is extremely mountainous, but produces excellent wine.

*Brizen*, the capital of the above principality. Beside the cathedral, there are one parochial and six other churches. It was taken by the French in 1796, and again in 1797. It is seated on the Eysach, at the influx of the Rientz, 38 m s by e Inspruc. Lon. 11 48 e, lat. 46 41 n.

*Brisham*, a small seaport in Devonshire, on the w side of Torbay, celebrated for its fishery. A quay has been built for the purpose of supplying ships with water. The prince of Orange, afterward William III, landed here in 1688. It is 4 m ne Dartmouth, and 201 w by s London.

*Brizen*, or *Britzen*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, on the river Adah, 18 m ne Wittenberg.

*Broach*, or *Baroach*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, capital of a fertile and populous district, with considerable manufactures of cotton goods. In the vicinity are comelian mines. It was taken by the British in 1803, and stands on the right bank of the Nerbuddah, near its mouth, 34 m n by e Surat. Lon. 73 6 e, lat. 21 41 n.

*Broadstairs*, a village in Kent, on the seashore, 2 m n Ramsgate. It has a small pier, with a harbour for light vessels; and is a fashionable resort for sea-bathing, more retired than Ramsgate.

*Brod*, a strong town of Slavonia, on the river Save, 42 m sw Esseck. Lon. 18 30 e, lat. 45 10 n.

*Brod*, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Hungary, 10 m sse Hradisch.

*Brod, Bohmisch*; see *Bohmisch*.

*Brod, Teutsch*, a town of Bohemia, on the river Sazawa, 20 m s by e Czazlau.

## BRO

*Brodrah*, or *Brodera*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, celebrated for its linens, indigo, and lace. It is 62 m SSE Amedabad. Lon. 73 24 E, lat. 22 13 N.

*Brody*, a town of Poland, in Galicia, and a place of great trade; situate on the frontiers of Russian Poland, 45 m ENE Lemberg.

*Brodziac*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, on the river Berezhina, 58 m E by S Minsk.

*Broek*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, capital of a county. It is seated on the Roer, 11 m N Dusseldorp.

*Brock*, a village of Holland, 6 m from Amsterdam. It is one of the most singular and picturesque places in the world. The streets are paved in mosaic work with variegated bricks; and no carriages ever enter them. The houses are painted on the outside, and each has a terrace and garden to the street, enclosed by a low railing; the garden adorned with china vases and shell-work, with borders composed of minute particles of glass, of different colours. Behind the houses are meadows, full of cattle, in which the inhabitants carry on a great trade.

*Broken Bay*, a bay of New S Wales, 18 m N of Port Jackson. It is formed by the mouth of a great river, called the Hawkesbury, and is a good harbour. Lon. 151 27 E, lat. 33 34 S.

*Bromley*, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. Here is a college, erected by bishop Warner, for clergymen's widows; and near the town is a palace of the bishops of Rochester, where there is a chalybeate spring. Bromley is seated on the Ravensbourn, 10 m S by E London.

*Bromley*, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly called Abbots-Bromley, and afterward Paget-Bromley, being given to lord Paget at the dissolution of the abbies. It is 7 m E Stafford, and 129 NW London.

*Brompton*, a village in Kent, situate on an easy ascent from Chatham, and containing fine barracks for the military of that garrison.

*Bromsgrove*, a corporate town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are manufactures of sheeting, nails, and needles; and a grammar-school founded by Edward VI. It is seated on the Salwarp, 15 m NNE Worcester, and 116 NW London.

*Bromyard*, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated near the Frome, amid fine orchards, 13 m NE Hereford, and 125 WNW London.

*Bronno*, or *Broni*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, where the French defeated

## BRO

the Austrians in 1800. It is 10 m SE Pavia.

*Bronti*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 28 m W Taormina.

*Brookfield*, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county. Here are iron ore, and large quantities of stone which yield copperas. It is seated on the Quaboag, 17 m W by S Worcester.

*Brookhaven*, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, Long-island, 60 m E New York.

*Brooklyn*, a town of New York, in King county, at the W end of Long-island, near East river, which separates it from the city of New York.

*Brooklyn*, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, separated from Boston on the E by a narrow bay. Large quantities of fruits and vegetables are produced here for the Boston market.

*Broom Loch*, a great salt lake, or arm of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, in Ross-shire. It contains several good harbours, has long been noted for excellent herrings, and is esteemed one of the best fishing stations on the coast. In the NE part is Isle Martin, a small island that has a harbour and a customhouse. Lon. 5 16 W, lat. 57 56 N.

*Brora*, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which issues from a lake of the same name, and forms several cascades in its course to the town of Brora, where it enters the sea.

*Brora*, a town of Scotland, on the SE coast of Sutherlandshire, with a small harbour at the mouth of the Brora, 14 m NE Dornoch.

*Broseley*, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are many coal and iron mines, considerable iron-works, and manufactures of earthenware and tobacco pipes. It is seated near the Severn, 6 m NNW Bridgenorth, and 146 NW London.

*Brotherton*, a village in W Yorkshire, a mile N of Ferrybridge, where Thomas de Brotherton, son of Edward I, was born. It has a trade in lime.

*Brouage*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with considerable salt-works; seated near a bay of the sea, 17 m S Rochelle.

*Brouca*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, on the gulf of Catania, 15 m S Catania.

*Brough*, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Thursday. Near it is a cotton spinning manufacture, at the foot of a mountain. It is 3 m ESE Appleby, and 261 NNW London.

*Brow*, a village of Scotland, on the coast of Solway frith, 7 m S by E Dumfries.

It is much resorted to in summer for its chalybeate spring, and for sea-bathing.

*Browsershaven*, a seaport of the Netherlands, in Zealand. It is situated on the N side of the island of Schowen, and at the southern mouth of the Meuse, 9 m SW Helvoetsluys. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 51 38 N.

*Brownsville*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Fayette county. The trade to Kentucky renders it a flourishing place; and many boats are built here. The vicinity abounds with monuments of Indian antiquity. It is seated on the Monongahela, at the influx of Redstone creek, 30 m SSE Pittsburg. Lon. 79 55 W, lat. 40 2 N.

*Brseec*; see *Brzesc*.

*Bruchsal*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Spire, with a castle. It has a large saltwork, and is seated on the river Satz, 5 m SE Philipsburg.

*Bruck*, a town of the duchy of Saxony, 25 m N by W Wittenberg.

*Bruck*, a town of Austria, on the river Leyta, 20 m ESE Vienna.

*Bruck*, or *Broug*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Argau, the birthplace of the celebrated Zimmermann; seated on the Aar, 22 m SE Basel.

*Bruck*, or *Pruck*, a town of Bavaria, on the river Amner, 12 m W Munich.—Another, in the Palatinate, 22 m NNE Ratisbon.

*Bruck*, or *Pruck*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle. It stands on the river Muehr, 24 m NNW Gratz, and 82 SW Vienna. Lon. 15 8 E, lat. 47 27 N.

*Brue*, a river in Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood forest, on the borders of Wiltshire, and flows through the county, by Bruton and Glastonbury, into Bridgewater bay.

*Brug*, a town of Switzerland, in Valais, seated on the Rhone, 39 m E Sion.

*Bruges*, a city of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and lately an episcopal see. It was once a great trading town; but, in the 16th century, the civil wars drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000, but it is not populous in proportion to its extent. The chief manufactures are linen, lace, and woollen stuffs. Its situation still commands some trade, for it has canals to Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Nieuport, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. Bruges has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is 14 m E Ostend. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 51 12 N.

*Brugge*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, on the river Leyne, 12 m SW Hildesheim.

*Bruggen*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Schwalm, 20 m NNW Juliers.

*Brugnato*, a town of the duchy of Genoa,

at the foot of the Apennines, 35 m ESE Genoa.

*Brumau*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, on the frontiers of Hungary, 26 m E Hradisch.

*Brunn*, or *Brinn*, a city of Moravia, capital of a circle, and a bishop's see, with a fortress, called Spilberg, on an adjoining eminence. It has manufactures of fine cloth, kerseymeres, velvet, and plush; and is surrounded with springs of excellent water, which supply its numerous diers. The Prussians besieged it in 1742; but were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated at the conflux of the Zwittau and Schwartz, 33 m SW Olmutz. Lon. 16 38 E, lat. 49 13 N.

*Brunnen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schwitz. Here the cantons of Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden formed the alliance which was the foundation of the republic of Switzerland. It is seated on the Waldstædter see, 2 m SW Schwitz.

*Brunsbottle*, a town of Germany, in Holstein, on the estuary of the Elbe, 13 m NW Gluckstadt.

*Brunswick*, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N by Luneburg, W by Westphalia, S by Hesse, and E by Anhalt, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg. It contains many mines, several medicinal springs, large forests, and plenty of all the necessaries of life. The principal rivers are the Weser, Ocker, and Leyne. It is divided into four duchies and two counties. The duchies of Brunswick Proper and Brunswick-Wolfenbottle, with the counties of Rheinstein and Blankenburg, belong to the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbottle; and the king of Hanover has the duchies of Brunswick-Grubenhagen and Brunswick-Calenburg, which includes the district of Gottingen.

*Brunswick*, a fortified city, and the chief town in the above duchy, with a citadel. It has 10 Lutheran churches, a rich monastery of St. Blaise, and about 22,000 inhabitants. This town is famous for a kind of strong beer, called Mum, which is exported even to Asia. It is seated on the Ocker, 7 m N by E Wolfenbottle, and 68 S Luneburg. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 52 16 N.

*Brunswick*, a seaport of the state of Georgia, chief town of Glynn county, with a safe harbour, capable of containing a numerous fleet of men of war. It is seated in a fertile country, at the mouth of Turtle river, in St. Simon sound, 60 m SSW Savanna. Lon. 81 0 W, lat. 31 10 N.

*Brunswick*, a city of New Jersey, in Middlesex county. Its situation is low, but many houses are built on a pleasant hill, which rises W of the town. It has a considerable inland trade, and, over the Raritan, one of the most elegant bridges

in America. Queens college was in this city, but is now extinct as a place of instruction. Brunswick is 60 m NE Philadelphia. Lon. 74 30 W, lat. 40 30 N.

*Brunswick*, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county. Bowdoin college is established here. It is seated on the s side of Merrymeeting bay, at the influx of the Androscoggin, 30 m NE Portland. Lon. 70 0 W, lat. 43 52 N.

*Brunswick, New*, a British province in N America, separated from that of Nova Scotia, in 1784. It is 200 m long and 170 broad; bounded on the w by New England, N by Canada, E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and s by Nova Scotia and the bay of Fundy. It has several lakes, and is well-watered by rivers. At the conclusion of the American war, the emigration of loyalists to this province was very great. The river St. John opens a vast extent of fine country, most of which is settled and under improvement. The upland is in general well wooded, and the lofty pines afford a considerable supply of masts for the royal navy. The chief place is the city of St. John, but the seat of government is at Fredrictown.

*Brussels*, a fortified city of the Netherlands, capital of Brabant, and formerly the seat of the governor of the Austrian Low Countries. It is 7 m in circuit, contains 80,000 inhabitants, and has many magnificent squares, public buildings, walks, and fountains. The townhouse, in the grand market-place, has a fine turret 364 feet in height, surmounted by a figure of St. Michael, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind. Here is a kind of nunnery, called the Beguinage, which is like a little town, and surrounded by a wall and a ditch: the women educated here are allowed to leave it when they choose to marry. Brussels is celebrated for its fine lace, camblets, and tapestry; and has a communication with the Scheld by a canal, 20 m long. It was bombarded by marshal Villeroy in 1695, by which 14 churches and 4000 houses were destroyed. It has been several times taken since; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on the river Senne, 25 m s Antwerp, and 148 N by E Paris. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 50 51 N.

*Bruton*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are manufactures of silk and hosiery; a freeschool, founded by Edward VI; and a stately almshouse, consisting of the ruins of a priory. It is seated on the river Brue, 12 m SE Wells, and 109 W London.

*Bruyères*, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 11 m ENE Epinal.

*Bryansbridge*, a town of Ireland, in

Clare county, seated on the Shannon, 8 m N Limerick.

*Brzesc*, a fortified town of Lithuania, capital of Polesia, or the palatinate of Brzesc, with a castle on a rock. Here is a large synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all parts of Europe. It is seated on the Bug, at the influx of the Moukhavitz, 110 m s by w Grodno. Lon. 24 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

*Brzesc*, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a marshy plain, 95 m WNW Warsaw. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 52 40 N.

*Brzesnitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with manufactures of lace, fire-arms, and hardware, 24 m WNW Saatz. —Another, in the circle of Prachin, 18 m WNW Pisek.

*Bua*, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, called likewise Partridge island, because frequented by those birds. It is joined by a bridge to the town of Traon.

*Buarcos*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the seacoast, at the mouth of the Mondego, 27 m s Aveira.

*Buccari*, or *Buchari*, a seaport of Morlachia, on the NE part of the gulf of Venice, 12 m E Fiume. Lon. 14 26 E, lat. 45 17 N.

*Buchanness*, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, 2 m to the s of Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, in lon. 1 17 W, lat. 57 25 N. South of this promontory are the Buller of Buchan, Bowness, and other stupendous rocks and precipices, much admired for their awful grandeur.

*Bucharia*; see *Bokharia*.

*Buchau*, a town of Suabia, with a nunnery, seated on a small lake, called Feyder see, 25 m SW Ulm.

*Buchau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, 26 m SW Saatz.

*Bucharest*, a strong city of European Turkey, capital of Walachia. The metropolitan church is large, and adjoining it is the palace of the archbishop. In a square, near the centre of the town, is the great church of St. George, the patron saint of Walachia. The population 80,000. Hence are sent timber, corn, wool, honey, wax, and tallow to Constantinople; wine, salt, and salted provisions to Russia; and immense numbers of horses, horned cattle, and hogs to Germany. In 1812, a treaty of peace was signed here between the Turks and Russians. It is seated in an immense plain on the Domboriza, 115 m SE Hermandstadt, and 215 N by W Adrianople. Lon. 25 50 E, lat. 44 48 N.

*Buchorn*, a town of Suabia, seated on the lake of Constance, 18 m ENE Constance.

## BUD

*Buckden*, a village in Huntingdonshire, 5 m sw Huntingdon. Here is a superb palace of the bishops of Lincoln, and several of the prelates have been interred in the church.

*Buckeburg*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, with a castle, on the river Aa, 3 m ESE Minden.

*Buckenham*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 m E by N Thetford, and 93 NE London.

*Buckfastleigh*, a village in Devonshire, 3 m s by w Ashburton. Here are some remains of an abbey; and many of the houses are built with materials from its ruins.

*Buckingham*, a borough and the capital of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is almost surrounded by the Ouse, over which are three stone bridges. There was formerly a castle, on a mount, in the middle of the town. Here are manufactures of lace, and some paper-mills on the river. Two m to the NW is Stowe, the celebrated seat of the marquis of Buckingham. The town suffered greatly by fire in 1725. The population was 2987 in 1811. It is 25 m NE Oxford, and 55 NW London. Lon. 0 58 W, lat 51 58 N.

*Buckinghamshire*, a county of England, bounded on the N by Northamptonshire, E by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, S by Berkshire, and W by Oxfordshire. It is 39 m long and 18 broad, containing 478,720 acres; is divided into eight hundreds, and 203 parishes; has 15 market-towns; and sends 14 members to parliament. The population was 117,650 in 1811. The principal rivers are the Thames, Coln, Ouse, Lyssel, and Tame. The soil is rich, being chiefly chalk or marl; and the woods of the hills, chiefly beech, form a considerable article of profit, both as fuel and timber. The most general manufacture is bone-lace and paper. Buckingham is the county-town, but Aylesbury is the largest.

*Bucklers-hard*, a village in Hampshire, on Beaulieu river, 9 m ssw Southampton. The inhabitants are principally employed in ship-building; and many frigates have been built here.

*Buda*, or *Offen*, the capital of Lower Hungary, with a fortress on an eminence, on the W side of the Danube, over which is a bridge of boats to Pest. The population 30,000. The palace, churches, and public buildings are handsome. In the vicinity are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and hot baths that were in good order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had possession of this place. On a rocky hill, a little to the S of the fortress, a new observatory was completed in 1814, in which all the instruments are

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placed on marble pillars, firmly fixed into the rock, and wholly independent of the building. Buda was taken by the Turks in 1529, and it was afterward besieged several times by the Germans to no purpose, till 1686, when it was taken. It is 136 m SE Presburg, and 200 NNW Belgrade. Lon. 19 12 E, lat. 47 28 N.

*Budayoon*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, 30 m SW Bareilly.

*Budruck*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, seated on the Cawah, 56 m NE Cuttack.

*Budelich*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, seated on the Traen, 12 m ENE Treves.

*Buderich*, or *Burich*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, seated on the Rhine, 22 m SE Cleve.

*Budin*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, with a castle; 9 m S by W Leutmeritz.

*Budingem*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle; situate on the Saambach, 25 m ENE Frankfort.

*Budissen*; see *Bautzen*.

*Budoa*, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It sustained a siege by the Turks in 1686, and is 30 m SE Ragusa. Lon. 18 53 E, lat. 42 30 N.

*Budrio*, a town of Italy, in Bolognese, 8 m E Bologna.

*Budweis*, a fortified town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, and lately a bishop's see. In the environs are mines of gold and silver. It is seated on the Muldau, 75 m S by W Prague. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 49 2 N.

*Budzac*; see *Bessarbia*.

*Buen Ayre*; see *Bonair*.

*Buenos Ayres*, an extensive kingdom of S America, bounded on the N by Amazonia, E by the territories of the Portuguese and the Atlantic, S by Patagonia, and W by Chili and Peru. This vast country was erected into a viceroyalty in 1776, and includes several provinces that were taken from Peru and Chili. It is divided into five governments, Charcas, Paraguay, Tucuman, Cujo, and Buenos Ayres, and these are subdivided into provinces and districts. The whole is governed by a viceroy, whose title is at present disputed, by the capital being in possession of an insurgent government.

*Buenos Ayres*, or *Plata*, a government in the SE part of the above kingdom; bounded on the N by Brasil, E by other Portuguese territories and the Atlantic, S by Patagonia, and W by Cujo, Tucuman, and Paraguay. Nearly the whole of this government consists of wide spread plains, on which immense herds of cattle feed, and range unowned and unvalued, being only hunted down occasionally for the sake

of their hides and tallow; wild horses also roam in these deserts in innumerable quantities. The plains also abound in casowaries, partridges, geese, ducks, deer, and other game; but they are uninhabited by man. On the Portuguese frontiers are mountainous parts, which are little known, and inhabited only by tribes of savage and warlike Indians. The rivers are many, and generally large; the chief are the Plata, Panama, and Uraquay.

*Buenos Ayres*, the capital of the above viceroyalty and government, the seat of a royal audience, and a bishop's see. This city was founded by Mendoza in 1535, but afterward abandoned; and in 1544, another colony of the Spaniards came here, who left it also; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It is well fortified; the streets are straight and paved, and the houses built of brick or chalk, generally of two stories, with a tiled roof. It has an elegant cathedral, a church for the Indians, two monasteries, five convents, a college, a beautiful square, and about 40,000 inhabitants. The trade is carried on with Chili and Peru by means of covered wagons drawn by oxen, which travel in caravans; that this city is the depot for a great part of the treasures and merchandise of those countries, which are exported hence to Spain. The other exports are wheat, jerked beef, hides, tallow, sugar, tobacco, cotton, wax, and drugs. Buenos Ayres surrendered to the English in 1806, but they were obliged to abandon it soon after. In 1807 the English made an unsuccessful attack on this city. In 1810, a revolution took place, the viceroy was deposed, and a provisional government established, which still remains. The city stands on a peninsula, on the s side of the Plata, 220 m from the ocean, though the river is here 21 m in breadth. Lon. 58 31 w, lat. 34 35 s.

*Buffalo*, a town of New York, situate on Lake Erie, at its outlets the river Niagara, and nearly opposite Fort Erie. It was entirely burnt by the British in 1812, but is rebuilt, and carries on a good trade with the western states and the two Canadas. It is 26 m s by E Fort Niagara. Lon. 78 56 w, lat. 42 53 n.

*Bug*, a river of Poland, which rises in the palatinate of Lemberg, flows n to Brzesc, crosses Polachia into Masovia, and enters the Vistula above Wischgrad.

*Bugia*, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantia, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It has a strong castle, but sir Edward Spragge destroyed several Algerine men of war under its walls in 1671. The harbour is safe and more capacious than that

of Algiers, but its entrance is equally dangerous. The principal trade is in instruments of agriculture, made of iron, obtained from mountains near the town. It is 90 m E Algiers. Lon. 5 28 E, lat. 36 49 n.

*Buhl*, a town of Swabia, in the duchy of Baden, situate in a valley that produces much wine, 10 m sw Baden.

*Bujalance*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in the centre of an extensive plain, rich in vines, olives, and corn, 22 m E Cordova.

*Builth*, or *Buallt*, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here was an ancient castle, whose keep, its last remains, was burnt down in 1690, and the whole town nearly destroyed. In this neighbourhood the Welch made their last stand for independence, and were defeated by Edward 1, in 1283. Builth is seated on the Wye, over which is a bridge into Radnorshire, 12 m N Brecknock, and 173 w by N London.

*Buis*, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 40 m E Orange, and 65 SSE Valence.

*Buitrago*, a fortified town of Spain, in New Castile, celebrated for the wool collected in its environs. It is seated on the Lozoya, 40 m N Madrid.

*Bulac*, a town of Egypt, situate on the Nile, a mile to the w of Cairo, and the port of that city. On the n side of it is the Calish; which conveys the waters of the Nile to Cairo. See *Cairo*.

*Bulam*, an island on the coast of Senegambia, at the mouth of the Gambia. The soil is good; and a settlement of free blacks was formed here in 1792, by the English, but the natives of the continent would not permit it to continue. Lon. 16 30 w, lat. 13 0 n.

*Bulgaria*, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the N by Walachia and Bessarbia, E by the Black sea, S by Romania and Macedonia, and W by Servia. It is mountainous, but fertile in the intervening vallies, and exports provisions and wood to Constantinople. Sofia is the capital.

*Bulness*; see *Bowness*.

*Bumm*, a city of Persia, in Kerman, formerly of immense extent, and yet considerable, with a large fort and other strong defences. It is situate on an eminence, 26 m NNW Kiook, and 130 ESE Kerwan.

*Bunawe*, a village of Scotland, in Argyleshire, on the E side of Loch Etive, at the influx of the river Awe, 15 m ENE Oban. Here is an iron foundery, a valuable salmon fishery, and a safe bay for vessels of small burden.



## BUR

*Bundelcund*, a district of Hindoostan, in the provinces of Malwah and Allahabad, comprehended between the Betwah and Cane rivers. It is high and mountainous, and imperfectly cultivated, but contains the celebrated diamond mines of Pannah, and some strong fortresses. The E part has belonged to the British since 1803, and the chief town is Chatterpoor.

*Bungay*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Wavenay, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It has two churches, and the ruins of a nunnery and a castle. It is 36 m x by E Ipswich, and 106 NE London.

*Bunge*, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of X-mo. The king of this country was converted to Christianity, and sent a solemn embassy to the pope in 1583. The capital is Funay. Lon. 132 0 E, lat. 32 40 N.

*Bunkers Hill*; see *Breeds Hill*.

*Bunpoor*, a town of Ballogistan, chief of the province of Kohistan. It is small and ill built, and its mud walls and bastions gone to decay. The chief's house, or citadel, is on the summit of a lofty mound of earth. The town is situate on a river, which flows w, and is lost in the sandy desert. It is 170 m nw Kidge. Lon. 60 10 E, lat. 27 50 N.

*Buntingford*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Monday, 31 m x by E London.

*Buntwala*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, which has a great inland trade; situate near the Netrawati, 16 m E Mangalore.

*Buntzlau*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. It has a manufacture of brown pottery with gold and silver flowers; and is seated on the Bober, 23 m w by N Lignitz.

*Buntzlau, Alt*, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 16 m ssw Jung Buntzlau.

*Buntzlau, Jung*, a town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of Buntzlau. It was a royal town under Rodolphus II, and is seated on the Iser, 28 m NNE Prague. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 50 22 N.

*Buragrug*, a river of Fez, which enters the Atlantic ocean, at Sallee.

*Burdwan*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of a district that is the first in rank for agricultural riches in all India. It is seated near the Dumnooda, 58 m nw Calcutta. Lon. 87 57 E, lat. 23 15 N.

*Burello*, or *Civita Burella*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 20 m s Lanciano.

*Buren*, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, with a fortified castle, 22 m w Nimwegen.

*Buren*, a town of Westphalia, in the

## BUR

principality of Paderborn, seated on the Alme, 10 m s Paderborn.

*Buren*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Aar, 6 m sw Soleure.

*Burford*, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of saddles, dussels, and rugs; seated on the Windrush, 17 m w by N Oxford, and 72 w London.

*Burg*, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, seated on the Old Yssel, 13 m E Nimeguen.

*Burg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Ihle, 12 m NNE Magdeburg.

*Burg*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with manufactures of gunbarrels and woollen stuifs; seated on the Wipper, 13 m SE Dusseldorf.

*Burg*, a village in Cumberland, 5 m wnw Carlisle. Near it is a column, erected to denote the spot where Edward I died, when preparing for an expedition against Scotland.

*Burgas*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. It is famous for the manufacture of the bowls for Turkish pipes; and has a trade in wine, flax, and pottery. It stands on a gulf of the Black sea, 120 m nsw Constantinople. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 42 30 N.

*Burgau*, a town of Suabia, with a castle that gives name to a marquisate. It is seated on the Mindel, 6 m E Guntzburg, and 22 wnw Aughsburg.

*Burgdorf*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, seated on an eminence, by the river Emmen, 8 m NE Bern.

*Burgdorf*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Luneburg, with a castle, on the river Awe, 15 m s Zell.

*Burghaun*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, on the river Haun, 8 m NNE Fulda.

*Burghcad*, a town of Scotland, in Elginshire, on a bay to which it gives name, on the s side of the Moray frith. It has the best harbour on this coast; and on the promontory is the Alatra Castra of Ptolemy, a Roman station, which is pretty entire, and extends over more than 11 acres. In the vicinity are quarries of freestone and limestone. It is 9 m wnw Elgin.

*Burglengenfel*, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, 16 m nw Ratisbon.

*Burgos*, a city of Spain, capital of Old Castile, and an archbishop's see. It has an antique castle, once the abode of the kings of Castile; and the cathedral is one of the most magnificent Gothic fabrics in Europe. The squares, public buildings, and fountains, are fine; but its trade and

manufactures are inconsiderable, and the inhabitants do not exceed 10,000. In 1812, it was besieged by the allied forces; but failing in an attack on the French in the castle, the siege was raised. In 1813, the French blew up the fortifications, and retreated to Pamploua. Burgos is seated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Arlanzon, 95 m E by S Leon, and 117 N Madrid. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 42 28 N.

*Burgu*, or *Berdoa*, a territory of Africa, in the desert of Lybia, to the S of Augila and E of Fezzan. The capital is of the same name, 250 m SSW Augila, and 430 ESE Mourzook. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 26 10 N.

*Burgundy*, an old province of France, 112 m long and 75 broad; bounded on the E by Franche Compté, W by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, S by Lyonois, and N by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruit, and excellent wine; and is now formed into the departments of Côte d'Or, Saone and Loire, and Yonne.

*Burhampoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the river Cossimbazar, 8 m S by W Moorshedabad.

*Buriano*, a town of Tuscany, in Siennese, near the lake Castigleno, 10 m SSE Massa.

*Burich*; see *Buderich*.

*Burka*, a fortified seaport of Arabia, in the province of Aman, 45 m WNW Mascat.

*Burken*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, 27 m E Heidelberg.

*Burkhausen*, a town of Bavaria, with an old fortified castle on a mountain. It is the seat of a regency, and stands on the river Salza, near its conflux with the Inn, 27 m NNW Salzburg.

*Burlington*, a city of New Jersey, capital of a county. It stands on an island in the Delaware, which is here a mile broad, and has a safe and convenient harbour. It is 17 m NE Philadelphia. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 40 14 N.

*Burlington*, a town of Vermont, chief of Chittenden county. It stands on Lake Champlain, and has a lucrative trade with St. John, in Canada, not 70 m distant by water. In the vicinity is a richly endowed college. It is 122 m N Bennington. Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 44 25 N.

*Burnham*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It stands near the sea, on the river Burn, in which is a small harbour. Around it are five villages of the same name, with an addition; and that of Burnham Thorp is the birthplace of the celebrated admiral lord Nelson, whose father was the rector. Burnham is 29 m NW Norwich, and 117 NE London.

*Burnham*, a town in Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Wallicet and Burn-

ham oysters are the product of the creeks and pits of this river. Burnham is 11 m SE Malden.

*Burnley*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and some woollen and cotton manufactures. It stands in a woody vale, almost surrounded by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 35 m SE Lancaster, and 211 NNW London.

*Burnt Island*, an island near the S coast of Newfoundland, 15 m ESE Cape Ray. Lon. 58 50 W, lat. 47 30 N.

*Burnt Islands*, a cluster of islands in the Indian ocean, WNW from Goa. Lon. 73 30 E, lat. 16 0 N.

*Burntisland*, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with an excellent harbour, and a trade in ship-building. It is seated at the foot of lofty hills, 9 m N Leith.

*Burrampooter*; see *Brahmapootra*.

*Burrungaut*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, on the right bank of the Gograhl, 50 m NW Fyzabad.

*Bursa*, or *Prusa*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, built by Prusias king of Bythinia. It was the capital of the Ottoman empire, until Amurah removed the seat of government to Adrianople; and it now contains 60,000 inhabitants. It stands upon several little hills, at the bottom of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain full of fruit-trees. So many springs proceed from the mount, that every house has its own fountain; and at its foot are splendid hot baths. The castle stands on a high rock, near the middle of the city. The mosques are very numerous, some of them magnificent; and there are several elegant caravansaries. The bezestine is a large structure full of warehouses and shops, containing all the commodities of the east, beside their own manufactures in silk. Here are the best workmen in all Turkey, who are excellent imitators of the tapestry of Italy and France. None but Turks are permitted to dwell in the city; but the suburbs, which are much finer, and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks, who have here a patriarch. Bursa is 66 m S by E Constantinople, and 80 NW Kiutaja. Lon. 29 12 E, lat. 40 8 N.

*Burslem*, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Monday, and extensive potteries. It stands near the Trent and Mersey canal, 2 m NNE Newcastle, and 151 NNW London.

*Burstleton*, a village in Hampshire, 5 m ESE Southampton. It stands on the Hamble, 3 m from its mouth, and several ships have been built here for the navy.

*Furton*, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Tuesday; seated in a valley near the Lancaster canal, 12 m S Kendal, and 251 NNW London.

*Burton upon Strather*, a town in Lin-

colnshire, with a market on Monday; seated on a hill, near the Trent, 32 m N Lincoln, and 165 N by W London.

*Burton upon Trent*, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday. It has the remains of a large abbey; and over the Trent is a bridge of freestone, which consists of 36 arches. Here are manufactures of hats, cotton, tammies, spades, and other articles of iron; and it is famous for excellent ale. It is 12 m NE Lichfield, and 125 NNW London.

*Burwa*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the borders of Gundwana, 240 m W by N Calcutta. Lon. 84 46 E, lat. 23 20 N.

*Bury*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday. Here are large manufactures of woollen and cotton; and some capital printing works near the town. The population was 3763 in 1811. It is seated on the Irwell, above the influx of the Roch, 9 m N by W Manchester, and 195 NNW London.

*Bury St. Edmund*, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It took its name from St. Edmund the king, who was buried here; and to his honour an abbey was founded, of which some noble ruins remain. Here are two parish-churches, which stand in one churchyard: in St. Mary's lies Mary queen of France, who was married to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. At this town the barons met, and entered into a league against king John. Henry VI called a parliament here in 1446, when Humphry duke of Gloucester was imprisoned, and he died here, as supposed, by poison. The assizes for the county are held here; and it has a freeschool founded by Edward VI. The population was 7986 in 1811. It is seated on the Larke, a branch of the Ouse, 25 m NW Ipswich, and 71 NNE London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 22 N.

*Buryens*, St. a village in Cornwall, 5 m WSW Penzance. It was once of great note, and had a college founded by king Athelstan. The church is spacious, and contains many curious relics of antiquity. In its neighbourhood are 19 large stones standing in a circle, 12 feet from each other, and in the centre is one much larger than the rest.

*Busaco*, a ridge of mountains in Portugal, in Beira, extending N from the river Mondego; noted for a battle, in 1810, in which the French were defeated by the British and Portuguese.

*Bushier*, or *Abuschahr*, the principal port of Persia, in Farsistan, governed by a sheik. It occupies the point of a peninsula, in the gulf of Persia, and forms a triangle, of which the base on the land side is alone fortified. At unequal distances along the walls are 12 towers, two of which form the town-gate. The streets are very narrow,

and the inhabitants estimated at 12,000. Here are seven mosques, three hummums or baths, and four caravansaries. The English East-India Company have a factory here; and the trade with Shiras, by caravans, is considerable. It is situate near the head of the gulf, 110 m WSW Shiras. Lon. 50 55 E, lat. 28 59 N.

*Bussarah*, or *Busra*; see *Bassora*.

*Bustar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, the capital of an independent rajah. It is 170 m S Ruttunpoor. Lon. 82 38 E, lat. 19 44 N.

*Bute*, an island of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, separated on the N from the peninsula of Cowal in Argyleshire by a narrow channel. It is 14 m long and 4 broad; the N part hilly and barren, but the S fertile and well cultivated. The coast is rocky, and indented with several safe harbours, chiefly appropriated to the herring fishery. Rothesay is the capital.

*Buteshire*, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, Great and Little Cumbra, and Inchmarnac, which lie in the frith of Clyde, between the counties of Ayr and Argyle. The population was 12,033 in 1811. This shire sends a member to parliament alternately with Caithness. See *Bute*, &c.

*Butrinto*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see. It stands on the site of the ancient *Buthrotum*, of which some ruins remain, and has a considerable trade. It is entrenched by the river Pavla, the lake Pelodi, and the canal of Corfu, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 40 m W by S Janina. Lon. 20 9 E, lat. 39 49 N.

*Buttermere*, a lake in Cumberland, 8 m SW Keswick. It is 2 m long, and nearly half a mile broad. On the W side it is terminated by a mountain, called, from its ferruginous colour, the Red Pike; a strip of cultivated ground adorns the E shore; at the N end is the village of *Buttermere*; and a group of houses, called *Gatesgarth*, is at the S extremity, under an amphitheatre of mountainous rocks. Here *Honister Crag* is seen rising to a vast height, flanked by two conical mountains, *Fleetwith* on the E, and *Scarf* on the W. Numerous mountain torrents foam down the rocks, and form the lake below. This lake contains abundance of char, and the river *Cocker* flows through it to *Cromack-water*.

*Butterworth*, a large village in Lancashire, 2 m E Rochdale, which partakes in the trade and manufactures of that town.

*Button Bay*; see *Hudson Bay*.

*Buttstadt*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Loss, 16 m W Naumburg.

*Butzbach*, a town of Germany, in Wet-

teravia, seated in a marshy but fertile plain, 10 m s Giessen.

*Butzow*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, seated on the Wara, 17 m sw Rostock.

*Buxadewar*, a strong fort of the country of Bootan, at the entrance of the mountains from Bengal. It stands on the top of a rock, 20 m n Chichacotta.

*Buxar*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar, chief of the fertile and populous district of Shawabad. It is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, 80 m w Patna. Lon. 82 58 E, lat. 25 35 N.

*Buxtehude*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Este, 18 m SE Stade.

*Buxton*, a village in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. It has nine wells that rise near the source of the river Wye; and they are deemed one of the seven wonders of the Peak. Their waters, noted in the time of the Romans, are hot and sulphureous; and much company resort to them in the summer. The building for the principal bath was erected by George earl of Shrewsbury; and here Mary queen of Scots was for some time. The duke of Devonshire has erected a beautiful crescent, and under the houses are piazzas and shops. A mile hence is another of the wonders, called Pools Hole, at the foot of a mountain. The entrance is low and narrow, but it presently opens to a cave 696 feet long, of considerable height, with a roof resembling a Gothic cathedral. It contains many stalactical concretions, and several curious representations both of art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. Buxton is 32 m NW Derby, and 160 NNW London.

*Byabool*, a town of Turkish Armenia, with an ancient castle on an insulated hill. The town is defended by portable towers made of logs of wood, which are musket proof, and of a triangular shape, with a turret at each angle. It is situate on the Tehorah, 50 m NW Erzerum.

*Bygonbarry*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of the district of Mymensing. It stands on the right bank of the Brahmapootra, 75 m N by E Dacca. Lon. 90 10 E, lat. 24 46 N.

*Byrahgur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, with a stone fort. It is a place of some traffic, and seated on the Kobragur, 132 m S by E Ruttunpoor, and 155 NNW Cicacole. Lon. 83 0 E, lat. 20 25 N.

*Byron Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. It is low, full of wood, and very populous. The natives are tall, well-proportioned, and clean; and their countenance expressive of a surprising mixture of

intrepidity and cheerfulness. Lon. 173 46 E, lat. 1 18 S.

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*Caaden*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the river Eger, 9 m sw Commotan.

*Cuana*; see *Kene*.

*Cabeca de Vide*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, 12 m sw Portalegro.

*Cabenda*, a town of the kingdom of Loango, subject to Portugal. It stands on a river, near its mouth in a fine bay, 100 m SE Loango. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 4 5 S.

*Cabes*, or *Gabes*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near a gulf of the same name, 170 m S Tunis. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 33 40 N.

*Cabinpoint*, a town of Virginia, in Surry county, on Upper Chipoak creek, near James river, 26 m ESE Petersburg.

*Cabra*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with six convents, and a college for the study of philosophy and divinity. It is situate at the foot of a mountain, near the source of a river of the same name, 25 m SE Cordova.

*Cabra*, a town of the kingdom of Tombuctoo. It is a place of great trade, seated on the Niger, and serves as a port to the capital. The various products of the country are brought hither, to barter for the European and Barbary manufactures. It is 12 m S Tombuctoo.

*Cabrera*, an island in the Mediterranean, 7 m S of Majorca. It has a large harbour, on the N side, defended by a castle. Lon. 2 55 E, lat. 39 3 N.

*Cabul*, a province of Afghanistan, 250 m long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Kuttore, E by Cashmere and Lahore, S by Ballogistan and Candahar, and W by the latter and Balk. It was anciently a province of Persia, afterward annexed to the Mogul empire till 1739, when it was restored to Persia by Nadir Shah. The country is highly diversified; consisting of mountains covered with snow, hills of moderate height, rich plains, stately forests, and innumerable streams. It produces every article necessary for human life, with the most delicate fruits and flowers. This province, on account of its mountainous surface, was anciently called Roh, whence is derived the term Robillah; and it is sometimes called Zabulistan, from Zabul, one of the names of Ghizni, which was the ancient capital of the country.

*Cabul*, the capital of the above province, and of the dominions of the sultan of the Afghans; seated in a wide plain, near the river Kamel or Attock. It is considered as the gate of India toward Tartary; but the fortifications are simple, and scarcely any

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ditch. The palace stands on a rising ground, and exhibits little external dignity. The houses are built of rough stones, unburnt bricks, and clay, that they have a mean appearance. It is a place of considerable trade, and frequented by many Hindoos. The environs are chiefly occupied by gardens, and watered by several streams, the largest of which flows through the town. In 1739, Nadir Shah took this city by storm, and plundered it of great treasures. It is 200 m NNE Candahar. Lon. 68 34 E, lat. 34 30 N.

*Cacuca*, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock, 16 m S Melilla.

*Cacella*, a town of Portugal, on the SE coast of Algarva, 6 m E by N Tavira, and 8 WSW Castro Marim.

*Caceres*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Sabrot, 22 m SE Alcantara.

*Caceres*, a town of the island of Luconia, capital of the province of Canarines, and a bishop's see. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 14 33 N.

*Cachan*, or *Cashan*, a city of Persia, in Irak, which has a considerable trade in silks, carpets, and copper ware. Here are many Christians, and Guebres, or worshippers of fire. It is seated in a stony plain, 106 m N by W Ispahan. Lon. 51 20 E, lat. 34 0 N.

*Cachai*, or *Kecho*, the capital of the kingdom of Tonquin. It contains 20,000 houses, whose walls are of mud, and the roofs covered with thatch; a few are built with brick, and roofed with pantiles. The principal streets are very wide, and paved with small stones. The king has three palaces here, such as they are; and near them are stables for his horses and elephants. The house of the English factory is the best in the city; and the factories purchase silks and lackered ware, as in China. It is seated on the river Hoti, 80 m from the gulf of Tonquin. Lon. 105 11 E, lat. 21 10 N.

*Cacheo*, a town of the kingdom of Cumbo, on the river Cacheo, or St. Domingo, 50 m from its mouth. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and carry on a great trade in wax and slaves. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 12 6 N.

*Cachoeira*, a town of Brasil, in the government of All-Saints Bay. It is the mart for the northern gold mines, and stands on a small river, 42 m NW St. Salvador.

*Cacongo*, a town of the kingdom of Loango, seated among mountains, near the mouth of a river, 48 m SSE Loango.

*Cacarla*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains, 40 m ENE Jaen.

*Cadenac*, a town of France, in the depart-

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ment of Lot, on the river Lot, 27 m ENE Cahors.

*Cadenel*, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 28 m SE Avignon.

*Cader Idris*, a mountain of Wales, in Merionethshire, to the S of Dolgelly. It has three peaks, the loftiest of which is 2914 feet above the level of the sea. On the summit are the remains of a fortress; and it has several lakes, abounding with fish.

*Cadiar*, a town of Spain, in Granada, 28 m SE Granada.

*Cadillac*, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, with a castle, seated on the Garonne, 15 m SE Bourdeaux.

*Cadiz*, a fortified city of Spain, in Andalusia, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour. It is seated at the N extremity of a peninsula, which is 10 m long and scarcely 3 broad in any part; forming a harbour of more than the same length, between it and the mainland, from 3 to 5 m in breadth. The S side of the city is inaccessible by sea, being edged with craggy rocks; on the W side is fort St. Sebastian, and on the E fort St. Philip. The passage into the harbour is commanded by two opposite forts, Mata-gorda on the continent, near Porto Real, and St. Lorenzo on the peninsula; which two forts are also called the Puntals. Cadiz was built by the Phenicians; it was afterward a Roman town, and several antiquities still remain. It is closely built; the streets are in general narrow, but kept remarkably clean, and the houses are high, with flat roofs. The situation prevents its further extension; and in 1799 it contained 75,000 inhabitants, who have every necessary of life in plenty, except water for drinking, which they are obliged to obtain from springs on the coast, near St. Maria. The cathedral is an ancient structure, with magnificent decorations; and a new one was begun to be erected in 1722, but never completed. Here is also a commodious observatory, a national theatre, and a large customhouse. This port is the centre of the Spanish commerce to the W Indies and America. There are linen manufactures in the neighbourhood, but that of salt is the chief branch of industry. This city was taken by the English in 1596; but being attempted again in 1702, they had not the like success. In 1812, after a land blockade of some years by the French, they abandoned their works, having previously set them on fire. Cadiz is 53 m SSW Seville, and 60 WNW Gibraltar. Lon. 6 18 W, lat. 36 32 N.

*Cadoro*, a town of Italy, capital of Cadorino, and the birthplace of Titian, the painter. It is seated on the Prave, 15 m N Belluno. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 46 28 N.

*Cadorino*, a district of Italy, subject to Venice; bounded on the *E* by Friuli, *S* and *W* by Bellunese, and *N* by the principality of Brixen. It is a mountainous country, and the chief town is Cadora.

*Cadsand*, an island of the Netherlands, on the *N* coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheld. The soil is fertile, and the inhabitants make a large quantity of excellent cheese. It is defended by several forts. The chief town is Cassandria.

*Caen*, a city of France, capital of the department of Calvados, with a celebrated university, and a castle with four towers, built by the English. The abbey of St. Stephen was founded by William 1, who was buried in it. The river Orne runs through the city, to which the tide brings up large vessels. It is 65 *m* *W* by *S* Rouen, and 125 *W* Paris. Lon. 0 22 *W*, lat. 49 11 *N*.

*Caer*. For some places that often begin thus, as Caerdiff, see under *Car*.

*Caerhun*, a village of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, on the river Conway, 5 *m* *S* Aberconway. A Roman hypocaust and other antiquities have been discovered here; and it is deemed to be the site of the ancient Conovium.

*Caerleon*, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursday. Many Roman antiquities have been found here; and it has the ruins of a castle. It is seated on the Usk, over which is a curious bridge, 19 *m* *SW* Monmouth, and 146 *W* by *N* London.

*Caerphilly*, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday, and a woollen manufacture. The ruins of its celebrated castle more resemble that of a city than a single edifice. It is seated between the Taafe and Rumney, 7 *m* *N* Cardiff, and 160 *W* London.

*Caerwent*, a village in Monmouthshire, 4 *m* *SW* Chepstow. It is the *Venta Silurum* of the Romans, once crowded with palaces and temples; but now the buildings within its ruined walls, are only a church and a few scattered houses, the rest of the area being laid out in fields and orchards, where a tessellated pavement and other antiquities have been discovered.

*Caerwys*, a town of Wales, in Flintshire. It had a market, which has been discontinued since that at Holywell was established; and the assizes were held here before their removal to Mold. It is 5 *m* *W* Flint, and 212 *NW* London.

*Caffa*, or *Theodosia*, the largest town of Crimea, with an excellent road and harbour. It was the *Theodosia* of the ancients; a name that has been restored by the Russians, who became possessed of it in 1791. It then contained 20,000 inhabitants, was well garrisoned, and a place of

great commerce; but it has since suffered great devastation from the Russians, who have plundered or demolished the mosques, baths, &c. and laid most of the houses in ruins. The trade consists in wax, furs, lamb-skins, leather, horses, and female slaves, most of the latter brought from Circassia. Caffa is seated on a bay of the Black sea, at the foot of some high mountains, 65 *m* *E* by *N* Sympheropol, and 130 *SE* Precop. Lon. 35 20 *E*, lat. 45 0 *N*.

*Caffraria*, a region of Africa, extending along the Indian ocean, from the mouth of the Coavo, in lat. 8 35, to that of the Great Fish river, in lat. 30 33 *S*. The first river divides it from Zanguebar, the last from the country of the Hottentots, and the other interior boundaries are not ascertained. On the coast it includes Mosambique, Mocaranga, Sofala, Sabia, Inhambane, and Natal, and other countries in the interior. The universal characteristics of all the tribes of this great nation consist in an external form and figure varying exceedingly from the other nations of Africa. They are much taller, stronger, and better proportioned; their skin is brown, and their hair black and woolly. They have the high forehead and prominent nose of the Europeans, the thick lips of the Negroes, and the high cheek-bones of the Hottentots. The clothing of both sexes is skins, tanned with some skill, and as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their loins and below the knees; pieces of brass in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms; they are adorned also with the hair of lions, and feathers fastened on their heads, with many other fantastical ornaments. They are fond of dogs; and have great pride in their cattle, which pay the most perfect obedience to their voice. Their exercise is hunting, wrestling, or dancing. They are expert in throwing lances; and their other arms are spears, bludgeons, and very large oval shields made of the hides of oxen. The women are handsome, and modest in their behaviour; they are covered with clothing, except their face, arms, and legs, and of a slender form, much smaller than the men. They are employed in the cultivation of their gardens and corn, and in domestic occupations. They raise several vegetables, which are not indigenous to the country, as tobacco, watermelons, kidney-beans, and hemp. Their huts are higher and more commodious than those of the Hottentots, and their lands more fertile; but their oxen, and almost all their animals, are much smaller. Both men and women colour their bodies red with a sort of earth, or with iron rust, and then smear it over with fat; which operation is renewed every third or fourth day. Some of them are tattooed on

the breast, back, and arms, but not on the face. The Caffres believe in a Supreme Being, who created the world; but he is not worshipped, neither is he represented by any kind of image, or sought in any thing terrestrial. Polygamy is allowed; several acts cause a period of uncleanness, followed by its purification; and the youths are circumcised when twelve years old. They are addicted to the grossest superstition, believe in prognostics and omens, and have a kind of magicians whom they greatly revere. They have no kind of alphabetical characters; but appear to have some ideas of drawing. The Caffres consist of a great number of tribes, each governed by its own king, which dignity is hereditary; but examples of usurpers are not rare. Their internal wars, not only of one tribe against another, but of rebellious captains against their princes, disturb their quiet continually, and prevent their making much progress in civilization.

*Caffristan*; see *Kuttore*.

*Cagli*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Apennines, 20 m s Urbino.

*Cagliari*, a fortified city and seaport of Sardinia, capital of the island, and an archbishop's see, with a university and a castle. Here are five churches, beside the cathedral, three of which are collegiate. The houses are ill built, and the inhabitants about 25,000. It stands in the s part of the island, on a gulf of the same name, which forms a large and secure harbour. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 39 20 N.

*Cagnete*, *Canete*, or *Guarco*, a town of Peru, capital of a district that extends above 70 m along the seacoast. It is situate near the sea, 80 m SE Lima. Lon. 76 16 W, lat. 13 10 S.

*Cahir*, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, with an ancient castle on an island in the river Suir, 12 m s Cashel.

*Cahir*, a town of Ireland, in Kerry county, on an inlet of Dingle bay, 32 m SW Tralee.

*Cahors*, a city of France, capital of the department of Lot, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are three bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. The town has a manufacture of fine cloths and rattens, and furnishes excellent wine. It was taken by assault in 1580, by Henry IV, by means of petards, which were first employed here. In one of the suburbs are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. Cahors is 60 m N Toulouse, and 237 s Paris. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 44 27 N.

*Cajaneborg*, a town of Finland, in E Bothnia, situate on a lake where the river

Pytia forms a tremendous cascade. It contains but few inhabitants, and is 125 m E Uleaborg. Lon. 47 25 E, lat. 65 13 N.

*Cajazzo*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, situate on a hill, by the river Volturno, 22 m NE Naples.

*Caicos*, a cluster of islands in the W Indies, to the N of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal one. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

*Cai-fong*, a city of China, capital of the province of Ho-nan. It is situate on a plain 6 m from the river Hoan-ho, which is higher than the plain, and kept in by raised dikes that extend above 90 m. When the city was besieged by the rebels, in 1642, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. Some of the ruins still remain, which show that its present state is far inferior to its former magnificence. Its jurisdiction comprehends four cities of the second class, and thirty of the third. It is 315 m SSW Peking. Lon. 114 28 E, lat. 34 53 N.

*Cajfu*, a seaport of Syria, in Palestine, defended by walls and a citadel. It stands on the s side of the bay of Acre, 8 m SW Acre.

*Caiman*, three small islands of the W Indies, to the NW of Jamaica, between 81 and 86 W lon. The inhabitants of Jamaica come hither to catch tortoises.

*Cairn*, a village of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, with an excellent harbour, on the E side of Loch Ryan, 9 m N Stranrawer.

*Cairngorm*, a mountain of Scotland, between the counties of Banff and Elgin. It rises in a conical form, 1750 feet above the level of a small lake near its base, which is the source of the Avon, and 4050 feet above the level of the sea; its sides clothed with firs, and its top generally covered with snow. It is famous for beautiful rock-crystals, much esteemed by lapidaries.

*Cairo*, a large city, capital of Egypt, and the residence of the pashaw. It is called Misr, the mother of the world, by the natives. It consists of three towns, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port termed Bulac. The population 280,000. Old Cairo is reduced to a small place, though the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the beys have country houses here, to which they retire when the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cairo is a mile from the river, and 7 m in circuit. The streets are narrow, and very dusty; they have a gate at each end, which is shut at eight in the evening, and every person is required to carry a light after it is dark. The finest houses are built round a court, in which they make the best appearance, having few or no windows next the street. The citadel stands on a high and steep rock, and is surrounded by

thick walls, on which are strong towers. Joseph's Well, made by a sultan of that name about the year 1100, is the most curious part of the citadel; the mouth is 24 feet by 18, and it is sunk in the rock 276 feet deep, with a staircase carried round. Cairo has many canals and reservoirs for water; and numerous bazars, where each trade has its allotted quarter. Here is the chief mart for slaves brought from Nubia, Abyssinia, Darfoor, and Nigritia; they are crowded together in small enclosures, like sheep, and the offensiveness caused by such confinement may be readily imagined. In the city are several public bagnios, very handsome within, and used as places of refreshment and diversion, especially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men have baths at home. The women have greater liberty here than in any part of the Turkish empire; and on Friday a mosque without the walls is frequented by them as a pilgrimage of pleasure. The Calish, a canal that conveys the waters of the Nile into the city, is 20 feet broad, and has houses on each side of it. As soon as the water begins to rise, the mouth of this canal is closed with earth, and a mark placed to show the time when this and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great solemnity. There are not less than 300 mosques in Cairo, the lofty minarets of which present a very picturesque appearance. It was a place of very great trade before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope; and is still the centre of that of eastern Africa. The chief manufactures are sugar, sal ammoniac, glass, jams, saltpetre, gunpowder, red and yellow leather, and linen made of the fine Egyptian flax. This city was taken by the French, under Bonaparte, in 1798. It stands on the right bank of the Nile, 100 m s of its mouth. Lon. 31° 18' E, lat. 30° 3' N.

*Cairoan*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, and next to the city of Tunis for trade and population. Its commercial intercourse is carried on with Sfax and Susa; and the chief commodities are corn, dates, oil, wool, hides, and skins. It is situate near a sandy desert, where are found many vestiges of former magnificence, 110 m s by E Tunis. Lon. 10° 26' E, lat. 35° 5' N.

*Caistor*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. Near it are the remains of a monastery, and many Roman vestiges. It is 12 m SW Grimsby, and 156 N London.

*Caithness*, a northern county of Scotland, 35 m long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Pentland frith, E and SE by the German ocean, and W by Sutherlandshire. The s angle is occupied by mountains; and a

vast ridge of hills forms the SW boundary, ending in a promontory called the Ord of Caithness, which runs out into the sea. The rest of the country may be deemed an immense morass interspersed with some fruitful spots, producing oats and barley, or affording pasture for sheep and bees. The other chief products are butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp. The population was 23,419 in 1811. It sends a member to parliament alternately with Buteshire. English is chiefly spoken on the coast, but in the Highlands the Gaelic prevails. Wick is the capital.

*Caket*, a town of Persia, near Mount Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silk. Lon. 46° 15' E, lat. 33° 0' N.

*Cala*; see *Calte*.

*Calabar*, a town of the kingdom of Benin, capital of a country. The Dutch have a factory here. It is 140 m SSE Benin. Lon. 7° 15' E, lat. 3° 40' N.

*Calabezo*, a town of the province of Caracas, on a river of the same name, 120 m S Caracas.

*Calabria*, a country of Naples, divided into the provinces of Calabria Citra and Calabria Ultra. The first is bounded on the S by Calabria Ultra, N by Basilicata, and W and E by the Mediterranean. Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ultra is washed by the Mediterranean on the E, S, and W, and bounded by Calabria Citra on the N. Cantanzaro is the capital. This country abounds in excellent fruit, corn, wine, oil, silk, cotton, and wool. In 1783, a great part of Calabria Ultra, as well as of Sicily, was destroyed by one of the most terrible earthquakes on record; beside the destruction of many towns, villages, and farms, above 40,000 people perished.

*Calaborra*, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see; seated on the side of a hill, which extends to the Ebro, 70 m E Burgos. Lon. 27° W, lat. 42° 12' N.

*Calais*, a strong seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, with a citadel. It was taken by Edward III of England, in 1347, after a siege of more than 11 months, which has given rise to some historical as well as dramatic fiction. In 1557, it was retaken by the duke of Guise. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without receiving much injury. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace there are vessels passing daily between Dover and Calais. It is 25 m ESE Dover, and 152 N by W Paris. Lon. 1° 51' E, lat. 50° 57' N.

*Calais*, St. a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 24 m ESE Mans.

*Calamata*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, with a great trade in dried figs;



seated on the Spinazza, 16 m wsw Misitra.

*Calamianes*, a cluster of islands belonging to the Philippines, lying between Mindoro and Paragao. They are 17 in number, and mountainous; but produce great quantities of wax, honey, and bird-nests. The two largest are Buswagon and Calamiane, the latter about 23 m long and 5 broad.

*Calanore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, the capital of a district. It is 70 m E Lahore. Lon. 75 1 E, lat. 31 51 N.

*Calatagirone*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with handsome streets, palaces, and other public edifices. It is seated on a hill, 40 xw Noto.

*Calatarieta*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with many fine buildings, and manufactures of coarse cloth and muslins. It is 44 m wnw Catania.

*Calatayud*, a city of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle on a rock. The chief commerce is in hemp, produced in the vicinity; and great quantities of soap are sent into Castile. It stands at the foot of a hill, on the river Xalon, at the influx of the Xiloca, 44 m sw Saragossa. Lon. 1 33 w, lat. 41 28 N.

*Calatrava*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. It is seated near the Guadiana, 63 m sse Toledo. Lon. 3 10 w, lat. 39 4 N.

*Calavrita*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, celebrated for the hard cheeses and silkworms produced in its vicinity. It is 25 m w by s Corinth, and 30 se Patras.

*Calbe*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Saal, 16 m s by E Magdeburg.

*Calben*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with a castle, 7 m sw Stendel.

*Calcar*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, seated near the Rhine, 8 m se Cleve.

*Calchagua*, a province of Chili, extending from the Andes to the ocean, 45 m in breadth, between the rivers Cuchapoal and Teno. It is fertile in grain, wine, and fruit, and produces much gold. The capital is St. Ferdinando.

*Calcinato*, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, where a victory was gained over the Austrians, by the French, in 1706. It is 8 m se Brescia.

*Calcutta*, a city of Hindoostan, the emporium of Bengal, the seat of the supreme government of British India, and the see of a bishop, with a citadel called Fort William. It is situate on the left bank of the Hoogly, or western arm of the Ganges, 100 m from its mouth, and extends from the w point of Fort William along the bank of

the river, about 6 m; the breadth, in many parts, inconsiderable. Generally speaking, the description of one Indian city is a description of all; being all built on one plan, with very narrow and crooked streets, interspersed with numerous reservoirs, ponds, and gardens. A few of the streets are paved with brick. The houses are variously built: some with brick, others with mud, and a greater proportion with bamboos and mats: these different kinds of fabrics, intermixed with each other, form a motley appearance. Those of the latter kinds are invariably of one story, and covered with thatch; those of brick seldom exceed two floors, and have flat terraced roofs; but these are so thinly scattered, that fires, which often happen, do not, sometimes, meet with the obstruction of a brick house through a whole street. But Calcutta is, in part, an exception to this rule of building; for there, the quarter inhabited by the English is composed entirely of brick buildings, many of which have the appearance of palaces. The line of buildings that surround two sides of the esplanade of the fort is magnificent; and it adds greatly to the superb appearance, that the houses are detached from each other, and insulated in a great space. The buildings are all on a large scale, from the necessity of having a free circulation of air in a climate, the heat of which is extreme. The general approach to the houses is by a flight of steps, with great projecting porticos, or surrounded by colonades or arcades, which give them the appearance of Grecian temples. But the remainder of the city, and by much the greatest part, is built as before described. Calcutta has been wonderfully improved both in appearance and in the salubrity of the air; for the streets have been properly drained, and the ponds filled up. It is supposed to contain at least 700,000 inhabitants. In this splendid city, the head of a mighty Christian empire, there are only two churches of the establishment of the mother country, one of which makes a very handsome appearance, but the other is a plain building. There are also churches for the Portuguese catholics, a Greek and an Arminian church, and many small Hindoo temples and Mohamedan mosques. The government-house is a most superb edifice; here are also a court of justice, a townhouse, a customhouse, and a bank. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners that may be observed here is curious: coaches, phaetons, chaises, with the palankeens and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs, form a sight more extraordinary than perhaps any other city can present. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for the

largest ships that visit India. The exports are considerable in salt, sugar, rice, opium, silks, muslins, calicos, &c. In 1756, Calcutta was taken by the soubah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garrison, to the amount of 146 persons, into a small prison called the Black Hole, out of which only 23 came alive the next morning. It was retaken the next year; the victory of Plassey followed; and the inhuman soubah was deposed, and put to death by his successor. Immediately after this victory, the erection of Fort William commenced, which is superior in strength and regularity to any fortress in India, and capable of containing 15,000 men. Here, in 1801, a noble college was founded, in which are professors of English, Mohamedan, and Hindoo literature. Fort William stands in lon. 88 23 e, lat. 22 33 n.

*Caldas*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, famous for its hot baths, and seated amid mountains, almost covered with olives, 15 n Barcelona.

*Caldecot*, a village in Monmouthshire, seated in a plain, 5 m sw Chepstow, and noted for the massive remains of its castle.

*Calder*, a river that rises on the w borders of Yorkshire, flows by Halifax to Wakefield, and 8 m below joins the Aire. It is navigable the greater part of its course.

*Caldolzburg*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with a castle, 18 m NE Anspach.

*Caledonia*, or *New Edinburg*, a seaport of New Granada, on the NE coast of the isthmus of Panama, founded by some Scotch families in 1699, but has long been in the hands of the Spaniards. It is 140 m SE Porto Bello. Lon. 77 40 w, lat. 8 47 n.

*Caledonia, New*, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook, in 1774. It is 260 m long and 70 broad. The inhabitants are strong, active, and well made; their hair is black and much frizzled, but not woolly; their beards are crisp and thick; they besmear their faces with black pigment; and their only covering is a wrapper, made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. Their houses are circular like a bee-hive; formed of small spars and reeds, covered with long coarse grass, and the floor laid with dry grass. They deposit their dead in the ground, and decorate the grave of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women chaster than those of the more eastern islands. They cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. Plantains and sugar-canes are not plentiful, bread-fruit is scarce, and cocoa-nut-trees are but thinly planted; but yams and taras are in great abundance. The cape at the

s end is called Queen Charlotte Foreland. Lon. 167 12 E, lat. 22 15 s.

*Calenburg*, a principality of Lower Saxony, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is divided into two parts, and the principal towns are Hanover and Gottingen. It takes its name from an ancient castle now in ruins, seated on the Leine, 17 m s Hanover.

*Calhuco*, a town on the coast of Chili, inhabited by Spaniards, Mestees, and Indians, 180 m s Valdivia. Lon. 73 37 w, lat. 42 40 s.

*Cali*, a city of New Granada, in Popayan, where the governor of the province frequently resides. It is situate on the Cauca, 70 m NNE Popayan, and 180 wsw St. Fe. Lon. 76 25 w, lat. 3 23 n.

*Calian*, a town of Hindoostan, in Aurungabad, with a trade in cocoa-nuts, oil, coarse cloths, brass, and earthen ware, 32 m NE Bombay.

*Calicut*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Malabar. It was the first Indian port known to the Europeans, being visited by the Portuguese, in 1498. Here is a manufacture of plain cotton goods; and much salt is made by the natural evaporation of the sea water. The principal exports are cocoa and betel nuts, black pepper, rice, ghee, cardamoms, piece goods, teak, sandal wood, coir cordage, and wax. It is seated at the mouth of a river, 104 m s Seringapatam, and 120 SSE Mangalore. Lon. 75 51 E, lat. 11 18 n.

*California*, a peninsula of N America, in the Pacific ocean; separated from the w coast of America by the Vermilion sea, or gulf of California, and extending nw from lat. 23 to 33 n. It was discovered by Cortes, in 1536; and is said to have been visited by sir Francis Drake, in 1578. The peninsula is equal to England in extent of territory, but the population is very inconsiderable. A chain of mountains extends its whole length, of which the most elevated, the Cerro de la Giganta, is from 4600 to 5000 feet, and appears to be of volcanic origin. The mountains are inhabited by a species of goat, called be-rendos, which leap, like the ibex, with the head downward, and, like the chamois, have the horns curved backward. The soil is sandy and arid, vegetation is at a stand, and rain is very unfrequent. There are few springs, some of which issue from naked rocks; but where springs and earth happen to be together, the fertility of the soil is immense. In these points, of which the number is inconsiderable, the jesuits, toward the close of the 17th century, established their first missions. Maize vegetates vigorously, and the vine yields an excellent grape, of which the wine resembles that of the Canary islands; but the general nature of the soil will never be able to sup-

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port a great population. The jesuits in a very few years built 16 villages in the interior; and in 1750 the Spanish settlements were very considerable. Since the expulsion of the jesuits, in 1767, the government of the peninsula has been confided to the Dominican monks of the city of Mexico, who have been unsuccessful in their establishments. The villages of the missions are now reduced to 16, in which there are not above 5000 native cultivators; and the number of savages, dispersed in other parts, scarcely amounts to 4000. The pearl fishery on the coast is valuable; but it has no mines of a promising appearance. The principal place is Loreto.

*Californiu, New*; see *Albany, New*.

*Calix*, a town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 22 m w Tornea.

*Callah*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, which has a considerable trade, and the greatest market for shawls and carpets in the country. It is 40 m E Oran.

*Callander*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a considerable manufacture of muslin; seated on both sides of the Teith, over which is a bridge, 30 m wsw Perth.

*Callao*, a seaport of Peru, with a good harbour, and a large and safe road, formed by the islands Callao and St. Lawrence. The port is defended by three batteries, and here every commodity is to be procured that vessels may be in need of. The town was totally destroyed by an earthquake, in 1746, but has been rebuilt a little further from the sea. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, chocolate, and Peruvian bark. It is seated on a river of the same name, 5 m w Lima, of which it is the port. Lon. 76 54 w, lat. 12 2 s.

*Calle*, or *Cala*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, surrounded by a wall that has three gates. Here is a coral fishery, and a trade in grain, wool, leather, and wax. In the vicinity are woods of excellent oak. It stands on a rock, almost surrounded by the sea, 36 m E by N Bona.

*Callen*, a borough of Ireland, in Kilkenny county, situate on the river King, 10 m sw Kilkenny.

*Callianpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, seated on the seacoast, 36 m N by W Mangalore.

*Calliany*, a town of Hindoostan, in Beeder, capital of a small district. It is 34 m ssw Beeder, and 76 w by N Hydrabad.

*Callinger*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, capital of a district, with a strong fortress on a high rock of great extent. It is 94 m wsw Allahabad. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 24 53 N.

*Callington*, a borough in Cornwall, with

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a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of cloth; situate on the Lynher, 12 m s Launceston, and 216 w by S London.

*Calliandroog*, a town of Hindoostan, in Balagaut, situate near the Hoggry, on the borders of Mysore, 44 m s by E Balhary, and 65 N by E Sera.

*Calloma*, a town of Peru, celebrated for its silver mines, 70 m N by E Arequipa, and 170 s Cusco.

*Calmar*, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, capital of a district. It is celebrated as the place where the deputies of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway were appointed to assemble for the election of a king, according to the Union of Calmar. On an eminence, near the town, is the ancient castle, now a gunpowder manufacture. The chief exports are planks, alun, and hemp. It is seated near the Baltic 40 m NNE Carls-crona, and 190 ssw Stockholm. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 56 38 N.

*Calnina*, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia, 7 m NW Stanchio. Lon. 26 46 E, lat. 36 56 N.

*Calne*, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday. The chief manufacture is cloth, and in the vicinity are many fulling and corn mills. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 m E Bristol, and 88 w London.

*Calpee*; see *Kalpy*.

*Caltura*, a town on the w coast of Ceylon, with a fort, and a harbour for small vessels. A great quantity of arrack is made here, and other manufactures carried on. It stands at the mouth of the Kalloe, 26 m s by E Columbo. Lon. 79 53 E, lat. 6 34 N.

*Calvados*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Normandy. It is so called from a ridge of rocks of the same name extending 12 m, near the coast of what was heretofore called Normandy. Caen is the capital.

*Calvi*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, formerly a considerable city, of which many ancient monuments remain. It is 8 m N Capua.

*Calvi*, a town of Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong wall and a good harbour for small craft. It was taken by the English in 1794. It is 38 m wsw Bastia.

*Calw*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a porcelain manufacture, and a great trade in stuffs. It is 20 m sw Stutgard.

*Calzada*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, formerly the see of a bishop, united to Calahorra. It is 45 m w Calahorra.

*Cam*, a river that rises in Hertfordshire, flows by Cambridge into the isle of Ely, and there joins the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

*Camana*, a town of Peru, chief of a district, in the province of Arequipa. It is situate on a river of the same name, near the Pacific ocean, 70 m wnw Arequipa.

*Camaran*, an island of Arabia, in the Red sea, where there is a fishery for white coral and pearl oysters. Lon. 42 22 E, lat. 15 6 N.

*Camaret*, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. In an expedition against Brest, in 1694, the English landed here, and lost a great number of men. It stands on a bay of the same name, 8 m s Brest.

*Camargue*, an island, or cluster of islands, of France, in the mouths of the Rhone, separated by canals, and fortified. The whole contain 80 square m; the land is fertile, but the air is unwholesome.

*Camarina*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the N side of a bay of its name, defended by a fortress. It is 38 m nw Compostella.

*Cambat*, the southernmost province of Abyssinia, inhabited by a people called Seb-a-adja, who are a mixture of pagans, Christians, and Mohamedans. It is abundant in fruits.

*Cambay*, a city of Hindoostan, in the province of Gujrat. It stands on a gulf of the same name, and was the Camanes of Ptolemy. Here are three bazars, and four public cisterns for supplying the town with water in times of drought. Its products and manufactures are considerable; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and cotton; and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery. This city is now comprehended in the British territories under the Bombay presidency. It is 50 m s by E Ahmedabad, of which it is the port, and 240 m N Bombay. Lon. 72 45 E, lat. 22 23 N.

*Camberg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Nassau, situate on a hill, 17 m E by N Nassau.

*Cambodia*, or *Camboja*, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Lao, E by Cochinchina and Ciampa, S by the China sea, and W by Siam. It is divided from N to S by the river Mecon, or Cambodia, which annually overflows the country in the rainy season, between June and October. Its productions are much the same with those usually found between the tropics; and that peculiar substance styled gamboge, or rather Camboja gum, yielding a fine yellow tint. Though a country rich by nature, the inhabitants are few; and their religion is idolatry. The men are in general well made, with long hair, and a yellow complexion; their dress is a long

and large robe: the dress of the women is shorter and closer; they are handsome, but immodest. They manufacture very fine cloth, and their needlework is much esteemed. This country about the commencement of the present century became subject to Cochinchina.

*Cambodia*, or *Levek*, the capital of the above kingdom. It is seated on the river Mecon, or Cambodia, 230 m from its mouth. Lon. 104 50 E, lat. 13 0 N.

*Cambray*, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Nord, with a citadel and fort. It was lately an archiepiscopal see, but is now only a bishopric. The old cathedral, in which the celebrated Fenelon was interred, and several other churches, were destroyed during the revolution; and of two only now remaining, the cathedral is the smallest. The population 15,000. The chief manufactures are cambric, lace, soap, and leather. It is seated on the Scheld, 102 m NNE Paris. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 50 11 N.

*Cambresis*, an old province of France, 25 m in length: bounded on the N and E by Hainault, S by Picardy, and W by Artois. It is now included in the department of Nord.

*Cambridge*, the capital of Cambridge-shire, and seat of a celebrated university. It is a borough, governed by a mayor, and has a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The townhall and shire-house are the only buildings of note that do not belong to the university. The county gaol is the gatehouse of an ancient castle, built by William I. In the market place, which consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together, is Hobson conduit, which is constantly running. Here are 14 parish churches, three dissenting meeting-houses, and a synagogue. The population was 11,108 in 1811. The trade consists chiefly in oil, iron, and corn. The university is supposed to have been founded during the heptarchy. It contains 13 colleges, and four halls that have equal privileges with the colleges. The colleges are Peterhouse, Corpus Christi, or Benet, Gonville and Caius, Kings, Queens, Jesus, Christ, St. John, Magdalen, Trinity, Emanuel, Sidney, Sussex, and Downing. The halls are Clare, Pembroke, Trinity, and Catherine. Of the colleges, Peterhouse is the most ancient, being founded in 1257. Kings college is the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. The library, chapel, &c. of Trinity college justly place it in the first rank. The other structures belonging to the university are the senate-house, which, with St. Mary's church, the schools, the university library,

## CAM

and other buildings, form a noble square. Here is also a botanical garden, and a general hospital, called Addenbrooke, from the name of the founder. In a field 2 m NE of the town, and under the jurisdiction of the university, is held an annual fair, called Stourbridge or Sturbich Fair, which commences on the 7th of September, and continues a fortnight. Cambridge sends four members to parliament, two for the university, and two for the borough. It is seated on the river Cam, 17 m s Ely, and 51 n by E London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 52 12 N.

*Cambridge*, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, with a handsome courthouse, and a seminary, called Harvard University, one of the first literary institutions in America. It stands on Charles river, over which is a bridge to the s; and 4 m to the w is another, by which it is connected with Boston.

*Cambridge*, a fortified town of S Carolina, capital of the district of Ninety-six, with a court-house and a college. Near this place, then called Ninety-six, the British troops were defeated by the Americans in 1781. It was 60 m w by N Columbia, and 140 nw Charleston. Lon. 81 50 w, lat. 34 9 N.

*Cambridge*, a town of Maryland, chief of Dorchester county, situate on the Choptank, 13 m from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 65 s Elkton. Lon. 76 20 w, lat. 38 48 N.

*Cambridgeshire*, a county of England, bounded on the nw by Lincolnshire, NE by Norfolk, E by Suffolk, s by Essex and Hertfordshire, and w by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It is 50 m long and 25 broad, contains 439,040 acres; is divided into 15 hundreds, and 161 parishes; has a city, a university, and 8 market-towns; and sends six members to parliament. The population was 101,109 in 1811. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Nen, and Cam. The southern and eastern parts are pleasant and healthy; but the northern part, called the Isle of Ely, is low and fenny, from the confluence of many rivers. All the waters of the middle part of England, which do not flow into the Thames or the Trent, run into these fens; and in the latter part of the year, they are sometimes overflowed by water, or appear covered with fogs. See *Bedford Level*.

*Cambrilla*, or *Cambrilles*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, surrounded by a wall, and seated near the sea, 14 m w by s Tarragona.

*Camden*, a district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Fairfield, Richland, Clarendon, Claremont, Kershaw, Salem, and Lancaster. It produces corn, tobacco, and cotton.

## CAM

*Camden*, the capital of the above district, in Kershaw county. It was the scene of two battles between the British and the Americans, in 1780 and 1781. It stands on the river Wateree, or Catawba, 35 m NE Columbia. Lon. 80 54 w, lat. 34 12 N.

*Camden*, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the w side of Penobscot bay, 36 m ENE Wiscasset. Lon. 69 20 w, lat. 44 10 N.

*Camel*, a river in Cornwall, which rises 2 m N of Camelford, flows s almost to Bodmin, and then nw to Padstow, where it enters the Bristol channel. Its banks were the scene of some bloody battles between the Britons and Saxons.

*Camelford*, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. A great quantity of yarn is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Camel, 14 m w Launceston, and 228 w by s London.

*Camerino*, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Chiento, 37 m sw Ancona. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 43 15 N.

*Camin*, a seaport of Further Pomerania, and once a bishop's see, which was secularized; but it still has a fine cathedral and a chapter. Its commerce is very extensive, and it has a great trade in beer. It stands on the Diwenow, or E mouth of the Oder, opposite the isle of Wollin, 25 m N Stettin. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 53 54 N.

*Caminha*, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the Minho, 12 m N Viana.

*Campagna*, or *Campania*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 40 m SE Naples.

*Campagna di Roma*, anciently Latium, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, extending 60 m SE along the Mediterranean to the frontiers of Naples. Formerly the best peopled and best cultivated spot in the world, few villages, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants (except in the capital and its neighbourhood) are now to be seen; nothing, in short, but the scattered ruins of temples and tombs, which present the idea of a country depopulated by pestilence. Rome is the capital.

*Campbeltown*, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Argyleshire, situate on a bay toward the s extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre. It has a considerable trade in coal and whiskey, beside being the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels that annually visit the w coast. The population was 7807 in 1811. It is 65 m ssw Inverary. Lon. 5 32 w, lat. 55 26 N.

*Campden*, a corporate town in Glou-

cestershire, with a market on Wednesday, 22 m NE Gloucester, and 90 wnw London.

*Campeachy*, a town of New Spain, in Jucatan, on the w coast of the bay of Campeachy, defended by strong forts. The port is large, but shallow; and the chief exports are logwood, cotton cloth, and wax. It was taken by the English in 1659, by the buccaneers in 1678, and by the freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685. It is 98 m sw Merida. Lon. 90 31 w, lat. 19 51 n.

*Campen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, with a citadel, and a port almost choked up. The river Yssel is here crossed by a wooden bridge 723 feet long. It is seated on the Yssel, 2 m from its mouth in the Zuider zee, and 8 wnw Zwoll.

*Camperdon*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 m n Barcelona. Lon. 2 16 w, lat. 44 0 n.

*Campo Basso*, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. In 1805 it suffered greatly by an earthquake, and most of the inhabitants were destroyed. It has a considerable trade in articles of cutlery, and is 12 m s Molise.

*Campo Formio*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, where a treaty of peace was concluded between the Austrians and French in 1797. It is 2 m sw Udina.

*Campo Mayor*, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo. It surrendered to the French in 1811. It is 14 m n by E Elvas.

*Campo St. Peitro*, a town and castle of Italy, in Paduano, on the river Menson, 12 m n Padua.

*Campoli*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 23 m n by E Aquila.

*Campsie*, a village of Scotland, on the s confines of Stirlingshire, 9 m n Glasgow. It has some extensive print-fields, and other manufactures.

*Canaan*, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, situate on the Housatonic, 30 m nw Hartford.

*Canaan*, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the Kennebeck, 60 m n Wiscasset.

*Canada*, a large country of N America, bounded on the n by New Britain, e by Labrador and the gulf of St. Lawrence, s by New Brunswick and the United States, and w by unknown lands. It was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, of Bristol, in 1497; and was settled by the French in 1608. The summer here is very hot, and winter continues for six months very severe; but the sudden transitions from heat to cold, so common in the United States, are not known in Canada, and the seasons are more regular.

The uncultivated parts are a continued wood, in which are many kinds of trees unknown in Europe; but the land that is cleared is fertile, and the progress of vegetation so rapid, that wheat sowed in May is reaped in August. Of all the animals, the beaver is the most useful and curious. Canada turpentine is greatly esteemed for its balsamic qualities. This country abounds with coal, and near Quebec is a fine lead mine. The different tribes of Indians, or original natives, in Canada, are almost innumerable; but they have been observed to decrease in population where the Europeans are most numerous, owing chiefly to their immoderate use of spirituous liquors. Canada was conquered by the English in 1759, and confirmed to them by the French at the peace of 1763. In 1791, this country was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, which have since made great progress in population and agriculture. Upper Canada is deemed the garden of America, and not subject to the extreme heat or cold of the lower province. The chief products for exportation are flour, wheat, potash, oak and pine timber, masts, staves, planks, and firewood. The principal inconveniences to which this province is subject are the falls and rapids of the St. Lawrence, which impede the navigation between Kingston and Montreal. Lower Canada is free from such impediments; and to the export articles above enumerated may be added peas, barley, malt, cured fish, and firs. York in the upper province, and Quebec in the lower, are the chief towns.

*Canajohary*, a town of New York, in Montgomery county. Its vicinity abounds with apple-trees, planted by the Mohawk Indians, from which is made cider of an excellent quality. It stands on a creek of the same name, on Mohawk river, 25 m n Cooperstown, and 56 wnw Albany.

*Canal, Duke of Bridgewater*, in England, the first grand work of the kind in the kingdom, begun in 1758. It commenced at Worsley, 7 m from Manchester, where, at the foot of a mountain composed of coal, a basin is cut, which serves as a reservoir to the navigation. The canal runs under a hill from this basin, about 1300 yards, to the coal works. At Barton bridge, 3 m from the basin, is an aqueduct, which, for upward of 200 yards, conveys the canal across a valley and the river Irwell; it has three arches over the river, and the middle one will admit the largest barges to pass with masts and sails standing. At Longford bridge, the canal turns to the right, and crossing the Mersey, passes near Altringham, Dunham, Grapenhall, Kaulton, into the tide way of the

Mersey, at Runcom Gap, where barges can come into the canal from Liverpool, at low water. This navigation is more than 29 m in length; and it is now extended 7 m further, from Worsley to Leigh.

*Canal, Caledonian*, in Scotland, a work not yet finished, that is to form a junction between Loch Linne and the Moray frith. The length is 66 m from Loch Eil near Fort William to the tide water of the Moray frith, a little above Inverness; but as its almost direct line includes the loches Lochy, Oich, and Ness, the channels to cut will be only about 28 m. These channels are 160 feet wide at top, 50 at bottom, and 20 deep; and they require 23 locks. The two seas being thus joined, vessels from Ireland and the w coast of England going to Norway and Russia will avoid the tedious and dangerous navigation round the n of Scotland.

*Canal, Grand, or Imperial*, in China, a stupendous work, which extends from n to s upward of 400 m from the river Eu-ho, a little n of Tong-tehang, in Chang-tong, to Hanch-tchou, in Tche-kiang. In this course it cuts at right angles several rivers from the w, the smaller streams of which terminating in it, afford a constant supply of water; and the three great rivers, the Eu-ho to the north, the Hohanh about the middle, and the Kian-ku toward the south, intersecting the canal, carry the superfluous water to the sea. In accommodating the general level of the canal to the several levels of the feeding streams, it was necessary, in many places, to cut to the depth of 60 or 70 feet below the surface; and in others, to raise mounds of earth upon lakes, swamps, and marshy grounds, of great length and magnitude. These gigantic embankments are carried through lakes of several miles in diameter, between which the water is kept to a height considerably above that of the lake; and in such situations this enormous aqueduct sometimes glides along at the rate of two miles an hour. Few parts of it are level: in some places it has little or no current; in others it sets to the n and s alternately at the rate of one or two miles an hour. The balancing of the level is effected by flood-gates thrown across at certain distances to elevate or depress the height of the water a few inches, as appears necessary, and by sluices on the sides of the embankments, through which the superfluous water is let out into the lakes and swamps. The flood-gates are simply planks sliding in grooves that are cut into the sides of two stone piers, which in these places contract the canal to the width of about 30 feet; and at each is a guard-house, with soldiers to draw up and let down the planks as occasion re-

quires. From the Hohanh to the Kian-ku the country abounds in lakes and marshy ground, and the canal is carried in some parts 20 feet above the level of the country, 200 feet in width. There is not a lock, nor, except the flood-gates, a single interruption to the whole navigation.

*Canal, Grand Junction*, in England, a work that joins several other canals in the centre of the country, which thence form a communication between the rivers Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, and, consequently, an inland navigation to the four principal seaports, London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. This canal commences at Braunston, on the w borders of Northamptonshire, passes by Daventry to Stony Stratford in Buckinghamshire, thence on the confines of Bedfordshire, w of Leighton Buzzard, to Tring, Berkhamsted, and Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, and through Middlesex by Uxbridge to Brentford, where it enters the Thames, 12 m by that river above London. It is upward of 90 m in length.

*Canal, Grand Trunk*, in England, a work that forms a communication between the rivers Mersey and Trent, and, in course, between the Irish sea and the German ocean. Its length is 92 m from the duke of Bridgewater canal, at Preston on the Hill, in Cheshire, to Wildon, in Derbyshire, where it communicates with the Trent. The canal is carried over the river Dove, in an aqueduct of 23 arches, and over the Trent by an aqueduct of six arches. At Preston on the Hill, it passes under ground 1241 yards; at Barton and in the neighbourhood it has two subterraneous passages; and at Harecastle-hill, in Staffordshire, it is conveyed under ground 2880 yards. From the neighbourhood of Stafford, a branch is made from this canal, to run near Wolverhampton, and to join the Severn near Bewdley: from this again other branches cross Warwickshire to Braunston, where commences the Grand Junction canal to the Thames at Brentford.

*Canal, Great*, in Scotland, a work that forms a junction between the Forth and Clyde. Its length is 35 m, from the influx of the Carron, at Crangemouth, to the junction with the Clyde, 6 m above Dumbarton. In the course of this navigation, the vessels are raised to the height of 141 feet above the level of the sea, and passing afterward upon the summit of the country, for 18 m, they then descend into the river Clyde, and thence have free access to the Atlantic ocean. This canal is carried over 36 rivers and rivulets, and two great roads, by 38 aqueducts of hewn stone. In some places it passes through mossy ground, and in others through solid rock. The road from Edinburgh to Glasgow passe:

under it near Falkirk, and over it, by means of a drawbridge, 6 m from Glasgow. In the course of this inland navigation are many striking scenes; particularly the romantic situation of the stupendous aqueduct of four arches over the Kelvin, near Glasgow, 420 feet in length, carrying a great artificial river over a natural one, where vessels of 90 tons sail at the height of 65 feet above the bed of the river below. This communication between the German and Atlantic oceans, in the commerce of Great Britain and Ireland, to Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic, shortens the nautical distance in some instances 300, and in others 1000 miles.

*Canal Royal*, or *Canal of Languedoc*, in France, a work that effects an inland communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic. From the port of Cette, in the Mediterranean, it crosses the lake of Thau; and, below Toulouse, is conveyed by three sluices into the Garonne. At St. Ferreol, near Revel, between two rocky hills, is a grand basin, above 1000 feet in diameter, into which the rivulet Laudot is received; and hence three large cocks of cast brass open and discharge the water, which then goes under the name of the river Laudot, and continues its course to the canal called Rigole de la Plaine. Thence it is conveyed to another reservoir near Naurouse, out of which it is conveyed by sluices, both to the Mediterranean and Atlantic, as the canal requires it; this being the highest point between the two seas. Near Beziers are eight sluices, which form a regular and grand cascade, 936 feet long and 66 feet high, by which vessels cross the river Orbe, and continue their voyage on the canal. Above it, between Beziers and Capestan, is the Mal-Pas, where the canal is conveyed, for the length of 720 feet, under a mountain. At Agde is a round sluice, with three openings, three different depths of the water meeting here. The canal has 37 aqueducts, and its length from Toulouse to Cette is 160 m.

*Canandaqua*, a town of New York, chief of Ontario county, situate on the n end of a lake of the same name, at its outlet into Canandaqua creek, which runs e into Seneca river. The lake is 20 m long and 3 broad. The town stands on a pleasant rise from the lake, 90 m e of Niagara, and 130 w by n Cooperstown.

*Cananore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, defended by a fortress, with other works after the European fashion. It is the head-quarters of the province, has several very good houses and a flourishing trade. It stands on a small bay, one of the best on the coast, 50 m nww Calicut. Lon. 75 27 E, lat. 11 52 N.

*Canara*, a province on the w coast of Hindoostan, 180 m long, and from 30 to 80 broad, lying between Concan and Malabar. The soil is fertile; and it produces abundance of rice, betel and cocoa nuts, cardamoms, coir, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, ghee, tobacco, tea, sandal wood, and iron. No horses, sheep, goats, nor asses are bred; buffaloes and oxen are yoked to the plough, and few carts are used. This province was ceded to the British in 1799. The principal port is Mangalore.

*Canaria*, or *Grand Canary*, the principal of the Canary islands, which gives name to the whole, and is the seat of government. It is 40 m long and 20 broad; the middle part so mountainous that one side is sometimes stormy, while the other is quite calm. The air is temperate, the water plentiful and good, and it has abundance of herbs and delicious fruits. Here are two wheat harvests, in February and May; and the corn makes bread as white as snow. A great quantity of sugar is made here; also of the wine called Sack, which is hence often termed Canary. There are great plenty of horned cattle, poultry, pigeons, and partridges; and Canary birds, with some others of the same size, seldom visit any of the Canaries, except this island and Ferro, which are the most southerly. The chief town is Canary.

*Canaries*, or *Canary Islands*, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, are thirteen in number, lying in the N Atlantic ocean, near the continent of Africa. Seven of them are considerable, namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Canaria, Forteventura, and Lancerota; the other six are very small, Graciosa, Rocca, Allegranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce corn, silk, tobacco, sugar-canes, and excellent wine.

*Canary*, or *Palmos*, the capital of the island of Canaria, and a bishop's see, with a castle on a hill. It is 3 m in circuit, and the residence of the governor and sovereign council of the Canaries. Lon. 15 42 w, lat. 28 4 n.

*Cancale*, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, seated on a bay of its name, celebrated for oysters. The English landed here in 1753, and proceeded by land to burn the ships at St. Malo. It is 9 m e St. Malo, and 40 nww Rennes.

*Candahar*, a province of Afghanistan, between the river Indus and Persia; bounded on the n by Balk and Cabul, e by Lahore, s by Ballogistan, and w by Segistan. The dominions of the sultan of Afghanistan extend westward to the neighbourhood of the city of Terkish; includ-



ing Cabul, Peishore, Ghiani, Gaur, Seistan, and Chorasán; a tract not less than 650 m in length, its breadth unknown; and, on the E side of the Indus, he possesses some districts N of the city of Attock. These countries are all called by the general name of the Country of the Abdalli. Ahmed Abdalla, the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal, who was stripped of his country by Nadir Shah, in 1739. On the death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared among his former subjects, and erected a considerable kingdom in the eastern part of Persia, adding to it most of the provinces to the W of the Indus, which had been ceded by the great mogul to Nadir Shah, together with Cashmere on the E of that river. This province is very thinly peopled, and most of the natives lead a pastoral and migratory life. The surface throughout is hilly and rocky, and in many places destitute of fresh water; but some of the vallies exhibit verdure and fertility.

*Candahar*, a city and the capital of the above province. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, about three m in circuit; and, standing on the great road that connects Hindoostan with Persia and Tartary, it has a considerable trade. While the Persian and Mogul empires were each entire, it was the frontier fortress toward Persia. The palace stands on the N side of the city; and near it is the tomb of Ahmed Shah, which is held in high veneration. It is seated on the Harmend, which divides it in two parts, 200 m ssw Cabul. Lon. 65 34 E, lat. 33 0 N.

*Candeish*; see *Khandeish*.

*Candes*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, at the conflux of the Vienne with the Loire, 30 m wsw Tours.

*Candia*, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, lying to the S of the Archipelago. It is 180 m long and 50 broad, and pervaded by a chain of mountains. The soil is fertile; and it abounds in fine cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, game, corn, wine, oil, silk, and honey. It was taken by the Turks, in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians, in 1692, without effect. Mount Ida, so famous in history, is in the middle of this island.

*Candia*, the capital of the above island, and the see of a Greek archbishop. Though populous formerly, little of it remains beside the walls and the marketplace; and the harbour is now fit for nothing but boats. It is seated on the N side of the island, 500 m ssw Constantinople. Lon. 25 18 E, lat. 35 19 N.

*Candlemas Isles*, two islands in the

Southern ocean, near Sandwich Land. Lon. 27 13 W, lat. 57 10 S.

*Candy*, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a fourth of the island, in the interior part toward the S. The country is mountainous; very woody on the frontiers, and difficult of access from the great quantity of jungle. The central part consists of mountains cultivated to their summits, interspersed with villages, rivulets, and cattle; fields of rice and other grain; well trodden foot paths in all directions; and fruitful vallies, with groves of areka, jacca, cocoa-nuts, limes, oranges, &c. In many parts of the interior, volcanos have burst forth at different times; and the hills seem to possess the principle of those eruptions. Iron and other ores are to be met with; but the Candians, for years past, have paid no attention to discovering or working any of the veins. The air is subject to heavy fogs and dews at night, succeeded by excessively hot and sultry weather by day; rain and thunder are also frequent and violent. The inhabitants use fire-arms, and bows and arrows for weapons of offence. The king was absolute; and he was clothed in all the state and splendour of other Asiatic princes, with the peculiar distinction of a crown. The tyrannical government of the last ruler, and his cruelties, were in the extreme, that many of his subjects removed to the British settlements. His atrocities continuing to spread, the British in 1815, took up arms against him solely, promising security and protection to his subjects. They entered the capital, which was found deserted, and stripped of all valuable property; but the king's retreat being soon known, he was surrounded by his own people, taken prisoner, bound, reviled, and plundered. The conquest was bloodless on the part of the British, who, with the Candian chiefs, settled a treaty for deposing the king, and establishing his Britannic majesty's government in the Candian provinces. See *Ceylon*.

*Candy*, the capital of the above kingdom. It is more regularly built than most Indian towns. The principal street is about 2 m long, and very broad; and though the houses in general have but one story, they appear to have two, from the number of steps running up close to the side of the house, so that the door is the height of a story from the street. This manner of building is to avoid the mischiefs which the elephant-fights, celebrated in this great street, would otherwise do to the houses. Many lesser streets branch out on both sides the main street, but of no great length. The palace terminates the upper end of the great street; it is a square of immense extent, built of a kind

of cement, perfectly white, with stone gateways. Six m to the s of the city is Nillomb, where there is another palace, and storehouses. Candy was entered by the British troops in 1803, the king and principal inhabitants having previously fled; but the expedition terminated in the massacre or imprisonment of the whole detachment. In 1815, it was again entered, and with better success, as noticed in the preceding article. The town is seated near the centre of the island, in the midst of lofty and woody hills, and nearly surrounded by the river Mahaville, 65 m ENE Columbo. Lon. 80 37 E, lat. 7 26 N.

*Canca*, a strong town of the island of Candia, with a good harbour. The environs are adorned with olive trees, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle and laurel roses. It was taken by the Turks, in 1645, after a defence of two months, in which the victors lost 25,000 men. It is seated on the N coast of the island, 63 m W by N Candia. Lon. 24 7 E, lat. 35 27 N.

*Canete*; see *Cagnete*.

*Caneto*, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, seated on the Oglio, 20 m W Mantua.

*Canga*, a town of the kingdom of Congo, on a branch of the river Zaire, 280 m NE St. Salvador. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 2 10 S.

*Cangiano*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 40 m E by S Salerno.

*Cangorima*, a strong seaport of Japan, on the most southern verge of the isle of Ximo, with a commodious harbour. At the entrance of the haven is a lighthouse, on a lofty rock; and at the foot of the rock is a convenient road for shipping. Here are large and sumptuous magazines, belonging to the emperor, some of which are proof against fire. Lon. 132 15 E, lat. 32 10 N.

*Caniadrago*, a narrow lake of New York, in Otsego county, 9 m long. It lies 6 m W of Lake Otsego, and a stream, called Oaks Creek, flows from it into the Susquehanna.

*Canina*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 8 m N Valona.

*Canischa*; see *Kanisa*.

*Canua*, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, SW of the isle of Skye. It is 4 m long and a mile broad; the high parts producing excellent pasture for cattle, and the low is tolerably fertile. Here are many basaltic columns; and Compass hill is remarkable for its effect on the magnetic needle. On the SE side of Canua is Sand island, separated by a narrow channel, and between them is a well-frequented harbour. Lon. 6 38 W, lat. 57 13 N.

*Cannes*, a town of France, in the department of Var. Here Bonaparte landed

on his return from Elba, in 1815. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 15 m NE Frejus.

*Cannock*, a town in Staffordshire, whose market is discontinued, situate at the SW extremity of Cannock chase, 9 m SSE Stafford, and 123 NW London.

*Canoe*; see *Ghana*.

*Canobia*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, on the lake Maggiore, 35 m NNW Milan.

*Canoge*, a town of Hindoostan in Agra, capital of a district. It is said to have been the capital of all Hindoostan, under the predecessor of Porus, who fought against Alexander; and that in the 6th century it contained 30,000 shops, in which betel-nut was sold. It is now reduced to the size of a middling town, surrounded by ruined temples and tombs, and seated on a canal near the Ganges, 115 m E by S Agra. Lon. 79 52 E, lat. 27 5 N.

*Canonsburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Washington county, on the W branch of Chartier creek, 4 m above Morganza, and 15 SSW Pittsburg.

*Canosa*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, which stands on part of the site of the ancient Canusium, one of the most magnificent cities of Italy. Between Canosa and the river Ofauto are still some traces of the ancient town of Canna, in the plain of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans, wherein the latter lost 45,000 men. Canosa is 4 m W by N Trani.

*Canoult*; see *Carnoult*.

*Canourgue*, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, with a trade in cattle and woollen stuffs; seated near the Lot, 13 m SW Mende.

*Canso*, an island at the SE extremity of Nova Scotia, with a cape, town, and port of the same name. The port is three leagues in length, formed by many other small islands and the mainland. To the NW of the island is a narrow strait, called the Gut of Canso, which separates Cape Breton from Nova Scotia. Lon. 60 55 W, lat. 45 20 N.

*Canstadt*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a manufacture of printed cottons. In the neighbourhood are some medicinal springs. It is seated on the Neckar, 3 m NE Stuttgart.

*Cantal*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Auvergne. It is so called from a mountain, near the centre of the department, whose summit is always covered with snow. The capital is St. Flour.

*Cantazaro*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the sea, 26 m SW St. Severino.

*Canterbury*, a city in Kent, capital of the county, and the see of an archbishop,

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who is primate of all England. It is the Durovernum of the Romans, and founded before the Christian era. Here are the remains of many Roman antiquities, and of a large Augustine monastery. The cathedral, a large structure, was once famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket, a turbulent priest, who was murdered here in 1170, and afterward made a saint. In this cathedral are interred Henry IV and Edward the black prince. The city has likewise 14 parish churches; an ancient castle with walls and a deep ditch; and a grammar-school founded by Henry VIII. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor; possesses a share of the woollen, silk, and cotton manufactures; and is noted for excellent brawn. The adjacent country produces abundance of hops. The population was 10,200 in 1811. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and is seated on the Stour, 55 m ESE London. Lon. 1° 5' E, lat. 51° 18' N.

*Canterbury*, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, on the E side of the Quinabang, 11 m E by S Windham.

*Canth*, a town of Silesia, on the river Weistriz, 15 m SW Breslau.

*Cantillana*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir, 35 m NNE Seville.

*Cantin*, *Cape*, a promontory of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of Morocco. Lon. 9° 5' W, lat. 32° 49' N.

*Canton*, or *Quang-tchoo*, a city and seaport of China, capital of Quang-tong. It is seated on one of the finest rivers in the empire, about 80 m from the sea, and is the only Chinese port allowed for European maritime traffic. Within the bocca or mouth of the river is a small island, which bearing some resemblance to a tiger couchant, is called Tiger island; and the river is hence named Tigris, but the Chinese call it Taa. The city consists of three towns, divided by high walls, but so conjoined as to form almost a regular square. The streets are narrow, paved with small round stones in the middle, and flagged at the sides. The houses are only a ground floor, built of earth, and covered with tiles. The better class of people are carried about in chairs; but the common sort walk barefooted and bareheaded. They have manufactures of their own, especially of silk stuffs; and their goods are carried by porters, for they have no wagons. At the end of every street is a barrier, which is shut in the evening, as well as the gates of the city. The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many thousands reside and have no other habitation. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be 1,500,000.

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The immense quantity of goods and money which foreign vessels bring to this city, draws hither a crowd of merchants from all the provinces, that the factories and warehouses contain the rarest productions of the soil, and the most valuable of the Chinese manufactures: It is 1130 m S by W Peking. Lon. 113° 14' E, lat. 23° 7' N.

*Cantyre*, a peninsula of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 35 m long and 7 broad, connected on the N by an isthmus, scarce a mile broad, to the mountainous district of Knapdale. To the S it terminates in a promontory, called the Mull of Cantyre, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 5° 42' W, lat. 55° 18' N.

*Cany*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, situate in a country which produces great quantities of corn and flax, 26 m NW Rouen.

*Caorlo*, a town of Italy, on a small island of the same name, on the coast of Friuli, 34 m ENE Venice. Lon. 12° 30' E, lat. 45° 42' N.

*Capaccio*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, the residence of the bishop and canons of Pæstum, the majestic ruins of which city are in the vicinity. It is 20 m SE Salerno.

*Cape*, a territory in the S part of Africa, colonized by the Dutch, and now belonging to the British. See *Capetown*, and *Good Hope, Cape of*.

*Cape Breton*; see *Breton, Cape*: and other Capes, in like manner, see under their respective names.

*Cape Coast Castle*, a fort of Guinea, on the Gold coast, and the chief establishment of the British in these parts. It is built on a rock, called Taborough, projecting into the sea; and has extensive magazines. Behind the castle is a large Negro village, called Igwa. It is 10 m ENE St. George d'Elmina. Lon. 1° 52' W, lat. 5° 6' N.

*Cape Fear River*; see *Fear, Cape*.

*Capelle*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 10 m NE Guise.

*Capestan*, a town of France, in the department of Herault, near the river Aude and the canal of Languedoc, 6 m W Beziers.

*Capetown*, the capital of the territory of the Cape, a settlement founded by the Dutch. It stands on the W side of Table-bay, and is a town, rising in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains. The store-houses built by the Dutch E India Company are situate next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them, on a gentle ascent toward the mountains. The Castle, or principal fort, which commands the road, is on the E side; and Amsterdam Fort is on the W side. The streets are broad and regular;

and the houses, in general, are built of stone, and white-washed. Here are two churches; the great one used jointly by the English and the Dutch Calvinists, the other by German Lutherans; also a hospital for sailors, situate close to the governor's gardens, to which there is free access. The inhabitants, though stout and athletic, have not all that phlegm about them which is the characteristic of the Dutch in general. The ladies are lively, goodnatured, familiar, and gay. The heavy draught-work here is chiefly performed by oxen, which are brought to an uncommon degree of docility and usefulness. The general mode of travelling is in a kind of covered wagon, drawn by oxen, which better suits the roughness of the country than more elegant vehicles; but some of the principal people keep coaches, which are drawn by horses. The mountains behind the town are, the Table Mountain, the Sugar-loaf, the Lions Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lions Rump. From these mountains descend several rivulets which flow into the different bays, as Table bay, False bay, &c. Among these mountains, extending along the valleys and rivulets, are a great number of plantations; and SE of the town are some vineyards, which yield the famous wine called Constantia. This town (with its extensive colony) surrendered to the British in 1795, and was restored in 1802 by the treaty of Amiens; it again surrendered to the British in 1806, and was confirmed to them in 1814. Capetown is 34 m N by W from the Cape. Lon. 18 18 r, lat. 33 54 s.

*Capistano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 20 m NE Squillace.

*Capitanata*, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, E by Terra di Bari, S by Basilicata and Principato Ultra, and W by Molise and Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees; has a sandy soil, and a hot air; but the land near the rivers is fertile in pastures. Lucera is the capital.

*Capo Fino*, a barren rock on the coast of the duchy of Genoa, with a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a port of the same name, 13 m ESE Genoa. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 20 N.

*Capo d' Istria*, a town of Italy, capital of Istria, and a bishop's see. It stands on a small island in the gulf of Triest, connected with the continent by a causeway, which is defended by a castle. The principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is 8 m S Triest. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 45 40 N.

*Cappel*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, on the E coast, 16 m NE Sleswick.

*Cappoquin*, a town of Ireland, in Waterford county, with the ruin of a castle;

seated on the Blackwater, 13 m WNW Dunbarvon, and 18 ssw Clonmel.

*Capraja*, an island in the Mediterranean, to the N of Corsica, 15 m in circuit. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour, defended by a castle. Lon. 9 56 r, lat. 43 5 N.

*Capri*, an island in the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the gulf of Naples nearly opposite Sorrento. This spot is rendered famous by the residence of emperor Augustus, and infamous by his successor Tiberius, who here spent the last ten years of his life in luxurious debauchery. It is 4 m long and 2 broad, with steep shores, accessible only in two places; and the greater part is covered with relics of ancient buildings.

*Capri*, the capital of the above island, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It was once a delightful place, embellished with magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. It is 27 m ssw Naples. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 40 32 N.

*Capua*, a strong city of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. It is 2 m from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. No city in Italy, except Rome, contains a greater number of ancient inscriptions. In 1803 it suffered much by an earthquake, and a number of cavalry were buried under the ruins of their barracks. It stands at the foot of a mountain, on the river Volturno, 20 m N Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 7 N.

*Cara*, a river of Russia, which issues from the N extremity of the Ural mountains, and flows into the gulf of Karskoi, in the Arctic ocean; forming the boundary between Europe and Asia, for the space of about 140 m.

*Carabaya*, or *St. Juan de Oro*, a town of Charcas, capital of the district of Carabaya, which contains gold and silver mines, and abounds in corn and cattle. It stands on a river that flows N to the Beni, 200 m NNW Paz.

*Caracatay*, a large country of Asia, extending from the great wall of China to the country of the Moguls; bounded on the W by the Imaus, and on the E by the sea and China.

*Caracas*, or *Venezuela*, a large country of S America; bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea, E by the Atlantic, S by British Guayana and New Granada, and W by New Granada. It is divided into the provinces of Cumana, Caracas, Coro, Maracaibo, Varinas, and Guayana; the last is that part of the country of Guayana, which belongs to Spain. This territory is under the government of a captain-general, subject to the viceroy of New Granada. But in 1811 a spirit of revolt broke out against Ferdinand VII; the provinces as-

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sembled a general congress, styled the Confederation of Venezuela, and after a few sittings declared themselves independent. The congress soon afterward signed a Federal Constitution, nearly similar to that of the United States of America, and constituted a government, which they called the United Provinces of Venezuela. The war has been carried on with cruelties almost unparalleled, whatever its results may prove in the termination. In 1812, the provinces of Cumana and Caracas were visited by a most sudden and violent convulsion of nature: many thousands of human beings were lost; rocks and mountains split, and rolled into valleys; rivers lost, or their courses changed; some towns swallowed up, some totally, others nearly destroyed, and many very much injured.

*Caracas*, a province of the above country; bounded on the *N* by the Caribbean sea, *E* by Cumana, *S* by Guayana and Varinas, and *W* by Maracaibo and Coro. The best cocoa-nuts, next to those of Guatimala, are produced in the rich plains of this province. The other products are cotton, coffee, indigo, sugar, and tobacco. The chief rivers are the Tuy and Guarico.

*Caracas*, or *Leon*, a city, capital of the above province and country, and the see of an archbishop. It stands on elevated ground, on the *N* side of a fertile valley surrounded by mountains, 12 m from the sea; and its port is Guayra. The cathedral is more solid than elegant; but the altars are rich and the ornaments valuable. The inhabitants, about 30,000, carry on a considerable trade. This city, by the great earthquake in 1812, lost 8000 inhabitants, 4500 houses, 19 churches and convents, and other public buildings. It is 560 m *NE* St. Fe. Lon. 67 0 *W*, lat. 10 35 *N*.

*Carahissar*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, with a fort on the summit of a high rock, around which the houses are built on the declivity. It is a place of great trade, and the principal manufacture is carpets. It stands among hills, in a fruitful valley, watered by the Mindra, 95 m *E* by *N* Tocat.

*Caraman*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, with a decayed castle, and a manufacture of blue cotton cloth, 50 m *SE* Cogni.

*Caramania*, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between Natolia on the *W*, and Roum on the *E*, with Syria and the mountainous coast of the Mediterranean on the *S*. It comprehends the ancient Pamphilia, with a great part of Cilicia, Pisidia, and Cappadocia. It contains several lakes, which abound with fish, and furnish great quantities of salt. Cogni is the capital.

*Caramanta*, a town of New Granada,

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in the province of Antioquia; seated on the Cauca, 60 m *S* by *W* Antioquia.

*Carangas*, a town of Caracas, capital of a district that contains valuable silver mines, and feeds a great number of cattle. It is 45 m *W* Potosi.

*Carara*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Massa, celebrated for its quarries of marble of various colours. It is 5 m *NNE* Massa.

*Carasui*, a lake of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 55 m in circuit, containing several islands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black sea.

*Caravaca*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated among mountains, 46 m *WNW* Murcia.

*Carabaya*, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction. It is 160 m *SE* Cusco. Lon. 69 36 *W*, lat. 14 40 *S*.

*Carcassone*, a city of France, capital of the department of Aude, and a bishop's see. The Canal Royal passes on the *N* side, and it is divided into the upper and lower town by the river Aude, over which is a stone bridge. In the upper town called the city, are a strong castle and the cathedral. The lower town is square, regularly built, and kept very neat by means of an aqueduct, which brings the water of the Aude to different fountains. The population 15,000. Here are manufactures of all sorts of cloth. It is 35 m *W* Narbonne, and 54 *SE* Toulouse. Lon. 2 15 *E*, lat. 43 14 *N*.

*Carculla*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, chiefly inhabited by shopkeepers. Here is an open temple, in which is the image of a naked man, 33 feet in height by 10 in thickness, made of one piece of granite. It is seated between two lakes, or tanks, 26 m *N* by *E* Mangalore.

*Cardiff*, a borough of Wales, capital of Glamorgaushire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Taff, and has a considerable trade with Bristol, for vessels of small burden may come to the bridge. The castle was an elegant Gothic structure, but it has undergone a motley repair. The town was formerly encompassed by a wall, and vestiges of its four gates yet remain. The steward or constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, who is called mayor. The population was 2457 in 1811. Near the town are some iron-works, and a canal extending 25 m to the great iron-works at Merthyr Tudfyl. In the castle died Robert duke of Normandy, eldest son of William 1, after having been blinded, and confined 23 years, by his brother Henry 1. Cardiff is 42 m *S* Brecknock, and 160 *W* London. Lon. 3 12 *W*, lat. 51 23 *N*.

*Cardigan*, a borough of Wales, the

county-town of Cardiganshire, with a market on Saturday. The walls and castle are gone to ruin. It is governed by a mayor, has a considerable trade to Ireland, and a good salmon fishery. The population was 2129 in 1811. It stands on the Tyvy, near a bay to which it gives name, 33 m NE St. David, and 240 WNW London. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 52 10 N.

*Cardiganshire*, a county of Wales, bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, E by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, S by Carmarthenshire and Pembrokehire, and W by Cardigan bay. It is 42 m long and 20 broad, containing 464,640 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 65 parishes; has six market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The population was 50,260 in 1811. To the S and W are plains fruitful in corn; but the N and E parts are a continued ridge of mountains; yet, in the worst parts, there are pastures which feed numerous sheep and cattle. Near the rivers are a great number of otters; and in the valleys are several lakes. The mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore; and the mines have been worked to great advantage. The principal rivers are the Tyvy, Rydal, and Istwith.

*Cardona*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle. Near it is a mountain of solid rock salt, of which are made vases, snuff-boxes, and trinkets; and there are vineyards that produce excellent wine. It is seated on the Cardonero, 36 m NNW Barcelona.

*Carentan*, a town of France, in the department of Manche, with an ancient castle; situate on the Taute, 7 m from the sea, and 21 W Bayeux.

*Cares*, or *Kareis*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situate on Mount Athos, 17 m SE Salonica.

*Carew*, a village of Wales, 4 m E by N Pembroke, noted for the noble and extensive remains of its castle, situate on a gentle swell above an arm of Milford haven.

*Carfagnano*; see *Castel Nuovo di Carfagnano*.

*Carhair*, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, on the river Yer, 19 m S Morlaix.

*Carham*, a village in Northumberland, 5 m E Kelso. Near it was a battle between the English and Danes, in which 11 bishops and two English counts were among the slain; another between the English and Scots, in 1018, in which the latter were victorious; and in 1370, sir John Lilburne was defeated near this place, and taken prisoner by the Scots.

*Cariati*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the gulf of Taranto, 25 m N St. Severino,

*Caribe Islands*, the most eastern islands of the W Indies, extending in a semicircle between Porto Rico and Trinidad. They are divided into Leeward and Windward islands; the former commence at St. Thomas and extend SE to Dominica, and the latter commence at Martinico, and extend S to Tobago. See *Vincent, St.*

*Caribbean Sea*, that part of the Atlantic ocean lying between the islands of Jamaica, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico, on the N, and the continent of Caracas on the S.

*Carical*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where the French had a large settlement, which was taken by the British in 1760. It stands at the mouth of a branch of the Cavery, 3 m S Tranguabar.

*Carignan*, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. It was formerly called Ivoix, and belonged to Luxemburg; but was ceded to Louis XIV, who changed the name. It is seated on the Chiers, 3 m ESE Sedan.

*Carignan*, a town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name, with a castle, seated on the river Po, 12 m S by W Turin.

*Carimon Java*, a cluster of islands to the N of Java. The principal and central one is 20 m in circuit, and here ships touch for refreshment, in their voyage to Borneo. Lon. 110 15 E, lat. 5 45 S.

*Carinacou*, the chief of the Granadilla islands, in the W Indies, 16 m NNE Granada. It produces much cotton, has a good harbour, and a town called Hillsborough. Lon. 61 22 W, lat. 12 28 N.

*Carinola*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near Mount Massico, 25 m NW Naples.

*Carinthia*, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Austria, E by Stiria, S by Carniola and Friuli, and W by Tyrol and Salzburg. It is mountainous and woody, but yields good pasturage, and abounds in excellent iron and lead. Clagenfurt is the capital.

*Carisbrook*, a village in Hampshire, a mile S Newport, in the isle of Wight, remarkable for its castle and church, which are both very ancient. The church had once a convent of monks annexed, part of which is now a farm-house, still retaining the name of the priory. The castle stands on an eminence, and was the prison of Charles I, in 1647, before he was delivered to the parliament forces. It is now the seat of the governor of the isle of Wight, and has a strong garrison.

*Caristo*, or *Castle Rosso*, a town of Negropont, at the S extremity of the island, and the see of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24 35 E, lat. 38 4 N.

*Caritena*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, on the side of a mountain, by a river of its name, 24 m NW Tripolizza.

## CAR

*Carleby, Old*, a town of Finland, in Wasa, with a harbour for small vessels in the gulf of Bothnia, and a loading place for ships, near Kalajoeki, to the N, where vessels are built for sale. It has manufactures of printed cottons, tobacco, and leather; and is 75 m NE Wasa.

*Carleby, New*, a town of Finland, in Wasa, with a considerable trade in pitch, tar, corn, and hops; seated near the mouth of a river, in the gulf of Bothnia, 46 m NE Wasa.

*Carlentini*; see *Lentini*.

*Carlingford*, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in Louth county, with the ruin of a castle, on a rock washed by the sea. It is noted for excellent oysters, and seated on Carlingford bay, 21 m N Drogheda. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 11 N.

*Carlingwark*; see *Castle Douglas*.

*Carlisle*, a city and the capital of Cumberland, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is walled round, has a castle at the NW angle, by which the Picts wall passes, and stands above a rich tract of meadows, bordering the Eden, Petteril, and Cande, which here unite their streams. The cathedral is a stately structure, formerly very spacious, but the nave was destroyed in the civil wars; beside this there are two other churches, and several meeting-houses. The population was 12,531 in 1811. Carlisle has considerable manufactures of coarse linens, cottons, calicos, muslins, whips, and fishhooks. In 1645 it surrendered, through famine, to the parliamentary forces, after a blockade of eight months. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the duke of Cumberland. It is 60 m S Edinburg, and 301 NNW London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 54 46 N.

*Carlisle*, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Cumberland county, with a college, and four edifices for public worship. It is situate on a fine plain, near the S bank of Conedogwinet creek, a water of the Susquehanna, 120 m W by N Philadelphia. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 40 10 N.

*Carlopago*, a town of Morlachia, at the foot of a craggy rock, on the channel that separates the isle of Pago from the continent. The commerce consists chiefly of wood. It is 72 m SSW Cronstad. Lon. 15 13 E, lat. 44 35 N.

*Carlos, St.* a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua, on the river St. Juan, 65 m E by S of the town St. Juan. Lon. 83 45 W, lat. 11 0 N.

*Carlos, St.* a town of the province of Caracas. It was very much injured by the great earthquake in 1812, and is 85 m SW Caracas.

*Carlos, St.* a town on the N side of Cuba,

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and near the W side of the bay of Matanzas, 54 m E Havana.

*Carlotta*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, built in 1769 for German and Italian emigrants, 15 m S Cordova.

*Carlovitz*, a town of Sclavonia, where a peace was concluded between the Turks and Germans in 1669. It is seated on the Danube, 5 m SSE Peterwardin.

*Carlow*, or *Catherlough*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 28 m long and 8 broad; bounded on the E by Wicklow and Wexford, W by Queen county and Kilkenny, and N by Kildare. It is divided into 49 parishes, contains about 44,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. The rough and mountainous parts are covered with trees, the champaign portions extremely rich and fertile, and limestone every where abounds. The chief rivers are the Barrow and Slaney.

*Carlow*, a borough and the capital of the above county. It sends a member to parliament. The castle is a fine ruin, overhanging the river, and its ancient name was Catherlough. It has a manufacture of coarse woollens, and a traffic in supplying the vicinity with Kilkenny coal. It is seated on the Barrow, 20 m NE Kilkenny, and 42 SSW Dublin. Lon. 7 14 W, lat. 52 48 N.

*Carlsbad*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, celebrated for its hot baths, discovered by emperor Charles IV, as he was hunting. It is seated on the Topel, near its conflux with the Egra, 24 m ENE Egra.

*Carlsburg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Geeste, at the mouth of the Weser, 30 m N by W Bremen. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 53 32 N.

*Carlsburg*, a city of Transylvania. See *Weissenburg*.

*Carlscrena*, or *Carlscreon*, a city and seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen. It was founded in 1680 by Charles XI, who removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place, on account of its central situation, and the superiority of its harbour. The greatest part of the town is built of wood, and stands upon a small island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic. The suburbs extend over two other islands, connected by long wooden bridges, and along the mole, close to the basin where the fleet is moored. On some other islets are strong castles and works of defence to protect the harbour, which is the chief naval depot of the kingdom. Here are excellent docks for the repairing and building of ships, founderies for cannon, and manufactures of gunpowder, ropes, sails, &c. In 1790, a fire consumed above two thirds of the town. The population was 11,860 in 1815.

It is 230 m ssw Stockholm. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 56 7 N.

*Carlsham*, a town of Sweden, in Blekingen, with a woollen manufacture, a forge for copper, and a timber yard. It is built on a cliff, and has a small port on the Baltic, 22 m w Carlsrona.

*Carlsruhe*, a town of Suabia, in the margraveate of Baden, where the prince has a palace. In 1715 was laid the foundation of a hunting seat; and the present town has since gradually risen, which now contains 14,000 inhabitants, and many fine edifices and gardens. It is situate in the forest of Hartwald, 20 m NNE Baden.

*Carlstadt*, a town of Croatia, with a fortress; seated on the Kulpa, at the influx of the Corona, 33 m sw Agram. Lon. 15 43 E, lat. 45 23 N.

*Carlstadt*, a town of Sweden, capital of Wermeland, and a bishop's see. It stands on the N side of the lake Wenner, and on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara. The houses are built of wood and painted; the episcopal palace is also of wood, and has an extensive front. The inhabitants carry on a trade in copper, iron, and wood across the lake. It is 175 m w Stockholm. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 59 21 N.

*Carlstadt*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 13 m N by W Wurtzburg.

*Carlisle*, a village of Scotland, near the river Clyde, 5 m NW Lanerk. It has a cotton manufacture, and is famous for apples and pears.

*Carmagnola*, a fortified town of Piedmont, with a citadel, seated on a small river which runs into the Po, 14 m S Turin.

*Carmarthen*, a borough of Wales, capital of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Towy, 7 m from its entrance into Carmarthen bay, and small vessels ascend to the bridge. It was fortified with a wall and a castle now in ruins; and what remains of the latter is converted into a county jail. Close to the N of the town are the remains of a Roman pretorium; and on the E side near the river are the extensive remains of a monastic building. Carmarthen is a county of itself, governed by a mayor. The population was 7275 in 1811. There are iron and tin mines in the neighbourhood. It is 24 m SE Cardigan, and 220 m W by S London. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 52 12 N.

*Carmarthenshire*, a county of Wales, bounded on the N by Cardiganshire, E by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, S by the Bristol channel, and W by Pembroke-shire. It is 35 m long and 20 broad, containing 592,640 acres; is divided into eight

hundreds and 39 parishes; has six market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The population was 77,217 in 1811. It is fruitful in corn and grass, has plenty of wood, coal, lead, and lime, and is not so mountainous as the other counties of Wales. The principal rivers are the Towy, Tyvy, and Taff.

*Carmel*, a mountain of Syria, in Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monastery of Carmelites. It is 50 m N by W Jerusalem.

*Carmona*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, on a mountain near the river Indri, 7 m NW Goritz.

*Carmona*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with many remains of ancient walls, inscriptions, &c. The gate towards Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain; and its castle, now in ruins, was formerly of immense extent. It is seated on a high hill, 36 m NE Seville.

*Carmulla*, a town of Hindoostan, in Aurungabad, with a strong fort surrounded by double walls and ditches, 100 m E Poonah. Lon. 75 32 E, lat. 18 23 N.

*Carnabat*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, situate in a fertile plain, at the skirt of Mount Hæmus, 40 m W Bur-gas.

*Carnarvon*, a borough and seaport of Wales, capital of Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on a strait of the sea, called Menai, near its entrance into Carnarvon bay, and carries on a considerable trade with London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Ireland. Here is the remain of a celebrated castle, in which Edward II, the first prince of Wales, was born. Carnarvon is governed by the constable of the castle, who is always mayor. The population was 4595 in 1811. Here are salt water baths, and elegant hot and cold baths, which are much frequented during the season. It is 7 m SW Bangor, and 244 NW London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 53 8 N.

*Carnarvonshire*, a county of Wales, bounded on a small part of the S by Merionethshire, on the E by Denbighshire, and on all other parts by the sea, being separated from Anglesea by the strait Menai. It is 50 m long and 13 broad, containing 496,000 acres; is divided into 10 hundreds, and 72 parishes; has a city and five market towns; and sends two members to parliament. The population was 49,336 in 1811. The principal rivers are the Conway and Seint. This county being the most rugged district of North Wales, may be truly called the British Alps. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon; and the prospects around are rude and savage in the highest degree;



but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimensions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water, and meadows. Cattle, sheep, and goats, are almost its sole rural riches. These are fed, during the summer, very high on the mountains, tended by their owners; and many rare vegetables, met with only on the most elevated spots, grow here. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of these mountains, as well as lead; blue slates, of a superior quality, are got in abundance; and quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the dreary region of which the rich vale of Conway below forms a pleasing contrast. The chief manufacture is woollen cloth.

*Carnatic*, or *Carnada*, a country of Southern Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor Circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel, to Cape Comorin; including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madra, and Tinevelly. It is 570 m from  $\pi$  to  $s$ , but no where more than 120, and commonly 75 m wide. It comprehends the former dominions and dependencies of the nabob of Arcot, who, in 1801, transferred to the English E India Company the whole of his possessions, except reserving a small portion as the household lands of himself and family, and a clear revenue of from two to three lacks of pagodas annually. The Carnatic is rich, fertile, and populous; and the principal rivers are the Pennar, Paliar, and Cavery. It contains an incredible number of fortresses, now, in consequence of the long internal tranquillity, rapidly going to decay; public monuments too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the  $\pi$  parts of India. The great mass of the population are Hindoos, the Mohamedans being thinly scattered over the country, except at the nabob's court, and a few other places. The chief articles of trade are blue cloths, salampores, coarse chintzes, and other piece goods; also rum, indigo, grain, and numerous smaller commodities. Arcot is the nominal capital of Carnada, but Madras is the British metropolis of all Southern Hindoostan.

*Carnaul*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi. Here, in 1739, Kouli Khan gained a victory over the army of the great mogul; and in 1761, the Seiks, under Abdalla, defeated the Mahrattas. It is 70 m  $\pi$  by w Delhi.

*Carnesville*, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Franklin county, 100 m  $\pi$ w Augusta, and 115  $\pi$ w Louisville.

*Carniola*, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the  $\pi$  by Carinthia and Stiria,  $e$  by Croatia,  $s$  by

Morlachia and Istria, and  $w$  by Friuli. It is diversified with mountainous parts, having mines of iron and mercury; and others fertile and well cultivated, producing corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital.

*Carnoul*, a town of Hindoostan, in Balagaut, capital of a district extending along the right bank of the Toombuddra. It stands near that river, 16 m above its confluence with the Kistna, and 120  $\pi$ w Cudapah. Lon. 77 53  $E$ , lat. 15 50  $N$ .

*Carnwath*, a town of Scotland, in Lanerkshire, 3 m  $E$  Lanerk, and 23  $sw$  Edinburgh.

*Carolath*, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality; seated on the Oder, 14 m  $\pi$ w Glogau.

*Carolina*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, the chief of a new colony of the same name, in the Sierra Morena. It stands on a hill, towering above the whole settlement, 20 m  $NE$  Anduxar.

*Carolina, North*, one of the United States of America, 370 m long and from 90 to 160 broad; bounded on the  $\pi$  by Virginia,  $E$  by the Atlantic,  $s$  by S Carolina, and  $w$  by Tennessee. It is divided into eight districts; namely, Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Fayette, Hillsborough, Halifax, Morgau, and Salisbury; and these are subdivided into 53 counties. The chief rivers are the Chowan, Roanoake, Tar, Neus, and Cape Fear. The country, in its whole width, for 60 m from the sea, is a dead level, of which a great part lies in forest and is barren; but more inland it rises into hills and mountains. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco, and flax grow in the hilly districts; maize and pulse of all kinds, in all parts; cotton and hemp are also cultivated. The most remarkable of its trees is the pitch pine; it affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber, which, together, constitute half the exports of the state. No country produces finer white and red oak for staves; and the swampy parts abound with cypress and bay. Among the medicinal herbs and roots, this country abounds with ginseng, Virginia and Seneca snake-root, and lionsheart. In 1810 the population was 563,516. The largest town is Newbern, but the capital is Raleigh.

*Carolina, South*, one of the United States of America, 260 m long and 180 broad; bounded on the  $\pi$  and  $NE$  by N Carolina,  $SE$  by the Atlantic, and  $sw$  and  $w$  by Georgia. It is divided into nine districts; namely, Charleston, Beaufort, Georgetown, Ninety-six, Washington, Pickney, Camden, Orangeburg, and Cheraw; and these are subdivided into 35 counties. The principal rivers are the Santee, Savanna, Edisto, and Pelee. This country abounds with precious ores, and there are likewise found

pellucid stones of different hues. Beside maize, wheat, rice, &c. for home consumption, large quantities of tobacco, and some cotton, indigo, wheat, and rice are raised for exportation. There are also a variety of medicinal herbs and roots. In 1810 the population was 415,115. Charleston and Columbia are the chief towns.

*Caroline Islands*, a range of islands in the N Pacific ocean, discovered in 1686 by the Spaniards, in the reign of Charles II. They lie to the E of the Philippines, between 138 and 154 E long, and 3 and 11 N lat. They are about 30 in number, and populous; the natives resembling those of the Philippines. The most considerable island is Hogoleu, about 90 m long and 40 broad; the next is Yap, at the w extremity of this chain, but not above a third part of that size. They have been little visited by recent navigators.

*Caronia*, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a castle. The forest of its name is by far the largest in Sicily, extending 14 m in length, and in some places 6 in breadth, and produces large quantities of excellent timber. The town stands on a lofty hill, 24 m wsw Patti.

*Caroor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore, with a neat fort, in which is a large temple. Much sugar-cane is raised in the vicinity. It is seated on the Amarawati, 8 m above its conflux with the Cavery, and 37 ENE Daraporam.

*Carpathian Mountains*, a grand chain that divides Hungary and Transylvania from Poland, extending about 500 miles.

*Carpentaria, Gulf of*, on the N coast of New S Wales, discovered, in 1618, by a Dutch captain named Carpenter. It penetrates 450 m into the interior, between Cape Arnheim in lon. 137 2 E, lat. 12 28 S, and Cape York in lon. 142 18 E, lat. 11 0 S, which last is the most northern point of Terra Australis. The gulf includes several groups of islands.

*Carpentras*, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse. It was formerly the capital of Venaissin, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Auson, at the foot of a mountain, 14 m NE Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44 3 N.

*Carpi*, a town of Italy, in Modenese, with a fortified castle and a good trade. It stands on a canal to the Secchia, 3 m N Modena.

*Carpi*, a town of Italy, in Veronese, where a victory was gained by the Austrians over the French, in 1701. It is seated on the Adige, 24 m SE Verona.

*Carriar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Beja-poor, with a fort and two elegant pagodas; situate on the Kistna, 60 m NW Merritch.

*Carraza*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the E side of the harbour of Cadiz. Here are docks for building ships, magazines of naval stores, and a college for the marines. It is 9 m ESE Cadiz.

*Carrick on Shannon*, a borough of Ireland, capital of Leitrim county. It has but little trade or manufacture, and is seated on the Shannon, 38 m WNW Dublin. Lon. 3 32 W, lat. 53 53 N.

*Carrick on Suir*, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, famous for its woollen cloth, called ratteen. It is seated on the Suir, 22 m SE Cashel.

*Carrickfergus*, a seaport of Ireland, a county of itself, and the capital of Antrim county, with a castle. The trade of this place was formerly very considerable, but is now chiefly transferred to Belfast. It sends a member to parliament, and is seated on a bay of its name in the Irish channel, 35 m N by E Dublin. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 54 48 N.

*Carrickmacross*, a town of Ireland, in Monaghan county, 19 m ESE Monaghan.

*Carrion*, a town of Spain, in Leon, with 10 parish churches, 10 convents, and two hospitals; seated on the river Carrion, 18 m N Palentia, and 40 W Burgos.

*Carron*, a river of Scotland, in Stirling-shire, which rises on the S side of the Campsey hills, and flows into the frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Two m from its source, it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Auchinlilly; and near its mouth commences the Great Canal from the Forth to the Clyde.

*Carron*, a village on the above river, 2 m N Falkirk, celebrated for the greatest iron-works in Europe. These works were erected in 1761, are carried on by a chartered company, and employ about 1600 men. All sorts of iron goods are made here, from the most trifling article to the largest cannon; and the short piece of ordnance, called a carronade, hence received its name. The trade in coke and lime is also considerable.

*Cart*, two rivers of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, distinguished by the appellations of Black and White. The Black Cart issues from the lake Lochwinnoch; the White Cart descends from the NE angle of the county; and they both flow into the Gryfe, a few miles before its conflux with the Clyde.

*Cartago*, a city of New Spain, capital of Costa Rica, and a bishop's see. It stands on a river of the same name, 70 m from its mouth in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 84 10 W, lat. 10 15 N.

*Cartama*, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadala Medina, 8 m NW Malaga.

## CAR

*Carteret Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, seen by captain Carteret in 1767. It is 18 m long from E to W. Long. 159 14 E, lat. 8 26 S.

*Cartersville*, a town of Virginia, in Powhatan county, seated on James river, 40 m NW Richmond.

*Carthage, Cape*, a promontory on the E coast of the kingdom of Tunis, near which stood the famous city of Carthage, razed by the Romans, and some extensive ruins are to be seen on the coast. The E point is 16 m ENE Tunis. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

*Carthage*, a strong city and seaport of Spain, in Murcia, built by Asdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after the city of Carthage. It is the see of a bishop, and a great mart for wool and other merchandise. It has the best harbour in Spain, being a natural basin surrounded by hills; also the most considerable docks and magazines. Ropes and cables are made here of a species of rush. The principal crops of barilla are produced in its vicinity; also a fine red earth, called almagra, used in polishing mirrors, and preparing snuff. Carthage was taken by sir John Leake in 1706, but retaken by the duke of Brunswick. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 27 m S Murcia. Lon. 1 1 W, lat. 37 36 N.

*Carthage*, a province of New Granada, bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea, E by St. Martha, S by Antioquia, and W by Darien. It is a mountainous and woody country, but has many well-watered plains and vallies; yet, being thinly peopled, it is ill cultivated. It produces a variety of fruits and valuable drugs, and some precious stones, particularly emeralds.

*Carthage*, the capital of the above province, the see of a bishop, and one of the most opulent and beautiful cities in S America. Its harbour is the safest and best fortified in the Spanish American dominions. It was the port where the gallions first begun to trade, on their arrival from Europe; and to which they returned to prepare for their voyage homeward; but the change in the Spanish system of trade with America has reduced its importance. The city is nearly surrounded by the sea; on the E it communicates by means of a wooden bridge with a large suburb, built on an island, which communicates with the continent by another bridge. The population 25,000. It was taken by the English in 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty; but admiral Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the forts, was obliged to abandon the siege. Lon. 75 24 W, lat. 10 27 N.

*Cartmel*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has a spacious old

## CAS

church, with a curious tower, being a square within a square, the upper part set diagonally within the lower. It is seated among the hills called Cartmel Fells, not far from the sea, 14 m N by W Lancaster, and 250 NNW London.

*Carwar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, frequented by the Mahrattas for cut, or terra japonica, and salt. It is seated near the mouth of the Aliga, 54 m SSE Goa. Lon. 74 4 E, lat. 14 49 N.

*Carysfort*, or *Macreddin*, a borough of Ireland, in Wicklow county. Here is a freeschool founded by Charles I. It is 14 m SW Wicklow, and 34 S Dublin.

*Casac*, or *Cazac*, a country in the dominions of Persia, on the frontiers of Armenia, governed by princes of its own, nominally subject to Persia. The inhabitants are descended from the Cossacs, and represented as a rude and barbarous people. Casac, or Lore, is the capital, 55 m NNW Erivan. Lon. 44 34 E, lat. 40 50 N.

*Casagrande*, a town of New Spain, in the N part of Sonora. Here are the ruins of an Aztec city; in the midst of which is an immense edifice, supposed to have been built by the ancient Mexicans for a fortress, consisting of three floors, with a terrace above them; and the entrance is at the second floor, that a scaling-ladder was necessary. It is situate in a vast plain, on the left bank of the Gila, 230 m NW Arispe. Lon. 111 0 W, lat. 33 35 N.

*Casal*, a town of Piedmont, lately the capital of Monterrat, and a bishop's see. Its castle, citadel, and all its fortifications have been demolished. It is seated on the river Po, 37 m NE Turin. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 45 18 N.

*Casal Maggiore*, a town of Italy in Milanese, on the river Po, 20 m ESE Cremona.

*Casal Nuova*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. An earthquake happened here in 1783, by which upward of 4000 people lost their lives. It stands near the sea, 11 m N by W Oppido.

*Cusbin*, or *Cusvin*, a city of Persia, in Irak, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. Nadir Shah, built a palace here, enclosed by a wall a mile and a half in circuit; and the town is surrounded by another 4 m in circuit. Although the greater part of the city is in ruins, it is yet very populous, and carries on a great trade with Ghilan. It is seated in a fine plain, 80 m NNW Teheran. Lon. 49 40 E, lat. 36 12 N.

*Cascante*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the borders of Aragon, 6 m N Tarazona, and 8 S Tudela.

*Cascais*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the mouth of the Tajo, 17 m W Lisbon.

*Casco Bay*, a bay of Massachusetts, in

the district of Maine, between Cape Elisabeth, on the sw, and Capo Small Point on the NE. Within these points, which are about 40 m apart, are about 300 small islands, some of them inhabited, and nearly all more or less cultivated. The bay extends several arms or creeks into the country, and receives the waters of several rivers.

*Caserta*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. Here is a royal palace, of a quadrangular form, which is one of the noblest in Europe for magnitude, elevation, and regularity; and it is supplied with water brought across a valley by a grand aqueduct, which in length and elevation surpasses all similar edifices of modern construction. Near this is the royal villa of St. Lucia, where are manufactures of silks, velvets, gauzes, &c. Caserta was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1803. It is 15 m N Naples.

*Cashan*; see *Cachan*.

*Cashel*, a city of Ireland, in Tipperary county, and an archbishop's see. It had formerly a wall, of which some fragments, and two gates still remain. The original cathedral is supposed to have been the first Christian stone edifice built in Ireland; it has since been successively enlarged to a stupendous pile, and is situate on a high rock, majestic in its ruins. Here a synod was held by Henry I, in 1158, by which the kingdom of Ireland was confirmed to him. The modern cathedral, which serves also for the parish church, is a large and handsome edifice. This city was the metropolis of the kings of Munster, and in the cathedral was deposited the Lia Fail [fatal stone] on which they were crowned. In 513, Fergus, a prince of the royal line, having obtained the Scottish crown, procured the use of this stone for his coronation at Dunstaffnage, where it continued to the time of Kenneth II, who removed it to Scone; and hence, in 1296, Edward I of England had this famous stone conveyed to Westminster, and placed under the seat of the coronation chair, where it now remains. Cashel is neatly built, and well inhabited for its size, but has little trade. It sends a member to parliament, and is 86 m sw Dublin. Lon. 8 10 w, lat. 52 26 N.

*Cashgur*, or *Little Bokharia*, a country of Usbec Tartary, which commences on the N and NE of Cashmere, in Hindoostan (from which it is separated by the Himalah mountains) and extends to 40 N lat. Great part of it is a sandy desert; the other parts are populous and fertile. Here are mines of gold and silver which the natives do not work, because they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The musk animals are found in this country. It likewise produces

diamonds and several other precious stones. Ircken is the capital.

*Cashgur*, a city, formerly the capital of the above country. It has a good trade with the neighbouring countries, and stands at the foot of the Himalah mountains, 11 m S Ircken. Lon. 73 25 E, lat. 41 30 N.

*Cashmere*, a province of Northern Hindoostan, lately subject to the sultan of the Afghans; bounded on the w by the Indus, N by Mount Himalah, and E and S by Lahore. It is an elevated valley, 90 m long and 50 broad, surrounded by steep mountains, which tower above the region of snow. The periodical rains, which almost deluge the rest of India, are shut out of Cashmere by the height of the mountains, that only light showers fall here; but these are sufficiently abundant to feed hundreds of cascades, which are precipitated into the valley. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and its productions those of the temperate zone. The numerous streams, from all quarters of the valley, bring their tribute to the Jhylum, a large navigable river, and many small lakes are spread over the surface. But the country is subject to earthquakes; and to guard against the most terrible effects, all the houses are built chiefly of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere, is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which the finest are made, is the product of a species of goat of the adjoining country of Tibet. Here also is made the best writing paper of the east, which, with its lacquered ware, cutlery, saffron, and sugar, were formerly articles of extensive traffic; but trade is now in a languid state. The Cashmereans are stont and well made, but their features often coarse and broad; even the women are of a deep brown complexion. They are gay and lively, and fond of parties of pleasure on their beautiful lakes. They have a language of their own, said to be anterior to that of the Sanscrit; and a religion too, it is thought, different from that of the Hindoos. The superstition of the inhabitants has multiplied the places of worship of Mahadeo, Breschan, and Brahma: all Cashmere is holy land, and miraculous fountains abound. In 1809, the governor of this province revolted against his Afghan sovereign, and has ever since maintained his independence.

*Cashmere*, a city and the capital of the above province. Here are many fountains, reservoirs, and temples. The streets are narrow and dirty. The houses, many of them two and three stories high, are slightly built of brick and mortar, with a large intermixture of timber; and on the roof is laid a covering of earth, which is planted with flowers. This city is without walls,

and seated on both sides of the Jhylum, 285 m E bys Cabul. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 33 49 N.

*Caspe*, a town of Spain in Aragon, where Ferdinand IV was elected king of Aragon. It stands at the conflux of the Gaudaloupe and Ebro, 35 m s Balbastro, and 44 SE Saragossa.

*Caspian Sea*, a great lake of Asia; bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucs, E by a tribe of the Turcomans, S by Persia, and W by Georgia and Circassia. It is 680 m in length, from Gurief to Medsheitar, and in no part more than 260 in breadth. It contains several islands, but none of any note; and on account of frequent shoals, it is not navigable for vessels drawing more than 10 feet water, though in some parts a line of 450 fathoms will not reach the bottom. It has no tides, but violent gales cause strong currents; and the water is brackish, but not salt. The fishery is a nursery for sailors. The Uralian Cossacs enjoy the right of fishing on the coast 47 m on each side of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Astracan have an exclusive privilege on the remaining shores belonging to Russia. The roes of the sturgeon and beluga supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, which are chiefly salted and dried, form a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire. The salmon is remarkably fine, and herrings are in great numbers.

*Cassandria*, a town of the Netherlands, on the SW side of the island of Cadsand, of which it is the capital. It stands at the mouth of the Zwin, 3 m N Sluys. Lon. 3 24 E, lat. 51 22 N.

*Cassano*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, with a castle. Here, in 1799, the French were defeated by the Austrians. It is scattered on the Adda, 15 m NE Milan.

*Cassano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 24 m NW Rossano, and 50 ESE Policastro.

*Cassay*, or *Meckley*, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by Bengal, N by Assam, E and SE by Birmah, and SW by Aracan. The inhabitants call themselves Moitay, and by the Birmans they are called Katthee; which names have been applied to the country, and turned into Meckley and Cassay. In Bengal they have the appellation of Muggaloos. The Cassayers much more resemble the natives of Hindoostan than the Birmans, and have some skill in different branches of handicraft work. The country is little known to Europeans, and since 1774 has been subject to the Birmans. Munnipoor is the capital.

*Cassel*, a city of Germany, capital of Lower Hesse. It is divided into the old,

lower, and upper town; the former two are chiefly built in the ancient style, but the last is very regular and handsome, and affords a most extensive view of the surrounding country. The population 25,000. The manufactures are linen, cloth, hats, porcelain, &c. Here is a college, founded by the landgrave in 1709. The castle, or palace, the gardens, the arsenal, the foundery, and the cabinet of curiosities are worthy of notice. It was taken by the French in 1760, and restored at the peace in 1763. It is seated on the Fulda, 40 m SE Paderborn. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

*Cassel*, a strong town of Germany, situated on the Rhine, opposite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. It was taken by the French in 1792, and retaken by the Prussians in 1793.

*Cassel*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, with a fortified castle; seated on a mountain, 10 m ENE St. Omer.

*Cassina*, an extensive empire in Nigritia, to the W of Bornou. It resembles Bornou in climate, soil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion, and government of the people. The rains are indeed less violent; and its monies and parrots (seldom seen in Bornou) are numerous, and of various species. A thousand towns and villages are said to be included in this empire.

*Cassina*, the capital of the above empire. The chief trade is in sena, gold-dust, slaves, cotton cloth, goat skins, ox and buffalo hides, and civet. It is 750 m WSW Bornou. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 15 40 N.

*Cassis*, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, with a small port on the Mediterranean, 9 m SSE Marseilles.

*Castagnola*, a town of Piedmont, on the river Po, 8 m S Turin.

*Castamena*, or *Kastamouni*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, formerly a large city, but now much reduced in size and magnificence. It stands in a hollow, and in the centre is a lofty rock crowned with a ruined fortress. It is 160 m ENE Boli. Lon. 34 10 E, lat. 41 20 N.

*Castel Aragonese*, a fortified seaport of Sardinia, and a bishop's see. It was the first place taken in this island, at the end of the thirteenth century, by the Aragonese, whence its name. In 1767, the king ordered it to be called Castel Sardo. It stands on the NW coast, 20 m NE Sassari. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 40 56 N.

*Castel Baldo*, a town of Italy, in Padua. on the river Adige, 40 m SW Padua.

*Castel Branco*, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle and two churches. In 1762, it was taken by the Spaniards.

It is 62 m SE Coimbra. Lon. 7 22 W, lat. 39 52 N.

*Castel Polit*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on an eminence near the river Fulvia, 15 m W Gerona.

*Castel Franco*, a town of Italy, in Treviso, 12 m W Treviso.

*Castel Gondolfo*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near the lake Albano. Near this place is the villa Barbarini, where are the ruins of an immense palace, built by emperor Domitian. It is 10 m S by E Rome.

*Castel Jalour*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, with a considerable trade in wine, honey, and cattle; seated on the Avance, 20 m E by S Bazas, and 32 W by N Agen.

*Castel a Mare*, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, seated on a bay of its name, 33 m W by S Palermo.

*Castel a Mare della Brucca*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, near the seacoast, 18 m W by N Policastro.

*Castel a Mare di Stabia*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, where the ships of the royal navy are built. It stands on part of the site of ancient Stabia, at the foot of a woody mountain on the bay of Naples, 15 m SSE Naples.

*Castel Nuovo*, a town of Dalmatia, on the gulf of Cataro, 12 m N by W Cataro.

*Castel Nuovo*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, seated on a hill, 34 m S by E Palermo.

*Castel Nuovo di Carfagnana*, a town of Italy, in Modenese, with a strong fort; seated in the valley of Carfagnana, on the river Serchio, 18 m N Lucca, and 37 SSW Modena.

*Castel de la Plana*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the seacoast, 46 m NNE Valencia.

*Castel Rodrigo*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 11 m N Pimhel.

*Castel Rosso*, or *Kastlorizo*, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Caramania, 80 m E by S Rhodes. It is 4 m long and 2 broad, and has a very secure road and harbour. Lon. 29 36 E, lat. 36 7 N.

*Castel Sarasin*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 30 m WNW Toulouse.

*Castel Tornese*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, situate on a cape of the Mediterranean, between the islands Zante and Cefalonia. The castle stands on a considerable eminence; and the Turks maintain a garrison here. It is 30 m SW Patras and 66 NW Tripolizza. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 37 58 N.

*Castel Vetere*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 33 m S Squillace.

*Castel Vetrano*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara. Here is a palace, in which is a considerable collection of old armour. It is 8 m ENE Mazara.

*Castel de Vide*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 8 m ENE Portalegre.

*Castelaun*, a town of Germany, in the county of Sponheim, 23 m SSW Coblenz.

*Castellane*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps. Near it is a salt spring, from which the water issues in such abundance, as to turn a mill at the very source. It is seated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 20 m SE Digne.

*Castellanetta*, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 19 m WNW Taranto.

*Castellara*, a town of Italy in Mantuan, 6 m NE Mantua.

*Castellon*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of a river in the gulf of Roses, 8 m W by S Roses.

*Castelnaudary*, a town of France, in the department of Aude, on an eminence, at the foot of which is the grand basin of the Canal Royal. It is 18 m W by N Carcasone.

*Caster*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, on the river Erst, 9 m E Juliers.

*Castiglione*, a town of Tuscany, in Sienese, with a fort. It has a trade in salt, charcoal, and timber; and near it is a lake, once 30 m in circuit, now reduced to a marsh. It is situate near the sea, 12 m S by E Massa.

*Castiglione*, a fortified town of Italy, in Mantuan, with a castle. It was taken by the Austrians in 1701; and the French defeated them near it in 1706, and again in 1796. It is 20 m NW Mantua. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 45 23 N.

*Castile*, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old and New Castile; the former having been recovered from the Moors some time before the latter.

*Castile, Old*, a province of Spain, 190 m long and 110 broad; bounded on the S by New Castile, E by Aragon and Navarre, N by Biscay and Asturias, and W by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

*Castile, New*, or *Toledo*, a province of Spain, 200 m long and 180 broad; bounded on the N by Old Castile, E by Aragon and Valencia, S by Murcia and Andalusia, and W by Estremadura. It is divided into three parts; Argavia to the N, Mancha to the S, and Sierra to the E. Madrid is the capital.

*Castillon*, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Dordogne, 25 m E Bourdeaux.

*Castine*, a town of the district of Maine,

chief of Hancock county. It is situate on Penobscot bay 65 m wsw Machias. Lon. 69° 0' w, lat. 44° 26' n.

*Castle Cary*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 m SE Wells, and 113 w by s London.

*Castle Douglas*, a town of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, with a considerable manufacture of cotton. It was formerly called Carlinwark, and is seated near the N corner of a lake of that name, 10 m NE Kirkcudbright.

*Castle Rising*, a borough in Norfolk, governed by a mayor. The market is now disused, its harbour choked up, and the castle, whence it has its name, is in ruins. It is 7 m NE Lynn, and 103 NNE London.

*Castlebar*, a borough of Ireland, and the chief town in Mayo county. The assizes are held here and at Ballinrobe alternately. It is well built, has a considerable linen manufacture, and a great inland trade. In 1798 the French took this town, and retained possession a week, and then precipitately retreated. It is situate on a river, over which are two bridges, 32 m NW Tuam. Lon. 9° 44' w, lat. 53° 46' n.

*Castlecomer*, a town of Ireland, in Kilkenny county, near which are extensive coal-mines. It is 10 m N Kilkenny.

*Castleconnel*, a village of Ireland, on the river Shannon, 6 m NE Limerick. Here is a celebrated chalybeate spa; and on a high rock is the ruin of an ancient castle.

*Castledermot*, a town of Ireland, in Kildare county, formerly a walled town, and the residence of the Irish kings who bore the name of Dermot. It is 7 m SE Athy.

*Castlehaven*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, with a castle, situate on a bay to which it gives name, 3 m NE Baltimore.

*Castleknock*, a town of Ireland, in Dublin county. Here were formerly a strong castle and an abbey; the former is in ruins, and the latter is now the parish church. It is 5 m NW Dublin.

*Castlelyons*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, with considerable remains of a monastery; situate near the river Bride, 20 m NNE Cork.

*Castlemain*, a town of Ireland, in Kerry county, situate on the river Mang, which flows into Castlemain harbour, being the head of Dingle bay. It is 6 m S Tralee, and 21 E Dingle.

*Castlemartyr*, a borough of Ireland, in Cork county, 20 m E Cork.

*Castlepollard*, a town of Ireland, in W Meath county, 11 m N Mullingar.

*Castlereagh*, a town of Ireland; in Roscommon county, 17 m NW Roscommon.

*Castleton*, a town in Lancashire, considerable for its trade and manufactures. The population was 6723 in 1811. It is 2 m S by W Rochdale.

*Castleton*, a village in the peak of Derbyshire, 5 m N Tideswell. It is situate at the foot of a rock above 250 feet high, on which are the remains of a castle, ascribed to William Peverel, natural son of William I. Three of the seven wonders of the peak are in its neighbourhood; the Devils Cave, Mam Tor, and Elden Hole. The first is a cavern in the rock abovementioned, whose arched entrance is 42 feet high and 120 wide; the cave becomes narrower as it proceeds, and the roof descends to within two feet of the surface of a brook; this being passed over, another large cavern succeeds, with several high openings in the roof, which descends again to a second brook; after which is a third cavern called Roger Rain's House, because of the perpetual dripping: the length of the whole cavern is 617 yards. Mam Tor, a mile W of the village, is a mountain, 1300 feet above the level of the valley, on the top and sides of which is a camp, supposed to be Roman: it overtops the whole Peak country; and the vulgar story is that this hill is continually crumbling, without being diminished. Elden Hole, a mile S of Mam Tor, is a deep gulf or chasm in a limestone rock, the depth of which is unfathomable, the sides being so very shelving and irregular: it has been plumbed from 192 to 295 yards, 40 of which seemed to be in water.

*Castletown*, the capital of the isle of Man, near the S coast. The harbour is rocky and shallow, which checks its commerce and renders it inferior to Douglas in most respects. In the centre of the town, on a high rock, is Castle Rushen, a magnificent pile, built of freestone in 960, by Guttred, a prince of the Danish line, who was buried in the edifice. It is occupied by the governor of the island, and on one side of it are the chancery offices, and good barracks. Near the town is a fine quarry of black marble, whence the steps in St. Paul's church, in London, were taken. Lon. 4° 38' W, lat. 53° 55' N.

*Castletown*, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, seated on the Liddel, at the influx of the Hermitage, 30 m SSW Jedburg.

*Castlewellan*, a town of Ireland, in Down county, near a small lake, to which it gives name, 18 m ENE Newry.

*Castres*, a city of France, capital of the department of Tarn, and lately an episcopal see. In the reign of Louis XIII it was a kind of protestant republic; but in 1629, its fortifications were demolished. It is the birthplace of Rapiu Thoyras and M. Dacier, has a good trade, and contains 100,000 inhabitants. In the vicinity turkoi stones have been found. It is seated in a fine valley, on the Agout, 36 m E Toulouse, and 73 SSE Cabors. Lon. 2° 14' E, lat. 43° 36' N.

*Castri*, a town of European Turkey, on the SE coast of Morea. It stands on part of the site of the ancient Hermione, whose ruins are found on a long neck of land, stretching from the town into the sea. The town is entirely modern, and 45 m SSE Corinth.

*Castrics, Bay of*, a bay on the NE coast of Chinese Tartary, in the strait of Saghalien, visited by Perouse. Lon. 142° 1' E, lat. 51° 29' N.

*Castro*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a duchy. It is 56 m NW Rome. Lon. 11° 54' E, lat. 42° 23' N.

*Castro*, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 6 m SSW Otranto.

*Castro*, the capital of the island of Chiloe, with a castle. The houses are built of wood; and the inhabitants, who are not numerous, usually live upon their own possessions. The city stands on the E coast, on an arm of the sea, 220 m S Valdivia. Lon. 72° 29' W, lat. 42° 40' S.

*Castro*, the ancient Mytilene, a seaport and capital of the island of Metelin, with two harbours, one of which will admit large vessels. There are two castles, one ancient, the other modern, in each of which is a Turkish governor and commander. Considerable vestiges still remain of its former grandeur and magnificence. The chief trade is shipbuilding. It is 30 m SW Adramiti. Lon. 26° 39' E, lat. 39° 14' N.

*Castro Giavanni*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a fortress. It was the ancient Enna, famous for the worship of Ceres and Proserpine. It stands on Mount Enna, in the centre of Sicily, and so strong by nature and art, that no fortress in Europe has a greater claim to be deemed impregnable. It is 46 m W Catana.

*Castro Marim*, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarve, near the mouth of the Guadiana, 15 m ENE Tavira, and 62 S by E Beja. Lon. 7° 20' W, lat. 37° 12' N.

*Castro Verde*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Corbes, 13 m SSW Beja.

*Castro Viregna*, a town of Peru, in the province of Guamanga, noted for good tobacco and fine wool. It is 125 m SE Lima. Lon. 74° 45' W, lat. 12° 50' S.

*Castro de Urdiales*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a castle and an arsenal, on the seacoast, 22 m NW Bilbao.

*Castrop*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, 7 m W Dortmund.

*Castropol*, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 14 m NE Mondonedo.

*Casvin*; see *Casbin*.

*Cat Island*; see *Guanahani*.

*Catabaw*, a town of S Carolina, belonging to the Catabaws, the only Indian nation in that state. It is seated on the river Catabaw, or Wateree, on the boundary

line between N and S Carolina, 18 m S Charlotte, and 45 N by W Winsborough.

*Catalonia*, a province of Spain, 140 m long and 110 broad; bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, and S by the Mediterranean, and W by Aragon and Valencia. It is full of mountains, covered with forest and fruit trees; abounds in wine, corn, and pulse; has quarries of marble, and mines of lead, iron, and coal. Barcelona is the capital.

*Catania*, a city of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and a bishop's see, with a celebrated university, and a good harbour. The cathedral is the largest in Sicily; the principal streets are wide, and well paved with lava; and all the public and private edifices have an air of grandeur. Here is a magnificent convent, and a beautiful museum of natural history and antiques; also large remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and many monuments of ancient splendour. By an eruption of Etna, in 1669, it was almost totally destroyed; and, in 1693, it was entirely swallowed up by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. The present population is above 80,000. Here are manufactures of silk, and a trade in corn, sulphur, soda, amber, wine, and oil. It is seated on a gulf of its name, at the influx of the Indicelle, 60 m SW Messina. Lon. 15° 17' E, lat. 37° 28' N.

*Catunzaro*, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Ultra, and the see of a bishop. The chief manufacture is silks of various kinds, and these with corn and oil, are the principal articles of trade. It is seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Squillace, 42 m SE Cosenza. Lon. 16° 48' E, lat. 39° 0' N.

*Catawessy*, or *Hughesburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, situate at the mouth of Catawessy creek, on the E branch of the Susquehanna, 23 m ENE Sunbury, and 100 m NW Philadelphia.

*Catcau*; see *Chateau Chambresis*.

*Catgat*, a gulf of the German ocean, between Sweden and Denmark, through which the Baltic sea is entered by three straits, called the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt.

*Catharinburg*, a town of Siberia, capital of a province, in the government of Tobolsk. The chief gold mines of Siberia are in its vicinity, and above 100 founderies, chiefly for copper and iron. It is seated near the source of the Iset, 310 m WSW Tobolsk. Lon. 61° 25' E, lat. 56° 45' N.

*Catharine, St.* an island on the coast of Rey, the most southern government of Brasil. It is 30 m long, and from 9 to 4 broad; and affords provisions of all descriptions, with fruit of various kinds, in abundance. The channel between the



island and the continent, about 200 fathoms wide, forms a good harbour, and is defended by several forts. The chief place is the town of St. Catharine, on the sw coast, at the foot of a considerable hill. Lon. 47 48 w, lat. 27 35 s.

*Catharinenslaf*, a government of the Russian empire, which is divided into two provinces, Catharinenslaf and Taurida; the first includes the late government of Asoph, and New Russia, or Little Tartary; and the other includes Crimea, or Crim Tartary.

*Catharinenslaf*, the capital of the above government. It was built by Catharine II, and is seated on the right bank of the Dnieper, near the influx of the Kiltzin and Samara, 140 m ssw Charkow. Lon. 34 53 E, lat. 48 20 n.

*Catharinograd*, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasia, of which it was the capital till the province was erected into a government. It is the strongest fortress on the Caucasian line, situate on the brow of a lofty hill, by the river Malka, near its conflux with the Terek, 50 m SE Georgiewsk. Lon. 44 30 E, lat. 43 40 N.

*Catherlough*; see *Carlow*.

*Catmandoo*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Nepaul, and its dependent provinces. It has numerous wooden temples, and several grand ones constructed of brick. The streets are very narrow, and dirty. The houses are of two, three, and four stories, but of a mean appearance; even the rajah's palace claiming no particular notice. The population 50,000, exclusive of its dependent villages. It stands on the E side of the Bishennmutty, immediately above its conflux with the Bagmutty, 175 m N Patna. Lon. 85 3 E, lat. 28 3 N.

*Catoche, Cape*, the NE promontory of Jucatan, where the English adventurers from Jamaica first attempted to cut logwood. Lon. 86 30 w, lat. 22 10 N.

*Catrine*, a village of Scotland, on the river Ayr, 14 m E Ayr. Here is a flourishing cotton manufacture.

*Cattack*; see *Cuttack*.

*Cattaio*, a town of Italy, in Paduan, 5 m S Padua.

*Cattaro*, a town of Dalmatia, with a castle seated on a gulf of its name, which forms three extensive and secure harbours, capable of receiving the largest fleets. The town is built at the extremity of the inner basin, surrounded by rocks, and strongly fortified. It is 24 m ESE Ragusa. Lon. 18 36 E, lat. 42 44 N.

*Catteric*, a village in N Yorkshire, with a bridge over the river Swale, 5 m SE Richmond. It was the Cattaractonium of the

Romans, and has the foundations of walls, and great banks still remaining.

*Catwyck*, a village of S Holland, on the German ocean, 6 m wsw Leyden. Between Leyden and this place the river Rhine was formerly lost among hills of sand; but its small channels are now reunited by a canal that has three sluices, the last of which, at this village, is kept shut by the sea at high tide, and when it falls, this remnant of the noble Rhine forces the sluice open, and rushes out into the sea.

*Catzenellenbogen*, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county. The river Maine and territory of Mentz divide the county into Upper and Lower; the former has Darmstadt for its capital, and the latter St. Goar. The town has an ironmine near it, and is 10 m NE St. Goar.

*Cava*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, with manufactures of silk and linen; seated at the foot of Mount Matelian, 5 m NW Salerno.

*Cavalla*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, noted as a mart for Albanian wood; seated on the Aous, near its entrance into the gulf of Venice, 36 m S by E Durazzo.

*Cavaillon*, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse; lately an episcopal see, and subject to the pope. It is seated on the Durance, 20 m SE Avignon.

*Cavaleri*, an island in the Archipelago, between the SW point of the island of Negropont and the continent of Greece. Lon. 24 17 E, lat. 38 7 N.

*Cavan*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 m long and 23 broad; bounded on the N by Fernanagh and Monaghan, E by the latter county and Louth, S by Longford, W Meath, and E Meath, and W by Leitrim. It sends two members to parliament, is divided into 30 parishes, and contains above 31,000 inhabitants. It abounds in fenny pastures and coarse grounds, but some parts are fertile. The chief rivers are the Woodward, Croghan, and Erne, and it has many small lakes. The lincn manufacture is carried on here to a great extent.

*Cavan*, a borough and the capital of the above county. Here is a freeschool founded by Charles I. It is situate on a river of the same name, 68 m NW Dublin. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 54 52 N.

*Caub*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with the remains of a strong castle on a mountain. It has a trade in wine and slates, and seated on the Rhine, 2 m N by E Bacharach.

*Caucasia*, a government of Asiatic Russia, divided into two provinces, As-

tracan and Caucasia. The province of Caucasia comprises Cuban Tartary, and all that district to the E and S, now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black sea and the Caspian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia. The capital is Georgiewsk.

*Caucasus*, a chain of mountains, in Asia, extending from the mouth of the Cuban, in the Black sea, to the mouth of the Kur, in the Caspian. The Caucasus apparently forms two parallel chains; the highest covered with snow, and the lower or northern, which is commonly called the Black Mountains. The loftiest of the snowy chain is Elbrus, deemed equal in elevation to Mont Blanc, and from its N side issues the river Cuban. The lower parts of these mountains abound in honey, gom, corn, wine, fruit, hogs, and horned cattle. The Caucasian mountains are inhabited by seven distinct nations, each speaking a different language; namely, the Turcomans, the Abkhas, the Circassians, the Ossi, the Kisti, the Lesguis, and the Georgians. See *Circassia*.

*Caudefec*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, surrounded by walls, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seine, 18 m NW Rouen.

*Caulhully*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore, the first place of any note above the Gauts, and a principal thoroughfare between the country below and that above those mountains. The inhabitants are chiefly traders. It is 55 m SE Seringapatam.

*Caveripatnam*, a town of Hindoostan, in Barramahal, situate on the Panaur, 10 m S Kistnaghery, and 64 SE Bangaloor.

*Caveripauk*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated near the Paliar, 10 m E Arcot.

*Cavery*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises among the Coorg hills in the western Gauts, flows by Seringapatam, Caveryporum, Tritchinopoly, and Tanjore, and enters the bay of Bengal, by various mouths, which embrace the province of Tanjore. Opposite Tritchinopoly it separates into two branches, and forms an island 13 m long, called Seringham, on which are two celebrated pagodas. On the approach of the two branches at the E end of the island, the N branch is 20 feet lower than the S one, and their reunion is prevented by an immense mound. The N branch, called Colran, pursues its course to the sea, at Devicotta; and the S one, which retains the name of Cavery, has its principal mouth at Caverypatam; but its stream has been led into a variety of channels, to irrigate the province of Tanjore.

*Caverypatam*, a town of Hindoostan, in Tanjore, at the principal mouth of the Cavery, 7 m N Tranquebar.

*Caveryporum*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore, with a fort. It is an entrepot of trade between the countries above and below the Gauts, and situate on the Cavery, 82 m NE Coimbatore, and 85 SE Seringapatam. Lon. 77 53 E, lat. 11 49 N.

*Caugmary*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 30 m NW Dacca, and 146 NE Calcutta.

*Caviana*, an island at the mouth of the river Amazon, 120 m in compass, and of a triangular form, with its base to the ocean, and the S side under the equinoctial line, in lon. 50 20 W.

*Cavite*, a seaport on the W coast of the island of Luconia. See *Manila*.

*Cavue*, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 20 m ENE Castres.

*Cautres*, a village of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, noted for its mineral water, 18 m SW Bagneres.

*Cawood*, a town in W Yorkshire, on the river Ouse, with a market on Wednesday. Here are the ruins of a very ancient castle, a manufacture of hop-bagging, and a good ferry over the river. It is 12 m S York, and 187 N by W London.

*Caxamarca*, a town of Peru, in the province of Truxillo, capital of a district, rich in corn, fruit, cattle, and mines of silver. Here the Spanish general Pizarro, in 1532, perfidiously seized the inca, Atahualpa, and the next year, after a mock trial, caused him to be strangled. It is 70 m NE Truxillo. Lon. 78 40 W, lat. 6 52 S.

*Carton*, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 m W by S Cambridge, and 49 N London.

*Cayahoga*, a river of the state of Ohio, which runs N into Lake Erie, in lon. 82 20 W, and has a town of the same name on its banks. It is deep enough to receive large sloops from the lake; and is navigable for boats to its source, whence there is a portage of a mile only to the Tuscarawa branch of the Muskingum, which is also navigable, and runs S into the Ohio, at Marietta.

*Cayamba*, a town of the kingdom of Quito, 30 m NE Quito.

*Cayenne*, a rich town and island on the coast of Guayana, bounded on the W by the colony of Surinam. The island is about 50 m in circuit, separated from the continent by a narrow channel. The surface is low and marshy, and covered with forests. Cayenne pepper, sugar, coffee, and the singularly elastic gum called Caoutchous, are the principal commodities. The French settled here in 1625, but left

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it in 1654, and it was successively in the possession of the English, French, and Dutch; but the latter were expelled by the French in 1677. In 1809, it surrendered to the Portuguese, and was restored to the French in 1815. Lon. 53 15 w, lat. 4 56 n.

*Cayley*, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, near the mouth of the Cataypera, 105 m NE Para. Lon. 48 12 w, lat. 0 56 s.

*Cayuga*, a lake of New York, in Onandago county, 35 m long and 2 broad. It lies 9 m E Seneca lake, and empties, at its N end, into Seneca river. On its E side is a town of the same name, with a bridge over the head of the lake, near a mile in length, raised on piles, and level. It is 60 m ssw Oswego. Lon. 76 48 w, lat. 42 30 N.

*Cazimir*, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, seated on the Vistula, 80 m E Zarnaw. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

*Cedar Creek*, a water of James river, in Virginia, in the county of Rock-bridge; remarkable for its natural bridge, on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure at the bridge is 250 feet deep, 45 wide at the bottom, and 90 at the top. The bridge gives name to the county, and affords a commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance.

*Cedar Point*, a seaport of Maryland, in Charles county. The exports are chiefly tobacco and maize. It is seated on the Potomac, 12 m below Port Tobacco, and 40 s by E Washington.

*Cedogna*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, at the foot of the Apennines, 20 m NNE Conza.

*Cefalonia*, one of the Ionian islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Livadia, opposite the gulf of Lepanto. It is 40 m long and from 10 to 20 broad. The chief productions are raisins, oranges, melons, wine, brandy, oil, honey, oats, and cotton. The capital is Argostoli, on a gulf that branches deeply into the island, on the sw coast, and forms one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean. Lon. 20 56 E, lat. 38 12 N.

*Cefulu*, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated on a promontory, and surrounded by a wall, with towers, 40 m E by S Palermo. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 38 5 N.

*Celano*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near a lake of the same name, called also the Fucine Lake, which is 30 m in compass. It is 15 m S Aquila.

*Celbridge*, a town of Ireland, in the

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county of Kildare, with an extensive woollen manufacture, and a stone bridge over the Liffey, 12 m wsw Dublin.

*Celebes*, or *Macassar*, an island in the Indian ocean, to the E of Borneo. It is 560 m from N to S, and divided into various portions by large bays, that the breadth is commonly not above 60 m. The E side of the island is sometimes called Celebes, and the W Macassar; but in general the former name is given to the whole island. It lies under the line; but the heat is moderated by the N winds, and the rains, which constantly fall five days before and after the full moon, and during the two months that the sun is nearly vertical. The products are maize, rice, sago, coconuts, pumpions, black pepper, callivances or beans, melons, plantains, mangoes, oranges, lemons, pines, &c. It is well stocked with horses, buffalos, deer, sheep, goats, and hogs. Cotton grows in great abundance. In the middle of the island are mountains, almost inaccessible, in which are quarries of excellent stone and marble, and mines of gold. The inhabitants are Malays, consisting of several nations or tribes, and the best soldiers in these parts. The most powerful tribe are called Bugese, and have something free and dignified in their manner superior to other Malays, and are remarkably industrious. They manufacture cambays, a chequered fabric, resembling tartan; paper, which they die of various colours; and beautiful silk belts; they also make fire arms, cast small brass guns, and are curious in fillagree-work, both in gold and silver. The Dutch have some settlements on the coasts, of which the chief is Macassar; but, in 1810, the English obtained possession of those of Gorontano and Mauado, and in 1812, of that of Macassar. They were all restored to the Dutch in 1815.

*Cell*, or *Marion Celle*, a town of Stiria, with a celebrated abbey, seated on the Saltza, 17 m NNE Bruck.

*Cellibar*; see *Sillabar*.

*Ceneda*, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, 18 m N Treviso.

*Cenis*, a mountain of the Maritime Alps, on the borders of Piedmont and Savoy, which is a noted passage between the two countries. On its summit, amid the rigours of eternal winter, is a monastery, where the benumbed, wearied, or sickly traveller is benevolently relieved.

*Centreville*, a town of Maryland, chief of Queen Ann county. It stands between the forks of Corsica creek, which flows to Chester river, 14 m s by W Chester, and 95 ssw Philadelphia. Lon. 76 12 W, lat. 39 4 N.

*Ceprano*, a town of Italy, in Campagna

di Roma, seated on the Garigiliano, 55 m ESE Rome.

*Ceram*, an island, the largest of the Moluccas, 190 m long and 40 broad. It is mountainous and woody; and the sage tree forms a considerable article of export. It is subject to the sultan of Bachian; but the interior is little known, being occupied by a cruel and savage race. Along the coast the Dutch have had influence and power to destroy the clove-trees. Lon. 123 to 131 E, lat. 3 S.

*Cerdagna*, a country on the Pyrenees, partly in Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and partly in France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees. Puycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mount Louis of the French.

*Cere*, St. a town of France, in the department of Lot, 37 m NE Cahors, and 75 SSE Limoges.

*Cerenza*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, seated on a rock, 10 m N by W Severino.

*Cerces*, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 6 m SW St. Andrew, which has a considerable trade in silerias or brown linen.

*Ceret*, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a magnificent bridge of one arch over the Tet. Here the commissioners of France and Spain met, in 1660, to settle the limits of the two kingdoms. In 1794, the French defeated the Spaniards near this town. It is 14 m WSW Perpignan.

*Cerignola*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, celebrated by Horace for its excellent bread. Near this town is the ancient Salapia, the ruins of which are still called Salpe. It is 20 m S Manfredonia.

*Cerigo*, one of the Ionian islands, in the Mediterranean, to the S of Morea, formerly known by the name of Cythera. It is 50 m in circuit, and full of mountains; but produces much honey, wax, and cheese from the milk of goats. The chief place is Kapsali, at the S end of the islands, with a castle on a sharp rock, and a small harbour. Lon. 22 44 E, lat. 36 14 N.

*Cerilly*, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 7 m W Moulins, and 11 S Bourges.

*Cerina*, a town on the N coast of Cyprus, and a Greek bishop's see, with a harbour for small vessels, defended by a castle. The chief exports are barley, silk, cotton, oil, and carob beans. It is 13 m N by W Nicosia. Lon. 33 33 E, lat. 35 23 N.

*Cerne Abbey*, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is surrounded by high chalk hills, and on the side of one of them is cut the figure of a man, 130 feet in height, holding a club in his right hand, and extending the other. Here was formerly a stately abbey, and

part of its remains is now converted into a house and barn. It is seated on the river Cerne, 7 m NW Dorchester, and 120 W by S London.

*Cerrito*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Laverio, with a cathedral and collegiate church, 5 m NE Teles.

*Certosa*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, with a celebrated Carthusian monastery, 5 m N Pavia.

*Cervera*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a celebrated university, 34 m N by W Tarragona.—Another, on the borders of France and the Mediterranean 8 m N Roses.

*Cervia*, a town of Italy, in Romagna, seated near the gulf of Venice, whence canals are cut to admit sea water, from which much salt is made. It is 10 m SE Ravenna.

*Cervinara*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 12 m SW Benevento.

*Cesaria*, once a seaport of Syria, and the capital of Palestine. It was so called in honour of Augustus Cesar, and in ten years became, from an obscure fortress, the most magnificent city of all Syria, with a noble harbour made at immense expense. The city was at first governed by kings; but it became a Roman colony, under Vespasian, and changed its name to Flavia. Many revolutions succeeded to the year 1264, when the Christians ceded it to the Turks; but from disasters so frequently renewed, its former splendor rapidly declined. For ages it has been without a human inhabitant; its gorgeous temples, palaces, theatres, &c. scattered on the ground; and the site of its port not to be distinguished. The remains of this city have long been resorted to as a quarry, whenever building materials were required at Acre. Its extensive ruins are on the seacoast, 18 m SSW Acre.

*Cesena*, a town of Italy, in Romagna, seated at the foot of a ridge of hills, covered with villas and convents. It has a romantic castle on an eminence, and an ancient bridge of three vast arches over the Savio, 18 m S by E Ravenna.

*Cesenatico*, a town of Italy, in Romagna. In 1800, the inhabitants having arrested a messenger with dispatches, the English set fire to the moles of the harbour, and destroyed 16 vessels. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 16 m SE Ravenna.

*Cessieur*, a town of France, in the department of Isere, 27 m ESE Lyon.

*Cette*, a seaport of France, in the department of Herault. It stands at the extremity of a slip of land that penetrates between the lake of Thau and the Mediterranean sea, 16 m SSW Montpellier. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 43 24 N.

*Ceva*, a town of Piedmont, with a fort.

It was taken by the French in 1796, and retaken by the Piedmontese peasants in 1799. It stands on the Tanaro, 8 m sE Mondovi.

*Cevennes*, a recent territory of France, in the province of Languedoc. It is a mountainous country, and now forms the department of Gard.

*Ceuta*, a fortified seaport of the kingdom of Fez, and a bishop's see. It belongs to Spain, and on the land side is capable of resisting every attack, unless aided by some naval force. It stands at the extremity of a peninsula, on the strait of Gibraltar, 20 m sSE Gibraltar, and 22 nNE Tetuan. Lon. 5 13 w, lat. 35 50 n.

*Ceylon*, an island in the Indian ocean, separated from the sE point of Hindoostan, by Palk strait and the gulf of Manaar. It is 270 m long and 140 in its greatest breadth, nearly resembling a ham in shape, the narrow part to the n; and hence the peninsula of Jaffnapatam was called Ham-sheel by the Dutch. The flat tracts around the coast, covered with rich fields of rice, are bounded by groves of cocoa-nut trees, and the prospect usually terminated by woods, which cover the sides of mountains. The e coast is bold and rocky, and the n part is every where indented by inlets of the sea. A lofty range of mountains extends from nE to sW, and divides the island nearly into two equal parts. The interior of the n part has no eminences of importance, and abounds in immense plains. The interior of the s part is full of steep and lofty mountains, covered with thick forests, and almost impenetrable jungles; but there are fertile vallies. The woods and mountains completely surround the kingdom of Candy, and form a strong natural barrier. The climate, on the s and e coasts, is more temperate than on the continent of Hindoostan; but in the interior of the country the heat is greater, and often extremely sultry and unhealthy. The sW coast participates of the sW monsoon that blows from May to August, and it in some degree feels also the nE monsoon, that its climate is more generally moist than on the continent. The rest of the island being subject to the nE monsoon only, is excessively dry from February to November. The most considerable mountain is called Hamalell, or Adams Peak, and is of a pyramidal form, in the s part of the island. On its top is a large flat stone, with an impression on it in the shape of a man's foot, but considerably longer: the Candians have a tradition that Budha, the great author of their religion, left the print of his foot on this stone when he ascended into heaven. The only considerable river in the island is the Mahaville;

but there are many other fine ones, yet few of them are navigable, even for small boats, higher up than 16 m from the sea. Beside the rivers, with which the island abounds, there are many lakes, tanks, and canals communicating with them. In some places there are rich mines, whence are procured rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value; also iron, copper, and black lead. It is remarkable for abundance of cinnamon; and in the kingdom of Candy is plenty of large cardamoms. The pepper here is superior to that of other places; and its arca-nuts are deemed the best in India. These articles, with arack, coffee, cocoa-nuts, jagery, coir, tobacco, fine woods, and timber, are the principal exports. The chief imports are rice and other grain, and cotton cloth. Two species of the bread-fruit tree are indigenous to this island; one of which is used by the natives as bread, and, in times of scarcity, instead of rice. Of the animal tribes, this island is famous for its elephants, which are more esteemed than any others in India; and it abounds with buffalos, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears. It has a great variety of birds, some of which are not to be met with in other places; also very dangerous serpents, some of them said to be of a prodigious size, and ants which do a great deal of mischief. The inhabitants of Ceylon may be divided into four distinct nations, all different in origin, religion, and manners; the Ceylonese Proper, the Hindoos, the Moors, and the Vedabs. The Ceylonese derive their origin from Siam, their language and religion (Buddhists) being the same as the Siamese; they form the mass of population in Candy, and along the s and sW coast. They appear to be instructed in all the arts of civil life, nearly in as high a degree as the nations of the neighbouring continent. Though they acknowledge a supreme God, they worship only the inferior deities, among which they reckon the sun and moon. In their temples are images, well executed, though their figures are monstrous; some are of silver, copper, &c. The different sorts of gods have various priests, who have all some privileges. Their houses are small and low, with walls made of hurdles, smoothly covered with clay, and the roofs thatched. They have no chimnies, and their furniture is only a few earthen vessels, with two copper basins, and two or three stools. Their food is generally rice, and their common drink is water, which they pour into their mouths out of a vessel like a tea-pot, through the spout, never touching it with their lips. There are some inscriptions on the rocks, which must be very ancient, for they are

not understood by any of the present inhabitants. The Hindoos are from the same stock as those on the opposite continent; they spread along the e coast, and over the x end of the island. The Moors are not from the Mogul tribe, but the descendants of those Arabs that formerly conquered many seaports and islands in India; they are dispersed in every part, but least among the Hindoos. The Vedahs, by all appearances, are the only indigenous nation, and are still in the rudest stage of social life; they live embosomed in the woods, or in the hollows of the mountains; hunting their sole employment, and providing for the day their only care. Some of them exchange with the Candians elephant teeth and deer flesh, for arrows, cloth, &c. but this practice is not general, for two-thirds of them hold no communication with the Ceylonese, and have an utter antipathy to strangers. They worship a particular god; and their religious doctrine seems to consist of some indistinct notions of the fundamental principles of the Brahminical faith. In some places they have erected temples; but for the most part they perform worship at an altar constructed of bamboos, under the shade of a banyan-tree. The Portuguese, in 1505, were the first Europeans who settled in Ceylon; but the Dutch drove them away in 1656, and soon established themselves on all the principal places along the coast. In 1796, the Dutch settlements were conquered by the British, and finally ceded to them by the peace of Amiens. In 1802, they were constituted a royal government, immediately under the direction of the crown. In 1815, the kingdom of Candy was subdued, that the whole island now belongs to Britain. The principal places are Columbo and Trincomalee. See *Candy*.

*Chablais*, a district of the canton of Geneva, which was formerly a part of the duchy of Savoy. Thonon is the chief town.

*Chablis*, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, celebrated for its excellent white wine. It is 12 m E by N Auxerre.

*Chacao*, the only seaport of the island of Chiloe, from which the whole commerce of this and the adjacent islands is carried on. The harbour has good anchorage, but the entrance is very difficult. It stands on the n coast, nearly in the middle of the channel that separates the island from Chili, 170 m s Valdivia. Lon. 72 20 w, lat. 42 0 s.

*Chacapoyas*, a town of Peru, in the province of Truxillo, capital of a district on the e slope of the Andes. It is seated on a river, 160 m nne Truxillo. Lon. 77 30 w, lat. 6 20 s.

*Chaco*, a province of Charcas, lying w of the river Paraguay, between the govern-

ment of Paraguay and Tucuman. It is of immense extent, and inhabited by many Indian nations; but it is little known.

*Chagaing*, a city of Birmah, with a small fort. It is the principal emporium for cotton, which is brought from all parts of the country, and embarked here for the China market. In its vicinity is a large manufacture of marble idols, whence the whole Birman empire is supplied; none being allowed to be made in any other place. It is situate on a bend of the Irrawaddy, by which it is separated on the s from Ava, the deserted capital, and on the e from Ummerapoor, the present capital.

*Chagre*, a town and fort of New Granada, in the province of Panama, at the mouth of a river of its name, to the sw of Porto Bello. The fort was taken by admiral Vernon in 1740. Lon. 80 17 w, lat. 9 10 n.

*Chais Dieu*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, 12 m E Brioude.

*Chakgroo*; see *Amretsir*.

*Chalco*, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, on the e bank of a lake of the same name, 23 m se Mexico.

*Chaleur Bay*, a vast inlet on the w side of the gulf of St. Lawrence, penetrating many leagues between Lower Canada and New Brunswick. It receives several rivers, the principal of which is the Ristigonche, at its head. Along the coasts are numerous inhabitants, whose occupation is fishing and ship-building.

*Chalford*, a village in Gloucestershire, 2 m se Stroud. It stands on the Stroud canal, and has a considerable manufacture of broad cloth.

*Challans*, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, 21 m n Sables d'Olonne.

*Chalons sur Marne*, a city of France, capital of the department of Marne, and lately an episcopal see. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in shalloons and other woollen stuffs. Here is an academy of the sciences, arts, and belles-lettres. Chalons is seated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nan, 95 m E Paris. Lon. 4 21 E, lat. 48 57 n.

*Chalons sur Saone*, a city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, with a citadel, and lately an episcopal see. It is the staple of iron for Lyon and St. Etienne, and of the wines for exportation. Here are various indications of Roman magnificence, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. The city contains the old town, the new town, and the suburb of St. Lawrence. In the first is the court of justice, and the cathedral. Chalons is seated on the Saone, at the entrance of the central

canal, from the Loire, 33 m E by Autun. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 46 47 N.

*Chalus*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a castle. Richard I of England, while preparing to besiege this place, received a wound in his shoulder, by an arrow, which proved mortal. It is 15 m wsw Limoges.

*Cham*, a town of Bavaria, seated on the river Cham, at its conflux with the Regen, 27 m NE Ratisbon.

*Chambah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, capital of an extensive mountainous district, intersected by the Ravey, and bounded on the E by the Beyah. It belongs to the Seiks, and is 110 m ENE Lahore. Lon. 75 33 E, lat. 32 28 N.

*Chambersburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Franklin county, with two presbyterian churches. It is situate in a rich country, on Conogochague creek, a water of the Potomac, 28 m ssw Carlisle, and 70 N by Washington. Lon. 77 40 W, lat. 39 57 N.

*Chambery*, the capital of Savoy, with a castle. It is fortified by walls and ditches, and watered by many streams, which run through several of the streets. There are piazzas under most of the houses, which are lofty and well built. Here is the remain of a ducal palace, which was burnt in 1745; and other objects worthy of notice are the cathedral, the hotel de ville, and the public library. It has large and handsome suburbs; and in the neighbourhood are some baths, much frequented in summer. The population 12,000. In 1742 the Spaniards made themselves masters of this capital, but it was restored by the peace of 1748. It was taken in 1792 by the French, who were dispossessed of it in 1799, but regained it in 1800. It is seated at the conflux of the Laise and Albano, 32 m NNE Grenoble, and 95 WNW Turin. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 45 33 N.

*Chambly*, a fort of Lower Canada, on the river Chambly, or Sorel; and a little higher on the same river is the fort of St. John. Fort Chambly was taken by the Americans in 1775, and retaken by the English in 1776. It is 18 m ESE Montreal.

*Chamond*, St. a town of France, in the department of Rhone, with a castle on the river Giez, 17 m S Lyon.

*Chamoury*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Geneva, seated in a long and narrow valley (bounded by mountains) which is the most frequented pass into Valais. It is 39 m ESE Geneva.

*Champagne*, an old province of France, 162 m long and 112 broad; bounded on the N by Hainault and Luxemburg, E by Lorrain and Franche Comte, S by Burgundy, and W by the Isle of France and Soissonnois. It now forms the departments

of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

*Champlain*, a lake of N America, which divides the NE part of the state of New York from that of Vermont. It is 80 m long, 18 where broadest, and the mean width about 6. It contains many islands; the principal one, called North Hero, is 24 m long and from 2 to 4 wide; but in one part it is not more than 50 feet wide, where ferry boats are frequently hauled over to shorten their passage. This lake receives the waters of Lake George from the S by South river, and sends its own waters a N course, through Sorel river, into the St. Lawrence. To the E of its outlet a branch extends northward, called Missisquis Bay, the greatest part of which lies in Canada. Both sides of the lake are lined with woods and mountains, but along its shores are many well-cultivated farms. In 1777, a naval engagement was fought on this lake between the British and the Americans, in which the latter were defeated.

*Champlain*, a town of New York, in Clinton county, situate on Lake Champlain, near its NW extremity, 70 m N Crown Point.

*Champlemy*, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, near the source of the Nièvre, 25 m NNE Nevers.

*Chantoo*, a river of the country of the Hottentots, which flows S, and enters the ocean 60 m to the NE of Algoa bay. It was originally the SW boundary of Natal, and still separates two countries very different in respect to climate and fertility. The stream is broad, and in some parts fordable at low water.

*Chandah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, capital of an extensive district, which produces rice and cotton, and feeds numerous herds of sheep and goats. It is seated on a branch of the Godavery, 78 m S Nagpoor. Lon. 79 54 E, lat. 20 3 N.

*Chandah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Khandesh, seated on the Poonah, near its junction with the Tapy, 18 m ssw Boorhanpoor.

*Chandahnee*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, capital of a district, belonging to the Seiks. It is situate on the brow of a hill, 122 m NNE Lahore. Lon. 74 41 E, lat. 33 24 N.

*Chandeghery*, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a district, with a citadel on a stupendous rock. In 1599 it was the capital of a Hindoo kingdom, called Narsinga, which included Tanjore and Madura; and in 1640 the English were permitted by one of these princes to settle at Madras. It is 72 m WNW Madras. Lon. 79 25 E, lat. 13 33 N.

*Chandernagore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It was the principal French

settlement in the E Indies, and had a strong fort, which was destroyed by the English in 1757; and in 1793, they again dispossessed the French of this settlement. It is seated on the right bank of the Hoogly, 18 m N Calcutta.

*Chandery*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, on the river Betwha, 21 m s by w Chandree.

*Chandery*, or *Changery*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a hill fort, 37 m sw Chitteldroog.

*Chandor*, or *Chandere*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Baglana, taken by the English in 1804. It is 90 m wnw Aurungabad. Lon. 74 36 E, lat. 20 8 N.

*Chandpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, 72 m NE Delhi.

*Chandpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, celebrated for excellent oranges, and seated on the Megna, 33 m SSE Dacca.

*Chandragiri*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, with a large square fort; situate on a river of the same name, which is the S boundary of Canara, 13 m s by E Mangalore.

*Chandraguti*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fort on a high peaked hill. The vicinity produces sandal wood of a good quality. It is seated near the Warda, on the confines of the country, 42 m N Bednore.

*Chandree*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, capital of a district, and the residence of a rajah. It is seated on the Betwha, 170 m S Agra. Lon. 78 43 E, lat. 24 48 N.

*Chang-hai*, a town of China, in Kiangnan, containing, with the villages dependent on it, more than 200,000 weavers of cotton cloth. It is 13 m SE Song-kiang.

*Chanmauning*, a city of Tibet, which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is 136 m W Lassa. Lon. 89 9 E, lat. 29 22 N.

*Chanonry*; see *Fortrose*.

*Chan-si*, one of the smallest provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is full of mountains, some of which are uninhabited, and have a wild and frightful appearance; but the rest are cut into terraces and cultivated from top to bottom. It contains five cities of the first class, and 85 of the second and third. The capital is Tai-yuen.

*Chantilly*, a town of France, in the department of Oise. Here is a great pottery; also a fine forest and magnificent hunting-seat, which lately belonged to the great prince of Condé. It is 17 m N by E Paris.

*Chan-tong*, a province of China, on the eastern coast. It contains six cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third; beside which there are along the coast several forts and villages of considerable

note for their commerce, and a number of small islands, the greater part of which have very convenient harbours. This province has large manufactures of silk, and a kind of stuffs peculiar to this part of China. It is traversed by the Imperial canal. The capital is Tsi-nan.

*Chao-hing*, a city of China, in Tcheking, which has eight cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. It is 730 m S by E Peking. Lon. 120 38 E, lat. 30 10 N.

*Chao-tcheo*, a city of China, in Quang-tong, situate between two navigable rivers, and celebrated for a monastery of the bronzes in its neighbourhood. It is 140 m N Canton. Lon. 113 10 E, lat. 25 0 N.

*Chapala*, a lake of New Spain, in Guadalaxara, 90 m long and 30 broad. It includes some islands, and its outlet is the river St. Jago. On the N side is a village of the same name, 45 m SE Guadalaxara.

*Chaparang*, or *Disaprong*, a city of Tibet, seated on a river, formerly supposed to be the southern head of the Gauges. It is 160 m NNE Sirinagur. Lon. 79 22 E, lat. 33 10 N.

*Chapel Hill*, a town of N Carolina, in Orange county, with a university established by the state. It is seated on an eminence, by a branch of Newhope creek, which flows to the NW branch of Cape Fear river, 12 m SSE Hillsborough. Lon. 79 2 W, lat. 35 56 N.

*Chapel in le Frith*, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the confines of the Peak, 17 m SE Manchester, and 167 NNW London.

*Charasm*, a fertile country of Usbec Tartary, bounded on the N by Turcomania, E by Bokharia, S by Chorasán, and W by the Caspian sea. It is divided among several Tartarian princes, of whom one takes the title of khan, with a degree of pre-eminence over the rest. Khiva is the capital, and the usual residence of the khan in winter, but during the summer he generally encamps on the banks of the Amu.

*Charcas*, a government of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, bounded on the N by Peru and countries belonging to the wandering tribes, E by Paraguay, S by Tucuman and W by Chili and Peru. This immense country is covered with deserts, forests, vast plains, and rivers; and is divided into several provinces, in which are the finest silver mines in the world. Plata is the capital.

*Chard*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Monday. It stands pre-eminent over all the country between the two seas; and has a copious stream, which might be easily conducted in a direction opposite that which it now takes. It is 12 m SSE Taunton, and 139 W by S London,



*Charente*, a department of France, including the old province of Angoumois. It is named from a river, which rises in Limosin, and runs by Angouleme and Saintes into the bay of Biscay. Angouleme is the capital.

*Charente, Lower*, a department of France, consisting of the two old provinces of Aunis and Saintonge. Saintes is the capital.

*Charenton*, a town of France, in the department of Paris, once famous for its protestant church. It stands on the river Seine, 4 m s Paris.

*Charite*, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, with manufactures of woollen and hardware. Here is a priory of Benedictine Clnnistes, which once, in a season of scarcity, subsisted the whole town by its bounty; and hence it derives its name. It is seated on the Loire, 15 m n by w Nevers.

*Charkow*, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, with a university founded by the present emperor Alexander. It is seated in an extensive plain, partly on an eminence between the rivers Charkowa and Lopan, 400 m s by w Moscow. Lon. 35 54 E, lat. 50 10 N.

*Charlemont*, a borough and garrison town of Ireland, in Armagh county, on the river Blackwater, 6 m SE Dungan-  
non, and 8 N Armagh.

*Charlemont*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Ardennes, on a craggy mountain, by the river Meuse, close to Givet, and 20 m NE Rocroy.

*Charleroy*, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur. It has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 m W Namur.

*Charles, Cape*, the N cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeak bay, 14 m to the NNE of Cape Henry. Lon. 75 50 W, lat. 37 12 N.

*Charles, Cupe*, a promontory, forming the E extremity of Labrador, and the most eastern projection of N America. Lon. 55 30 W, lat. 52 13 N.

*Charles, St.* a town of the Missouri territory, on the river Missouri, 21 m above its conflux with the Mississippi, and 34 W by N St. Louis.

*Charleston*, a large district of S Carolina, which lies between Santee and Combahee rivers. The city of Charleston is the capital.

*Charleston*, a fortified city and seaport of S Carolina, deemed the capital of the state, though the seat of government is now at Columbia. It is a place of good trade; and has an exchange, a public library, an armoury, and 13 edifices for public worship. It stands on a tongue of land between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the

former of which is navigable for ships of burden, 20 m above the town. The population was 24,711 in 1810, and 22,944 in 1817. It is 100 m SSE Columbia. Lon. 80 2 W, lat. 32 48 N.

*Charleston*, a town of Maryland, in Cecil county, near the head of Chesapeak bay, 6 m E by S Havre de Grace, and 60 SW Philadelphia.

*Charleston*, a town of New Hampshire, chief of Cheshire county. It is situate on the Connecticut, 34 m WNW Portsmouth, and 105 N W Boston. Lon. 72 23 W, lat. 43 16 N.

*Charleston*, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Middlesex county. It is situate under the celebrated Breeds Hill, on a peninsula formed by Mystic river on the E, and a bay setting up from Charles river on the W, and is connected on the S by Charles River Bridge, with Boston.

*Charleston*, a town of Rhode Island, in Washington county, 19 m NW Newport.

*Charleston*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, much frequented by invalids for the benefit of goats whey. It is seated near the Dee, 23 m W by S Aberdeen.

*Charleville*, a borough of Ireland, in Cork county, 34 m N by W Cork, and 39 WSW Cashel.

*Charleville*, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. Here is a magnificent square, and in the centre a handsome fountain. It is seated on the Meuse, opposite Mezieres, 25 m WNW Sedan.

*Charlotte*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Mecklenburg county. It is situate on Steel creek, 44 m SSW Salisbury. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 35 12 N.

*Charlottenburg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a royal palace, and magnificent gardens. It was built by Sophia Charlotte, the first queen of Prussia, on the river Spree, 4 m W Berlin.

*Charlottesville*, a town of Virginia, chief of Albemarle county. It is situate near the head of the Rivanna, 30 m WNW Richmond, and 32 WSW Fredricksburg.

*Charlottetown*, the capital of Dominica, formerly called Roseau. In 1806 it was nearly destroyed by a hurricane. It stands on a point of land, on the SW side of the island, which forms two bays; and is 21 m SE of Prince Rupert bay. Lon. 61 27 W, lat. 15 16 N.

*Charmes*, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, 8 m E Mirecourt.

*Charolles*, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, with a ruinous castle; seated on the Reconce, 24 m WNW Macon.

*Charost*, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated on the Arnon, 6 m NE Issoudun.

*Charroux*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 25 m s Poitiers.

*Chartres*, a city of France, capital of the department of Eure and Loir, and lately an episcopal see. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its two steeples are much admired. The population 13,000; and the principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on an eminence by the river Eure, over which is a bridge, the work of the celebrated Vauban, 48 m sw Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 48 27 N.

*Charwah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Khandesh, with a strong fort, 24 m ssw Hindia, and 76 NE Booranpoor.

*Charybdis*, a famed whirlpool, in the strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the theme of ancient poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but it is said to have been entirely removed by the great earthquake in 1733.

*Chatahoochee*, a rapid river of the state of Georgia, which rises in the Apalachian mountains, and runs s for 300 m to E Florida, where it is joined by the Flint, and their united stream takes the name of Apalachicola.

*Chataigneraye*, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, 12 m N Fontenay le Compte.

*Chateau Briant*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, with an old castle, 24 m s Rennes.

*Chateau Cambresis*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, with a palace belonging to the bishop of Cambrai. A treaty was concluded here, in 1559, between Henry II of France and Philip II of Spain. It is seated on the Seille, 14 m SE Cambrai.

*Chateau Chinon*, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, with a considerable manufacture of cloth; seated near the source of the Yonne, 36 m E by N Nevers.

*Chateau Dauphin*, a strong castle of Piedmont, near the source of the Po, 16 m w by N Saluzzo.

*Chateau du Loir*, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, famous for a siege of seven years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the Loir, 22 m SSE Mans.

*Chateau Gontier*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, with a castle, a mineral spring, and a trade in linens; seated on the Mayenne, 22 m NW Angers.

*Chateau Lunnon*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with an Augustine abbey, seated on a hill, 30 m s Melun.

*Chateau Meillant*, a town of France, in the department of Cher, with an ancient castle, 31 m s Bourges.

*Chateau Portien*, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 6 m w Rethel.

*Chateau Regnaud*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 16 m NE Tours.

*Chateau Salins*, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with extensive salt works, 16 m NE Nancy.

*Chateau Thierry*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a castle on an eminence. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Fontaine, and seated on the river Marne, 57 m ESE Paris. Lon. 3 33 E, lat. 49 2 N.

*Chateau Vilain*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 16 m w Chaumont.

*Chateaudun*, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, with a castle built by the famous count of Dunois; seated on an eminence, near the Loir, 30 m N Blois.

*Chateaulin*, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a considerable trade in slates, seated on the Auson, 12 m N Quimper.

*Chateaufneuf*, a town of France, in the department of Cher, 16 m s Bourges.

*Chateaufneuf*, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, 16 m NW Chartres.

*Chateaufneuf*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Sarthe, 14 m N Angers.

*Chateauroux*, a town of France, capital of the department of Indre, with a castle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated in a pleasant plain, on the Indre, 35 m SW Bourges, and 148 s by W Paris. Lon. 1 51 E, lat 46 46 N.

*Chatel*, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, 8 m N Epinal.

*Chatel Chalon*, a town of France, in the department of Jura, 25 m ENE Lons le Saunier.

*Chatellerault*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, noted for its cutlery, watchmaking, and the cutting of false diamonds; seated on the Vienne, 22 m NE Poitiers.

*Chatenoy*, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 6 m SE Neufchateau.

*Chatham*, a town in Kent, seated on the Medway, adjoining the E part of Rochester. It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and its large dock-yard, containing immense magazines furnished with all sorts of naval stores, is deemed the first arsenal in the world. Here are also an ordnance wharf, a victualling-office, and two hospitals for decayed mariners and shipwrights. In 1667, the Dutch sailed up to this town, and burnt several men of war: but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness fort, and the town

by Upnor and Gillingham castles. Chatham has a market on Saturday, a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church by the sailors. See *Rochester*.

*Chatham*, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, situate on the exterior extremity of the elbow of Cape Cod. It has about 40 vessels employed in the fishery, and is 70 m SE Boston. Lon 70 5 w, lat. 41 44 N.

*Chatham*, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, on the river Connecticut, opposite Middleton.

*Chatham*, a town of S Carolina, chief of Chesterfield county. It is situate in a rich country, at the head of the Pedee, 90 m NE Columbia, and 110 N by W Georgetown. Lon. 79 40 W, lat. 34 40 N.

*Chatillon les Dombes*, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 12 m W Bourg.

*Chatillon sur Indre*, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 12 m SSE Loches.

*Chatillon sur Marne*, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 17 m S Rheims.

*Chatillon sur Seine*, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, divided into two parts by the river Seine. In the neighbourhood are iron mines and forges. It is 40 m SE Troyes, and 44 NW Dijon.

*Chatonnay*, a town of France, in the department of Isere, 15 m E Vienne, and 22 SE Lyon.

*Chatrakal*, a fort and district of Mysore. See *Chitteldroog*.

*Chatre*, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a woollen manufacture; seated on the Indre, 22 m SSE Chateauroux.

*Chatsworth*, a village in the peak of Derbyshire, near the river Derwent, 6 m W Chesterfield. Here is a magnificent seat of the dukes of Devonshire, which, for its fine situation, park, gardens, fountains, &c. is justly deemed one of the wonders of the peak. In its first age it was the prison of Mary queen of Scots, for 17 years.

*Chatterpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, chief of the district of Bundelcund. It is extensive and well built, but much decayed from its former flourishing condition. It is 130 m WSW Allahabad. Lon. 79 53 E, lat. 24 57 N.

*Chatzan*, a town of Ballogistan, in the district of Sewee, 98 m WNW Mooltan, in Hindoostan. Lon. 69 43 E, lat. 31 8 N.

*Chaves*, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, with two suburbs, and two forts. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena is a Roman stone bridge. It stands near the confines of Spain, on the river Tamega, 26 m W Braganza.

*Chaumont*, a town of France, capital of

the department of Upper Marne. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloth, and a trade in deer and goat skins. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 56 m E by S Troyes. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 48 8 N.

*Chaumont*, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 16 m SSW Beauvais.

*Chaunty*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Oise, 20 m E Noyon.

*Chaux de Fond*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Neuchatel. The inhabitants make numerous watches and clocks; and the women are employed in the lace manufacture. It is seated in a fertile valley, 9 m NW Neuchatel.

*Cheadle*, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a large tape manufacture, and in the vicinity are several copper and brass works. Four m E are the remains of Alveton castle; and 4 m SE are the picturesque ruins of Croxden abbey. It is seated in the most fertile part of the moorland, near the river Tean, 12 m NNE Stafford, and 146 NW London.

*Chebucto*, a bay and harbour on the SSE coast of Nova Scotia. The bay is large enough to shelter 1000 men of war; and near the head, on the W side, stands the city of Halifax.

*Chedabucto*, a bay at the E end of Nova Scotia, between the island and gut of Canso. Salmon river enters this bay from the W, and is remarkable for one of the greatest fisheries in the world.

*Cheddar*, a village in Somersetshire, seated under Mendip hills, 2 m SE Axbridge. It is famous for excellent cheese; and its cliffs constitute one of the finest pieces of rock scenery in England.

*Cheduba*, an island in the bay of Bengal, on the coast of Birmah, 45 m long and 10 broad. It yields abundance of rice, and the most western point is in lon. 93 18 E, lat. 18 53 N.

*Chegoo Muddi*, a town of Hindoostan, in Cutch, at the mouth of the Caggar, 23 m SW Booje.

*Chetore*, a town of Hindoostan, in the territory of Oudipoor. It was the capital of the rana, or chief prince, of the Rajpoots, in the days of his greatness; and was a fortress and city of great extent, situate on a mountain; but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurungzebe, in 1681. It is 46 m NNE Oudipoor, and 83 SSW Ajmeer.

*Chelicut*, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigre, where the ras of the empire frequently resides. Here, in 1810, a letter and some presents from the king of England, designed for the emperor, were delivered to the ras; as at that time their safe conduct to Gondar was deemed impracticable. It is 10 m E Ansalo.

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*Chelindreh*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, with a small port, whence the couriers from Constantinople to Cyprus embark. It is 37 m wsw Selesk.

*Chelm*, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate, and a bishop's see. In 1794, the Poles were defeated by the Prussians, near this town. It is 100 m ESE Warsaw. Lon. 23 29 E, lat. 51 20 N.

*Chelmer*, a river in Essex, which rises near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater.

*Chelmsford*, the county town of Essex, with a market on Friday. Here is a stately church, a magnificent shire house, an excellent conduit, and a free-school founded by Edward VI. The population was 4694 in 1811. It is situate at the conflux of the Can with the Chelmer, 29 m NE London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 44 N.

*Chelmsford*, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, near the s bank of the Merrimac, over which is a curious bridge, at Patucket Falls, which connects this town with Dracut. It is 23 m xnw Boston.

*Chelsca*, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, a mile w Westminster. Here is a magnificent hospital for the invalids of the army, begun by Charles II; a royal military asylum for orphan boys; and an excellent physic garden, given to the company of apothecaries, in 1721, by sir Hans Sloane.

*Cheltenham*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. Here are many springs and wells, celebrated for their salubrity; also excellent hot and cold baths. Hence it is become a place of public resort, and in 1783 was honoured with the residence of the royal family. The church is in the form of a cross, and has a lofty spire; there are also several meeting-houses, and a Romish chapel. The population was 3325 in 1811. It is seated in a vale, 9 m NE Gloucester, and 94 w by N London.

*Chelum*; see *Jhylum*.

*Chely, St.* a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 18 m N by W Mende, and 30 sw Puy.

*Chemnitz*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, surrounded by walls and ditches. It has four suburbs, and a castle about a mile from the town. Great quantities of cottons and other fine stuffs are made here; and the bleaching business is considerable. It is situate on a river of the same name, 38 m sw Dresden. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 50 50 N.

*Cheungo*, a town of New York, in Tiogo county, where the judicial courts are held in May. It is situate near the river Che-

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nango, which flows into the Susquehanna, 32 m NE Union, and 60 sw Cooperstown. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 42 12 N.

*Chencour*, or *Chenkon*, a town of Armenia, on the frontiers of Georgia, with a beautiful castle, grand caravansaries, and several mosques. It is 160 m NE Erivan.

*Chendi*, a town of the kingdom of Sennar, capital of a district, whose governor is called Prince of the Jahaleen Arabs. It is situate on the Nile, 210 m N Sennar. Lon. 33 24 E, lat. 16 33 N.

*Chen-si*, one of the most extensive provinces of China, bordering on the great wall, which terminates here, and is but rudely constructed of turf or hardened clay. It is divided into two parts, the eastern and western, and contains 8 cities of the first rank, and 160 of the second and third. It is fertile, commercial, and rich, but subject to long droughts; and clouds of locusts sometimes destroy every thing that grows in the fields: these insects the inhabitants eat boiled. In Chen-si are rich gold mines, which are not allowed to be opened. Sin-gan is the capital.

*Chen-yang*, or *Moug-den*, a city of Eastern Tartary, capital of a province of the same name, otherwise called *Leao-tong*. The walls are 10 m in circuit; and it is ornamented with several public edifices, and provided with arsenals and storehouses. It is 350 m ENE Peking. Lon. 124 5 E, lat. 41 55 N.

*Chepello*, an island in the bay of Panama, 3 m from the city of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit.

*Chepstow*, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Wye, near its conflux with the Severn, and vessels of 700 tons come up to the bridge, which consists of five arches of cast iron. It was surrounded by a wall, traces of which are observable; and on a perpendicular rock are the remains of a large castle. Here was also a priory, part of which is converted into a church. The tide rises here from 30 to 50 feet. The principal exports are timber, bark, iron, and cider. It is 18 m N Bristol, and 135 W London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 52 N.

*Cher*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Berry. It receives its name from a river, which rises in Auvergne, and flows into the Loire, 10 m below Tours. Bourges is the capital.

*Cherasco*, a fortified town of Piedmont, capital of a fertile territory, with a strong citadel. It is seated on a mountain, at the conflux of the Stura with the Tanaro, 24 m SE Turin. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 44 45 N.

*Cheraw*, a district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Darlington,

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Chesterfield, and Marlborough. It is well cultivated, and watered by the Great Pedee and a number of smaller streams. The capital is Greenville.

*Cherburg*, a strong seaport, of France, in the department of Manche, with an Augustine abbey. Here was a seafight between the English and French, in 1692, when the latter were beat, and 15 of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The English landed here in 1758, took the town, with the ships in the basin, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the works for improving the harbour. These works were resumed on a stupendous scale, by Louis XVI; and though their progress was interrupted by the revolution, a basin to contain 10 ships of the line always afloat was completed in 1813. Cherburg is 60 m NW Caen. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 49 39 N.

*Cheribon*, a town on the N coast of Java, capital of a province or kingdom of the same name. It contains many good houses, and the chief exports are rice, sugar, coffee, pepper, and cotton yarn. It stands on a deep bay, at the foot of a mountain, 126 m ESE Batavia. Lon. 108 37 E, lat. 6 48 S.

*Cherisono*, a town of European Turkey, on the NE coast of the island of Negropont, 25 m E Negropont.

*Cheroy*, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, 10 m W Sens.

*Cherry Valley*, a town of New York, in Otsego county, at the head of a creek of its name, on the E side of Otsego lake, 12 m NE Cooperstown, and 45 W by N Albany.

*Cherso*, an island in the gulf of Venice, between the coasts of Istria and Croatia. On the S it is separated from Osero by a very narrow channel, and the two islands are united by a bridge. Their soil is stony; but they abound in cattle, wine, oil, and honey. Cherso has a town of the same name, with a good harbour. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 45 10 N.

*Cherson*, the capital of New Russia, in the government, of Catharinenslat, erected by Catharine II, on the N bank of the Dnieper, 10 m below the influx of the Ingulec. Here is a dock, from which men of war and merchant ships have been launched; but owing to some sand banks in the river, the naval establishment was transferred to Nicholae. The church and many of the houses are built of stone; but the town is sinking into decay. In 1787, the empress made a triumphal journey to this capital, and was met by emperor Joseph II. Here, in 1790, the philanthropic Howard fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity; he was interred near the adjacent village of Dauphigny, and a monument erected to his memory by the

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Russian admiral. Cherson is 50 m E Oczakof. Lon. 31 26 E, lat. 46 37 N.

*Cherisey*, a town in Surry, with a market on Wednesday. Here was formerly an abbey, of which only a part of the walls now remain; it was the first burial place of Henry VI, who was afterward removed to Windsor. It is seated near the Thames, over which is a handsome bridge, 20 m W by S London.

*Chesapeake*, the largest and safest bay in the United States. Its entrance is 14 m wide, between cape Charles in Maryland and cape Henry in Virginia. It extends 270 m to the N, is from 10 to 40 m broad, and generally nine fathoms deep; containing several islands and many commodious harbours. It receives the Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannoc, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

*Chesham*, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of lace and wooden ware; seated in a vale, 27 m NW London.

*Cheshire*, a county palatine of England, bounded on the N by Lancashire, NE by Yorkshire, E by Derbyshire, SE by Staffordshire, S by Shropshire, W by Deubigshire and Flintshire, and NW by the Irish sea, into which projects a peninsula, 1,3 m long and 6 broad, formed by the mouths of the Mersey and the Dee. This county extends 33 m from N to S, and 42 from E to W, without including the peninsula just mentioned on the W, or a narrow tract of land, which stretches, between Lancashire and Derbyshire, to Yorkshire, on the NE. It contains 650,380 acres; is divided into seven hundreds, and 83 parishes; has a city and 12 market towns, and sends four members to parliament. The population was 227,031 in 1811. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Weaver, and Dee; and it has several small lakes. It is rich in pasture and corn land; but there are several heaths, among which are the extensive forests of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level; the highest hills in it are about Frodsham; and its extensive pastures feed a great number of cows, from whose milk is made excellent cheese, of which vast quantities are sent to London, Scotland, Ireland, &c. This country is likewise famous for its salt springs at Nantwich, Middlewich, Northwich, and Winsford; and, at Northwich, there are vast pits of solid salt rock.

*Chester*, a city, capital of Cheshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; and the walls, nearly 2 m in circuit, afford a beautiful walk. It has a strong castle (in which is the shire-hall) and nine churches, beside the cathedral. The main streets have a sort of portico

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extending from house to house, which are called rows, and afford a covered walk for passengers. The population was 16,140 in 1811. It has a constant communication with Ireland; and this and Holyhead being the principal places for taking shipping for Dublin. Chester has a small share of foreign trade, a manufacture of gloves, a considerable traffic of shop goods into N Wales, and two annual fairs, the most noted in England for the sale of Irish linen. It is seated near the Dee, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 38 m sw Manchester, and 180 nw London. Lon. 3 3 w, lat. 53 12 n.

*Chester*, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Delaware county. It is the resort of much company during the summer months, and seated on the Delaware, 15 m sw Philadelphia.

*Chester*, a town of Maryland, capital of Kent county. Here is Washington college, which, with St. John college at Annapolis constitute one university, called the University of Maryland. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 m from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 81 sw Philadelphia. Lon. 76 10 w, lat. 39 12 n.

*Chester*, a town of S Carolina, chief of Chester county. It is seated on Broad river, 60 m nw Columbia.

*Chester*, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, on a lake that sends its waters into the Merrimac, 16 m w Exeter, and 34 w by s Portsmouth.

*Chester*, a town of Virginia, in Shannandoah county, on the point of land formed by the junction of the North and South river, which form the Shannandoah, 20 m s by w Winchester, and 70 w Washington.

*Chester, West*, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Chester county. Much bar-iron is made in the vicinity. It is 25 m w by s Philadelphia.

*Chester, West*, a town of New York, chief of a county of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of the Brunx, 15 m NE New York.

*Chester le street*, a village in the county of Durham, on the w side of the church Wear, 6 m N Durham. The church is collegiate, and was formerly the see of a bishop, till removed, with the body of St. Cuthbert, to Durham. Roman coins are still found here.

*Chesterfield*, a town in Derbyshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a church with a remarkable curved spire, and a freeschool founded by queen Elizabeth. Here are manufactures of stockings, carpets, and earthen ware; also iron founderies, the ore and coal for the supply of which are dug in

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the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are sent hence, by a canal to the Trent, which it joins below Gainsborough. Chesterfield is seated on a hill, between the rivulets Ibbet and Rother, 24 m N Derby, and 150 NW London. Lon. 1 27 w, lat. 53 18 n.

*Chesterfield*, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, on the E bank of the Connecticut, 25 m s Charleston, and 72 w by s Exeter.

*Cheviot Hills*, a ridge of mountains in England, extending from n to s through Northumberland and Cumberland, and famous for its free chase, formerly much used by the English and Scots gentry. These hills are now chiefly wild and open sheep-walks; goats also are fed among them, and some fine cattle. Near their borders many an obstinate battle has been fought between the English and Scots, before the two kingdoms were united; among which may be numbered the encounter, near Otterburn, between the earls Percy and Douglas, celebrated in the ancient ballad of Chevy Chase.

*Chianellan*, a town of New Spain, capital of a maritime province, which is fertile, and contains many silver mines. On the coast are a cluster of small islands. The town is seated on a river of its name, 150 m NW Guadaluza. Lon. 105 45 w, lat. 22 40 n.

*Chiapa*, a province of New Spain, bounded on the N by Vera Cruz, E by Jucatan and Vera Paz, s by Guatemala and Sonusco, and w by Guaxaca. It has no mines of silver nor gold, but abounds in wood, aromatic gums, balsams, cocoa, corn, &c. and its horses are in high estimation.

*Chiapa*, a city, capital of the above province, and a bishop's see. It has several monasteries and an elegant cathedral. The chief trade is in cacao, cotton, and cochineal. It is seated on the Grixalva, 200 m E Guaxaca, and 215 NW Guatemala. Lon. 93 45 w, lat. 16 42 n.

*Chiaromonte*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and county of Modica; seated on the top of a mountain, 13 m N Modica.

*Chiarenza*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, on the river Sillus, near the Mediterranean, 10 m NE Castel Toruense, and 20 sw Patras.

*Chiuri*, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, where the Austrians defeated the French in 1701. It is 15 m NNE Crema.

*Chiavenna*, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county, lately subject to the Grisons, but now to Austria. It is a trading-place, especially in wine and fruit, being the principal communication between Milanese and Germany. The

churches are magnificent; and the inhabitants are Roman catholics. Here are the ruins of a once celebrated fortress, on the summit of a rock, and close to the town is a rock of asbestos. It is seated between high ridges of mountains, near a small lake of its name, 38 m s Coire. Lon. 9 27 E, lat. 46 15 N.

*Chichacotta*, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Bootan, on the s frontier. It was taken by the British, in the war with the Booteas, in 1772, and afterward restored. It is 92 m s Tassasudon. Lon. 89 28 E, lat. 26 32 N.

*Chichester*, a city and the capital of Sussex, and a county of itself, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a bishop's see, and has seven churches beside the cathedral. The city is walled round, and had formerly four gates. It exports corn, malt, &c. has some foreign commerce, and a manufacture of needles. The haven affords fine lobsters. The population was 6425 in 1811. It is seated in a plain, on the river Lavant, near its entrance into an arm of the English channel, 61 m sw London. Lon. 0 48 w, lat. 50 50 N.

*Chickhoory*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, with an extensive bazar, and a manufacture of cloth, 45 m ssw Merritch.

*Chiclana*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, much frequented by the merchants of Cadiz in the spring months. The hills in its vicinity abound with mineral springs. Near this place, on the heights of Barrosa, the English and Portuguese gained a signal victory over the French in 1811. It is 16 m SSE Cadiz.

*Chielefa*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, near the gulf of Coron, 14 m w Colocythia.

*Chiensee*, a lake of Bavaria, 35 m in circuit. In the midst of it are two islands; on one of them is a convent of Benedictine nuns, and on the other an Augustine monastery. It lies 22 m wnw Salzburg.

*Chienpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Khandesh, 53 m NE Boorhanpoor.

*Chieri*, a town of Piedmont, surrounded by an ancient wall, in which are six gates. It has four grand squares, many churches and religious houses, and considerable manufactures of cloth and silk. It is 7 m E Turin.

*Chicti*; see *Civita di Chieti*.

*Chigwell*, a village in Essex, 10 m NE London. It is noted for a freeschool, founded by archbishop Harsnett, who had been vicar of this place, and lies buried in the church.

*Chihuahua*, a city of New Spain, in New Biscay, and the residence of a captain general. The population 11,600. The principal

church is a superb edifice, with decorations immensely rich. In the vicinity are considerable silver mines. It is 310 m N by w Durango. Lon. 104 30 w, lat. 28 50 N.

*Chili*, or *Chile*, a kingdom of S America, extending on the coast of the Pacific ocean, from lat. 25 to 45 s, from the desert of Atacama to the island of Chiloe inclusive. Its length is 1400 m, but it varies in breadth from 140 to 340 to its eastern boundary, which is the great chain of the Andes. This country was discovered by Diego d'Almagro in 1535. The mountainous part of it is possessed by the Puelches, Araucanians, and other tribes of its original inhabitants, who are still formidable neighbours to the Spaniards. That part of Chili, therefore, which may be deemed a Spanish province, is a narrow district, extending along the coast, from the 25th to the 37th degree of latitude, about 840 m. The Indian country to the s of this, from the river Biobio to the island of Chiloe, is inhabited by three distinct nations, the Araucanians, the Cunches, and the Huilliches; but the Spaniards here possess the town and district of Valdivia. The Spanish part is divided into 13 provinces, which, commencing on the side of Peru, are Copiapo, Coquimbo, Quillota, Aconcagua, Melipilla, St. Jago, Rancagua, Calchagua, Maule, Itata, Chillan, Puchacay, and Huilquilemu; but they are imperfectly designated, and some of them six times larger than others. It is governed by a Spanish officer, who holds the title of Captain General of the kingdom of Chili, and is the president of the royal audience established at St. Jago and Concepcion. But in 1810, a revolution took place among the inhabitants of this country, to separate themselves from the Spanish monarchy; and on Jan. 1, 1818, the Chili government issued a proclamation, from the directorial palace at Concepcion, declaring Chili and its adjacent islands to be an independent state, and for ever separated from the monarchy of Spain. Chili, though bordering on the torrid zone, never feels the extreimity of heat, being screened on the E by the Andes, and refreshed from the W by cooling sea-breezes. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions. The most valuable of these, corn, wine, and oil, abound in Chili, as if they had been native in the country. Here all the fruits imported from Europe attain to full maturity; and the animals not only multiply, but improve. The horned cattle are of larger size than those of Spain; and its horses excel in beauty and spirit the famous Andalusian race, from which they sprung. Nature, too, has en-

riched Chili with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, and lead; also with salt springs, and mineral waters. Chili is not infested by any kind of insect except the chiguas or pricker, nor by any poisonous reptile; in the woods and fields some snakes are found, but their bite is not dangerous; nor does any savage or ferocious beast excite terror in the plains. The chief rivers are the Maule, Biobio, Cauten, Tolten, Valdivia, Chaivin, Riobueno, and Sinfondo, which, with many others, rise in the Andes and flow w into the ocean. St. Jago is the capital.

*Chilka*, a lake of Hindoostan, in the Circars, which bounds them on the s. It lies on the coast of the bay of Bengal, and seems the effect of the breach of the sea over a flat sandy shore, whose elevation was something above the level of the country within. It communicates with the sea by a very narrow but deep opening, is shallow within, and contains many inhabited islands. It is 40 m long and 14 broad, with a sandy slip of ground about a mile broad between it and the sea. On the nw it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, a continuation of that which extends from the Mahanuddy to the Godavery river, and shuts up the Circars toward the continent.

*Chillan*, a city of Chili, capital of an inland province. The whole district is a plain, favorable to the raising of sheep, whose wool is highly esteemed; grain and fruit are also produced in abundance. The city was destroyed by an overflow of the river in 1751, and the next year transferred to a more convenient site. It is well peopled, and stands on the river Chillan, 30 m NE Concepcion. Lon. 71 5 w, lat. 35 56 s.

*Chilleiros*, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 13 m NW Lisbon.

*Chillicothe*, a town of the state of Ohio, chief of Ross county. It stands on the right bank of the Sciota, 30 m s Columbus, and 80 ENE Cincinnati.

*Chillon*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, near the lake of Geneva. On a rock in the lake is an ancient castle, which has lately been used as a state prison. It is 5 m ESE Vevey.

*Chiloe*, an island at the s extremity of Chili, 140 m long and 30 broad. It produces all necessary refreshments and provisions, except wine; also much amber-grise and honey. The animals in greatest abundance are sheep and hogs, in which the inhabitants carry on a great trade; domestic fowls, as well as wild, are also produced in great numbers. The only port is Chacao, and the principal town is Castro.

*Chilpancingo*, a town of New Spain, in

the province of Mexico, seated in a fertile country, 55 m NNE Acapulco.

*Chiltern*, a chain of chalky hills in England, passing from e to w through the middle of Buckinghamshire, and covered, in various parts, with woods. This district belongs to the crown, and for time immemorial has had the nominal office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, by the acceptance of which a commoner vacates his seat in parliament.

*Chimay*, a town of France, in the department of Nord. Near it are mines of iron, with founderies and forges. It is seated on the Blanche, 20 m ENE Cambrai.

*Chimborazo*, a mountain of the kingdom of Quito, the loftiest of the Andes. The upper region is continually covered with snow, and the top terminates in a truncated cone. Many rivers issue from this mountain, and the warm streams that flow from its n side warrant the idea of a volcano within. In 1797 it was visited by Humboldt, who with his party ascended the e side till they were stopped by a chasm, 500 feet wide. Here they planted their instruments on a narrow ledge of porphyritic rock, which projected from a vast field of unfathomed snow. The air was reduced to half its usual density, and intensely cold; respiration was difficult, and blood oozed from their eyes, lips, and gums. They judged themselves to be on the highest spot ever trod by man, which was ascertained from barometrical observations to be 19,300 feet above the level of the sea. From this extreme station the top of Chimborazo was found, by trigonometrical measurement, to be 2140 feet higher, which makes its whole height to be 21,440 feet.

*Chimera*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, with a fort; seated at the foot of the Chimera mountains, and on a rock, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 24 m SSE Velona.

*China*, an extensive country in Asia, between 93 and 123 E lon. and 21 and 42 N lat. It is 1330 m from n to s, and 1030 from e to w; bounded on the e by the Yellow and the China sea, s by the latter sea and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Lao, and Birmah, w by Tibet, and n by Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall. This stupendous wall exceeds every thing of human art and industry that is read of in history; and is said to have been built about the year 1160, to prevent the frequent incursions of the Moguls. It extends along a hilly surface 1500 m in length; the breadth, in many parts, is upward of 15 feet at the top; and it is flanked with towers at the distance of 300 feet: the materials of which the whole is



composed are so close and solid, that it is yet almost entire. China is divided into 15 provinces, which are Pe-tche-li, Kiang-nan, Kiang-si, Fo-kien, Tche-kiang, Hou-quang, Ho-nan, Chan-tong, Chan-si, Chen-si, Se-tchuen, Quang-tong, Quang-si, Yun-nan, and Koci-tcheou. These provinces contain 4402 walled cities, divided into two classes, the civil class containing 2045, and the military 2357. The civil class is again divided into three other classes; the first are called *fou*, the second *tcheou*, and the third *shien*. From the calculations in Neuhoft's travels the population of China is about 230,000,000; but from the statement delivered to lord Macartney, in 1793, by a Chinese mandarin, it is not less than 333,000,000. The climate and soil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from, the s; severe cold being felt at Peking, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat. Here are several large lakes; the principal of them are the Po-yang, in Kiang-si, 250 m in circuit; the Tong-ting, in Hou-quang, above 200 m in circuit; the Tai, part of which extends into Kiang-nan; the Hong-tse, and the Kuo-yeou, in the province of Kiang-nan. The chief rivers are the Kian-ku and the Hoar-ho; beside which there are an infinitude of great and small rivers, and fine canals, one of which, called the *Grand Canal*, surpasses any thing of the kind in the world. The manufactures of China embrace almost every article of industry; but the most noted are porcelain, silk, cotton, and paper. The internal commerce of the country is immense, but the external trade is unimportant; the chief export is that of tea which is sent to England. In several of the provinces, the land yields two crops a year; yet, though the husbandman cultivates it with such care as not to lose the smallest portion of ground, the country has been often desolated by famine. One great cause of the scarcity of grain is the prodigious consumption occasioned by the composition of wines, and of a spirituous liquor called rack. The numerous mountains of China (which are chiefly in the n and w parts) contain mines of iron, tutenag, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver: but those of gold and silver are little worked, that the people may attend to the more useful labours of agriculture. Quarries of marble, coal, lapis lazuli, jasper, rock crystals, granite, and a kind of sonorous stones of which musical instruments are composed, are abundant; and here is potters earth of such various and superior kinds, that the fine porcelain of China is unrivalled. Beside the fruits peculiar to the country, it produces the greater part of those of Europe; but (except the grapes

and pomegranates) they are much inferior. Here are oranges, lemons, citrons, the tse-tse, a kind of fig peculiar to China; the li-tchi, of the size of a date, its stone covered with a soft juicy pulp, of an exquisite taste, but dangerous when eaten to excess; the long-yeu, or dragonseye, its pulp white, tart, and juicy, not so agreeable to the taste, but more wholesome than the li-tchi. The Chinese excel in the art of managing kitchengardens, and have a number of vegetables unknown to us. They cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly the pitsi, or water chestnut, the fruit of which (found in a cover formed by its root) is exceedingly wholesome, and of a very delicate taste. Among the trees peculiar to China is the tallow-tree, the fruit of which is white, of the size of a small walnut, and the pulp has the properties of tallow; the wax-tree, producing a kind of white wax, almost equal to that made by bees; the tsi-chu, or varnish-tree, which produces the admirable Chinese varnish; the ti-ly-mou, or iron wood, which is so hard and heavy, that it sinks in water, and the anchors of the Chinese ships are made of it; the camphire tree; the bamboo reeds, which grow to the height and size of a large tree, are used as pipes to convey water, and for numberless other purposes; the tea-plant, &c. with cotton, betel, and tobacco. The flowering shrubs, flowers, herbs, and medicinal plants, are too numerous to be recited. In the mountains and forests are wild animals of every species; but that valuable quadruped, the muskdeer is peculiar to this country. Of its birds, the most beautiful is the kin-hi, or golden fowl. The complexion of the Chinese is a sort of tawny, and they have large foreheads, small eyes, short noses, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and those are thought to be the most handsome who are the most bulky. The women effect a great deal of modesty, and are remarkable for their little feet. Their houses are mean and low, consisting only of a ground floor. Learning, with the arts and sciences in general, is much cultivated in this country. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and consequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language. Their religion is paganism; and the principal pagodas are dedicated to their god Fo. They allow polygamy, and keep their wives pretty close. Burials are not permitted in cities or towns, and their sepulchres are commonly on barren hills and mountains. They pretend to have a great veneration for their ancestors: and some keep images of them in their houses, to

which they pay a sort of adoration. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious salutations they pay to each other, for which reason they always appear to be extremely goodnatured; and yet they are as deceitful as any people in the world. The government is absolute, and the emperor has the privilege of naming his successor; but the chief mandarin has permission to tell him of his faults. He looks upon his subjects as his children, and professes to govern them with paternal affection. The Chinese empire is very ancient; they pretend that it existed many thousand years before Noah's flood, but it is generally allowed to have commenced 2500 years before the birth of Christ. It now includes Tibet, the greatest part of Tartary, Corea, and numerous islands on the s and e coasts of China, the principal of which are Lieou-kieou, Formosa, and Hainan. The annual revenues of the crown, according to sir George Staunton, are said to be 66,000,000*l.* sterling; and the army in the pay of China, including Tartars, amount to 1,000,000 infantry, and 300,000 cavalry. Peking is the capital.

*Chinabalabaran*, or *Chica Balapura*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, noted for the manufactures of sugarcandy and clayed sugar, 36 m n by e Bangaloor.

*Chinapatam*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, near which is a handsome stone fort. It has manufactures of sugar, glass, and excellent music wire, and a great trade in the produce of the palm-gardens in its vicinity. It is 40 m ene Seringapatam.

*Chinaub*, or *Chunaub*, a river of Hindoostan, one of the Punjab branches of the Indus. It issues from the eastern hills of Cashmere, between the sources of the Jhyllum and Ravey, flows sw through the province of Lahore into that of Mooltan, where it receives the Jhyllum, near Jehlungseal, and 10 m below that town receives the Ravey; it then flows by Mooltan, and about 60 m below that city receives the Setlege, which had been joined by the Begah. The whole then takes the name of Punjnud (five streams) and about 40 m below it enters the Indus, on the nw confines of Sindy. The Chinaub is the Acesines of Alexander.

*Chinca*, a seaport of Peru, seated on a river, in a valley of its name, 90 m s Lima. Lon. 76 15 w, lat. 13 10 s.

*Chinchilla*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated on an eminence, 37 m w Almanza, and 67 nw Murcia.

*Chinchi*; see *Quing-nong*.

*Chingleput*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic on the left bank of the Palar, 39 m ssw Madras.

*Chiniripooram*, or *Chinrayāpatan*, a

town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a strong stone fort, 37 m nsw Seringapatam.

*Chinnachin*, a town of Hindoostan, in Nepal, capital of the district of Jemlah. It is a frontier station toward Tibet, and the best route for entering the w part of that country. It stands in a valley, bounded by mountains, and on a river of the same name, 140 m e Serinagur. Lon. 81 35 e, lat. 30 29 n.

*Chinon*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a strong castle, in which Henry II of England expired. Chinon is the birthplace of Rabelais, and of Quillet. It is seated on the Vienne, 28 m sw Tours.

*Chinsura*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, with a fortress. It was formerly a Dutch settlement, and stands on the river Hoogly, 20 m s Calcutta.

*Chiny*, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Semoy, 40 m w by n Luxemburg.

*Chio*; see *Scio*.

*Chiorlo*, or *Tchorlu*, a town of European Turkey, in Romaniaia, the see of a Greek bishop; seated on a river of the same name, 67 m w by n Constantinople.

*Chiozza*, a town and island of Italy, in the gulf of Venice. Much salt is made here. The town is built on piles, and has a harbour defended by a fort, 18 m s Venice.

*Chipiona*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situate on a rock near the sea, 5 m sw St. Lucar de Barameda.

*Chippenham*, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of fine woollen cloth; seated on the Avon, 21 m e Bristol, and 93 w London.

*Chiquitos*, a province of Charcas, which includes a vast extent of territory, lying to the n and e of St. Cruz de la Sierra, and extending to the frontier of Brasil on the Paraguay. This country is inhabited by Indians, who have numerous missionary settlements.

*Chirequi*, a town of New Spain, in Veragua, on a river of the same name, 12 m n of its mouth, in the Pacific ocean, and 130 w St. Jago. Lon. 83 28 w, lat. 8 30 n.

*Chirk*, a village of Wales, in Denbighshire, on the top of a hill, near Wrexham. It had formerly two castles; one is a complete ruin, and the other from its walls and towers, seems to have been a magnificent structure.

*Chisme*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the strait that parts the continent from the isle of Scio. It was anciently called Cysus, and celebrated for the great victory which the Romans gained over the fleet of Antiochus, in 191 B C. Here, in 1770, the Turkish fleet was de-

## CHM

stroyed by the Russians. It is 40 m w Smyrna. Lon. 26 16 E, lat. 38 24 N.

*Chiswick*, a village in Middlesex, on the river Thames, 5 m w by s London. Here is a celebrated villa of the duke of Devonshire; and in the churchyard is a monument to Hogarth.

*Chitore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Ajmeer, capital of a district, with a strong fort on the top of a high and rugged mountain. It was the ancient capital of the Rajpoet sovereign, now known by the appellation of the rana of Odeypoor. Chitore is 95 m s by w Ajmeer. Lon. 74 31 E, lat. 25 15 N.

*Chitpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, belonging to an independent rajah; situate in a mountainous and jungly district, 160 m sw Ahmedabad. Lon. 70 47 E, lat. 21 20 N.

*Chitro*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the bay of Salonichi. Here the mother, wife, and son of Alexander were murdered by Cassander. It is 36 m sse Edessa.

*Chitteldroog*, or *Chatrakal*, a fort and town of Hindoostan, capital of the ne district of Mysore. The plain of Chitteldroog is 10 m long and 4 broad, surrounded by rocky hills, on one of which stands the fort. The town formerly occupied a great portion of the plain, and is still a considerable place, but now confined entirely within the walls which are near the foot of the rock. Hyder, who obtained possession of this place by treachery, strengthened the walls; and other works have been since added as to render it one of the strongest places in India. It is 126 m n by w Seringapatam. Lon. 76 29 E, lat. 14 10 N.

*Chittigong*, a district of Hindoostan, in Bengal, extending along the e side of the bay of Bengal to Aracan, and bounded on the e by Birmah. It is of a hilly and jungly surface, and only a small part is in cultivation. Islamabad is the chief town.

*Chittoor*, a town of Hindoostan, on the w frontier of the Carnatic, 80 m w by n Madras

*Chittra*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, 65 m nw Rangur, and 80 ssw Bahar.

*Chitway*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, situate on the seacoast, 67 m s by e Calicut.

*Chivas*, or *Chivazzo*, a fortified town of Piedmont, on the river Po, 12 m nne Turin.

*Chiusa*, a strong town of Italy, in Veronese, on the river Adige, in a narrow pass, 14 m nnw Verona.

*Chiusi*, a town of Tuscany, in Siennese, on the river Chiano, 35 m se Sienna.

*Chmielnik*, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on an island formed by the river Bog, 80 m ne Kamienieck. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 49 44 N.

## CHO

*Chobar*; see *Churbar*.

*Choco*, a province of New Granada; bounded on the n by Darien, e by Antioquis, s by Popayan, and w by the Pacific ocean. The western chain of the Andes separates it from Antioquia, and the whole province is a continuous forest, without trace of cultivation, pasture, or road; but the rivers and alluvious grounds are rich in gold and platina. It is inhabited chiefly by Indians, and the village of Noanamas is situate on a river of the same name, near the coast, 170 m nw Popayan.

*Chocim*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, surrounded by walls. It was taken by the Russians and Austrians in 1783, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is seated on the Dniester, 110 m nnw Jas-y. Lon. 26 25 w, lat. 48 46 n.

*Choiseul*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 12 m ne Langres.

*Chollet*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a castle, 27 m ssw Angers.

*Cholm*, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov, on the river Lovat, 130 m s Petersburg. Lon. 31 14 E, lat. 57 5 N.

*Cholula*, a town of New Spain, in Tlascalala. In the time of Cortez it was a large city, famed for its jewellers and potters, and the multitude of its temples. Here is a great pyramid, the sides of whose base are 1423 feet each, and exactly in the direction of the meridians and parallels: it consists of four stages, and the perpendicular elevation is 177 feet; the platform has a surface of 43,208 square feet, and in the midst is a church, surrounded with cypress, in which mass is said every morning by an Indian priest, whose habitual abode is the summit of this extraordinary monument. From a perforation made in the n side, its exterior appears to be constructed of alternate strata of brick and clay. The length of its base far exceeds that of all the edifices of the kind yet found, and is almost the double of the greatest pyramid in Egypt. Cholula contains 16,000 inhabitants, and is seated amid beautiful plantations of agave, 17 m w Puebla.

*Choprah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Khandesh, on the river Gool, 8 m above its junction with the Tuptee, and 68 w by s Boorhanpoor.

*Chorasan*, or *Korasan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the n by Charasm and the country of the Usbec Tartars, e by Bokharia and Balk, s by Segestan and Kerman, and w by Irak, Mezanderan, and the Caspian sea. It is about 450 m in length and 420 in breadth. This extensive territory is little known to the Europeans; but it is represented to be a level country, intersected with sandy deserts and irregular

ridges of mountains; and the soil, in general, excellent, producing wine, fruit, corn, rice, and silk, in the greatest abundance and of the best quality. The king of Persia's authority extends only over the cities of Mesched, Nisapour, Tershiz, and Tabas, with their dependencies. The six parts, including the city of Herat, are possessed by the Afghans, and those on the  $e$  and  $x$  by the Usbec Tartars and Turcomans. The capital is Mesched.

*Chorges*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 10 m  $e$  Gap.

*Chorley*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, and considerable manufactures of cotton. In the neighbourhood are quarries of ashler, flag, and millstone; and mines of coal, lead, and alum. The population was 5182 in 1811. It is seated near the Liverpool and Leeds and the Lancaster canals, 6 m  $sw$  Preston, and 203  $nw$  London.

*Chotzin*, the chief town of the Russian part of Moldavia, 20 m  $sw$  Kaminiack, and 100  $xxw$  Jassy. Lon. 26 13  $e$ , lat. 48 46  $n$ .

*Choul*, a town of Hindoostan, in Beja-poor, on the coast of Concan, with a harbour for small vessels, 25 m  $s$  Bombay.

*Chowparch*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, situate on the point formed by the junction of the Sohan with the Indus, 175 m  $wbyx$  Lahore. Lon. 72 50  $e$ , lat. 32 10  $n$ .

*Christburg*, a town of W Prussia, with a castle on a hill, situate on the Sorge, 15 m  $se$  Marienburg.

*Christchurch*, a borough in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, and a considerable trade in knit silk stockings and watch-strings. Here are the remains of a castle and a priory; and the church is a large and interesting structure. It is seated on the Avon, opposite the influx of the Stour, 25 m  $s$  Salisbury, and 100  $sw$  London.

*Christiana*, a town of Delaware, in New-castle county. It stands on a navigable creek of its name, and is the greatest carrying place between the navigable waters of the Delaware and the Chesapeak, which are here only 13 m asunder. It is 4 m  $sw$  Newcastle.

*Christiana, St.* the principal island of the Marquesas. See *Marquesas*.

*Christianburg*, a town of Virginia, chief of Montgomery county. It is situate on the  $w$  side of the Allegany mountains, near a branch of the Kanaway, 170 m  $wsw$  Richmond. Lon. 80 50  $w$ , lat. 37 5  $n$ .

*Christianburg*, a fort of Guinea, on the Gold coast, and the chief establishment of the Danes, in those parts. It is 6 m  $e$  by  $x$  Acra. Lon. 0 5  $w$ , 5 36  $n$ .

*Christianfeld*, a town of Denmark, in

the duchy of Sleswick, built by a society of Moravians, under the protection of Christian VII. All articles manufactured here are of excellent quality. It is 3 m  $n$  Hadersleben.

*Christiania*, the capital of Norway, and an episcopal see, in the government of Aggerhuys. It stands at the extremity of a fertile valley, forming a semicircular bend along the shore of the bay of Biorning, which forms the  $x$  extremity of the gulf of Christiania. It is divided into the city, the suburbs of Waterlandt, Peterwigen, and Fierdingen, the fortress of Aggerhuys, and the old town of Opsloe. The city was rebuilt in its present situation by Christian IV of Denmark, after a plan designed by himself. The houses are built of stone; and the streets are carried at right angles to each other, and uniformly 50 feet broad. It covers a considerable extent of ground, but has not more than 10,000 inhabitants. The castle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on the  $w$  side of the bay, at a small distance from the city. Opsloe was the site of the old city, burnt in 1624: it contains the episcopal palace. Christiania has an excellent harbour, and its principal exports are deals, tar, soap, iron, copper, and alum. The manufactures are glass, coarse woollens, and linens; and a great number of merchant vessels are built for sale. It is 20 m from the open sea, and 290  $x$  by  $w$  Copenhagen. Lon. 10 45  $e$ , lat. 59 56  $n$ .

*Christianople*, a strong seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 13 m  $ne$  Carlserona. Lon. 15 47  $e$ , lat. 56 26  $n$ .

*Christiansand*, a seaport of Norway, in the government of Bergen, and the capital of a province, which is famous for iron mines. The harbour is spacious, and many ships are built here. It is seated at the mouth of the Torrisdals, opposite the isle of Fleckeren, 105 m  $ese$  Stavanger, and 150  $ssw$  Christiania. Lon. 8 17  $e$ , lat. 58 12  $n$ .

*Christianstad*, a fortified town of Sweden, in Schonen. The chief trade is in alum, pitch, and tar; and it has manufactures of gloves, cloth, and silken stuffs. It is seated in a marshy plain, on the river Helgea, which is navigable only for small craft, 44 m  $ne$  Lund. Lon. 14 10  $e$ , lat. 56 25  $n$ .

*Christiansund*, a town of Norway, in the island of Fossen, with a commodious harbour and wharf. The chief trade is in timber. It is 36 m  $nw$  Drontheim.

*Christineham*, a town of Sweden, in Wer-meland, at the  $ne$  end of the lake Wenner, 20 m  $ese$  Carlstad.

*Christinestad*, a seaport of Finland, in Wasa, at the mouth of a river, on the

gulf of Bothnia, 125 m NNW Abo. Lon. 21 28 E, lat. 62 30 N.

*Christmas Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, so named by Cook, who landed here on Christmas-day 1777. It is 45 m in circuit, uninhabited, and destitute of fresh water; but has abundance of fine turtle. Lon. 157 30 W, lat. 1 59 N.

*Christmas Sound*, a bay on the S coast of Terra del Fuego, so named by Cook, who here passed Christmas-day 1774. The country is barren, and the refreshments to be got are chiefly wild fowl. Lon. 70 3 W, lat. 55 22 S.

*Christophe de Laguna, St.* the capital of the island of Teneriff. Here the courts of justice are held, and the governor has a palace, but he commonly resides at St. Cruz. It stands on an eminence, in an extensive fertile plain, and has several fountains supplied with water from the neighbouring heights by an aqueduct. The lake from which it has been supposed to take its name is now a very inconsiderable piece of water. Lon. 16 13 W, lat. 28 29 N.

*Christopher, St.* one of the Caribee islands, in the W Indies, 60 m W Antigua. It is 19 m long and 6 broad, with high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the SW parts hot sulphurous springs at the foot of them. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English, and in 1713 was ceded to the latter; it was taken by the French in 1782, and restored the next year. Basseterre is the capital.

*Chrudim*, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, which is remarkable for a great number of fishponds, and an excellent breed of horses. It stands on the river Chrudimka, 46 m ESE Prague. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 49 53 N.

*Chucuito*, a town of Peru, chief of a province, in the diocese of Paz. The chief trade is in cattle, which are fed on its elevated plains. It stands on the W side of the lake *Titicaca*, called also the Lake of Chucuito, 150 m NW Paz. Lon. 70 26 W, lat. 16 20 S.

*Chudleigh*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. The neighbourhood is famous for cider, and for a stupendous rock of bluish limestone, called Chudleigh marble, in which is a large cavern. This town was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1807. It is seated near the Teign, 9 m SW Exeter, and 185 W by S London.

*Chuganserai*, a town of Hindoostan, in Cabul, on a river of the same name, 92 m ENE Cabul. Lon. 70 3 E, lat. 34 55 N.

*Chukotskija*, a province of Siberia, and the most easterly of the dominions of Russia. It extends from 156 to 197 E lon. and from 63 to 73 N lat.

*Chumbul*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in Mulwah, within 15 m of the Nerbuddah, and flows N and NE 440 m to the Junna, which it enters 20 m below Etaweh. This river, sometimes called the Sumbul, receives many tributary streams, and forms the boundary between the British territories in Hindoostan Proper and those of the Mahrattas on the south.

*Chumleigh*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday. seated on the river Taw, 21 m NW Exeter, and 194 W by S London.

*Chumpaneer*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, capital of a district. It is surrounded by a strong wall, with many towers; and the ruins around prove its former grandeur. The houses of the present town are merely huts raised on blocks and pillars of the once magnificent edifices of the Moguls. Two m to the E is Powanghur, a strong fort on an immense high rock. Chumpaneer is 55 m E by N Cambay. Lon. 73 37 E, lat. 22 31 N.

*Chunar*, or *Chunargur*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, capital of the district of Chunar, which is a fertile country to the N, and mountainous toward the S. The fort is built on a rock, fortified all round by a wall and towers. It was unsuccessfully attempted by the British in 1764; but in 1772 it was ceded to them by the nabob of Oude. It is seated on the right bank of the Ganges, 15 m SSW Benares, and 68 ESE Allahabad. Lon. 82 54 E, lat. 25 9 N.

*Chunaub*; see *Chinaub*.

*Chun-te*, a city of China, in Pe-tche-li, with nine cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. It is 200 m NNW Peking. Lon. 114 20 E, lat. 37 5 N.

*Chupparah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, famous for the manufacture of iron; seated on the Baum Ganga, 58 m S by W Gurrah, and 86 N by E Nagpoor.

*Chuprah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, capital of the rich district of Sarun. It stands on the left bank of the Ganges, 32 m WNW Patna. Lon. 84 46 E, lat. 25 46 N.

*Chquisaca*; see *Plata*.

*Chur*; see *Coire*.

*Churbar*, or *Chobar*, a seaport of Persia, in Mekran, with a mud fort. It stands on the E side of a bay of its name, 80 m SSW Kidge. Lon. 60 25 E, lat. 25 20 N.

*Church Stretton*, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, 14 m S Shrewsbury, and 158 WNW London.

*Churn*, a river that rises in Gloucestershire, near the village of Cobberley, 4 m S

Cheltenham, from a hill, whence issues seven springs, in the compass of 30 feet, called Seven Wells, and Thames Head. It flows s by Cirencester into Wiltshire, and there meets the Isis from the w, 2 m above Cricklade, where their united stream forms the river Thames.

*Chusan*, an island on the e coast of China, with a town called Ting-hai, and a much frequented harbour. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 30 0 N.

*Chusistan*; see *Kusistan*.

*Ciampa*, or *Tsiampa*, a country of Asia, bounded on the n by Cochinchina, se by the China sea, w and nw by Cambodia; from which last it is separated by mountains, inhabited by a savage people. The surface is more elevated than Cambodia, but not so fertile; having tracks of sand intersected with rocks. The productions are cotton, indigo, and silk; and the inhabitants are much employed in fishing. It is subject to Cochinchina. Feneri is the capital.

*Cicacole*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Circars, and the capital of the largest circar. Here is a mosque of considerable sanctity. It is situate on the left bank of a river, 5 m from its mouth, and 163 NE Rajamundry. Lon. 83 57 E, lat. 18 21 N.

*Ciculut*, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill, on the w bank of the Narenta. It was taken from the Turks, by the Venetians, in 1694, and is 6 m sw Narenta. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 43 29 N.

*Citley*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle. It has a considerable trade in merchandise going to and from Vienna and Triest; and is seated on the Saan, where it receives the Koding and becomes navigable, 58 m s by w Gratz. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 46 21 N.

*Cimbrishan*, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 36 m ESE Lund.

*Cinaloa*, a province of New Spain, bounded on the n by Sonora, e by New Biscay, s by Culiacan, and w by the Gulf of California. It produces abundance of maize, legumes, fruits, and cotton, and abounds in rich mines.

*Cinaloa*, the capital of the above province. The population 9500. It stands on the river Cinaloa, 35 m from its mouth in the gulf of California, and 100 nw Culiacan. Lon. 106 38 w, lat. 25 58 N.

*Cincinnati*, a town of Ohio, capital of Hamilton county, and of the Miami country. It stands on the river Ohio; and 2 m above, opposite the influx of Licking river, is Fort Washington. Cincinnati has two edifices; for public worship, various manufactures of cotton, wool, and iron, and is the emporium of the trade of the state. In the vicinity many relics of great

antiquity have been found. It is 64 m NNE Frankfort, and 105 sw Columbus. Lon. 84 25 w, lat. 38 42 N.

*Cinesi*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, in the neighbourhood of which excellent manna is collected. It is 20 m w Palermo.

*Cincy*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 17 m se Namur, and 37 sw Liege.

*Cinque Mars*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 10 m nw Tours.

*Cinque Ports*, certain ports on the s coast of England, opposite France, so called on account of their being five in number, when their first charter was granted by William I, in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Iithe, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterward added Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye. That king appointed a constable of Dover castle (who is now called Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and invested him with the command of these ports, whose inhabitants had considerable privileges and immunities, for which they were to supply the government with 57 ships, at 40 days notice, and to pay their crews during 15 days. At that period, the opulent traders of London were styled barons; a privilege that was enjoyed likewise by the merchants of these ports, whose representatives, to this day, are styled Barons of the Cinque Ports.

*Cinque Villas*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 6 m NE Almeida.

*Cintra*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, situate between the mountains of Cintra, on the n side of the entrance of the Tajo. Here was a palace built by the Moors, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1655, and rebuilt by king Joseph. It is 14 m nw Lisbon.

*Ciotat*, a seaport of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, defended by a strong fort. It is famous for muscadine wine, and seated on the bay of Laque, 14 m SE Marseilles. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 43 12 N.

*Circars*, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, on the bay of Bengal, extending 470 m from Mootapilly to the n end of the lake Chilka. The n extremity is bounded by the district of Cuttack in Orissa, and the s by that of Ongole in the Carnatic; the sea bounds it to the e, and to the w it is separated by mountains from Berar, Hydrabad, and Orissa. It contains five circars, or districts, formerly denominated the Northern Circars, from their position in respect to the Carnatic; they are named Guntoor, Condapilly, Ellore, Rajamundry, and Cicacole; the last being much the largest. In all these districts the soil is sandy along the coast, improving

gradually toward the interior hills; and there are many small rivers running toward the sea, which are artificially divided into canals, and conducted into tanks and great reservoirs. The Circars are exceedingly productive of rice, wheat, and numerous other kinds of grain; and also produce sugar, cotton, bay salt, and excellent tobacco. These circars had been ceded to the French, by the nizam of the Deccan, in 1753; but the capture of Masulipatam, in 1759, by the British, having deprived them of all real power, these territories reverted to the nizam, with the exception of the town of Masulipatam and its dependencies. In 1766, the British obtained four of these circars from the nizam, by a treaty, which also contingently stipulated for the other, Guntoor, on the death of the nizam's brother, and it devolved to the Company in 1788.

*Circassia*, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian; bounded by the government of Caucasia on the n, and by Georgia and Mingrelia on the s, being separated from Russia by the river Kuban. It contains the districts of Great Kabardah, Little Kabardah, Beslen, Temirgoi, Abasech, Bseduch, Hatukai, and Bshani. This nation, from their extraordinary courage and military genius, might be formidable where they united under one chief; but as they subsist by raising cattle, and reside on the banks of rivers, for the sake of water and pasturage, they become divided into separate and hostile tribes. From this disunion the Circassians of the Cuban possess so little power as to be scarcely known even to Russians, but by the general appellation of Cuban Tartars, in which they are confounded with the Abkhas and Nogays, their neighbours. The Kabardian Circassians, called Tscherkessi by the Russians, are the most powerful people of the n side of Caucasus; and this superiority has introduced among their neighbours such a general imitation of their manners, that from the description of these an idea may be formed of all the rest. They are divided into three classes; the princes, the usdens or nobles, and the vassals or peasants. A certain number of peasants is allotted to each princely family. In each of these, the eldest individual is considered as chief of the family, and as judge, protector, and father of all the vassals attached to it. No prince can be a landholder; he has no other property than his arms, horses, slaves, and the tribute he can extort from the neighbouring nations; and the greatest honour a prince can acquire is that of being the first of the nation to charge the enemy. The princes are not to be distinguished in time of peace from the nobles, or even from the

peasants; their food and dress are the same, and their houses little better. The nobles, chosen by the princes from the inferior class, are the officers of the prince, and the executors of the laws; and are employed in the general assemblies of the nation to gain the assent of the people to the measures proposed by the princes. The vassals, as well as the usdens, are proprietors of lands. The Circassians do not appear to have ever had any written laws, but are governed by a kind of common law, or collection of ancient usages. They have few manufactures; and their agriculture produces barely sufficient for their own subsistence. Sheep and horses are the principal articles of their commerce, particularly the latter, which sell at a high price; but the balance of trade would be considerably against them, were it not for the slaves which they make in their predatory excursions. At the birth of a prince, some usden, or sometimes the prince of another family is chosen as his preceptor, to whose care he is committed on the third day, and the father never sees his son again till his marriage. The son of an usden remains under the parental roof till four years old, and is then consigned to a preceptor, by whom he is taught to ride, to use arms, and to steal; and does not return to his father's house, until his cunning, address, and strength, are supposed to be perfect. The preceptor is recompensed by nine-tenths of the booty made by his pupil while under this tuition. This mode of education is persevered in, with a view to prevent the bad effects of paternal indulgence, and is supposed to be peculiar to the Circassians; but the object of education is the same among all the mountaineers of Caucasus, who universally subsist by robbery. Girls are brought up by the mother; they learn to embroider, to make their own dress, and that of their future husbands. The daughters of slaves receive the same education; these are principally Georgians, and are sold according to their beauty, from 20 to 100l. Their musical instruments are a long flute with only three stops, a species of mandoline, and a tambourin. Their dances have little gayety or expression; the steps difficult, but not graceful. The habitation of a Circassian is composed of two huts; one allotted to the husband, and to the reception of strangers; the other to the wife and family: the court which separates them is surrounded by palisades. Their food is simple, consisting of a little meat, some paste made of gom or millet, and a kind of beer, composed of the same grain fermented. Whatever may have been the original religion of this people, they have been successively converted to Christianity and Mahomedanism, and have

now no religion or worship among them. They break, without scruple, such oaths as they have taken on the bible and the koran; but there are certain forms of oaths, and certain places in the neighbourhood of their ruins (supposed to be remains of Christian churches) which insure their fidelity. The Circassians have not any letters of their own; those among them who write their language make use of Arabian characters.

*Cirella*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the sea, 12 m SE Scala.

*Cirencester*, a borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday and Friday. The ruins of the walls are yet visible; it had also a castle and an abbey, and here two Roman roads crossed each other. It is one of the greatest marts in England for wool; and has a manufacture of curriers knives, highly valued. It is seated on the Churn, 18 m SE Gloucester, and 39 w London. Lon. 1 33 w, lat. 51 43 N.

*Cirie*, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Doria, near the foot of the Alps, 8 m NNW Turin.

*Cirknitz*; see *Czirnitz*.

*Cismar*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 17 m N Travemunde.

*Citrazo*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the coast of the Mediterranean sea, 20 m NW Cosenza.

*Citta di Castello*, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a castle; seated on the Tiber, 27 m SW Urbino. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 43 28 N.

*Citta Nuova*, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, on the gulf of Venice, 10 m S Loretto.

*Citta Nuova*, a seaport of Istria, and a bishop's see, seated on an isthmus, at the mouth of the Queto, which forms a good harbour, 26 m SSW Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 45 32 N.

*Citta Vecchia*, a fortified city of Malta, formerly the capital of the island, and still the seat of the bishopric. The most remarkable edifices are the palace of the grand master, and the cathedral. Here are extensive catacombs, about 15 feet below the surface of the rock in which they are cut; they contain streets formed with such regularity, that the title of Subterraneous City has been given to this place. Near this city is the Grotto of St. Paul, divided into three parts by iron grates; in the furthest part is an altar, and statue of the saint, in white marble. This old city was considerably larger than at present; for the new city, Valetta, being more conveniently seated, has drawn away the greater number of its inhabitants. It stands on a hill, in the interior of the island, 6 m W by S Valetta.

*Cittadella*, a seaport and the capital of Minorea, surrounded by a wall with bastions. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, and is the principal residence of the old nobility of the island. Here are a cathedral, two parish churches, and four convents. The trade is inconsiderable, and its harbour at the W end of the island is not good. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 39 58 N.

*Cittadella*, a town of Italy, in Paduan, on the river Brenta, 20 m NW Padua.

*City Point*; see *Bermuda Hundred*.

*Ciudad Real*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, capital of Mancha. Here are three churches and seven convents. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather for gloves. It is 2 m from the Guadiana, and 98 s Madrid. Lon. 3 57 W, lat. 39 1 N.

*Ciudad Rodrigo*, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see, with a strong fort. In 1812, the British took it by storm from the French. It stands in an extensive plain, on the Aguada, 50 m SW Salamanca. Lon. 6 25 W, lat. 40 53 N.

*Civita d'Antinu*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, situate on a lofty eminence, by the river Garigliano, 10 m NNW Sora.

*Civita Castellana*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a citadel. It stands on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river that flows into the Tiber, 25 m N Rome.

*Civita di Chieti*, a city of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citra, and an archbishop's see. It contains four churches and nine convents, and stands on a mountain, near the river Pescara, 28 m E Aquila, and 96 N Naples. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 42 24 N.

*Civita Ducale*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on the river Velino, 10 m W Aquila.

*Civita di Friuli*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated on the Natisona, 10 m E Udina.

*Civita Mandonia*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near which are the ruins of the famous city of Sibaris. It is seated on the gulf of Tarento, at the influx of the Crati, 31 m N by E Cosenza.

*Civita di Penna*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near the river Salino, 25 m NE Aquila.

*Civita della Pieve*, a town of Italy, in Perugia, 23 m WSW Perugia.

*Civita Vecchia*, a seaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an arsenal. The chief exports are puzzolana and a superior kind of alum, prepared at Tolfa. Here the pope's galleys are stationed. It was taken by the French in 1798, and retaken by the Austrians and Russians in 1799. It is 35 m NW Rome. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 42 5 N.

*Civitella*, a town of Naples, in Otranto, 5 m N Taranto.



*Cicray*; see *Sizray*.

*Clackmanan*, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Clackmananshire, with a harbour formed by the Black Devon, at its conflux with the Forth. On the top of a hill is a square tower, all that remains of the castle of the illustrious Robert Bruce, whose great sword and casque were preserved here to the 19th century. The population was 3605 in 1811. It is 29 m wnw Edinburg. Lon. 3 33 w, lat. 56 5 n.

*Clackmananshire*, a county of Scotland, only 10 m long and 8 broad; bounded on the sw by the Forth, which divides it from Stirlingshire, and on all other sides by Perthshire. It produces good corn and pasture, and plenty of coal and salt. The population was 12,010 in 1811. This shire, with Kinross, sends one member to parliament. Clackmanan is the county-town, but Alloa is the largest.

*Clagenfurt*, a town of Germany, capital of Carinthia. It has a strong wall, six churches, three convents, and manufactures of cloth and white lead. This town was taken by the French in 1797. It stands on the river Glan, 140 m sw Vienna. Lon. 14 7 e, lat. 46 41 n.

*Clair, St.* a lake of N America, between the lakes Huron and Erie, 90 m in circuit. It receives the waters of the lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them, through the strait called Detroit, into the lake Erie.

*Clairac*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne. Corn and tobacco are cultivated, and a great deal of wine and brandy made here. It is seated in a valley, on the river Dort, 13 m xw Agen.

*Clamency*, a town of France, in the department of Nievre. Before the late revolution, the chapel of a hospital in the suburb was the provision for the bishop of Bethlehem, who was fixed here in 1180, after the Christians had been driven from the Holy Land. Clamency is seated at the conflux of the Buevron with the Yonne, 35 m nne Nevers. Lon. 3 36 e, lat. 47 23 n.

*Clapham*, a village in Surry, 3 m ssw London, noted for many handsome villas, which chiefly surround a beautiful common.

*Clara*, a town of Ireland, in King county, with a flourishing linen manufacture. Near it is the ruin of Kilcoursey castle. It is seated on the Brosna, 14 m w Philipstown.

*Clara, St.* a small island of Peru, in the bay of Guayaquil, 70 m sw Guayaquil. Lon. 82 20 w, lat. 2 20 s.

*Clare*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. It is famous for the great

men who have born the title of earl and duke of it. Lionel, third son of Edward III, becoming possessed of the honour of Clare, by marriage, was created duke of Clarence; and that title has ever since belonged to a branch of the royal family. Here are the ruins of a castle; also of a priory, the house of which is now occupied by a farmer, and the chapel is a barn. Clare has a manufacture of bays, and is seated near the Stour, 15 m s Bury St. Edmund, and 56 ne London.

*Clare*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 55 m long and 33 broad; bounded on the w by the Atlantic, n by Galway, and e and s by the Shanon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It is divided into 79 parishes, has about 96,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It breeds more horses than any other county in Ireland, beside a great number of cattle and sheep. The chief rivers are the Shanon and Fergus, and it has numerous lakes. Ennis is the capital.

*Clare*, a village in the above county, seated on the Fergus, near its entrance into the Shannon, 2 m sse Ennis. It was once the capital of the county, and has a castle on an island in the Fergus, over which is an excellent modern bridge.

*Claremont*, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, situate on Sugar river, at its conflux with the Connecticut, 27 m s Hanover, and 90 wnw Portsmouth.

*Clarendon*, a village in Wiltshire, 3 m e Salisbury. Here was once a royal palace, in which the parliament was several times convened; the first time by Henry II, in 1164, who enacted the laws called the Constitutions of Clarendon, by which the power of the clergy was restrained.

*Claritza*, a town of European Turkey in Jamaica, at the mouth of the Penco in the gulf of Salonica, 26 m e Larissa.

*Clarksburg*, a town of Virginia, chief of Harrison county. It stands on the Monongahela, 40 m sw Morgantown. Lon. 80 40 w, lat. 39 15 n.

*Clarkstown*, a town of New York, in Orange county, 2 m w of the Tappan sea, and 29 n by w New York.

*Clarksville*, a town of Tennessee, chief of Robertson county. It stands on Cumberland river, at the influx of Red river, 45 m xw Nashville. Lon. 87 23 w, lat. 36 25 n.

*Claude, St.* a town of France, in the department of Jura, and lately a bishop's see. It owes its origin to a celebrated abbey, which was secularized in 1742. The cathedral is extremely elegant; and here are many public fountains with large basins. It is seated between three high

## CLE

mountains, on the river Lisen, 55 m nw Geneva. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 46 24 N.

*Claverac*, a town of New York, in Columbia county, with a Dutch church and a court-house; seated in a large plain, near a creek of its name, 2 m r Hudson.

*Clausen*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a castle. The adjacent country produces a fine red wine. It stands near the river Eisack, 3 m sw Brixen.

*Clausenburg*, or *Coloszar*, a town of Transylvania, where the states of the province generally assemble. On one of the gates is an inscription in honour of Trajan. It stands on the Samos, 60 m nnw Hermannstadt. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 46 55 N.

*Clausthal*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. Here is a mint for coining money; and near it are some rich silver mines. It stands in the Harz mountains, 14 m ssw Goslar.

*Clay*, a village in Norfolk, seated on an arm of the sea, 4 m nnw Holt. It has some large salt-works.

*Clear, Cape*, the southern promontory of a little island called Clare, on the s coast of Ireland. Lon. 9 50 W, lat. 51 15 N.

*Cleeve, Old*, a village in Somersetshire, 2 m sw Watchet. Here are considerable remains of a monastery, some parts of which are converted into a granary, stables, &c. for an adjoining farm-house.

*Clisbury*, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the river Rea, 23 m SSE Shrewsbury, and 137 W London.

*Clerac*, or *Clairac*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Lot, 10 m nw Agen.

*Clerke Isles*, two islands near the entrance of Beering strait, between the coasts of Kamschatka and N America. They were seen by Cook in 1778, and so named in honour of captain Clerke, his second in command. They were both inhabited, and not unknown to the Russians. Lon. 169 50 W, lat. 63 15 N.

*Clermont*, a city of France, capital of the department of Puy de Dome, and a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, and sometimes called Clermont Ferrand, since the town of Montferrand, about a mile distance to the N, was united under the name of a suburb. The cathedral, public squares, and walks are very fine; but the streets are narrow, and the houses built of stones of a gloomy hue. In the neighbourhood are some mineral springs; and that of the suburb St. Allyre has formed a natural bridge over the brook into which it falls, so that carriages can pass over. Clermont is the birthplace of the celebrated Pascal, and has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, serges, and leather.

## CLO

It is 86 m s Nevers. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 45 47 N.

*Clermont*, a town of France, in the department of Herault, with manufactures of cloth and hats; seated on an eminence near the Logne, 10 m SSE Lodeve, and 24 W Montpellier.

*Clermont*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on an eminence by the river Ayr, 12 m W by s Verdun.

*Clermont*, a town of France, in the department of Oise, on an eminence, near the Bresche, 37 m N Paris.

*Clermont*, a town of New York, in Columbia county, 15 m s Hudson, and 117 N New York.

*Clery*, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery. Here is the tomb of that monster Louis XI, who appears in white marble, as the saint and the patriot king. It is 9 m ssw Orleans.

*Cleve*, a duchy of Westphalia, divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fine country, variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns, and villages; and the chief rivers are the Rhine, Lippe, and Roer.

*Cleve*, a city and the capital of the above duchy. Here is the old castle of Schwannenburg, said to have been founded by Julius Cesar. The population 6000. It is seated on the eastern side of a hill, a mile W of the Rhine, to which it has a canal, and 70 m nnw Cologne. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 51 48 N.

*Cliff*, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, 30 m NE Northampton, and 83 NNW London.

*Clissa*, a fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in 1684. It is seated on a craggy mountain, 6 m N Spalatto.

*Clisson*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, on the river Sevre, 12 m s Nantes.

*Clitheroe*, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, several extensive cotton manufactures, and a trade in lime. It is seated near Pendil hill and the river Ribble, 22 m SE Lancaster, and 217 NNW London.

*Clogh*, a town of Ireland, in Down county, near the head of Dundrum bay, 6 m SW Downpatrick.

*Clogher*, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone county, and a bishop's see, but now a small place. The cathedral is a modern structure, and serves as the parish church. It is situate on the Launy, 19 m WSW Dungannon.

*Clonakilty*, a borough of Ireland, in Cork county, on a sandy bay of its name, 23 m SW Cork.

*Clonard*, a town of Ireland, in Meath county, anciently a bishop's see, and some portions of the abbey yet remain. It is situate on the Boyne, 32 m w by n Dublin.

*Clonegal*, a town of Ireland, in Wexford county, 11 m NNW Ferns.

*Clones*, a town of Ireland, in Monaghan county, with a collegiate church, and a round tower, 12 m WSW Monaghan.

*Clonfert*, a town of Ireland, in Galway county, and a bishop's see united with Kilmacduagh. The cathedral also serves as a parish church. It is situate near the Shannon, 43 m E Galway. Lon. 8 26 w, lat. 53 10 n.

*Clonmacnois*, a village of Ireland, in W Meath county, seated on the Shannon, 10 m S Athlone. It is celebrated for the large remains of an abbey, which was amazingly rich and uncommonly extensive.

*Clonmel*, a borough of Ireland, capital of Tipperary county, seated on the river Suir. The castles and fortifications were demolished by Cromwell. It has a flourishing woollen manufacture, and a considerable inland trade. Over the river is a bridge of 20 arches, divided into two parts by a small island, on which houses are built. Clonmel sends a member to parliament, and is the birthplace of the celebrated Lawrence Sterne. It is 15 m SSE Cashel, and 34 SW Kilkenny. Lon. 8 2 w, lat. 52 15 n.

*Clonmines*, a borough of Ireland, in Wexford county, on the river Bannow at its entrance into the head of Bannow bay, 16 m WSW Wexford.

*Cloppenburg*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 32 m NE Lingen.

*Closter Neuburg*, a town of Austria, with an Augustine convent of regular canons. It has a yard for ship-building, and is seated on the Danube, 7 m NNW Vienna.

*Closter Seven*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, memorable for a convention entered into between the duke of Cumberland, and the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French armies, in 1758, by which 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms and were dispersed. It is 19 m S Stade.

*Cloud, St.* a village of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, on the river Seine, 6 m W Paris. Here is a magnificent palace, celebrated for its beautiful prospect, park, gardens, and cascades; and near the park, on the bank of the Seine, is the famed porcelain manufacture of Seve.

*Clovelly*, a village in Devonshire, 3 m ENE Hartland. It is built on the side of a steep rock, to which the houses seem fixed

like pigeon-huts; and it has a good pier in the Bristol channel.

*Cloisy*, or *Clois*, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, 5 m SW Chateaudun.

*Cloyne*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is also the parish church; and near it is a round tower 90 feet high. It is 18 m E by S Cork.

*Clundert*, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in S Holland, near an arm of the sea, called Hollands Diep. In 1793 it was taken by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after; but it surrendered to them in 1795. It is 9 m SE Williamstadt.

*Cluny*, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, once famous for its Benedictine abbey, of which little now remains. Here are manufactures of cloth, gloves, and basket-work. It is seated on the Grosne, 12 m NW Macon.

*Cluse*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Geneva, and district of Faucigny, seated on the Arve, 22 m SE Geneva.

*Clywd*, a river of Wales, which has its whole course through a fertile vale of the same name. It rises on the S border of Denbighshire, crosses that county, by Ruthin, into Flintshire, and there flows by St. Asaph to Rhuddlan, where it enters the Irish sea.

*Clyde*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the S part of Lanerkshire, passes by Lanerk, Hamilton, Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Port Glasgow to Greenock, where it enters an arm of the sea, called the Frith of Clyde. This river runs for several miles between high rocks, and in its course forms several cataracts. At Glasgow it becomes navigable, and 6 m below that city it is joined by the Great canal from the Forth.

*Clythness*, a cape of Scotland, on the SE coast of Caithness. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 58 16 N.

*Coozoo*, a river of Africa, whose source is unknown; but from Bemba it passes into Congo, where it forms that boundary of the kingdoms of Matamba and Angola, and enters the Atlantic in lat. 9 20 S.

*Coovo*, a river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions, separates Zanguebar from Caffreria, and enters the Indian ocean in lat. 8 35 S.

*Coban*; see *Vera Paz*.

*Cobbe*, the capital of the kingdom of Darfoor, containing about 6000 inhabitants. It is 2 m in length, but very narrow, and the houses are separated by large portions of vacant ground. The principal inhabitants are foreigners and merchants, who trade to Egypt, and the sultan himself is the chief merchant. It stands on a plain,

350 m wsw Sennar. Lon. 28 8 E, lat. 14 11 N.

*Cobham*, a village in Surry, on the river Mole, 7 m sw Kingston. It has several handsome villas, two medicinal springs, and a manufacture of iron and copper.

*Cobi*, a desert part of Tartary, called Chamo by the Chinese; bounded on the N by the country of the Kalkas, E by the Moguls and Chinese Tartary, S by China, and W by Calmuc Tartary.

*Cobija*, a town of Charcas, with a good harbour for vessels carrying the metal from the neighbouring mines. It is 250 m S Arica. Lon. 34 44 W, lat. 22 20 S.

*Coblentz*, a city of Germany, in the territory of Treves. It was the residence of the elector, who built a new palace here; the old one being on the opposite side of the Rhine, in the vale of Ehrenbreitstein. Here are a great number of fine churches and convents, and a college. The population 10,200. It has few manufactures, and the trade consists principally in the transferring of merchandise brought hither by the Rhine and the Moselle. Coblentz was taken by the French in 1793. It is seated at the conflux of the Moselle with the Rhine, 50 m NE Treves. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 50 22 N.

*Coburg*, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a principality, with a college, a fort, and a castle. Here are manufactures of porcelain, and also of petrified wood, with which the country abounds. It is seated on the Itch, 22 m N by E Bamberg. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 50 17 N.

*Coca*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle for state prisoners; seated among mountains, on the river Eresma, 28 m NW Segovia.

*Cochabamba*, or *Oropesa*, a town of Charcas, capital of the province of Cochabamba. The chief trade is in corn and fruit, of which great quantities are produced in the valley of Cochabamba. It is 120 m NW Plata. Lon. 67 25 W, lat. 18 10 S.

*Cochcim*, a town of Germany in the territory of Treves; seated on the Moselle, 25 m SW Coblentz.

*Cochin*, a province on the W coast of Southern Hindoostan, lying between those of Malabar and Travancor, 80 m long and 70 broad. It was governed by a rajah, who now possesses some towns, and is tributary to the British.

*Cochin*, a seaport of the above province, situated on a low island, formed by a river which a little below enters into the sea. Here, in 1503, the Portuguese erected a fort, which was the first possessed by them in India. In 1663, it was taken by the Dutch, and taken from them by the British in 1795. The traffic of this place is considerable, and the chief exports are

pepper, cardamoms, teak, sandal wood, cocoa nuts, coir cordage, and cassia. It is 97 m S by E Calicut. Lon. 76 8 E, lat. 9 56 N.

*Cochinchina*, a kingdom of Asia, 500 m long and 120 broad, bounded on the E by the China sea, N by Tonquin (from which it is separated by mountains and a strong wall) W by Cambodia, and S by Ciampa. The climate is healthy, the summer heat being tempered by regular breezes from the sea. September, October, and November is the rainy season, when the low lands are suddenly overflowed by torrents of water from the mountains: the inundations happen generally once a fortnight, and continue three or four days. In the following three months there are frequent rains, brought by cold northerly winds, which distinguish this country with a winter different from any other in the east. The inundations render the land fertile, many parts producing three crops of grain in the year; and all the fruits of India, with many of those of China, grow in the greatest perfection. Gold is almost taken pure from the mines, and there are rich silver mines. The country is intersected by rivers, which are well calculated for promoting inland commerce, yet not large enough to admit vessels of great burden; but there are commodious harbours on the coast, particularly that of Turon. The aborigines of Cochinchina are called Moys, and they inhabit the chain of mountains which separate it from Cambodia. To these strong holds they were driven, about the beginning of the 15th century, by the present possessors of the country. They are a savage people, very black, and in features resemble the Caffres. The present inhabitants bear evident marks of being derived from the same stock as the Chinese; their religion being the same, and most of their manners and customs. They are generally coarse featured, their colour nearly as deep as that of the Malays, and rather inclined to indolence. The women are by far the most active sex, and in towns the merchants often employ them as their factors and brokers. The cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut every night. The houses are mostly of bamboo, covered with rushes or the straw of rice, and stand in groves of oranges, limes, plantains, and cocoa-trees. In the forests are ebony, cedars, mimosas, teak, and most other trees that grow in India. Here is plenty of sugar, pepper, cinnamon, rice, yams, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and melons; also ivory, musk, indigo, honey, and silk. The edible bird-nests, esteemed a luxury in China, are chiefly found here; they are as white as

snow, formed by a specie of small swallow from some unknown viscous substance, and great numbers are exported. The king of this country consummated a great revolution about the year 1792; and afterwards acquired the adjoining kingdoms of Tonquin, Cambodia, Lao, and Ciampa; that his dominions, united, now form one great empire. The government is a despotism, upon the model of that of China. The capital is Hue.

*Cocker*, a river that rises in the s of Cumberland, flows through the lakes of Buttermere, Cronack-water, and Loweswater, and joins the Derwent, below Cockermouth.

*Cockermouth*, a borough in Cumberland, with a market on Monday. It stands on the Cocker, at its conflux with the Derwent, and between two hills, on one of which is a handsome church, and on the other the remains of a stately castle. It has manufactures of shalloons, coarse linen and woollen cloths, leather, and hats. It is 26 m sw Carlisle, and 305 nww London. Lon. 3 15 w, lat. 54 32 n.

*Cockermouth*, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, 12 m NE Hanover, and 30 nw Portsmouth.

*Coconato*, a town of Piedmont, the birth-place of Columbus, 20 m E Turin.

*Cod, Cape*, a cape and peninsula of Massachusetts. The peninsula extends in a semicircle, E and N, 70 m in length and from 3 to 9 in breadth. The cape is the extremity, and forms the SE point of Massachusetts bay. Lon. 70 14 w, lat. 42 4 n.

*Codogno*, a town of Italy, in Lodessan, near the conflux of the Adda with the Po, 12 m SSE Lodi.

*Codomudi*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore, seated near the Cavery, a little above the influx of the Noyelar, 23 m SSE Bhawanikudal.

*Coel*; see *Alyghur*.

*Coesfeld*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, near the source of the Burkel, 13 m w Munster.

*Coevorden*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Overysseel, and one of the strongest places in the whole country. It stands in a morass, on the river Aa, 2 m from the Vetcht, and 31 ENE Zwoll. Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 52 42 N.

*Coggeshal*, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays; seated on the Blackwater, 7 m w Colchester, and 44 ENE London.

*Cognac*, a town of France, in the department of Charente, with a castle, where Francis I was born. It is celebrated for excellent brandy, and seated on the Charente, 17 m w Angouleme.

*Cogue*, a town of Piedmont, in a valley and on a river of the same name. The

mountains which bound it are rich in mines of iron and copper. It is 6 m s Aosta.

*Cogni*, or *Konia*, the ancient Iconium, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Caramania, and the see of a Greek archbishop. The walls have 103 square towers, at 40 paces distant from each other; and it has two large suburbs, into one of which the caravans and strangers retire. The chief ornaments of this city are its mosques, of which there are 12 large and above 100 small; and the principal one, built in imitation of St. Sophia at Constantinople, is a magnificent structure. The population 30,000. It is a place of great trade, and seated near a lake, in an extensive plain, abounding in corn, fruit, pulse, and cattle, 140 m ESE Kiutaja. Lon. 32 38 E, lat. 37 54 N.

*Cohahuila*, a province of New Spain; bounded on the N by a country unknown, E by Texas and New Leon, and S and W by New Biscay. It is little known. Monclova is the capital.

*Coimbatore*, a province of Southern Hindoostan, lying S of Mysore, to which it was lately subject, but ceded to the British on the final defeat of Tippoo in 1799. It is 110 m long and 70 broad, and divided by the river Noyelar into two districts, North and South; the former is hilly, and thinly inhabited; the other is more level, and well cultivated.

*Coimbatore*, the capital of the above province. It was taken by the English in 1790, and retaken in 1791 by Tippoo, who soon after destroyed the fort. It contains 2000 houses, an extensive mud palace, and a tolerable mosque, built by Tippoo, who sometimes resided here; but it has no large temple. The chief manufactures are muslins and cotton cloths; and these, with cotton wool and thread, tobacco, sugar, and betel-leaf, are the principal articles of trade. It is 106 m S by E Seringapatam. Lon. 77 6 E, lat. 10 55 N.

*Coimbra*, a city of Portugal, capital of Beira, and a bishop's see, with a celebrated university. The cathedral is magnificent, beside which there are nine churches, and eight convents. It stands on a mountain, by the river Mondego, 100 m NE Lisbon. Lon. 8 20 w, lat. 40 25 N.

*Coire*, or *Chur*, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Grisons, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by ancient brick walls, with square and round towers, and divided into two parts, the least of which is of the catholic religion, and the greatest of the protestant. The French surprised and defeated the Austrian army at this place in 1799. It is seated between two mountains, on the river Piessur, near the Rhine, 25 m ESE Glaris. Lon. 9 32 E, lat. 46 50 N.

*Cokenhausen*, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 50 m SE Riga.

*Co-king*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yu-nau. It is 1160 m SSW Pek-king. Lon. 100 2 E, lat. 26 35 N.

*Coklay*, a town on the NE coast of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which immediately above expands into a lake 8 m in length. It is 37 m NNW Trincomalee.

*Col*, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, lying to the WNW of Mull. It is 14 m long and above 2 broad. The surface is rocky, and the greatest part covered with heath; but it produces some corn and pasture, and has several small lakes replenished with fish. Goats, sheep, horses, and beeves are fed here. The castle of Col is a strong square-built structure, and still in tolerable repair.

*Colar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, capital of a district, with a strong mud fort, and the remains of a hill fort. It is the birthplace of Hyder, who erected here a handsome mausoleum for his father, and near it a mosque and a college of priests. The chief manufactures are cotton cloths and muslins. It is 40 m ENE Bangaloor, and 140 W Madras. Lon. 78 19 E, lat. 13 8 N.

*Colbene*, a town of Tripoli, on the SW part of the gulf of Sidra, 90 m SSE Mesurata.

*Colberg*, a fortified seaport of Further Pomerania, with a collegiate church, good linen manufactures, and considerable salt-works. The Russians laid siege to this town in 1758 and 1760, without success; but it surrendered to them after a long siege in 1761, and was restored at the subsequent peace. It is seated near the mouth of the Persant, in the Baltic, 60 m NE Stettin. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 54 9 N.

*Colchagna*, a province of Chili, well watered by numerous rivers, and containing several lakes, of which, Tagnatagna, the largest, includes several beautiful islands frequented by abundance of water fowl. The soil produces plenty of grain, wine, and fruit, and it has several gold mines. St. Fernando is the capital.

*Colchester*, a borough and the largest town in Essex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on an eminence by the Coln, which is navigable to a place called Hithe, where the customhouse is situate. The town was surrounded by a wall, now demolished; and to the E are the remains of an old castle. Here were formerly 16 churches, but now only 12 are used; and most of them were damaged in 1643, when the town surrendered to the army of the parliament, after a memorable siege. Col-

chester is famous for oysters and eringo-roots, and has a large manufacture of baize. The population was 12,544 in 1811. It is 18 m SW Ipswich, and 51 NE London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 51 53 N.

*Colchester*, a town of Virginia, in Fairfax county, on Occoquam creek, 3 m from its conflux with the Potomac, and 16 SW Alexandria.

*Colchester*, a town of Connecticut, in New London county, 20 m NW New London.

*Colchester*, a town of Vermont, in Chittenden county, on a bay of Lake Champlain, at the influx of the Onion, 14 m N by E Burlington.

*Colding*, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, formerly the residence of many Danish kings, who adorned it with several edifices. The harbour is choked up, and its commerce nearly annihilated. It is seated on the Thnetis, at its entrance into a bay of the Little Belt, 30 m ENE Ripen. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 55 33 N.

*Coldingham*, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, anciently noted for a nunnery, built by Edgar, king of Scotland. Ebba, one of the abbesses, renowned in tradition for her chastity, gave name to the neighbouring promontory called St. Abb Head. It is 9 m NNW Berwick.

*Colditz*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of linen and stuffs; seated on the Mulda, 22 m SE Leipzic.

*Coldstream*, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire. Here general Monk first raised the Coldstream regiment of guards, with which he marched into England to restore Charles II. It stands on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge, 13 m SW Berwick.

*Colcagara*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Colabctore. It has two large temples, and is a considerable mart for the traders between Seringapatam and the country below the eastern Gauts. It is 34 m SE Seringapatam.

*Colebrook*, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, with iron-works on Still river, a branch of the Farmington, 26 m NW Hartford.

*Colebrook Dale*, a village in Shropshire, on the banks of the Severn, 2 m N by E Broseley. It stands in a winding vale, between two vast hills, which are covered with hanging woods. Here are many kilns for burning limestone; the most considerable iron-works in England; a bridge, over the Severn, constructed of cast iron; a spring of fossil tar, or petroleum; and a work for obtaining a similar kind of tar, from the condensed smoke of coal.

*Colenet*, *Cape*, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 164 56 E, lat. 20 30 S.

*Colerain*, a borough of Ireland, in Londonderry county. It sends a member to parliament, and formerly gave name to the county. The population 9000. Here is a good salmon fishery, and a noted manufacture of linen. It stands on the river Bann, 5 m from the sea, and 28 ENE Londonderry.

*Colerain*, a town of the state of Georgia, in Camden county. A treaty was concluded here, in 1796, between the United States and the Creek Indians. It is seated on St. Mary river, 35 m w by N of the port of St. Mary, and 140 s by E Louisville.

*Coleshill*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a hill, by the river Cole, 10 m E Birmingham, and 105 NW London.

*Coleshy*, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancor, with a small harbour, 33 m WNW from Cape Comorin.

*Colford*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, 5 m ESE Monmouth, and 124 W by N London.

*Colima*, a town of New Spain, in Guadalupe, seated in a fertile valley, on the river Nequalapa, 145 m S by W Guadalupe. Lon. 103 10 W, lat. 18 53 N.

*Colle*, a town of Tuscany, with a considerable manufacture of paper; situated on a hill, near the river Elza, 15 m WNW Siena.

*Colleda*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Unstrut, 19 m N by W Weimar.

*Collegatpettah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore. It has two large temples, and is a mart for the traders between Seringapatam and the country below the Gauts, near the Cavery. It stands on the frontiers of Mysore, 21 m ESE Seringapatam.

*Collioure*, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a castle. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It has a small port on the Mediterranean, 16 m SSE Perpignan.

*Collon*, a town of Ireland, in Louth county, with a manufacture of stockings, 7 m NW Drogheda.

*Collumpton*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable trade in woollen cloth; seated on the river Culm, 12 m NNE Exeter, and 160 W London.

*Colmar*, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers, near the river Ill, 42 m S by W Strasburg. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 43 5 E.

*Colmars*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 20 m ENE Digne.

*Coln*, a river that rises near Clare in Suffolk, passes by Halstead and Colchester

in Essex, and enters the German ocean, at the E end of Mersey island. In the inlets and pools at the mouth of this river are bred the famous Colchester oysters. There are several small rivers of the same name in England.

*Colnbrook*, a town in Buckinghamshire, on the river Coln, 17 m W London.

*Colne*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, and a trade in shal-loons, calamancoes, tammies, calicos, and dimities. The population was 5336 in 1811. It is seated on a hill, near the Leeds canal, 36 m SE Lancaster, and 218 NW London.

*Colocythia*, a town of European Turkey, in Morca, on the NW part of a bay, to which it gives name, 36 m S Misitra. Lon. 22 24 E, lat. 36 33 N.

*Cologna*, a town of Italy, in Paduan, 26 m W Padua.

*Cologne*, a territory of Germany, lately an archbishopric, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by Cleve and Gelderland, E by Berg, S by Treves, and W by Juliers. Some detached parts of this territory lie on the E side of the Rhine.

*Cologne*, a fortified city, capital of the above territory, with a university. It contains 10 collegiate and 19 parochial churches, and many other religious foundations; all of which are famous for their fine paintings, their treasures, or their relics. Cologne is the birthplace of the great Rubens; and was once celebrated for its commerce and manufactures, which last is now dwindled to a few silk and cotton articles, knit stockings, snuff, and glue. It owes its decay to persecution; to the expulsion of the Jews in 1485, and of the protestants in 1618. Two-thirds of this city have since fallen into ruins, and streets and squares are converted into kitchen-gardens and vineyards. In the present century commerce began to revive; its port has been improved, and ships of considerable size may lie close to the quay. The population 50,000. It is seated on the Rhine, 34 m WSW Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 50 55 N.

*Colomiers*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 13 m SE Meaux, and 40 E Paris.

*Colonna*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 18 m E Rome.

*Colonsa*, a fertile island in Scotland, to the W of Jura. It is separated on the S from Oronsay, by a narrow channel, which being dry at low water, they may be considered as one island, about 12 m long and 2 broad. Rabbits are in abundance, and great numbers of bees are exported.

*Colony*, a town of Ireland, in Sligo county, on a river of the same name, 6 m S Sligo.

*Colorado*, a river of N America, which rises among the mountains on the n border of New Mexico, and taking a wsw course, enters the head of the gulf of California. The length of its course is about 1000 m, of which 300 are navigable for square-rigged vessels. The whole of its banks are entirely destitute of timber.

*Colorno*, a town of Italy, in Parmesan, seated near the Po, 10 m n Parma.

*Coloswar*; see *Clausenburg*.

*Colouri*, or *Salamis*, an island of European Turkey, in the gulf of Engia, separated from the province of Livadia, by two narrow channels. It is 26 m in circuit, including a bay that advances far inland. Little is visible of the ancient city of Salamis; and Colouri, the chief town, stands on the bay, 13 m w bys Athens.

*Colran*, or *Coleroon*, a river of Hindoostan, which forms the n boundary of Tanjore. See *Cavery*.

*Colsterworth*, a village in Lincolnshire, on the Witham, 3 m s Grantham; near which, on the w, is Woolthorp, famous for being the birthplace of sir Isaac Newton.

*Columb, St.* a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 26 m nsw Penryn, and 249 wsw London.

*Columbia*, a river in the nw part of N America, whose source is unknown. Some of its head waters nearly communicate with those of the Missouri; but the main stream is considerably further to the n. In 1805 it was entered, where 360 yards wide, by captains Lewis and Clark, who passed down it to the Pacific ocean, which it enters by a mouth above 3 m wide; but their descent in loaded canoes was interrupted by two bad rapids, which caused a portage of 4 m on the right bank. The Spaniards call it *Entrada de Ceta*, after the commander of the vessel, who is said to be the first discoverer, but it was not entered by him. This river enters the ocean 290 m to the sse of Nootka.

*Columbia*, a district of the United States of America, 10 m square, including both sides of the Potomac, and the Eastern branch. It is surrounded by Virginia and Maryland, and in part belonged to each of those two states, by whom it was ceded, in 1792, to the United States, who named it Columbia, and ordained it to be the site of the federal city. It also includes Alexandria and Georgetown. The diagonals of the square respect the four cardinal points, and the s angle terminates on the right bank of the Potomac, immediately below Alexandria. The population in 1800 was 14,093; in 1810 it was 24,023; and in 1817 it was estimated at 30,000.

*Columbia*, a city of S Carolina, capital of Rickland county, and the seat of government of the state; but a branch of each of

the public offices are retained in Charleston. It is situate on an eminence, near the Congaree, just below the influx of the Saluda, 110 m nsw Charleston, and 170 sw Raleigh. Lon. 31 5 w, lat. 33 53 n.

*Columbia*, a town of Virginia, in Goochland county, situate on James river, at the influx of the Rivanna, 45 m above Richmond, and 105 sw Washington.

*Columbia*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, situate on the Susquehanna, at Wright's ferry, 12 m w Lancaster, and 70 w by n Philadelphia.

*Columbia*, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, situate on Pleasant river, near the Atlantic, 15 m wsw Machias.

*Columbia*, a town of the state of Ohio, in Hamilton county, seated on the Ohio, just below the influx of the Little Miami, 10 m r bys Cincinnati.

*Columbo*, the capital of Ceylon. It was built in 1633 by the Portuguese, who, in 1656, were expelled by the Dutch, and the latter surrendered it to the English in 1796. The fort, upward of a mile in circuit, stands on the extremity of a peninsula, and is strong both by nature and art. The neck of land for near a mile from the fort is not 600 yards broad, and the middle of this space is covered by a lake, leaving only a narrow causeway on each side. The lake extends from the glacis of the fort above 3 m inland. The city is built more in the European style than any other garrison in India, and nearly divided into four equal quarters by two principal streets, to which smaller ones run parallel, with connecting lanes between them. The pettah, or black town, without the walls of the city, is very extensive; and in the street next the sea is an excellent fish market. On the rivers in the vicinity of Columbo, there are about 300 flat-bottomed boats moored, with entire families on board, who have no other dwellings. The inhabitants amount to above 50,000. Here is a school for the propagation of the Christian religion, and a botanical garden. The harbour is nothing more than an open road, affording safe anchorage only from December to April. Notwithstanding this, Columbo is the chief place for the staple trade of the island. The articles exported are cinnamon, pepper, arrack, and coir-ropes; also a number of inferior articles, as betel-leaf, areka-nut, jagery (a sort of blackish sugar) cocoa nuts and oil, wax, honey, cardamums, coral, ivory, fruit, &c. Columbo is situate in a rich district on the w coast, toward the s part of the island, 65 m wsw Candy. Lon. 79 46 e, lat. 6 55 n.

*Columbus*, the capital of the state of Ohio. It is a modern and flourishing town, situate on an elevated plain, on the



r bank of the Sciota, 156 m NE Frankfort, and 170 wsw Pittsburg. Lon. 83 5 w, lat. 39 50 n.

*Columna*, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, and an archbishop's see, 50 m SE Moscow. Lon. 33 25 E, lat. 55 5 N.

*Coluri*; see *Coleuri*.

*Colyton*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Cole, at its conflux with the Ax, 17 m E Exeter, and 151 w by s London.

*Com*, a town of Persia, in Irac, with several beautiful mosques, and some grand sepulchres. The trade is considerable; and the chief articles are fruit both fresh and dry, the best soap in Persia, excellent sword-blades, white porcelain, silks, and velvets. It is seated near the foot of a mountain, and on a river in a fine plain, 110 m NNE Ispahan. Lon. 51 29 E, lat. 34 30 N.

*Comachio*, a town of Italy, in Ferrarese, on a sea-lake of the same name, lying between the two southern mouths of the Po. The lake is 40 m in circuit, and famous for its eels, which are sent to all parts of Italy. The town has considerable salt-works, and is 27 m ESE Ferrara.

*Comana*; see *Cumana*.

*Comanagotta*, a town of Caracas, in the province of Cumana, 10 m W Cumana.

*Comayagua*, or *Valladolid*, a city of New Spain, capital of Honduras, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Chamalucon, 230 m E Guatemala. Lon. 88 20 W, lat. 14 35 N.

*Comb Martin*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on an inlet of the Bristol channel, surrounded by lodes of iron and lead, the produce from which is shipped for Wales and Bristol. It is 6 m E Hiracomb, and 202 W London.

*Comboconam*, a town of Hindoostan, in Tanjore, situate in a rich country between the Colran and the Cavery, 23 m NE Tanjore.

*Combumpadoo*, a town of Hindoostan, in Hydrabad, capital of a district. It is situate on the Pollere, 30 m E by N Hydrabad. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 17 23 N.

*Comercolly*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, which is a mart for piece goods, 61 m ESE Moorshedabad.

*Comillah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of the district of Tiperah. It is seated on a river that flows W into the Megna, 50 m ESE Dacca. Lon. 91 2 E, lat. 23 23 N.

*Comines*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Lis, 3 m SSE Ypres.

*Comiso*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and county of Modica; seated on a fruitful plain, 27 m WNW Noto.

*Commenda*, or *Communi*, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Gold coast. The natives are of a warlike disposition, and so numerous, that the king is said to be able to raise an army of 20,000 men. The capital is Grand Commenda or Guffo; 4 m to the S of which, on the seacoast, is Little Commenda, where the English and Dutch have forts. Lon. 0 34 E, lat. 4 54 N.

*Commercy*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a castle, seated on the Meuse, 16 m SE Bar le Duc.

*Commim*, a town of Hindoostan, in Balaghat, capital of a mountainous district. It is 73 m N Cudapah. Lon. 73 55 E, lat. 15 31 N.

*Commotau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. Its alum-pits, and the great quantities of fruit and vegetables raised here are the principal part of its trade. It is 53 m NW Prague. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 50 27 N.

*Como*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by a wall, backed by a conical eminence, on which are the ruins of a castle. The cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. The inhabitants have manufactures of cotton and silk, and carry on some trade with the Grisons. Pliny was born here; and, in his Letters, speaks of the delightful scenery of its environs. It stands at the SW end of the lake of Como, 20 m NWN Milan, and 90 NE Turin. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 45 44 N.

*Como, Lake of*, or *Lario*, a lake of Italy, in Milanese, extending 40 m from N to S, but not above 6 wide in any part. Toward the middle, on the E side, a branch extends to Lecco; and at the S extremity stands the town of Como. The river Adda runs S through this lake, by Lecco. The mountains that border the lake have their lower regions covered with olives, vines, orchards, and some well-cultivated plains; and higher up are groves of chestnut, pine, and fir; they also contain mines of iron, lead, and copper, and quarries of beautiful marble.

*Comorin, Cape*, the most southern point of Hindoostan. Lon. 77 35 E, lat. 7 57 N.

*Comoro, Islands*, four islands in the Indian ocean, between the coast of Mosambique and the N part of the island of Madagascar. They are called Comoro, Mohely, Anjouan, and Mayotta. The largest is Comoro, 50 m long and 15 broad; but Anjouan, 23 m long and 15 broad, is the most known; having a town on the E coast, called Joanna, where the king resides, and ships frequently touch for refreshments. Lon. 44 41 E, lat. 12 10 S.

*Compiègne*, a town of France, in the department of Oise. Here is a palace, in which the kings of France often resided, but now nearly destroyed. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here in 1430. It is seated near an extensive forest, on the river Oise, 45 m NE Paris.

*Compostella*, or *St. Jago de Compostella*, a city of Spain, capital of Galicia, and an archbishop's see, with a university. The public squares and the churches are magnificent; and it has a great number of convents for both sexes. It is pretended that the body of St. James, the patron of Spain, was buried here; and pilgrims visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar of the cathedral. From this city the military order of St. Jago had its origin. It is seated in a beautiful plain between the rivers Tambre and Ulla, 155 m W by N Leon. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 42 52 N.

*Compostella*, a town of New Spain, in Guadalaxara, capital of the district of Xalisco. There are several mines of silver in its neighbourhood. It is 110 m W Guadalaxara. Lon. 104 26 W, lat. 21 13 N.

*Comrie*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a trade in linen yarn and whisky; seated on the Eme, at the influx of Ruchil, 24 m W Perth.

*Concan*, a low tract of country, on the W coast of Hindoostan, belonging to the province of Bejapoer. It is 200 m long and 40 broad, and noted for producing the best hemp in India. On the E side of this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gaunts.

*Concarneau*, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle; seated on a small inlet of the sea, 16 m SE Quimper.

*Conception*, a seaport of Chili, in the province of Puchacay, and a bishop's see. The old city was destroyed by an earthquake in 1751, and part of its ruins are visible, on the SE side of the bay, near the town of Taleaguana. The new city is 9 m from the site of the old one, and 3 from the sea, in a beautiful plain, called Morha, on the N bank of the Biobio. It contains 15,000 inhabitants; and has a palace, in which the president of the royal audience of St. Jago resides for six months. The bay of Conception is one of the most commodious harbours in the world, and sheltered from the ocean by the fertile island of Quiriquina, which forms two entrances into the bay. The chief exports are hides, tallow, dried beef, wheat, and flour. Here, on Jan. 1, 1818, was issued from the palace, then styled the directorial palace, the proclamation declaring Chili to be an independent state. Conception is 210 m

N Valdivia, and 260 SSW St. Jago. Lon. 73 9 W, lat. 36 47 S.

*Conception*, a town of Caracas, in Cumana, situate in a fertile country, at the source of the Pao, 92 m S by W Barcelona. Lon. 65 10 W, lat. 8 52 N.

*Conception*, a town of New Spain, in Veragua; seated near the Caribbean sea, on the river Veragna, 33 m NNW St. Jago. Lon. 81 40 W, lat. 8 48 N.

*Concobella*, a town of Guinea, in Anziko, the residence of a prince; seated on a branch of the Zaire and borders of Congo, 150 m SW Monsol. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 2 5 S.

*Concord*, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county. The legislature frequently hold their sessions here; and it has much of the trade of the upper country. It is seated on the Merrimac, over which is a handsome bridge, 54 m WNW Portsmouth, and 58 SE Hanover. Lon. 71 31 W, lat. 43 12 N.

*Concord*, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, with a handsome courthouse, and three bridges over the river Concord. This town was the seat of the provincial congress in 1774, and the spot where the first opposition was made to the British troops in 1775. It is 13 m NNW Boston.

*Concordia*, a town of Italy, in Modenese, on the river Secchia, 5 m W Mirandola.

*Concordia*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 28 m SSW Udina.

*Condarore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, 24 m E Adosi.

*Condapully*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Circars, and the capital of one to which it gives name. It is 104 m WSW Rajamandry. Lon. 80 23 E, lat. 16 59 N.

*Condavir*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Circars, district of Guntoor, strongly situate on a mountain, 15 m W by S Guntoor.

*Condé*, a strong town of France, in the department of Nord, with a fortress. It surrendered to the allies, after enduring the rigours of famine, in 1793; but was retaken in 1794. It is seated on the Scheld, at the influx of the Haisne, 7 m N by E Valenciennes, and 26 SE Lisle.

*Condé*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, seated on the Nereau 28 m SSW Caen.

*Condecedo*, a cape of New Spain, in Yucatan, 100 m W Merida. Lon. 91 27 W, lat. 20 50 N.

*Condesuyas*, a town of Peru, capital of a district, in which is gathered a species of wild cochineal that forms a great article of trade. It is 35 m NNW Arequipa.

*Condom*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, lately an episcopal see. It is seated on the Blaise, 26 m NNW Auch. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 43 57 N.

*Condore*, a fertile island in the China

sea, near the coast of Cambodia. It is in the form of a crescent, 12 m long and 3 where broadest; and is surrounded by several islets. Buffalo, hogs, vegetables, and water are to be had here. The English had a settlement here in 1702; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1705. It has a spacious bay on the E side. Lon. 107 20 E, lat. 8 40 N.

*Condrien*, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, celebrated for excellent wine; seated near the Rhone, 13 m S Lyon.

*Conflans*, a town of Savoy, near the conflux of the Isere and Doron, 13 m E Chambéry.

*Conflans*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, 12 m N Vesoul.

*Confolens*, a town of France in the department of Charente, on the river Vienne, 30 m NE Angouleme.

*Cong*, a village of Ireland, in Mayo county, 24 m S Castlebar. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Connaught; and the ruins of several churches and religious houses still remain.

*Congleton*, a town in Cheshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has manufactures of leather and cotton, and a large silk-mill. It stands on the river Dean, 7 m S Macclesfield, and 161 N London.

*Congo*, a country on the W coast of Africa, between 2 and 12 S lat containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, Matamba, and Benguela. It is bounded on the N by Guinea, E by parts unknown, S by Bamba, and W by the Atlantic; and is sometimes called Lower Guinea. The Portuguese have many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. There are many desert places within land, in which are elephants, tigers, buffalos, monkeys, and monstrous serpents. Near the coast the soil is more fertile; cotton grows wild most luxuriantly, and there are fruits of many kinds, beside palm-trees, from which wine and oil are made. The domestic animals are sheep, goats, hogs, dogs, cats, common fowls, and Muscovy ducks. The greatest part of the inhabitants go almost naked: they worship the sun, moon, stars, and animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made many converts: they are skilful in weaving cotton cloth; and trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds. The culture of the ground is entirely the business of slaves and women, and a hoe is the only instrument. The women are considered little better than slaves; and they are transferred to the embraces of strangers by their

fathers and husbands, how and when they may please.

*Congo*, a kingdom of the above country; bounded on the N by Anzico, E by parts unknown, S by Matamba and Angola, and W by the Atlantic and Loango. It extends only 130 m along the coast, but is 370 inland. From April to September is the winter season, when it seldom rains. The summer is from October to March, when it rains almost every day; the first two months in light showers, the next two very heavy, attended with great heat, and the last two are also heavy, accompanied with violent tornados, and storms of lightning, fiery meteors, and wind. The principal rivers are the Zaire and Coanza. The capital is St. Salvador.

*Congon*, a town of Persia, in Laristan. It has a market for pearls, brought from Bahrin, and an excellent road in the Persian gulf. It is 76 m SE Lar. Lon. 54 30 E, lat. 26 40 N.

*Coni*, a fortified town of Piedmont, capital of a territory, with a strong citadel. The trade here is considerable, it being the repository for all the merchandise from Turin and Nice, which is intended for Lombardy, Switzerland, and Germany. It is so strong by nature and art, that though frequently besieged by the French, they never could take it. In 1796 it was delivered up to the French, after their victory at Mondovi, as a hostage for the performance of a treaty; and it surrendered to the Austrians in 1799. It is seated on a rock, at the conflux of the Gresse and Sture, 35 m S Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 24 N.

*Conkair*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, situate on the Mahanuddy, at the skirt of a high rocky hill, on which is a fort, 105 m S by W Ruttanpoor.

*Conjeveram*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Curnatic. The streets are tolerably wide; and on each side is a row of cocconut trees. The inhabitants are most of them Bramins belonging to two large temples; there is also a small mosque of very neat workmanship. It is 20 m ESE Arcot, and 46 SW Madras.

*Coniglione*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, 22 m S Palermo.

*Conil*, a town of Spain in Andalusia, on a bay to which it gives name. The inhabitants are much engaged in fishing, especially for tunnies; and beautiful crystallized sulphur is found here. It is 13 m SSE Cadiz.

*Conin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalisch, seated on the Warta, 13 m S by E Gnesen.

*Coningseck*, a town of Swabia, capital of a county. It is 20 m N Constance.

*Conington*, a village in Huntingdonshire,

near Stilton. It has the ruins of a castle; and is seated at the head of the river which forms Ugmere, Brickmere, and Wittlesey-mere.

*Conisberg*; see *Kongsberg*.

*Conisbrough*, a village in W Yorkshire, 5 m sw Doncaster. It was formerly a place of note, and has large remains of an ancient castle.

*Coniston-water*, a lake in Lancashire, 6 m long and nearly one broad. A small island, covered with shrubs, rises in the middle of this romantic lake. Its banks are sprinkled with cottages, backed by rich enclosures and woods, which form the base of craggy hills that ascend gradually to an alpine height, presenting a lofty amphitheatre on the right and left. Near the head of the lake, on the nw side, is the village of Coniston, 3 m w by s Hawkshead.

*Connought*, a province of Ireland, 130 m long and 34 broad; bounded on the e by Leinster and Munster, s by the latter province, w and n by the Atlantic, and ne by Ulster. It contains the counties of Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo. The chief town is Galway.

*Connecticut*, one of the United States of America, 99 m long and 60 broad; bounded on the n by Massachusetts, e by Rhode Island, w by New York, and s by the Sound, which divides it from Long-island. It contains eight counties; Hartford, Newhaven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, and Tolland. This country is the most populous, in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States, and produces the necessaries and conveniences of life in abundance. The chief exports are horses, mules, oxen, maize, potash, pearlash, beef, pork, timber, and lumber. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. In 1810 the population was 261,942. Hartford and Newhaven are the chief towns.

*Connecticut*, a river of New England, which rises in a swamp on the n confines of Vermont and New Hampshire, and taking a southerly direction, runs into Long-island sound. Between Walpole and Westminster are the great falls, over which is a bridge. From its source to its mouth it is upward of 300 m, and is navigable for large vessels up to Hartford.

*Connor*, a town of Ireland, in Antrim county, and, united to Down, a bishop's see. The cathedral was destroyed in the rebellion of 1641, but a part is now used as the parish church. It is a poor place, 6 m n Antrim.

*Conquet*, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 m w Brest.

*Constadt*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 23 m ne Brieg.

*Constance*, a fortified city of Suabia, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the s side of the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Constance. Though once flourishing in commerce, and celebrated in history, it now scarcely contains 4000 inhabitants. Constance is famous for a council, in 1514, which caused John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burnt; and likewise condemned the doctrine of Wicklif, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. In 1787, about 300 emigrants from Geneva were settled here, by emperor Joseph II, who granted them the secularized convent of the Dominicans, for a manufacture of printed linens. The French took possession of this city in 1796. It is 25 m ne Zurich. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 47 38 N.

*Constance, Lake of*, a considerable lake of Switzerland, which it separates from Suabia, that part excepted where the city of Constance is seated on its s side. It is divided into three parts. The upper and largest part is called Boden See; the middle part is named Bodmer See; and the lower part Unter See, Zeller See, or the lake of Zell. The upper lake is 25 m long and 10 in its greatest breadth. Through this lake the Rhine flows, and then enters the Zeller see, which is 11 m long and 5 in its greatest breadth. Like all the lakes in Switzerland, this is deeper in summer than in winter; which is owing to the first melting of the snow from the adjacent mountains.

*Constantina*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle on a mountain, 40 m ne Seville.

*Constantina*, the eastern province of the kingdom of Algiers, and the largest and richest of the four. It is governed by a bey, who pays an annual tribute to the dey of Algiers. The greatest part along the coast is mountainous. In the mountains dwell free Arabian and Moorish tribes, of whom the Cabyls are deemed the most turbulent and cruel. As these free mountaineers possess a superfluity of oil, soap, dried figs, and timber; the government of Algiers, which stands in need of these articles, is obliged in many things to show indulgence to those tribes. See *Saab*.

*Constantina*, a city and the capital of the above province. It is seated at the top of a high hill, and entered toward the n over a stupendous Roman bridge, having three rows of lofty arches. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch; and in the vicinity are numerous remains of the ancient Cirta. The population 100,000. The chief articles for trade are corn, wax, hides, fine wool, camels hair, ostrich feathers, tallow, goat and sheep skins, beeves, sheep, horses, and

mules. It is seated on the Rummel, 160 m E by S Algiers. Lon. 6 26 E, lat. 36 28 N.

*Constantinople*, one of the largest cities in Europe, and the metropolis of the Turkish empire. It is of a triangular form; and seated between the Black sea and the Archipelago, on a neck of land that advances toward Natolia, from which it is separated by a strait a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S, and a gulf of the strait of Constantinople does the same on the NE. It was anciently called Byzantium, but the name was changed by Constantine the great, who made it the seat of the Roman empire in the east. It was taken, in 1453, by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. The grand signior's palace, called the seraglio, is on the seaside, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It stands on the site of ancient Byzantium, the E point of the present city, and is 3 m in circuit, consisting of a multitude of palaces, houses, and gardens. The principal entrance of this palace is of marble, and is called Capi, that is, the Port (or gate) a name used frequently to express the court, or the empire. The castle of Seven Towers is a state prison, and stands near the sea of Marmora, at the W point of the city from the seraglio. The number of houses in Constantinople is prodigious; but, in general, they are mean, and all of them constructed of wood, and the roofs covered with hollow tiles. The public edifices alone are built of masonry in a very solid manner. The streets are narrow, badly paved, and dirty; and the people are infested with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants, estimated at 520,000, are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Greeks and Arminians, and the rest Jews and Franks. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining; particularly the superb temple of St. Sophia, built in the sixth century, which is converted into a mosque, and will contain 100,000 persons conveniently. The mosque of sultan Solyman may fairly vie with the ancient St. Sophia; and that of sultan Achmet is, without exception, the finest building the Turks ever raised. The Hippodrome, near the latter mosque, is a great square for public diversions. The bazars resemble a row of booths in a fair, and others a street of shops, which are severally allotted to particular trades and merchandises. The bezesteins are large square buildings, covered with domes, supported by arcades, and contain all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. There is a market for slaves of both sexes; and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here for sale. A great number of girls are

brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Circassia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, and sold to the Turks. The fountains and public baths are numerous. The gulf on the NE of the city, called the Golden Horn, is the harbour, which runs up from the point of the seraglio to the village of Aijub, about 4 m in length and half a mile where broadest. Aijub may be reckoned one of the suburbs; it has an imperial palace, and a mosque, in which is the tomb of sultan Othman, the founder of the empire. The suburbs of Galata and Pera are on the other side of the harbour. The former extends along the entrance of the harbour, and is chiefly occupied by merchants; and adjoining it on the E is an arsenal and cannon foundery, called Tophana. Pera stands behind these on an eminence, and, having frequently suffered by fire, is now chiefly built with stone. It is the place where the foreign ambassadors reside; and here, as well as in Galata, are several houses where European sailors, Greeks, and even Turks, go to drink and intoxicate themselves. No foreigner is now allowed to reside in the city itself, not even the minister of a friendly nation; and it is absolutely necessary, in visiting the city, to procure the protection of a jaussary, in order to prevent insult. The circuit of the city is 18 m, and 24 with the suburbs included; and as they are built on ground that rises gradually, there is a view of the whole from the sea. The city is surrounded by walls of freestone, here and there mixed with bricks, and flanked by 478 towers; it has also 22 gates, six on the landside and the rest toward the harbour and sea. The palaces, mosques, bagnios, and caravansaries, are many of them magnificent. It is 700 m SE Vienna. Lon. 28 55 E, lat. 41 1 N.

*Constantinople, Strait of*, the ancient Bosphorus, which forms the communication between the Propontis or sea of Marmora, and the Euxine or Black sea. It is 20 m long and a mile and a quarter where broadest; and forms the separation here between Europe and Asia. At its entrance on the W side is situate Constantinople, and on the other, Scutari. Both its banks are lined with villages, in which are some very handsome houses, almost entirely built of wood and variously painted; those of white and red belong to the Turks, and those of a dark brown to the Greeks, Arminians, and Jews, who are not allowed to employ the colours of the Mooselmins. At its termination in the Black sea are two forts, opposite each other, to defend the passage.

*Constantinow*, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 8 m SW Chmielnik, and 73 NE Kamienieck.

*Constantinow*, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, on the river Seluczka, 110 m SE Lucko. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 49 58 N.

*Consuegra*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 34 m SE Toledo.

*Contessa*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on a gulf of its name, at the influx of the Strimon, 60 m E by N Salonichi, and 240 w Constantinople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 40 52 N.

*Contres*, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, 10 m SE Blois.

*Conty*, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Seille, 14 m SSW Amiens.

*Conversano*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 12 m SE Bari.

*Conwy*, a river of Wales, which issues from a lake in Merionethshire, flows through a fertile vale of the same name, along the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire, and enters the Irish sea at Aberconway.

*Conza*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, and an archbishop's see. It was so greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral stood is hardly known. Its principal commerce is in marble. It is 52 m E Naples. Lon. 15 35 E, lat. 40 50 N.

*Cook Inlet*, an extensive arm of the sea, on the NW coast of America, discovered, in 1778, by captain Cook, who traced it 70 leagues northward from its entrance, in lon. 152 W. It was further explored, in 1794, by captain Vancouver, who found its termination to be in lon. 148 43 W, lat. 61 29 N. The Russians have formed some settlements on the W and N coasts.

*Cook Strait*, a strait dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed: it is about four leagues broad.

*Cookestown*, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone county, on a river of the same name, which flows to Lough Neagh, and parts this county from Derry. It is 11 m N Dungannon.

*Cooloo*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, capital of a mountainous and woody district. It is situate near the Beyah, 154 m NE Lahore. Lon. 75 43 E, lat. 33 20 N.

*Cooloo*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and a place of considerable trade; situate on the Mahanuddy, 60 m WSW Cuttack.

*Cooperstown*, a town of New York, chief of Otsego county. It is situate at the SW end and the outlet of Lake Otsego, 73 m W by N Albany. Lon. 74 53 W, lat. 42 36 N.

*Coos*, an island in the Archipelago, 56 m to the NW of Rhodes, subject to the Turks. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 37 1 N.

*Coorg*, a district of Hindoostan, lying among the western Gauts, partly in Mysore

and partly in Malabar, of which the chief towns are Periapatam and Mercara. It produces the best sandal and other valuable woods, also many of the best spices; and much rice is sent into the interior of Mysore. The river Cavery has its source in this country. It is governed by a rajah, and the inhabitants are a division of the Nairs.

*Coosawatchie*, a town of S Carolina, capital of Beaufort district. It is seated on the Coosa, over which is a bridge, 20 m NW Beaufort, and 60 WSW Charleston. Lon. 80 30 W, lat. 32 45 N.

*Cootehill*, a town of Ireland, in Cavan county. It has an extensive linen manufacture, and stands on a river of the same name, 13 m NE Cavan.

*Cootra*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, situate on the Betwah, 62 m NNW Chatterpoor.

*Copenhagen*, the capital of Denmark, with a university. It is the best built city of the north; and owes its principal beauty to a fire in 1728, and another in 1794. At the latter, the royal palace of Christianburg, built by Christian VI, one of the most commodious and most sumptuously furnished in Europe, was destroyed. The new parts of the town, raised by Fredrick V, consist of an octagon, containing four uniform palaces, with two pavilions to each, occupied by the royal family; and of four broad streets, leading to it in opposite directions: in the middle of the area is an equestrian statue of that king in bronze. The new royal market is the largest square in the city, and almost entirely composed of stately buildings; as, the academy of painting and sculpture, the theatre, the great hotel, the artillery house, &c. and in the centre is a marble equestrian statue of Christian V. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of freestone. The palaces of the nobility are in general splendid, and ornamented in the Italian style of architecture. Here are manufactures of beautiful porcelain, sugar, silk, cotton, woollen cloth, canvas, and leather. The haven is always crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. Contiguous to the harbour are several islands, denominated Holms, upon which are dock-yards, containing every thing necessary for the building and equipment of ships of war. The citadel is a regular fortification, with five bastions, a double ditch full of water, and several advanced works. The round tower, built by Christian IV for an observatory, is a lofty structure; and its ascent is by a spiral brick road, that will admit a carriage with four horses to the summit.

In the *x* suburbs is a large obelisk of reddish stone, erected in 1793 by the city, to the honour of Christian VII, on his abolishing vassalage; and around its pedestal are four female figures of white marble. Four m to the *nw*, on the road to Roskild, is Fredriksburg, a castle belonging to the royal family, with a superb chapel, in which the kings are crowned. Copenhagen contains about 100,000 inhabitants. In 1807 a British fleet arrived here, and required the surrender of the ships of war in its harbour, to prevent the French getting possession of them; not being given up, the city was bombarded till it surrendered; and all the vessels and stores being sent off for England, the city was abandoned by the British. Copenhagen is 5 m in circuit, seated on the *e* shore of the isle of Zealand, 310 m *sw* Stockholm, and 500 *ne* London. Lon. 12 34 *e*, lat. 55 41 *n*. See *Amak*.

*Copi*, a town of Mingrelia, situate on the Black sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 50 m *ssw* Ruki.

*Copiapu*, a seaport of Chili, capital of a province abounding in mines of gold, copper, sulphur, and fossile salt. The city is irregularly built, and stands on the river of the same name, 30 m from its mouth, which forms the best port on the coast. It is 200 m *x* by *e*, Coquimbo. Lon. 70 15 *w*, lat. 27 19 *s*.

*Coplowatz*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. Lon. 36 35 *e*, lat. 46 40 *n*.

*Coporia*, a town of Russia, in Ingria, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 50 m *w* Petersburg.

*Coppenbruge*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Spigelberg, 10 m *e* by *n* Hamelin.

*Coppet*, a town of Switzerland, with a castle, on the lake of Geneva. 10 m *n* Geneva.

*Coquet*, a river of England, which rises in the mountains on the borders of Scotland, crosses the centre of Northumberland, and enters the German ocean, at Warkworth. Opposite its mouth is a small island of the same name.

*Coquimbo*, or *Serena*, a city of Chili, capital of the province of Coquimbo, which is rich in corn, wine, and fruit, and has mines of gold, silver, and copper. The streets are shaded with fig-trees, palms, oranges, olives, &c. always green. It stands near the mouth of the river Coquimbo, which enters a safe bay for ships, 260 m *n* by *e* Valparaiso. Lon. 71 14 *w*, lat. 30 1 *s*.

*Corachie*; see *Crotchey*.

*Coram*, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, Long-island, 10 m *e* Smithtown.

*Corbach*, a town of Germany, capital of

the county of Waldeck. It is divided into the old and new town, and near it, on a mountain, is the castle of Eisenberg. The Hanoverians were defeated here by the French in 1760. It is seated on the Itter, 22 m *w* Cassel. Lon. 9 1 *e*, lat. 51 16 *n*.

*Corbeck*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 3 m *s* Louvain.

*Corbeil*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Seine, at the influx of the Juine, 17 m *s* Paris.

*Corbio*, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on the Somme, 10 m *e* Amiens.

*Corbieres*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, 10 m *s* Friburg.

*Corbigny*, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, near the river Gonne, 30 m *ne* Nevers.

*Corby*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 13 m *n* Stamford, and 102 *x* by *w* London.

*Corcan*; see *Jorjan*.

*Cordilleras*; see *Andes*.

*Cordova*, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, and a bishop's see, known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. The circuit is large, but there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. The palaces, churches, and religious houses are superb, particularly the cathedral, which was a mosque, when the Moors possessed the town, and still retains the name of Mezquita. The square, called the Plaza Major, is surrounded by fine houses, under which are piazzas. The trade consists in wine, silk, and leather; but it is not so considerable as formerly. In the neighbourhood are a vast number of orange and lemon trees; and here are the best horses in Spain. Cordova is seated on the Guadalquivir, over which is a fine old bridge, 80 m *ne* Seville, and 190 *ssw* Madrid. Lon. 4 34 *w*, lat. 37 52 *n*.

*Cordova*, a city of New Spain, in Tlascalala, and a bishop's see. Here are many sugar mills, and the vicinity produces abundance of tobacco. It stands near the Blanco, which flows to the lake of Alvarado, 45 m *wsw* Vera Cruz, and 73 *e* by *s* Puebla.

*Cordova*, a city of Tucuman, and the capital of a province. It is the residence of the bishop and chapter of Tucuman, and has many good houses, a large cathedral, three convents, and two colleges. It has a great trade in mules to Salta, and sends cotton and woollen cloth to Potosi. It is 290 m *s* by *e* Tucuman. Lon. 63 15 *w*, lat. 31 30 *s*.

*Corea*, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan; bounded on the *n* by Eastern Tartary, *e* by the sea

and isles of Japan, s by the ocean, and w by the Yellow sea and Lea-tong. The principal products are wheat, rice, millet, ginseng, tobacco, iron, salt, castor and sable skins, a yellow varnish almost equal to gilding, and a peculiar kind of paper made of cotton. The Coreans are well made, ingenious, brave, and tractable; but suspicious and unsocial toward strangers, declining any traffic, and making great objections to their coming on shore. They are fond of dancing and music, and show great aptness for acquiring the sciences, which they apply to with ardour. Men of learning are distinguished from other people by two plumes of feathers, which they wear in their caps. They have borrowed their writing, dress, religion, and the greater part of their customs, from the Chinese; but their language is different, though the symbolical written characters are the same; much in the like manner as the written symbols 1, 2, 3, &c. when spoken in England, are different when spoken in France. Their women are less confined than those in China, and have the liberty of appearing in company with the other sex. In China, parents often marry their children without their consent; but in Corea, they choose for themselves. The kingdom of Corea is commonly reckoned 200 leagues from  $\pi$  to  $\epsilon$ , and 100 from  $\epsilon$  to  $w$ . The sw coast for near 200 m is studded with an infinite number of small islands, to the distance of 60 m from the shore; and are named the Korean Archipelago. The king has absolute authority over his subjects, but is himself tributary to China. The country is divided into eight provinces, which contain 33 cities of the first rank, 58 of the second, and 70 of the third. Kiang-ki-tao is the capital. Lon. 126 42  $\epsilon$ , lat. 37 38  $\pi$ .

*Corella*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Albama, 12 m w Tudela, and 41 s Pamplona.

*Corfe Castle*, a borough in Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a peninsula called the Isle of Purbeck, on a river between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, where king Edward the martyr was stabbed at the instigation of his mother-in-law. It has a large church, which is a royal peculiar, not liable to any episcopal jurisdiction. Great quantities of fine clay and stone are shipped here. It is 21 m  $\epsilon$  Dorchester, and 116 w by s London. Lon. 24 w, lat. 50 36  $\pi$ .

*Corfu*, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, about 35 m long and 8 broad. It is the most important of the *Ionian Islands*, and the seat of their government. The chief products are wine, oil, tobacco, and salt. The capital is of

the same name, on the  $\epsilon$  coast, with a handsome metropolitan church of the Greeks, a strong castle and fort, and a good harbour. Long. 19 50  $\epsilon$ , lat. 39 36  $\pi$ .

*Coria*, a city of Spain, in Estremadura, and a bishop's see. In the vicinity are medicinal springs. It is seated on the Alagon, 120 m wsw Madrid. Lon. 6 16 w, lat. 39 56  $\pi$ .

*Coria*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir, 10 m ssw Seville.

*Coringa*, a seaport of Hindoostan, in the Circars, district of Rajamundry. Here is a wet dock capable of taking in a frigate; and many vessels of small burden are annually built at this port. The commerce here is considerable, and the chief exports are piece goods and teak wood. It stands on a small bay of its name. 41 m  $\epsilon\epsilon\epsilon$  Rajamundry. Lon. 82 30  $\epsilon$ , lat. 16 49  $\pi$ .

*Corinth*, or *Coranthis*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, and a Greek archbishop's see. It was one of the most important cities in Greece, on account of its situation on the isthmus into Morea; its castle on the top of an almost inaccessible rock; its harbours on the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia; its riches, and its architects, sculptors, and painters. It once belonged to the Venetians, but the Turks became masters of it in 1715. It is now greatly decayed; for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens. Here are two mosques and an extensive palace. It is 60 m w by s Athens. Lon. 22 54  $\epsilon$ , lat. 38 3  $\pi$ .

*Corinth, Isthmus of*, a neck of land that joins Merea to Livadia, and reaches from the gulf of Lepanto to that of Engia. The narrowest part of it is 6 m over. On a mount here, 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. Julius Cesar, Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted to cut a channel through the isthmus; they therefore built a wall across it, called Hexamilium, because it was 6 m in length. This was demolished by Amurath II, rebuilt by the Venetians, and levelled a second time by Mohamed II.

*Corita*, a town of Spain, in Leon, 23 m  $\epsilon$  Salamanca.

*Cork*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 m long and 50 broad; bounded on the w by Kerry and the Atlantic,  $\pi$  by Limerick,  $\epsilon$  by Waterford, and s by St. George channel. It is the largest county in Ireland; and the surface presents a great variety: the w part is wild, mountainous, bold, and rocky; the  $\pi$  and  $\epsilon$  parts are rich and fertile, with ranges of high



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grounds running e and w. The coasts abound with excellent harbours, and it is abundantly watered by rivers, small lakes, and springs; the principal rivers are the Blackwater and Lee. Iron and lead ores are found in various parts; and in the nw quarter there are many coal mines. It sends eight members to parliament, is divided into 137 parishes, and has 416,000 inhabitants.

*Cork*, a city and the capital of the above county, and a bishop's see united with Ross. It stands on an island in the river Lee, over which are five stone bridges to the suburbs. Vessels of 120 tons may come up to the quays, but those of heavier burden unload 6 m below; and the largest vessels generally anchor a few miles lower in a safe and commodious harbour called the Cove, which is defended by a strong fort. The cathedral was built, between 1725 and 1735, by the produce of a duty on coal; and there are six parochial churches. A spacious barrack stands on a commanding eminence n of the city. It sends two members to parliament. The population 109,000. Cork surpasses all the towns in Ireland for trade, except Dublin. The exports consist chiefly of beef, pork, hides, tallow, and butter. It was taken from the forces of James II by the earl of Marlborough in 1690. It is 14 m from St. George channel, and 150 sw Dublin. Lon. 8 28 w, lat. 51 54 n.

*Corlin*, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, and considerable woollen manufactures. It was destroyed by fire, and neatly rebuilt by Fredrick-William I, whose statue stands in the centre. It is seated on the Persant, 10 m se Colberg.

*Cormantin*, a town of Guinea, on the Gold coast, large and populous. Here the Dutch have a fort. Lon. 0 15 w, lat. 5 39 n.

*Cormery*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a Benedictine abbey, seated on the Indre, 8 m se Tours.

*Corna*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak, seated at the angle formed by the junction of the Tigris with the Euphrates. It has a customhouse for collecting the duties on the rivers, but is otherwise a poor village, 35 m wsw Bassora.

*Corneto*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Marta, 3 m e of the sea, and 10 n Civita Vecchia.

*Cornhill*, a town of the county of Durham, in Nerhamshire, seated near the Tweed, over which it has a bridge to Coldstream, in Scotland. It is 12 m sw Berwick, and 333 nsw London.

*Cornigliano*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, 15 m e Milan.

*Cornwall*, a county that forms the sw

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extremity of England; bounded on the e by Devonshire, s by the English channel, and nw by St. George channel. Its length from e to w is 30 m; its breadth next to Devonshire is 43, but it soon contracts, and at Falmouth does not exceed 14; it then spreads a little to the s and sw, and terminates in two points, one called the Lizard, and the other the Lands-end. It contains 900,430 acres; is divided into nine hundreds, and 213 parishes; has 37 market-towns; and sends 44 members to parliament. The population was 216,667 in 1811. The vicinity of the sea exempts it from hard frosts, and snow never lies long on the ground. The soil is not very fruitful, especially in the centre on the hilly parts; the valleys yield plenty of grass, and the lands near the sea produce corn. It has plenty of sea-herbs, and some other plants peculiar to its insular situation. The principal rivers are the Tamar and Camel. The mines of tin and copper are numerous, and in general very rich in ore; and there are some of lead. With the metalline ores are intermixed large quantities of mundic and arsenic. Many sorts of stone are also found here, particularly moorstone, which is used both in buildings and for millstones: when polished it appears more beautiful than any of the marble kind. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds. The king's eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue, not only from lands appertaining to the duchy, but from the mines of tin and copper. Launceston is the county town, but Falmouth is the largest.

*Cornwallis*, a town on the w coast of Nova Scotia, 42 m nw Halifax. Lon. 64 15 w lat. 45 10 n.

*Coro*, a province of the government of Caracas; bounded on the e by the Caribbean sea, i. by Caracas, s by Maracaibo, and w by the lake and gulf of Maracaibo. Near the seacoast are high mountains, the tops of which are barren, but the lower parts and the valleys are fertile. The inhabitants raise great numbers of sheep, manufacture some cotton stuffs, and cultivate excellent tobacco, cacao, and sugar. The chief rivers are the Geceges and Tocuyo.

*Coro*, or *Venezuela*, a city, capital of the above province, and a bishop's see. It was anciently an Indian village, and the huts built upon piles to raise them above the water, which covered the plain; that the Spaniards, when they arrived here in 1499, gave it the name of Venezuela [Little Venice]: and this name is now frequently applied to the whole government of Car-

cas. The city stands on the isthmus of a peninsula, on the E side of the gulf of Maracaibo, 120 m ENE Maracaibo. Lon. 69 46 w, lat. 11 26 n.

*Coromandel, Coast of*, the east coast of Southern Hindoostan, extending between 10 and 16 n lat. There is not a port for ships on the whole coast, which is a low, sandy shore; and there is great difficulty in landing on account of the surf, except at places where proper boats are provided. Madras is the principal town.

*Coron*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Morea, on the w side of a bay of the same name. In 1770 it was cannonaded by the Russians, and a great part is still in ruins. It is 15 m E Modon. Lon. 21 46 E, lat. 36 55 N.

*Coronation, Cape*, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific ocean, Lon. 167 8 E, lat. 22 5 S.

*Corregio*, a town of Italy, in Medenese, with a castle. The famous painter Antonio Allegri, better known by the addition of Corregio, was born here. It is 9 m NNE Reggio.

*Correze*, a department of France, containing the old province of Limosin. It takes its name from a river, which flows by Tulle and Brives, into the Vezere. Tulle is the capital.

*Corrib, Lough*, a beautiful lake of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 30 m long and in some places more than 6 broad. It is thickly studded with islands, many of which are inhabited; its navigation is impeded by latent rocks, but their positions are known by those boatmen who are continually employed in conveying goods and provisions to and from Galway. A delicate fish, called the Gillaroo trout, is found in this lake; it weighs from 12 to 18 pounds, and is remarkable for having a gizzard like that of a large fowl. The narrowest part of the lake is its outlet into Galway bay, at the town of Galway.

*Corrientes*, a cape on the E coast of Africa, to the s of Inhambane. It has a fort belonging to the Portuguese, and is their most southern settlement on this coast. It was taken by the French in 1808, but they were soon compelled to abandon it. Lon. 35 52 E, lat. 24 5 S.

*Corrientes*, a city of the government of Buenos Ayres, with a fort. The chief trade is in sending to the capital fine tobacco, sugar, yellow wax, Paraguay tea, cotton, cloth, and thread. It is seated on the E side of the Parana, below the influx of the Paraguay, 130 m S Assumption, and 490 N Buenos Ayres. Lon. 59 0 W, lat. 27 30 S.

*Corsham*, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a con-

siderable woollen manufacture. It is 9 m ENE Bath, and 97 W London.

*Corsica*, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from that of Sardinia, on the S, by the strait of Bonifacio. It is 150 m from N to S, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It was known to the ancient Greeks by the names of Callista, and Cyrnus, and to the Romans by its present appellation. On the coast are many excellent harbours. It is mountainous, but fruitful valleys are interspersed; and it has some fine lakes and rivers. From the earliest times it has been famous for its swarms of bees, and produces vast quantities of honey, which is not much esteemed, but the wax is excellent. The mountains are rich in lead, iron, copper, and silver; and there are also mines of alum and saltpetre. The granite of Corsica is nearly equal to the oriental; porphyries, jasper, talc, amianthes, emeralds, and other precious stones, are found scattered in the mountains; and the S coast abounds with beautiful coral. This island was, for some centuries, under the dominion of the Genoese, whose tyranny was such, that the Corsicans were almost in a perpetual state of insurrection. In 1736, a German adventurer, Theodore baron Newhoff, brought some assistance to them, and on his assurances of more powerful aid, they elected him king; but, as he could not substantiate his promises, he was obliged to leave the island. The Genoese, tired of the contest, sold the sovereignty to France, in 1767; and the celebrated Paoli, who had been elected to the chief command in 1755, was obliged to abandon the island in 1769. After the French revolution, in 1789, Corsica was admitted as an additional department of France, at the request of a deputation, of which Paoli was at the head. In consequence of some events that followed the revolution of 1792, Paoli revolted; the French, by the assistance of the English, were expelled the island; and Corsica, in 1794, was declared annexed to the crown of Great Britain. In 1796, the viceroy disagreeing with Paoli, the English found it expedient to evacuate the island, and the French immediately took possession. The population in 1802 was about 166,000. It is divided into two departments, Golo and Liamone, of which Bastia and Ajaccio are the chief towns.

*Corsoer*, a town of Denmark, in Zealand, on a peninsula, in the Great Belt, with a good harbour for light vessels. It is defended by a castle, which serves also as a magazine for corn; and is 54 m WSW Copenhagen. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 55 12 N.

*Corte*, a town of Corsica, situate in the centre of the island, on the side and foot of

a rock, at the conflux of the Tavignano and Restonica. On the point of a rock, rising above the rest, is the castle, to which there is but one winding passage that will admit only two persons abreast. While the island was in the possession of the English, Corte was made the seat of the viceroy; and it has been enlarged and fortified by the French. It is 27 m NE Ajaccio, and 40 SW Bastia. Lon. 8 52 E, lat. 42 6 N.

*Cortemiglia*, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, situate on the Bermuda, 16 m E Cherasco.

*Cortona*, a city of Tuscany, in Florentino, and a bishop's see, with a famous academy. It is supposed to be the most ancient city in Italy, and once the capital of Etruria, and preserves some remnant of its walls, the only vestige of its early magnificence. It stands on the side of a mountain, near the frontiers of the Ecclesiastical State, 32 m E Siena, and 50 SE Florence. Lon. 11 52 W, lat. 43 20 N.

*Corvey*, a town and small principality of Westphalia, with a celebrated abbey; situate on the Weser, 27 m E by N Paderborn. Lon. 9 34 E, lat. 51 46 N.

*Corunna*, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, with a large and safe harbour, called the Groyne, defended by two castles. The town is of a circular form, with a citadel; and opposite is an island with a castle. Here are many commercial houses, and most of the trading nations have resident consuls. It is 20 m SW Ferrol, and 35 N by E Compostella. Lon. 8 19 W, lat. 43 23 N.

*Corvo*, the smallest and most northerly island of the Azores, so called from the abundance of crows found upon it. The inhabitants cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31 6 W, lat. 39 42 N.

*Corwen*, a town of Wales, in Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesday; situate near the river Dee, 9 m NE Bala, and 202 NW London.

*Coryvreckan*, a dangerous whirlpool on the W coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the N point of that of Jura. It is so named from a young Danish prince, who perished in this place. Its vortex extends above a mile round.

*Cos*; see *Stanco*.

*Cosah*, a river of Hindoostan that rises in the Himaleh mountains, takes a SSE direction through the Nepaul territories into Bengal, and 70 m below Nantpoor joins the Ganges. The whole course is estimated at 400 m, and for 20 above and 40 below Nantpoor the stream spreads and forms several small islands.

*Cosier*, a town of Egypt, surrounded by a mud wall, and defended by a castle. It stands among hillocks of floating sand, on

the shore of the Red sea, and is the chief place of trade across that sea, between this country and Arabia. It is 280 m S by E Suez. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 26 8 N.

*Cosenza*, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citra, and an archbishop's see, with a strong castle. The environs produce abundance of corn, fruit, oil, wine, and silk. It is situate on several small hills, at the foot of the Apennines and by the river Crati, 155 m SE Naples. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 20 N.

*Coslin*, a town of Further Pomerania, with good woollen manufactures, seated on the Nefebach, 13 m E Colberg.

*Cosne*, a town of France, in the department of Nievre. Anchors for ships are forged here; and its cutlery and gloves are much esteemed. It is seated on the Loire, at the influx of the Noain, 34 m N by W Nevers, and 100 S by E Paris.

*Cospoor*, a town of Cassay, in the district of Cachar, adjoining that of Silhet, in Bengal. It is 30 m E Silhet. Lon. 92 57 E, lat. 24 56 N.

*Cossacs*, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kosakki-sa-Parovi, the Kosakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacs. The men are large, and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aqueline noses; the women are handsome, well shaped, and complaisant to strangers. The Uralian Cossacs dwell in villages, along the banks of the Ural. The Kosakki-sa-Parovi inhabit the Ukraine; and their towns are built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. The Kosakki-Donski dwell on both sides of the Don, are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See *Ukraine*, *Uralian Cossacs*, and *Tscherkask*.

*Cossimbazar*, a river of Hindoostan, in Bengal, the most western arm of the Ganges, from which it separates 35 m below Rajemal. It passes by Moorsheadabad, Cossimbazar, &c. to Nuddea, where it is joined by the Jellinghy, another arm of the Ganges. Both these rivers have an uncommonly winding course, and their united stream forms the Hoogy. This river is the Bhagirathi of the Hindoos, and the sacred branch of the Ganges; the others not possessing the same sanctity.

*Cossimbazar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, the residence of the different European factors, and the centre of their trade. It is one of the largest inland trading towns in the province, and has long been famous for its silk manufactures. It stands on the river of the same name, by which it is surrounded, 7 m S Moorsheadabad, and 105 N Calcutta.

*Cossimcolla*, a town of Hindoostan, in

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the Circars, district of Cicaçole, on a river that flows into the bay of Bengal, 72 m sw Cicaçole. Lon. 83 10 e, lat. 17 39 n.

*Cossipoor*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Delhi, 16 m se Reker, and 112 ene Delhi.

*Cossonay*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Venog, 10 m n Lausanne.

*Costa Rica*, a province of New Spain, bounded on the ne by the gulf of Mexico, sw on the Pacific ocean, nw by Nicaragua, and se by Veragua. It has a pearl fishery along its coast, and abounds in rich mines of gold and silver; but in other respects it is mountainous and barren. Cartago is the capital.

*Costainitza*, a town of Croatia, on the river Udda, and borders of Bosnia, 57 m ese Carlstadt. Lon. 17 8 e, lat. 45 20 n.

*Coswick*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, situate on the Elbe, 10 m why n Wittenburg.

*Cotbus*, a town of Lower Lusatia, capital of a district, with a castle on an eminence. Here are a great number of French protestants, who have introduced their manufactures; and it is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 m e bys Wittenburg. Lon. 14 24 e, lat. 51 46 n.

*Cote d'Or*, a department of France, which has its name from a mountain, rich in the produce of its wines, extending to the sw of Dijon. It contains part of the old province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

*Cotes du Nord*, a department of France, so named from its northern maritime position. It contains part of the old province of Bretagne. St. Brienc is the capital.

*Coteswold*, a long tract of high ground in the e part of Gloucestershire. It affords in many places a fine short grass for the feed of sheep; and others are devoted to the growth of corn. The sides of this long range are beautiful as they sink into the vale, from the hills of Stinchcomb and Nibly in the s to that of Bredon in the n, which has been celebrated in ancient rhyme.

*Cothen*, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the principality of Anhalt-Cothen, with a castle. It is 12 m sw Dessau. Lon. 12 9 e, lat. 51 48 n.

*Coti gnac*, a town of France, in the departme nt of Var, on the river Argens, 33 m nne Toulon.

*Cotignola*, a fortified town of Italy, in Ferrarese, 25 m sse Ferrara.

*Cotopari*, a mountain of the kingdom of Quito, one of the highest of the Andes.

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It rises 18,890 feet above the level of the sea, and is the most beautiful and regular in form of the colossal heights of the Andes. It is a perfect cone; the upper region covered with a perpetual layer of snow, which shines with dazzling splendor at the setting of the sun, and detaches itself in the most picturesque manner from the azure vault of heaven. At its summit is a volcano that has at various times caused terrible devastation. It is 36 m se Quito.

*Cotrone*; see *Crotona*.

*Cotuy*, a town of St. Domingo, seated in a rich and extensive valley, on the Camu, at its conflux with the Yuua, 35 m sw Samana.

*Coucy*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Oise, 9 m n Soissons.

*Coventry*, a city in Warwickshire, which, united to Lichfield, is a bishop's see. The market is on Friday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and has three parish-churches, one of which, St. Michael, is said to have the most beautiful steeple in Europe. The houses being mostly old, with stories projecting over each other, make a mean appearance. The population was 17,923 in 1811. The principal manufacture is silk ribands; but some gauzes, camblets, and lastings, are also made. It has a communication with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and by another, which joins the Oxford canal at Braunston, it has a communication with the Thames. Coventry is 15 m nne Warwick, and 91 nw London. Lon. 1 30 w, lat. 52 24 n.

*Covilham*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a manufacture of woollen cloth, 18 m sw Guarda.

*Coulon*, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore, with a good trade, situate on the seacoast, 42 m nw Travancore. Lon. 76 40 e, lat. 8 49 n.

*Covelong*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Carnatic, 24 m s Madras.

*Coulemu*, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Itata. It is celebrated for excellent wine, and stands near the mouth of the Itata, 50 m n Conception.

*Cooerden*; see *Cooerden*.

*Courland*, a duchy of Europe, 250 m long and 40 broad; bounded on the w and n by the Baltic, e by Livonia, and s by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, linseed, hemp, and flax. It is mostly open; but in some parts there are forests of pine and fir, and groves of oak. It was formerly a feudatory province of Poland, but was annexed to the dominions of Russia, in 1795,

by an act of the states. Mittau is the capital.

*Courserans*, an old province of France, lying along the river Satat. It now forms, with Foix, the department of Arriege.

*Courtray*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, celebrated for its manufactures of table linen and woollen cloths; seated on both sides the river Lis, 12 m E Ypres.

*Coutances*, a town of France, capital of the department of Manche, and a bishop's see, with a fine cathedral. It is situated on a hill on the bank of a small river, 6 m from the sea, and 135 w Paris. Lon. 1 27 E, lat. 49 3 N.

*Coutras*, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, at the conflux of the Ille and Dronne, 25 m NE Bourdeaux.

*Cowbridge*, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is called by the Welsh, Pont-faen, from the stone bridge over the river Daw, which soon after enters the Bristol channel. Near it are the remains of Llanbithian castle, of which a massive gateway is now converted into a barn; and about a mile distant, on a lofty hill, are the ruins of Pen-lin castle. Cowbridge is 12 m w Cardiff and 173 London.

*Cowes*, a seaport of Hampshire, in the isle of Wight, on the w side of the mouth of the Medina or Cowes. On the opposite side is the village of East Cowes, and at each place is a fort built by Henry VIII, for the security of the island and road. Cowes has an excellent harbour, which is much frequented by ships to repair damages sustained at sea, and to water; and also a good trade in provisions, &c. for the use of the shipping. During the summer it is visited for the purpose of sea-bathing; and here are a number of genteel lodging houses, and an assembly room. A mail packet sails hence every day at noon for Southampton. It is 12 m s by E Southampton, 12 wsw Portsmouth, and 36 sw London. Lon. 1 17 w, lat. 50 46 N.

*Cowdurga*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a strong hill fort. It is surrounded by thick forests, and stands 12 m s Bednore.

*Cozumel*, an island on the E coast of Yucatan, where Cortes landed, and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It abounds with fruit, pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original natives possess this island, and are subject to Spain. Lon. 87 19 w, lat. 19 40 N.

*Crab Island*; see *Boriquen*.

*Cracutua*, the southernmost of a cluster of islands in the entrance of the strait of Sunda. It consists of elevated land, covered with trees, except a few spots, which have been cleared for the purpose of form-

ing rice fields; and its coral reefs afford small turtles in abundance. The inhabitants are not considerable; and their chief, like those of the other islands in the strait, is subject to the king of Bantain. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 6 S.

*Cracow*, a free city of Poland, capital of a palatinate, and a bishop's see, with a university. It was formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned, and nearly in the centre of the Polish dominions; but, since the partition of Poland, it is become a frontier town, and, with its territory, belongs to Austria. On a rock near the Vistula is the citadel, surrounded by brick walls and old towers, which includes the remains of several public buildings; but the royal palace has been demolished by the Austrians, and barracks for soldiers erected on the foundations. The cathedral is also within the walls of the citadel, in which most of the sovereigns of Poland are interred. Though the city and suburbs occupy a vast tract of ground, they scarcely contain 24,000 inhabitants. The great square is spacious and well built, and many of the streets are broad and handsome; but almost every building bears the mark of ruined grandeur. This devastation was begun by the Swedes in 1702, when it was taken by Charles XII; but it has since experienced greater calamities, having been taken and retaken by the Russians and the confederates. On the general insurrection, in 1794, against the Prussian and Russian usurpers of the Polish territory, Kosciusko, the chief of the patriotic insurgents, expelled the Russian garrison from this city; but having marched, in the sequel, to the protection of Warsaw, Cracow surrendered to the Prussians. It is seated on the Vistula, 130 m ssw Warsaw. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 49 59 N.

*Crail*, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with an ancient church, and some remains of a castle in which David I frequently resided. It is seated on the frith of Forth, 3 m SE St. Andrew.

*Crailsheim*, a town of Franconia, famous for its china manufacture and mineral waters; seated on the Jaxt, 20 m wsw Anspach.

*Cruinburg*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, on the river Save, 18 m NW Laubach.

*Crumond*, a village of Scotland, 5 m wnw Edinburg, at the mouth of the Amond, in the frith of Forth. It has a commodious harbour for small vessels, and considerable iron-works.

*Cranberry*, a town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, 16 m ssw Brunswick, and 20 ENE Trenton.

*Cranbourn*, a town in Dorsetshire, with

## CRE

a market on Wednesday, seated near a fine chase, which extends almost to Salisbury, 38 m NE Dorchester, and 93 w London.

*Cranbrook*, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. Here was erected the first woollen manufacture, by those Flemings who settled through the encouragement of Edward III; and here is a free grammar-school, endowed by queen Elisabeth. It is 13 m s Maidstone, and 49 SE London.

*Cranenberg*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, seated on a hill, 5 m w Cleve.

*Cranganore*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Malabar. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1662 by the Dutch, who sold it in 1789 to the rajah of Travancor, from whom it was taken in 1790 by the Mysorean troops, but they were driven out in 1791. It is seated at the s extremity of the province, near the mouth of a river, 75 m s by E Calicut. Lon. 76 5 E, lat. 10 15 N.

*Cransac*, a village of France, in the department of Aveiron, celebrated for its mineral waters, 15 m NW Rhodéz.

*Craon*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, near the river Ouden, 17 m s by w Laval.

*Crato*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a priory belonging to the order of Malta, 14 m w Portalegre.

*Crayford*, a village in Kent, on the river Cray, 2 m w by N Dartford. Here are some calico printing grounds, and a manufacture of iron hoops.

*Crecy*, or *Cressy*, a village of France, in the department of Somme, celebrated for the victory over the French, gained by Edward III, in 1346. It is 32 m NW Amiens.

*Crediton*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable manufacture of serges. The church is a noble structure, and was formerly a cathedral. The town was almost all destroyed by fire in 1769. It is seated between two hills, 12 m NW Exeter, and 180 w by N London.

*Cree*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the northern part of the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright, forms the boundary between them, and enters the head of Wigton bay.

*Creetown*, or *Ferrytown*, a small port of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Here several sloops are constantly employed in the coasting trade. It stands on Wigton bay, near the influx of the Cree, 22 m w Kirkcudbright.

*Creglingen*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, seated on the

## CRE

Tauber, 22 m s Wurtzburg, and 20 NW Anspach.

*Creil*, a town of France, in the department of Oise, on the river Oise, 5 m E Senlis.

*Crema*, a fortified town of Italy, capital of Cremasco, and a bishop's see. It is well built and populous, and seated on the Serio, 30 m s Bergamo. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

*Cremasco*, a small territory of Italy, in the s part of Bergamasco, and nearly surrounded by the duchy of Milan. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and hemp. Crema is the capital.

*Cremieu*, a town of France, in the department of Isere, at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhone, 20 m NE Vienne.

*Cremnitz*, a town of Hungary, noted for its gold and silver mines, which are the oldest in the kingdom. The principal mine is private property, with an entrance so commodious as to admit a carriage: most of the other mines belong to the crown. All the Hungarian gold and silver ores are brought here to be separated; and the grand laboratory employed for this purpose, is on a scale superior to any other country. Here is also a mint, constantly employed. Cremnitz is seated amid mountains, and has so lofty a situation, that the church of St. John is believed to stand on the highest point of all Hungary. It is 16 m N Schemnitz, and 100 ENE Presburg. Lon. 18 59 E, lat. 48 40 N.

*Cremona*, a city of Italy, capital of Cremonese, and a bishop's see, with a castle and a university. The streets are broad and straight, adorned with some small squares, and many noble edifices. The cathedral contains several beautiful altars and fine paintings; and one chapel is set apart for the relics of the primitive martyrs, which are preserved in urns and sarcophagi. Here are also 40 parish churches, and 43 convents of both sexes. It stands in a delightful plain, watered by the Oglio, and near the Po, over which is a bridge of boats, defended by a fort. A canal passes through the town, and forms a communication between the two rivers. Cremona has been several times taken; the last time by the French in 1800. It is 30 m NW Parma. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

*Cremonese*, a territory of Italy, in Milanese, bounded on the E by Mantua, N by Bresciano, W by Cremasco, and S by Parma. It is fertile in wine and fruits. Cremona is the capital.

*Cremsier*, a town of Moravia, with a fine castle and a convent, seated on the river Marsch, 18 m SSE Olmutz.

*Crescentino*, a fortified town of Piedmont, on the river Po, 20 m NE Turin.

*Crespy*, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 17 m s Compiègne.

*Cressy*; see *Crecy*.

*Crest*, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the river Drome, 16 m sse Valence.

*Crevecoeur*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Scheld, 5 m s Cambrai.

*Crevecoeur*, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in S Holland, at the conflux of the Dommel with the Meuse, 4 m nw Bois le Duc.

*Crevelt*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne. Near this place the French were defeated by the Hanoverians in 1758. It is 32 m xnw Cologne.

*Creuse*, a department of France, so named from a river, which crosses it and flows into the Vienne. It contains the old province of Marche. Gueret is the capital.

*Creusen*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 7 m e Bayreuth.

*Creusot*, a village of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, 13 m w by x Chalons. Here is a famous cannon-foundry, and the finest manufacture of crystals in France.

*Creutz*, a town of Croatia, and a bishop's see, with a castle, 33 m ne Agram. Lon. 16 44 n, lat. 45 58 n.

*Creutzburg*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a castle. It has a great trade in honey, wax, leather, and flax; and is seated on the Brinnitz, 35 m e by x Brieg.

*Creutznatch*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It has a trade in wine, salt, corn, wool, and tobacco. On Dec. 2, 1795, this town was taken three times; first by the French, then by the Austrians, and again by the former. It is seated on the Nahe, 25 m sw Mentz.

*Crewekerne*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of stockings, canvas, and dowlass. It is seated near a branch of the Parret, 25 m s Wells, and 132 wsw London.

*Cricath*, or *Crickeith*, a corporate town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday. The ancient castle is now in ruins. It is situate near St. George channel, 13 m sse Carmarthen, and 234 nw London.

*Crickhowel*, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Thursday. Near it are the ruins of an ancient castle on a high mount. It is seated on the Usk, 10 m se Breckneck, and 157 w by x London.

*Cricklade*, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday; seated near the Thames, 25 m w by s Oxford, and 34 w by n London.

*Criff*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire,

with manufactures of paper, cotton, and thin linen; seated near the Erne, 18 m w Perth, and 24 nne Stirling.

*Crim*, a town of Crimea, supposed to be on the site of an ancient city that once gave the name of Crim Tartary, or Crimea, to the whole peninsula; after having, under the name of Cinnuerium, been the capital of a famous people who gave laws to the greatest part of Europe. The modern town, called Eski Krim [Old Crim] by the Tartars, is now inhabited by Armenians, but the Mohamedan ruins are extensive, and the neighbouring peasants are Tartars. It is seated at the foot of an insulated mountain, 10 m w Caffa.

*Crimca*, or *Taurida*, the ancient Taurica Chersonesus, a peninsula of Europe; bounded on the s and w by the Black sea, x by the province of Catharinenslaf, with which it communicates by the isthmus of Prekop, and e by the sea of Asoph and the strait of Taman. Toward the end of the 11th century, the Genoese settled in this country; but they were expelled by the Crim Tartars in 1474. These Tartars had been settled in Crimea above two centuries before the expulsion of the Genoese. They were subjects of Batu Khan, grandson of Zingis; and their sovereignty continued till the 18th century. The Khans, however, were vassals, or tributary to the Turks, till the year 1774, when their independence was stipulated in the treaty of Cainargi. In 1783, the Russians took possession of the country with an army; the following year it was ceded to them by the Turks; and the peaceable possession of the whole was secured to them in 1791, by the cession of the fortress of Oczakof. Crimer is divided into two parts by the river Salgir, which runs from w to e. The x division is flat, poor, and fit for pasturage only. It has neither tree nor hillock; salt lakes, and flocks of sheep, are its greatest riches. This district is bleak and cold in winter, and sultry and scorching in summer. The s part is mountainous, but the valleys are astonishingly productive, and the climate extremely mild, from the exclusion of those violent winds by which the x division is frequently incommoded. The lower hills, extending from Caffa to the e extremity of the country, are principally used in gardening, and produce excellent fruit. Beside the port of Kertch, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Balclava, there is, near Sebastopol, one of the finest harbours in the world. The principal articles of export are corn, salt, honey, wax, butter, horses, female slaves, hides, and furs, especially the tauric lamb-skins, which are in high esteem. Crimea now forms one of the two provinces of the government of Catharinenslaf, under the

name of Taurida. Sympheropol is the capital.

*Crimmitschau*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of stuffs and linens, seated on the Pleise, 10 m ssw Altenberg.

*Crinan, Loch*, a small arm of the sea on the w coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire, which branches out e from the sound of Jura, nearly opposite the ne end of the island of Jura. It is connected with Loch Fyne by a canal, called the Crinan Canal.

*Crisna*; see *Kistna*.

*Croatia*, a country of Europe, bounded on the n by Hungary, e by Slavonia and Bosnia, s by Dalmatia, and w by Carniola and Stiria. It belongs to the house of Austria, except a small part e of the river Unna, subject to the Turks. In 1809, the Austrian part s of the river Save was ceded to France; but was restored in 1815. Agram is the capital.

*Croja*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, seated near the gulf of Venice, 13 m ne Durazzo.

*Croisic, or Croisil*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated between a salt marsh and the sea, 35 m w Nantes.

*Croix, St.* a river of N America, which forms the ne boundary of the United States, and runs into the bay of Passamaquoddy.

*Croix, St.* one of the Virgin islands, 20 m long and 7 where broadest, lying 40 m sbye of St. Thomas. It produces much sugar, and belongs to the Danes. The chief town is Christianstadt, on the n coast, with a fine harbour, defended by a fortress. Lon. 65 28 w, lat. 17 45 n.

*Cromack-water*, a lake in Cumberland, between Buttermere and Lowes-water, receiving the former at its s end, by the river Cocker, and the latter at its n end. It is 4 m long and half a mile over; with three small isles, one of them a rock, and the other covered with wood. Half a mile from the sw end is a waterfall, called Scale force, between the mountains of Melbreak and Blea-cragg. This lake has abundance of char and red trout. At the ne corner is a stone bridge over its outlet, the Cocker, which flows hence to Cockermouth.

*Cromarty*, a seaport of Scotland, capital of Cromartyshire. The harbour is one of the safest in Great Britain, and has a commodious quay. Here is a manufacture of hempen cloth, and a coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins of various sorts. The population was 2413 in 1811. It stands at the mouth of the frith of Cromarty, 18 m ne Inverness. Lon. 3 50 w, lat. 57 38 n.

*Cromarty Frith*, a bay of Scotland, one of the finest in Great Britain. It is entered from Moray frith between two

promontories, called the Sutors of Cromarty, which are 12 furlongs distant; and it extends 16 m w, by 3 m breadth, between the counties of Cromarty and Ross. Such is its depth and capacity, that almost the whole British navy might lie here in safety.

*Cromartyshire*, a county of Scotland, 16 m long and 6 broad; bounded on the n by Cromarty frith, e by Moray frith, and s and w by Rossshire. It is divided into five parishes, which contained 5431 inhabitants in 1811. The high lands are heathy, but on the coasts it is fertile and well cultivated. It sends a member to parliament, alternately with Nairnshire.

*Cromer*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It formerly had two churches, one of which, with several houses, was swallowed up by the sea. It is frequented as a cheap bathing-place; and the best lobsters, on this part of the coast, are taken here. It stands on the verge of the German ocean, 22 m n Norwich, and 129 n London.

*Cromford*, a village in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, 2 m n Wirksworth. Here Mr. (afterward sir Richard) Arkwright erected some of the new cotton mills, a capital improvement of mechanism due to him; and here also he built a noble seat, and a church. There is a canal hence to Nottingham.

*Cronach*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, near which is a mountain-fortress called Rosenburg. It is seated near the river Cronach, 11 m n Culmbach.

*Cronborg*, a strong fortress of Denmark, in Zealand, near Elsinore, which guards the passage of the Sound. It stands on the point of a peninsular promontory, almost opposite Helsingburg in Sweden, little more than 4 m distant. In 1658, it was taken by the king of Sweden, and restored in 1660. In this fortress is a palace, where queen Matilda was confined, till she was permitted to retire to Zell. Half a mile from the castle, on an eminence, is the palace of Marienlyst, near which is Hamlet Garden, said to be the spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated.

*Cronenberg, or Kronberg*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, seated on a mountain, 9 m nw Frankfort.

*Cronstadt*, a seaport and fortress of Russia, on the island of Retufari, in the gulf of Finland. The harbour is the chief station of the Russian fleet. Here are great magazines of naval stores, docks and yards for building ships, a foundery for cannon balls, and an extensive marine hospital. The Man of War's Mole is enclosed by a strong rampart, built of granite, in the sea. Peter's Canal, lined with masonry,



is 1050 fathoms long, of which 558 stretch into the sea; it is 60 fathoms broad at the bottom and 100 at the top, and is 24 fathoms deep. At the end of the canal are two pyramidal columns, with inscriptions relative to this great work. The town occupies the E part of the island, and the inhabitants are about 40,000. Four m to the s, on the Ingria coast, is Oranienbaum, a royal residence, built on an artificial terrace 100 feet above the level of the sea. Cronstadt is 22 m w Petersburg. Lon. 29 E, lat. 59 59 N.

*Cronstadt*, a town of Transylvania. See *Brassau*.

*Croom*, a town of Ireland, in Limerick county, on the river Maig, 13 m ssw Limerick.

*Cropani*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 9 m ENE St. Severino.

*Crosne*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 80 m wsw Lemberg.

*Cross Fell*, a mountain in Cumberland, 3 m ESE Kirkoswald. Its extreme altitude is 2901 feet. At different elevations there are two extensive plains; and a third on the summit contains several hundred acres, covered with moss and other vegetable productions. The view from this height comprehends great part of six counties. A few yards below the summit is a spring called the Gentlemen's Well.

*Crossen*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, capital of a duchy, with a strong castle. It is seated on the frontiers of Silesia, near the conflux of the Bober with the Oder, in a country abounding with wine and fruit, 23 m SE Frankfort. Lon. 15 15 E, lat. 52 7 N.

*Crotchey*, or *Corachie*, a town of Hindoostan, and the only good seaport in Sindy. It stands at the head of a bay, which has a narrow and shallow entrance, defended by a large fort; but vessels of 400 tons may enter the harbour at high water. The population 8000, the majority of whom are Hindoos. It has a considerable trade, being visited by the interior caravans; and the chief exports are rice, ghee, hides, saltpetre, potash, asafœtida, Tattacloth, indigo, frankincense, and coarse cloths. It is 75 m w Tatta. Lon. 67 16 E, lat. 24 51 N.

*Crotenay*, a town of France, in the department of Jura, 6 m SE Poligny.

*Cratona*, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It has a trade in grain, cheese, oil, and silk, and is 15 m SE St. Severino. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 39 9 N.

*Crottoy*, a town of France, in the department of Somme, on the E side of the mouth of the Somme, 35 m NW Amiens.

*Crouch*, a river in Essex, which rises near Hornidon, and enters the German

ocean between Burnham and Foulness island. The Walfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of its creeks and pits.

*Crough Patrick*, a mountain of Ireland, in Mayo county, near the S side of Clev bay, 4 m SW Westport. It is in the form of a sugarloaf, 2666 feet above the level of the sea, and deemed the highest mountain in the country. It obtained its name from St. Patrick, who fasted here during Lent; and hence, according to tradition, he drove all the venomous creatures in the kingdom into the sea.

*Crowland*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. Here was formerly an abbey of great note, and some stately ruins yet remain. The town consists of four streets, which are separated by water-courses, and connected by a curious triangular bridge for foot passengers. The chief trade is in fish and wild ducks, which are plentiful in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 11 m N Peterborough, and 93 N by W London.

*Crowle*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, seated in the isle of Axholm, near the river Dun, 13 m N Gainsborough, and 167 NNW London.

*Crown Point*, a fort and town of New York, in Clinton county. The fort was erected by the French, in 1731, on a point that runs N into Lake Champlain. It was reduced by the English in 1759, taken by the Americans in 1775, retaken by the English the year after, and is now in a ruinous state. It is 90 m N Albany. Lon. 73 21 W, lat. 43 56 N.

*Croydon*, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It has a hospital and free-school, founded by archbishop Whitgift. In the church are some monuments of the archbishops of Canterbury, who had here an ancient palace, which was alienated from the see in 1730: the building, and adjoining premises, are now occupied by some cotton manufacturers. The population was 7301 in 1811. The summer as-sizes are held here and at Guildford alternately. Croydon is seated near the source of the Wandie, 10 m S London. Lon. 0 6 W, lat. 51 22 N.

*Crozen*, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, 16 m NW Chateaulin.

*Crumlaw*, or *Crumau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle, seated on the Muldau, 12 m S by W Budweis.

*Crumlaw*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, with a castle, 10 m NNE Znaim.

*Cruz*, *St.* or *Agudeer*, a seaport of Morocco, in the kingdom of Sus. The Portuguese had a fortress here, which was taken from them by the Moors in 1536; and the emperor caused it to be destroyed in 1773.

## CUB

The harbour is safe and commodious. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 130 m wsw Morocco. Lon. 9 30 w, lat. 30 28 n.

*Cruz, St.* a seaport on the s: side of Teneriff, and the general residence of the governor of the island. The population 3000. It has a well-built pier and quay, and is defended by several forts and batteries. Lon. 16 14 w, lat. 28 28 n.

*Cruz, St.* a town on the x side of Cuba, with a good harbour at the head of the bay of Matanzas, 60 m e Havana. Lon. 81 5 w, lat. 22 11 n.

*Cruz de Mayo, St.* see *Guitivis*.

*Cruz de Sierra, St.* a city of Charcas, capital of a province, and a bishop's see. The country is woody and mountainous, affording large quantities of honey and wax. The town stands in a fertile valley, near the river Guapaix, 160 m nne Plata. Lon. 65 15 w, lat. 17 26 s.

*Csanad, Csongrad*; see *Tsanad*, &c.

*Cuba*, the largest island of the W Indies, lying s of E Florida and the Bahama islands. It is 620 m long and 30 broad, and was discovered by Columbus, in 1492. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, having extirpated the natives; but from their laziness, and the want of hands, only a very small portion of land is cleared. In the woods are some valuable trees, particularly cedars of a large size; and birds in variety and number, more than in any of the other islands. The soil is fertile; and cattle, sheep, and hogs are numerous. There are many warm springs, and copper mines in the mountains, and forests full of game. The produce is excellent sugar, ginger, long pepper, cassia, wild cinnamon, mastic, tobacco, and aloes. The hills run through the middle of the island, its whole length, from e to w, but near the coast the land is generally level; and many rivulets flow from the hills to the x and s. Havana is the capital.

*Cuba*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 m s by e Evora.

*Cubagua*, a small island of the Caribbean sea, between that of Magarita and the continent. Here the Spaniards, in 1509, established a fishery of pearl; but the banks disappeared in 1524. The island is barren and nitrous. Lon. 64 10 w, lat. 10 56 n.

*Cuban*, a river that issues from the x side of the mountain Elbrus, the loftiest of the Caucasus, flows nw and w, dividing Circassia from part of Taurica, and enters, by several mouths, into the Black sea and the sea of Asoph. It forms the southern boundary of the Russian empire in this part; and on its right bank are several of their redoubts and fortresses.

*Cuban*, or *Cuban Tartary*, a country of Asia, in the Russian province of Taurida;

## CUL

bounded on the w by the sea of Asoph, x by the river Don, which separates it from Europe, e by the desert of Astracan, and s by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circassia.

*Cuckfield*, a town in Sussex, with a market on Friday, 13 m nw Lewes, and 39 s by w London.

*Cudalore*, a fortified town of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Carnatic, 16 m ssw Pondicherry.

*Cudapah*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the eastern portion of Balagaut. In its vicinity large quantities of sugar and jagary are made. It stands on a river that flows into the Pennar, 137 m nw Madras. Lon. 79 0 e, lat. 14 28 n.

*Cudjera*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, 11 m ese Korah, and 90 nw Allahabad.

*Cudrefin*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 21 m w Bern.

*Cuenca*, a city of Spain, in New Castile, and a bishop's see; seated on a high and craggy hill, near the river Xucar, 90 m e by s Madrid. Lon. 2 12 w, lat. 40 10 x.

*Cuenza*, a city of Quito, capital of a district rich in sugar, cotton, grain, and cattle, and famed for many remains of Peruvian architecture. The city has three churches, six convents, a college, and a hospital. The inhabitants exceed 20,000, and have manufactures of baize and cottons. It is situate on a large plain, watered by four rivers that unite and form a large stream, 170 m s by w Quito. Lon. 78 50 w, lat. 2 55 s.

*Cuernavaca*, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, seated in a fertile country, 35 m s Mexico.

*Cujavia*, a province of Poland, on the left bank of the Vistula, including the palatinates of Wladislaw and Brzeic. Wladislaw is the capital.

*Cujo*, a government of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, which was formerly a province of Chili. It is bounded on the x by Tucuman, e by Buenos Ayres, s by Patagonia, and w by the Andes, which separate it from Chili. The surface consists of arid plains, fertile valleys, and desert highlands. The fruits and grains of Europe arrive at perfection here much sooner than in Chili, and the vine produces a rich and delicious wine. The northern parts furnish gold and silver, and the mountains yield lead, sulphur, coal, and gypsum. Mendoza is the capital.

*Cully*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the ne side of the lake of Geneva, 3 m ese Lausanne.

*Culenburg*, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the river Leck, 12 m sse Utrecht.

*Culiacan*, a province of New Spain;

## CUM

bounded on the N by Cinaloa, E by New Biscay, S by Gaudalaxara, and W by the gulf of California. It abounds with all sorts of fruits, has many salt ponds, and several rich mines.

*Culiacan*, the capital of the above province. The population 10,800. It is seated on the river Culiacan, 340 m NW Guadalaxara. Lon. 106 42 W, lat. 24 56 N.

*Cullen*, a borough of Scotland, in Banffshire at the mouth of the river Cullen. It has manufactures of stockings, linen, and damask, and a trade in fresh and dried fish. Near it are seen three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, called the Three Kings of Cullen. It is 13 m W by N Banff, and 22 ENE Elgin.

*Cullen*, a town of Ireland, in Limerick county, 18 m SE Limerick, and 13 W Cashel.

*Cullera*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Xucar, 21 m S Valencia.

*Culm*, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate, and a bishop's see, with a catholic university. It is seated on the Vistula, 60 m S Dantzic. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 53 24 N.

*Culmbach*, a town of Franconia, formerly the capital of a margravate of the same name. Near it, on a mountain, stands the fortress of Plassenburg, where the archives of the principality were preserved, but they were removed to Bayreuth in 1783. From its district the whole margravate was formerly called Brandenburg-Culmbach; but in 1726, the government devolved into another line, and since that time it has been called Brandenburg-Bayreuth. Culmbach is seated on the Maime, 13 m NNW Bayreuth. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 50 7 N.

*Culross*, a borough of Scotland, in Perthshire, in a district almost detached by the shires of Fife and Clackmannan. Here was an abbey, founded in 1217, of which the chancel and tower of the church is all that remains entire. Near it stands the abbey-house, a large edifice, built in 1590 of the materials of the ancient abbey, but is now in part demolished. The whole town is gone very much to decay. It is situated on the side of a steep hill, by the frith of Forth, 20 m S Perth, and 21 WNW Edinburg.

*Cumana*, a province in the NE part of the government of Caracas; bounded on the N and E by the sea, S by Guayana, and W by Caracas. The chief products are cocoa and tobacco, but it is gifted with every variety of territorial production. The interior is crowned by lofty mountains, and the highest, Tumerequiri, is 5600 feet above the level of the sea. In this mountain is the cavern of Guacharo, famed among the Indians; it is immense, and serves as a retreat to thousands of nocturnal birds, whose fat yields the famous oil of Guacharo. The chief rivers are the

## CUM

Unare, Nevery, Manzanares, Guarapiche, and Orinoco.

*Cumana*, the capital of the above province, with a fortress on an eminence. The inhabitants, about 30,000, are noted for commercial activity and enterprise. The fisheries are plentiful, and salt being convenient, great quantities of fish are cured, and sent to the neighbouring ports and islands, which is the principal branch of trade. This town was nearly destroyed by the great earthquake in 1812. It is situated on the Manzanares, near the entrance of the gulf of Cariaco, 190 m E Caracas. Lon. 64 15 W, lat. 10 23 N.

*Cumanageta*, a town of Caracas, in the province of Cumana, at the mouth of the Nevery, 40 m W by S Cumana.

*Cumbava*, an island in the Indian ocean, between Lombok and Flores, 190 m long and from 10 to 40 broad. The channel that separates it from Lombok on the W, is called the Strait of Allas, which is the best passage through the chain of islands to the E of Java. The chief products of the islands are rice, saltpetre, sulphur, wax, bird-nests, and tobacco; and many horses are annually exported. On the N side, toward the W end, is a town of the same name; but the chief town, and the residence of the sultan, is Beema, situated on the SE side of a deep bay, toward the E end. Lon. 118 52 E, lat. 8 30 S.

*Cumber*, a town of Ireland, in Down county, at the NW point of Lough Strangford, 16 m N Downpatrick.

*Cumberland*, a county of England, bounded on the N by Scotland, E by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmorland, S by Lancashire, and W by the Irish sea and Solway frith. It is 58 m long and 30 broad, containing 958,030 acres; is divided into five wards, and 103 parishes; has a city and 10 market-towns; and sends six members to parliament. The population was 133,744 in 1811. The mountains feed large flocks of sheep, and the valleys produce corn, &c. The tracts of level land are neither numerous nor extensive, being chiefly confined to the borders of the rivers and toward the N coast. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, iron, lapis calaminaris, and wad, or black-lead; the latter are near Borrowdale, and almost peculiar to this county. The principal manufactures are cotton and canvas, and there are some iron-works. Sea Fell, Helvellyn, Skiddaw, Saddleback, and Cross Fell, are the principal mountains. The chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent; and its celebrated lakes are Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite-water, Buttermere, Cromack-water, Lowes-water, Ulls-water, Wast-water, Ennerdale-water, and Leathes-water. Carlisle is the capital.

## CUP

*Cumberland*, a river of the United States, which issues from the Cumberland mountains, on the borders of Virginia, flows sw through Kentucky into the state of Tennessee, where it passes by Nashville; it then takes a nw course, re-enters Kentucky, and joins the Ohio about 12 m above the influx of the Tennessee. It is navigable for large vessels to Nashville, and its whole length is estimated to be above 450 m.

*Cumberland*, a town and fort of New Brunswick, in a county of the same name, noted for coal mines. The fort is situated at the head of the bay of Fundy, on the e side of its northern branch. Lon. 64 10 w, lat. 45 45 n.

*Cumberland*, a town of Maryland, chief of Allegany county. It stands on both sides of Wills creek, at its entrance into the Potomac, 95 m wnw Washington. Lon. 78 46 w, lat. 39 36 n.

*Cumberland*, an island on the coast of Georgia, the most southern territory of the United States on the Atlantic ocean. It is 15 m long and 2 broad. Opposite its s extremity is the island Amelia, and between them is the entrance of St. Mary river.

*Cumberland*, a bay on the se coast of Cuba, formerly called Guantanamo. In 1741, it was visited by admiral Vernon, who built a fort, and gave it this name; and the river that enters the harbour he named Augusta. The port is one of the best in America, and capable of sheltering any number of vessels. It is 50 m e St. Jago. Lon. 75 12 w, lat. 20 0 n.

*Combo*, a kingdom on the coast of Senegambia, s of the river Gambia. The Portuguese have a settlement at Cacheo.

*Cumbray*, *Great* and *Little*, two islands of Scotland, at the entrance of the frith of Clyde, to the se of the isle of Bute. The former is 6 m in circuit, has excellent freestone quarries, and the ruins of a cathedral dedicated to St. Columba. The latter lies a little to the s of the other, and on it is a lighthouse. Lon. 4 47 w, lat. 55 45 n.

*Cumiana*, a town of Piedmont, 12 m sw Turin.

*Cumly*, a fort and town of Hindoostan, in Canara, seated between two rivers at their entrance into a salt water lake, which is separated from the sea by a spit of sand. It is 20 m s by e Mangalore.

*Cundapoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, at the mouth of a river, which forms a wide basin with a narrow opening to the sea. Here is a customhouse, and the river affords passage for goods to and from Bednore. It is 57 m nne Mangalore.

*Cupar*, a borough of Scotland, capital

## CUS

of Pifeshire, with manufactures of brown linens and leather. The population was 4758 in 1811. It is seated in a rich valley, on the n side of the Eden, 8 m w by s St. Andrew, and 30 nne Edinburg. Lon. 2 55 w, lat. 56 16 n.

*Cupar*, a town of Scotland, in Forfarshire, with a considerable linen manufacture and a tannery. It is seated on the Isla, and divided by a rivulet into two parts; the larger part lying in Perthshire. It is 11 m nw Dundee, and 12 nne Perth.

*Curacao*, an island in the Caribbean sea, 45 m from the coast of Caracas. It is 35 m long and 12 broad; produces sugar, coffee, and cotton; has numerous warehouses, stored with the commodities of Europe and the east; and carries on a great trade, whether in peace or in war. In 1800, some French having settled on part of the island, and becoming at variance with the Dutch, the latter surrendered the island to a single British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch in 1802, taken by the British in 1807, and again restored in 1814. The principal town is St. Peter, at the ne end of the island, with a good harbour defended by a fort and batteries. Lon. 69 15 w, lat. 12 22 n.

*Curia Maria*, an island on the coast of Arabia Felix, opposite the mouth of the Prim. Lon. 55 25 e, lat. 17 0 n.

*Curisch Heff*, a lake of Prussia, lying along the Baltic, 70 m in length. It is wide toward the s, but narrow to the n, where it communicates with the Baltic, at Memel.

*Currah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, capital of a district; situated on the right bank of the Ganges, 34 m nw Allahabad.

*Curruceah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the river Adji, 65 m s by w Monghir.

*Curruccpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, seated in a hilly district, in which are some hot springs, 16 m s by e Monghir.

*Curupa*, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, seated on the estuary of the Amazon, 250 m w Para. Lon. 53 10 w, lat. 1 50 s.

*Curzola*, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 26 m long. It abounds in wood, proper for building ships, and produces good wine. At the e end is a fortified town of the same name, with a good harbour. Lon. 17 10 e, lat. 43 6 n.

*Cusco*, a city of Peru, capital of an audience and a province, and a bishop's see. It was formerly the capital of the incas; and the Spaniards, under Pizarro, took possession of it in 1534. On a mountain contiguous to the n part of the city are

the ruins of a fort and palace of the incas, the stones of which are of an enormous magnitude. Cusco is built in a square form, in the middle of which is the best market in all America: four large streets that are perfectly straight, terminate in the square. It contains nine churches, beside the cathedral, which is a noble structure. The population 32,000, of which three-fourths are original Americans, who manufacture baize, cotton, and leather. Streams of water run through the town, which are a great conveniency in a country where it seldom rains. It is 350 m E by S Lima. Lon. 71 6 w, lat. 13 42 s.

*Cushai*, a river of N Carolina, which runs into Albemarle sound.

*Cussel*, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 37 m s by E Moulins.

*Custrin*, a fortified town of Brandenburg, capital of the New mark, with a castle. In 1760, it was bombarded and almost destroyed by the Russians. It is seated amid morasses, at the conflux of the Warta with the Oder, 46 m E by N Berlin. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 52 38 N.

*Cutais*, or *Kotatis*, the chief town of Imeritia, surrounded by a thick wall with strong towers. Here is a palace for the prince, and the remains of a fine cathedral. In 1770 it was taken by the Russians. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the River Rioni, 100 m WNW Teflis. Lon. 43 5 E, lat. 42 32 N.

*Cutay Malalacadi*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large mud fort, 27 m W Seringapatam.

*Cutch*, or *Cutch Booje*, a country of Hindoostan, governed by a rajah. It lies on the SE of Sindy, the E branch of the Indus separating the two countries, extends along the N coast of the gulf of Cutch, and is separated from Gujrat on the E by the river Puddar. It abounds with hills, woods, and sandy wilds; but the inhabitants on the coast have been from time immemorial so addicted to piracy, that it is little frequented by Europeans, and remains imperfectly explored. The principal exports are cotton and iron. The chief place of trade is Muddi, and the capital Booje.

*Cutch Gundava*, a province of Ballo-gistan, 130 m long and 100 broad; bounded on the N and E by Afganistan, S by Sindy, and W by Julawan and Sarawan. It is a well-watered and fertile plain, containing a few towns and numerous villages. Many people of Sarawan and Julawan come down to reside here during the winter cold of those lofty regions. Gundava is the capital.

*Cuttack*, a district of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa, 150 m long and 60

broad, extending N from the Circars along the bay of Bengal. It is well watered, and has some fertile plains and productive vallies, but a great extent still remains in a state of nature. This district was ceded by the Mahrattas to the British in 1803, and also the town and territory of Balasore; both of them including above 200 m of seacoast between the Circars and Bengal.

*Cuttack*, the capital of the above district. It stands on a neck of land formed by the Mahauddy and Gunjoory rivers; and the country around is so low, that in the rainy season it is under water for a circuit of 10 m. About a mile to the NW is a strong fort, surrounded by a broad wet ditch; it is named Barabutter, and was taken by storm by the British in 1803. It is 206 m SW Calcutta. Lon. 86 10 E, lat. 20 31 N.

*Cutturah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi. Here, in 1774, was fought a decisive battle, in which the Mahrattas, aided by the British, defeated the Rohillas, and annihilated them as an independent state. It is 26 m SE Bareilly.

*Cuxhaven*, a fortified town of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, and the port for the English packets to Hamburg; situate at the mouth of the Elbe, 60 m NW Hamburg. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 53 50 N.

*Cuyck*, a town of the Netherlands in Dutch Brabant, 6 m ESE Grave.

*Cyprus*, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. It is 140 m in length, and 60 at its greatest breadth; pervaded by a chain of mountains, the highest of which is called Olympus. The soil is an excellent fertile clay; and if the government would give encouragement to the natives to be industrious, they might make it a paradise; for the mountains are covered with hyacinths, anemonies, and other beautiful flowers. The chief products are apricots, oranges, silk, cotton, wine, honey, turpentine, salt, and corn. There is one archbishop, who is prince of Cyprus, and three bishops. The priests are extremely ignorant, and they submit to the most servile employment to get money. The costume of the Cyprian ladies consists of a headdress modelled after the kind of *calathus* represented upon the Phenician idols of the country. Their hair, dyed of a fine brown colour by means of a plant called Kenna, hangs behind in numerous long straight braids; and in some ringlets, disposed near the face, are fastened blossoms of the jasmine. Some possess the secret of giving a brown colour to the whitest locks, and also tinge their eyebrows of the same

hue. The upper robe is of scarlet, crimson, or green silk, embroidered with gold. Like other Greek women they wear scarlet pantaloons, fastened round the ankle, and yellow boots, with slippers of the same colour. About their waists they have a broad belt or zone, fastened in front by a large clasp of polished brass or mother-of-pearl. They expose the bosom; and around the neck, and from the head, are suspended a profusion of gold coins, chains, and other trinkets. Notwithstanding the pains they use in disfiguring their natural beauty by ill-selected ornaments, the women of Cyprus are taller and handsomer than those of any other Grecian island. Hence were possibly derived those celebrated models of female beauty, conspicuous in the works of Grecian artists; models selected from the throng of Cyprian virgins, who, as priestesses of Venus, officiated at the Paphian shrine. Nicosia is the capital.

*Cyr, St.* a village of France, 2 m from Versailles, celebrated for an abbey founded by madame de Maintenon, who was the abbess till her death in 1719.

*Czaslau*, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle. The church has the highest tower in Bohemia. Near this place the king of Prussia gained a victory over the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the Crudenka, 40 m ESE Prague. Lon. 15 24 E, lat. 49 50 N.

*Czenstokow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with a fortified convent on a mountain, by the river Warta, 50 m N by W Cracow.

*Czercassi*, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, with a castle, seated near the Dnieper, 85 m SE Kiof. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 49 0 N.

*Czernetz*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, near the Danube, 110 m W Bucharest. Lon. 29 44 E, lat. 41 23 N.

*Czernikou*, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy, with a castle. It is seated on the Desna, 70 m N by E Kiof. Lon. 31 53 E, lat. 51 29 N.

*Czersk*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Vistula, 30 m SSE Warsaw.

*Czerwenitz*, a town of Hungary, famous for mines of opal, a noble gem not yet discovered in any other region of the globe. It is 30 m N by E Kaschau.

*Czirnitz*, a town of Carniola, remarkable for its lake, which produces grass and corn every year. The lake is surrounded by mountains, and in dry seasons is from 20 to 25 m in compass; but when full it is 40 m round, and contains several islands, on the largest of which is a village. When the water subsides, buckwheat is

sown on the dry parts, and becomes ready for the sickle in six weeks; and the pasture is not hurt by the water if it does not stay too long. The town is situate on the NW part of the lake, 20 m S by W Laubach.

## D.

*Daber*, a town of Hither Pomerania, in a circle of its name, 16 m NNE Star-gard.

*Dabul*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, with a trade in pepper and salt; seated at the mouth of a river, 80 m S Bombay. Lon. 72 55 E, lat. 17 45 N.

*Daccu*, a city of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of a large district, which is deemed the granary of the province for rice. It stands 20 m to the E of the principal stream of the Ganges, but on a branch that communicates with the Megna. It was the capital of Bengal, prior to Moorshedabad, and defended by a strong fortress, the remains of which appear. The city and suburbs extend 6 m along the left bank of the river. The inhabitants are about 150,000, of whom more than half are Mohamedans. It has a vast trade in muslins, and manufactures the most delicate ones, so much sought after in Europe, from the cotton produced in the province. The country round Dacca lies low, and is always covered with verdure during the dry months. It is 140 m NE Calcutta. Lon. 90 17 E, lat. 23 42 N.

*Dachau*, a town of Bavaria, with a palace; seated on a hill, near the river Amber, 10 m NW Munich.

*Dachsbach*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 22 m S Bamberg.

*Dachstein*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a palace that belonged to the see of Strasburg; situate on the Breuch, 8 m W Strasburg.

*Dadur*, a town of Ballogistan, in Cutch Gundava, situate on the Kauhee, 68 m N Gundava, and 130 E by S Kelat.

*Dafar*, or *Dofar*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, governed by a sheik, who is a sovereign prince. It is seated on a bay of the same name, on the SE coast. Lon. 54 10 E, lat. 17 20 N.

*Daghestan*, a province of Asia, bounded on the N by Caucasia, E by the Caspian sea, S by Schirvan, and W by Georgia. It is almost entirely mountainous, inhabited chiefly by Tartars, and subject to Russia. Derbend is the capital.

*Dagno*, a town of European Turkey, in

## DAL

Albania, near the conflux of the Drino and Nero, 13 m SE Scutari.

*Dago*, or *Dagao*, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, lying N of the isle of Oesel, from which it is separated by Oesel sound. It is 20 m in circuit, and has two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22 56 E, lat. 58 44 N.

*Dagsborough*, a town of Delaware, in Sussex county, on a branch of Indian river, which enters the ocean to the S of Delaware bay. It is 50 m S by E Dover.

*Dahomy*, a kingdom of Guinea, to the N of Whidah, supposed to reach 180 m inland, though no European has penetrated above half the distance. The country is fertile, yielding a plentiful supply of farinaceous vegetables and tropical fruits; also indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, palm oil, and a variety of spices. The religion of Dahomy consists of a jumble of superstitious ceremonies, of which it is impossible to convey any satisfactory idea. The government is perhaps the most perfect despotism in the world; for the prime minister prostrates himself in the royal presence with as much abject submission as the meanest subject. The king maintains a considerable standing army, commanded by an agaow, or general, and other officers. On extraordinary occasions, all the males able to bear arms are obliged to repair to the general's standard; every caboceer marching at the head of his own people. Sometimes the king takes the field at the head of his troops; and on very great emergencies at the head of his women. In the different royal palaces are immured not less than 3000 women; several hundreds of whom are trained to arms, under a female general, and other officers. The general character of the Dahomans is marked by a mixture of ferocity and politeness; the former appears in the treatment of their enemies; the latter they possess far above the African nations with whom Europeans have hitherto had any intercourse. The capital is Abomy. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 3 5 N.

*Dal*, or *Dahl*, a river of Sweden, which rises in the Norwegian mountains, flows through Dalecarlia and on the S confines of Gestrucia, and enters the gulf of Bothnia, to the SE of Gefle. It is a considerable stream, but sometimes expands into lakes, and in general too much encumbered by rocks and cataracts for the purposes of navigation. Near Escarleby, not far from its mouth, it forms a grand cataract, little inferior to that of the Rhine at Lauffen.

*Dalaca*, or *Dahala*, the largest island in the Red sea, near the coast of Abyssinia. It is 37 m long and 16 broad, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery.

## DAL

The inhabitants are blacks, and great enemies to the Mohamedans. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 15 44 N.

*Dalagoa*; see *Delagoa*.

*Dalbeattie*, a village of Scotland, 12 m E by N Kirkcudbright. It stands near the mouth of the Orr, in Solway frith, and has a convenient harbour for small vessels.

*Dalby*, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 7 m NNW Irvine. It has a cotton manufacture, and near it are coal mines, and a sulphurous spring.

*Dalburg*, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalia, situate on the SW side of Lake Wener, 60 m S by E Gothenburg. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 58 35 N.

*Dalecarlia*, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, between Nordland and the mountains of Norway. It is 270 m long and from 40 to 120 broad, and through it flows the river Dal. The principal productions are corn and hemp; and it contains many forests, mountains, dales, and lakes, with numerous mines of silver, copper, and iron, and some quarries of porphyry. The capital is Fahlun.

*Dalem*, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg; situate on the Bervine, 15 m NW Limburg.

*Dalen*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, 15 m NNW Juliers.

*Dalia*, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, to the W of Wermeland and Lake Wener. It is 85 m long and 40 broad. The N part is full of mountains, forests, and lakes; but to the S it produces corn sufficient for the inhabitants. Cattle, fish, butter, and cheese are the chief articles. The capital is Daleburg.

*Dalkeith*, a town of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, with a great market on Thursday, for corn and oatmeal. Here is Dalkeith-house, the magnificent seat of the duke of Buccleugh; and a little to the S is Newbottle-abbey, an elegant seat of the marquis of Lothian, erected on the site of the ancient abbey. Dalkeith is seated on a strip of land, between the N and S Esk, 6 m SE Edinburg.

*Dalmatia*, a country of Europe, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the NE by Bosnia and Servia, SE by Albania, SW by the gulf of Venice, and NW by Croatia. It is divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hungarian Dalmatia; and the capitals are Spalatro, Herzegovina, Ragusa, and Segua. See *Morlachia*.

*Dalmow*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, with a fort and several handsome pagodas on the banks of the Ganges, 48 m S by E Lucknow.

*Dalston*, a village in Cumberland, 6 m S by W Carlisle. It stands on the Caldew, and has various branches of the cotton manufacture.

*Dalton*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday, and the remains of an ancient castle. In the vicinity are many iron mines, and the magnificent ruins of Furness abbey. It is seated in a champaign country, not far from the sea, 6 m sw Ulverston, and 265 nsw London.

*Dam*, a handsome town of the Netherlands, in Groningen, situate on the Damster, 3 m from its entrance into the estuary of the Ems, and 15 ENE Groningen.

*Damanour*, a town of Egypt, with a considerable traffic in cotton, which grows in the neighbouring plains. It is situate near the canal of Alexandria, 32 m ESE Alexandria.

*Damar*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a university, 60 m s by E Sana.

*Damascus*, or *Sham*, a city of Syria, capital of a Turkish pashalic, and the see of a Greek archbishop. The form is square, each side a mile and a half; and is supposed to contain above 200,000 inhabitants, among whom are great numbers of Christians and Jews. It had three walls, now almost entirely ruined; and of the several suburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which is 3 m in length. Several streams flow across the fertile plain of Damascus, which water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and are carried into every house. The houses have flat roofs, with their fronts inward, where there is a court; in the streets there are only walls to be seen, but the insides are richly adorned. The most remarkable buildings are the caravansaries, which consist of long galleries supported by marble pillars, surrounding a large square court. The castle is like a little town, having its own streets and houses; and the famous Damascus steel was kept here in a magazine. The pashaw's palace is near the castle, and in the middle of the city. The mosques and chapels, of which there are about 200, are handsome edifices; the grand mosque was a Christian church, in which is a small wooden house, richly adorned, which encloses the tomb of John the baptist. One street runs across the city and suburb in a direct line, on each side of which are shops, where all sorts of rich merchandise are sold. Several manufactures are carried on here; that of sabres and knives has been most famous, but silk and cotton stuffs are now the principal. The commerce is carried on generally by the caravans; the most considerable of which are to Mecca, Bagdad, and Aleppo. The fertility of the earth is constant, and the necessaries of life are abundant. It stands in a great plain, on the river Barada, 140 m NNE Jerusalem, and 180 s by w Aleppo. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 33 30 N.

*Dumaun*, a seaport of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay. The commerce is much declined, but ship building is carried on to a great extent. It is subject to the Portuguese, and 60 m s Surat. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 20 22 N.

*Damegan*, or *Dangan*, a town of Persia, in Mazauderan, situate in a spacious plain, famous for a victory gained by Nadir Shah over the Afghans, 50 m wsw Asterabad, and 90 E Sari.

*Damartin*, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Recknills, 18 m w Stralsund.

*Damiano*, *St.* a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, 13 m w by N Vercelli.

*Damietta*, a town of Egypt, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a good harbour, at the eastern mouth of the Nile. It has several squares, various grand mosques, and public baths faced with marble. The rice mezelaoui, the finest of Egypt, is cultivated in the neighbouring plains. Here are likewise Indian stuffs, silks, sal ammoniac, wheat, &c. The Christians of Aleppo and Damascus carry on the principal trade; the Turks being indolent, and contenting themselves with occasional extortions. It is 7 m from the sea, and 90 NNE Cairo. Lon. 31 42 E, lat. 31 26 N.

*Damm*, a town of Further Pomerania, with a considerable trade in steel manufactures; seated on the Oder, 8 m ESE Stettin.

*Damme*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the canal between Sluys and Bruges, 5 m N by E Bruges.

*Damme*, a town of the Netherlands, in Groningen, seated on the Damster, 14 m NE Groningen.

*Dansong*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of Kyraut, the most eastern district of the Nepal territories. It is situate near the Teesta and the frontiers of Bootan, 100 m sw Tassisadon. Lon. 38 9 E, lat. 27 5 S.

*Danaetz*; see *Douctz*.

*Danbury*, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, with two churches. It has a large manufacture of hats, and on its small streams are iron-works and several mills. This town, with a large quantity of military stores, was burnt by the British in 1777. It is 20 m Nw Fairfield, and 65 NNE New York.

*Danbury*, a village in Essex, 5 m E Chelmsford, and 16 w of the sea. It stands on the highest ground in the county, and the spire of the church serves as a sea-mark.

*Dancali*, a country in the NE part of Abyssinia, extending 300 miles along the coast of the Red sea. The soil is unproductive; and its chief riches consist in



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fossil salt and honey. On its w border, near the middle, is an extensive salt-plain, whence the whole of Abyssinia is supplied with salt, which is sent in bars about a foot in length. The country is inhabited by many wild tribes, and governed by a prince nominally tributary to the neguz, or emperor of Abyssinia. Bailur is the principal town.

*Dangala*; see *Dongola*.

*Danger, Isles of*, three islands in the Pacific ocean, seen by Byron in 1765, but so surrounded by rocks and breakers, that it was unsafe to attempt to land. The commodore supposed them to be the islands seen by Quiros, in the beginning of the 17th century, and named Solomon Islands. Lon. 169 28 w, lat. 10 35 s.

*Dannayaka*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore, with a large fort, seated on the Bhawari, a little above the influx of the Mayar, 33 m n Coimbatore.

*Danneberg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg; seated on the Jetze, near the Elbe, 30 m e bys Luneburg.

*Dantzic*, one of the richest cities of Europe, and the capital of W Prussia. It is encompassed by a wall, and fortifications of great extent. The inhabitants are estimated at 43,000. It has a very good harbour, and wants nothing but depth. The houses are generally of five stories; and the granaries have still more, to which the ships lie close, and take in their lading. The cathedral is one of the finest churches in Europe. Here are 12 Lutheran churches, two for Calvinists, and seven for Roman catholics; and a college provided with very learned professors. It has manufactures of gold and silver lace, woollens, morocco leather, saltpetre, vitriol, steel, potash, brandy, &c. and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in corn, tallow, wool, timber, and naval stores. In 1709, upward of 24,000 persons died of the plague. It was a free hanseatic town, under the protection of Poland; but, in 1793, it submitted to the king of Prussia, who forcibly usurped the sovereignty, in a second partition of the Polish dominions. In 1807 it surrendered to the French, after being bombarded a month; and by the treaty of Tilsit, it was restored to its former independence. The French again occupied it for five years, when, after a long siege by the Russians and Prussians, they evacuated it early in 1814. It is seated on the w branch of the Vistula, near its entrance into the Baltic, 85 m wsw Konigsberg, and 170 nw Warsaw. Lon. 18 38 e, lat. 54 21 n.

*Danube*, the largest river in Europe,

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called Ister by the ancients. It rises in the court-yard of the palace at Donaueschingen, in Suabia, and flows NE by Ulm; then E through Bavaria and Austria, by Ratisben, Passau, Ens, and Vienna; it then enters Hungary, and runs SE by Presburg, Buda, and Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Walachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, and then enters by five mouths into the Black sea. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and between Buda and Belgrade it has depth for the largest ships, but is not navigable to the sea, on account of the cataracts. It abounds in fish, particularly sturgeon. From its source to the sea, it traverses a course of 1600 m.

*Dancers*, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, adjoining Salem on the NW. It has many workshops of mechanics, and manufactures of coarse earthen ware.

*Danville*, a town of Kentucky, in Mercer county, situate in a fertile plain, on Dick river, 35 m ssw Lexington, and 70 SE Louisville.

*Dara*, a small town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, situate amid the massive ruins of a city of the same name, once the bulwark of the east, and the usual residence of the famous Belisarius. It is 19 m ssw Merdin.

*Darabjerd*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan. It is large, but not populous; and has a manufacture of glass. It is surrounded with groves of orange and lemon-trees, and the vicinity produces immense quantities of the finest tobacco. It stands on an extensive plain, 140 m ESE Shiras. Lon. 54 56 E, lat. 28 56 N.

*Darah*, or *Dras*, a country of Barbary; bounded on the N by Sus, E by Tafilet, S by Zaara, and W by the Atlantic. A river of the same name flows through it, which enters the Atlantic on the S confines of Sus. The principal produce is indigo and dates. The inhabitants are Arabs and Mohamedans; and some of the districts of the country are dependent on Morocco.

*Daranagur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, on the left bank of the Ganges, 68 m NE Delhi.

*Daraporam*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore, with a large mud fort, and straight and wide streets. Much cotton and tobacco are cultivated in the vicinity, and the garden and rice grounds are considerable. It is seated on the Amarawati, 36 m ESE Coimbatore, and 104 W Tanjore. Lon. 77 40 E, lat. 10 45 N.

*Darda*, a town and fort of Hungary, at the end of the bridge of Esseck, 42 m SE Funfkirchen.

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*Dardanelles*, two castles of Turkey; the one, called Sestos, seated in Romania; the other, called Abydos, in Natolia. They command the middle and narrowest part of the strait of Gallipoli. At the latter, the cargoes of all ships sailing from Constantinople are searched. Lon. 26 26 E, lat. 40 10 N.

*Darfoor*, a kingdom of Africa, on the borders of Nubia and Nigritia, governed by a chief who calls himself sultan, and assumes the most extravagant titles. The wild animals are lions, leopards, jackals, hyenas, wolves, and buffalos; the domestic are camels, goats, sheep, and beeves. Considerable quantities of grain of different sorts are raised, and after the tropical rains the fertility is sudden and great. The people are very barbarous; consisting of native tribes, of a deep black complexion and woolly hair, though with features different from those of the Negros, and of Arabs of various tribes. Polygamy is not only established, but the intercourse of the sexes is totally destitute of decency. The labours of the field are left to the women; and the houses, which are of clay covered with thin boards, are chiefly built by them. Salt is the general medium of commerce here, as gold dust is in many other places of Africa: payments are also made in slaves and oxen. Caravans travel between this country and Egypt. Cobbe is the capital.

*Darien*, a province in the NW part of New Granada, bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea, E by Carthagea, S by Choco, and W by the Pacific ocean. It is very thinly inhabited, and that almost wholly by the native tribes, who build their habitations in the branches of high trees, to avoid the reptiles engendered in the swampy or overflowed valleys, which extend between lofty mountains and impenetrable forests. It has some gold-mines; and the chief river is the Atrato, which enters the head of the gulf of Darien. The principal station of the Spaniards is Cana, a small fort on the frontiers of Choco, 120 m SE Panama.

*Darien*, a town of the state of Georgia, in Liberty county, seated on the N branch of the Alatamaha, not far from its mouth, and 47 m SW Savanna. Lon. 81 37 W, lat. 31 23 N.

*Darlington*, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday. Here are manufactures of huckabacks, camlets, small wares of the Manchester kind, and leather; also a curious machine for grinding optical glasses, and another for spinning linen yarn, the invention of a native. The population was 5059 in 1811. It is

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seated on the Skerne, 19 m S Durham, and 241 N by W London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 32 N.

*Darnapooram*, a town of Hindoostan, in Barramahal, 25 m S Kishnagherry, and 103 E by S Seringapatam.

*Darmstadt*, a town of Germany, capital of the upper county of Catzenellenbogen, with a castle, where the grand duke of Hesse Darmstadt resides, and a good college. It has handsome and extensive suburbs, and the population 15,000. It is seated in a plain and on a river of the same name, 30 m NNW Heidelberg. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 49 53 N.

*Darney*, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 21 m WSW Epinal.

*Daroqa*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with seven churches, one of which is collegiate. It stands between two hills, on the Xiloca, 48 m SW Saragossa.

*Darore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, 80 m NW Beder, and 98 E by S Amednagur. Lon. 76 43 E, lat. 18 44 N.

*Darroway*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Tatta, at the mouth of a river of the same name, a branch of the Indus, 70 m WSW Tatta. Lon. 67 19 E, lat. 24 33 N.

*Dart*, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton and Totness, where it is navigable for small vessels, and enters the English channel at Dartmouth.

*Dartford*, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of a nunnery founded by Edward III. At the dissolution it was converted into a royal palace; but it was alienated by James I. The rebellion of Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II, began in this town. The first paper-mill in England was erected here; and in the neighbourhood are some gunpowder-mills. It is seated on the Dart, not far from its entrance into the Thames, 15 m E by S London.

*Dartmoor*, a forest in Devonshire, bounded on the N by bleak hills, and extending 20 m S through the centre of the county to the sea. It contains about 80,000 acres, and is watered by the river Dart. Many sheep are bred here, but of a small kind, and beeves, which thrive well on the coarse herbage.

*Dartmouth*, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It stands on the side of a craggy hill, by the river Dart, near its entrance into the sea, and has a spacious bay defended by a castle and strong battery. The town contains three churches, and has a trade to the S of Europe and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting

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traffic. It is 30 m ssw Exeter, and 203 w by s London. Lon. 3 45 w, lat. 50 22 n.

*Dartmouth*, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, situate on the Accushmet, 50 m s Boston. Lon. 70 52 w, lat. 41 37 n.

*Darwar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Aurungabad, capital of a hilly district in the nizam's territories. The town is called also Futtcabad, and stands 82 m sse Aurungabad. Lon. 76 35 e, lat. 13 41 n.

*Darwar*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, and chief place in the district of Gunduck. It was taken from Tipoo by the British in 1791, and afterward restored to the Malrattas. It is 45 m wnw Shanoor. Lon. 75 0 e, lat. 15 36 n.

*Dassel*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 15 m nwn Gottingen.

*Davanagiri*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a small fort. Here are manufactures of coarse cotton cloths; also of cumlies, a kind of blankets resembling English camblets, which are in high repute. In these goods, and betel nuts and pepper, it has a considerable trade. It is 35 m wnw Chitteldroog.

*Daventry*, a town in Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of whips. It stands on the Roman highway called Watling-street, on the side of a hill, 10 m w Northampton, and 72 nw London.

*David, St.* a city of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, with a market on Wednesday. It was once a considerable place, with a castle and walls, which are now demolished. The population in 1811 was only 1816. The cathedral is only a ruin of its former splendour, and it contains the tomb of the celebrated Giraldus Cambrensis. From the adjacent cape called St. David Head is a view into Ireland, and the vicinity abounds with remains of druidical monuments. The city is seated on the river Ilen, 24 m nw Pembroke, and 273 w by n London. Lon. 5 15 w, lat. 51 56 n.

*David, St.* a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, 2 m e Inverkeithing. It has a spacious harbour, a considerable manufacture of salt, and exports an immense quantity of coal.

*David, Fort St.* a town and fort of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Carnatic. The fort was taken and destroyed by the French in 1758, and has not been restored. It is 15 m ssw Pondicherry.

*Davis Strait*, a strait between Greenland and N America, discovered by captain Davis, in 1585, when he attempted to find a nw passage. It commences from the Atlantic in 60 of n latitude, between

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Hudson strait and Cape Farewell, and leads n into Baffin bay. The narrowest part is about 160 m, in lat. 66 n.

*Davos*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, near which are mines of copper, lead, and silver. It is 14 m e Coire.

*Dauphin, Fort*, a fort built by the French, and the principal settlement, on the e coast of Madagascar. Lon. 46 49 e, lat. 25 1 s.

*Dauphiny*, an old province of France, 130 m long and 115 broad; bounded on the w by the Rhone, n by the Rhone and Savoy, s by Provence, and e by the Cottian Alps, which separate it from Piedmont. From this province, the heir apparent of the king of France is called the Dauphin. Two thirds of Dauphiny are intersected by mountains, which afford good pasturage; plenty of timber, fir-trees in particular, for the building of ships; and very scarce simples. In these mountains, which are branches of the Alps, are bears, chamois, marmots, eagles, hawks, &c. and mines of iron, copper, and lead. The valleys afford wheat, and the hills, in the vicinity of the Rhone, excellent wines, olives, and silk. The principal rivers are the Rhone, Durance, Isere, and Drome. It now forms the departments of Drome, Isere, and Upper Alps.

*Dawlish*, a village on the coast of Devonshire, 14 m sbye Exeter. It has a fine strand, and is rising into consequence as a bathing-place.

*Dar*, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and lately a bishop's see. Here are some famous hot baths. It is seated on the Adour, 24 m ne Bayonne.

*Dead Sea*, a lake or inland sea of Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is 60 m long and from 10 to 18 broad, curved like a bow, and enclosed on the e and w by high mountains. Many fabulous opinions have for ages been affixed to the extreme saltness, great density, and other qualities of its water; but it is now known to swarm with fishes, that shells abound on its shores, and that certain birds make it their peculiar resort. Mines of fossil salt are found in the sides of the mountains, which supply the neighbouring Arabs, and the city of Jerusalem; also fragments of sulphur and bitumen, which the Arabs convert into trifling articles of commerce. This lake, called also Lake Asphaltites, from the bitumen that floats upon its surface, has no outlet; and it has been demonstrated, that evaporation is more than sufficient to carry off the water brought in by the rivers.

*Deadmans Head*, a cape on the s coast

of England, in Cornwall, between St. Maws and Fowey.

*Deal*, a seaport in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is seated between the N and S Forleand, and is a member of the cinque port of Sandwich, governed by a mayor. No manufacture is carried on here, and it chiefly depends on the resort of seafaring men. It has no harbour, but the sea between the shore and the Godwin Sands, called the Downs, is generally a secure road for ships, where they usually ride upon their leaving or entering the river Thames. The port is defended by Walmer castle to the s, and Sandown castle to the n, and also by several batteries. Deal is the birthplace of the celebrated Elisabeth Carter. It is 7 m s by E Sandwich, and 74 E by S London. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 51 13 N.

*Dean*, a forest in Gloucestershire, including that part of the county which lies between the Severn and the shires of Monmouth and Hereford. It contains four market-towns and 23 parishes; is fertile in pasture and tillage, bears very fine oaks, and has rich mines of iron and coal. It was once reckoned the chief support of the English navy; but is now thinned by frequency of felling, and narrowed by increase of cultivation, though a few deer still continue to run wild in its recesses. The forest of Dean, and the rich vale of the same names, abound in orchards, which produce great plenty of excellent cider.

*Debalpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mooltan, capital of a district. It is situate 6 m N of the river Setlege, and 140 E by N Mooltan. Lon. 73 41 E, lat. 30 43 N.

*Deben*, a river in Suffolk, which rises near Debenham, and flows to Woodbridge, where it expands into a long narrow arm of the German ocean, a little to the n of Harwich.

*Debenham*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seated on the side of a hill, near the source of the Deben, 24 m E Bury St. Edmund, and 83 NE London.

*Debretzin*, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a district in Bihar county, with a Calvinistic college. Though formed almost entirely of cottages, the population in 1815 was 33,962; and it is a central point of traffic between Pest and a great part of Transylvania. The chief manufactures are saltpetre, excellent soap, and tobacco-pipes, of which above ten millions are annually made. It stands in a fertile plain, 33 m NNW Crosswardin, and 100 E Pest. Lon. 21 48 E, lat. 47 30 N.

*Deccan*, an extensive tract in Hindoostan, which, from the signification of its name [South], has been supposed to include the

whole regions of Hindoostan Proper. But in its more accepted sense, it contains only the countries lying between Hindoostan Proper and Southern Hindoostan, or between the river Nerbudda on the n, and the river Kistna on the s. All this vast country was once the southern province of the Moguls, who for many centuries did not pass the Kistna till a short period before their final expulsion from the Deccan in 1707. See *Hindoostan*. The nizam of the Deccan possesses of this tract, the e part of Aurungabad, the w part of Berar, the whole of Nandere and Beeder, a small part of Bejapoor, and nearly the whole of Hydrabad. These territories, which are all united, extend about 380 m from NW to SE, by 309 wide. The capital is Hydrabad.

*Decize*, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, seated in an island at the conflux of the Airon with the Loire, 16 m SE Nevers.

*Deckendorf*, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Danube, 27 m NW Passau.

*Decla*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, near which are the ruins of a great wall. It is situate on the seacoast, and frontiers of Canara, 44 m NNW Cananore. Lon. 75 6 E, lat. 12 25 N.

*Decan*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, situate among the Vindaya mountains, 28 m S by W Oojain.

*Deddington*, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday, 16 m N Oxford, and 69 WNW London.

*Deatham*, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Norfolk county. It has a wire manufacture for fish-hooks and cards, and is seated on Charles river, 11 m SW Boston.

*Deatham*, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of baize. It has an ancient large church, with a curious steeple, and a free grammar-school endowed by queen Elisabeth. It is seated on the Stour, 8 m NNE Colchester, and 53 NE London.

*Dec*, a river of Wales, held in great veneration by the ancient Britons, and the theme of many a poet since. It issues from Pembremer, in Merionethshire, whence it flows through a fine vale across the s part of Denbighshire to the NW part of Shropshire, visits the W border of Cheshire, passes on to Chester, and flows thence to the Irish sea, making a broad estuary, which separates Cheshire from Flintshire. The Dee is navigable from near Ellesmere in Shropshire, to Chester, where the continuity of the navigation is broken by a ledge of rocks running across the river; but by embankments made here, much land has been gained from the tide,

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and a narrow channel, fitter for navigation, has been formed from Chester half way to the sea.

*Dee*, a river of Scotland, which rises on the w border of Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar forest, and flows e through a wild country till it reaches the fertile vale of Braemar, whence it proceeds to Aberdeen, below which it enters the German ocean.

*Dee*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the w part of Kirkcudbrightshire, receives the Ken, below New Galloway, and flows to Kirkcudbright, 5 m below which it enters the Irish sea.

*Deeg*, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Agra, subject to the Bhartpoor rajah. It surrendered to the British, in 1805, after a vigorous siege, and was ceded to them, but subsequently restored. It is 44 m wnw Agra.

*Deeping*, or *Market Deeping*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Welland, in a fenny country, 6 m e Stamford, and 90 n London.

*Deer*, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on a river of its name, 10 m w Peterhead. It has a trade in fine yarn, and near it are the remains of the abbey of Deer.

*Deerfield*, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, with an academy; seated on the Connecticut, near the influx of the river Deerfield, 17 m nne Northampton, and 90 wby n Boston.

*Deerhurst*, a village in Gloucestershire, 3 m s Tewkesbury, subject to frequent inundations from the Severn. Here was a celebrated monastery, which was afterward made a cell to Tewkesbury abbey.

*Dehr*, a town of Nubia, capital of the country of the Barabras, since the destruction of Abrim. The house of the cacheff, or chief, is built of brick, and consists of two stories; the other dwellings are all of them low mud huts. Here is a fine temple, or grotto, excavated in the solid rock. Dehr is situate on the side of a mountain, near the right bank of the Nile, 120 m ssw Syene. Lon. 32 24 e, lat. 22 381 n.

*Deinse*, or *Deynse*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Lis, 3 m sw Ghent.

*Djoëjocarta*; see *Mataram*.

*Deizabad*, a town of Persia, in Irak, 90 m n Ispahan.

*Delagoa*, a bay on the e coast of Africa, at the ne end of the country of Natal. Cattle and poultry may be purchased here for a trifle; and it is frequently visited by vessels employed in the whale fishery. Lon. 33 0 e, lat. 25 30 s.

*Delawar*, a town of Virginia, in King William county, seated on the broad pe-

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ninsula formed by the conflux of the Pamunky and Mattapony, whose united stream hence assumes the name of York River. It is 20 m n by w Williamsburg, and 45 w Richmond.

*Delaware*, one of the United States of America, 92 m long and 24 broad; bounded on the n by Pennsylvania, e by Delaware river and bay, and s and w by Maryland. In many parts it is unhealthy, being seated in a peninsula, where the land is generally low, which occasions the waters to stagnate. It is divided into the counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex. The chief exports are flour, iron, gunpowder, paper, and lumber; and it has numerous manufacturing establishments. In 1810 the population was 72,674. The capital is Dover, but the largest town is Wilmington.

*Delaware*, a river of the United States, formed by two streams in the state of New York. In its course it separates Pennsylvania from New York and New Jersey; and, a few miles below Philadelphia, the state of Delaware from New Jersey, till it enters the head of Delaware bay, a few miles below Salem. At Philadelphia it has a sufficient depth of water for a 74 gun ship; is navigable thence for sloops up to the falls at Trenton; and for boats, that carry eight or ten tons, 40 m higher.

*Delaware Bay*, a bay of the United States, between the states of Delaware and New Jersey. It is 60 m long, from the open sea to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay-hook, and from 10 to 30 broad. It opens into the Atlantic, between Cape Henlopen on the s and Cape May on the n, which are 20 m apart. On the former is a lighthouse. Lon. 75 9 w, lat. 38 48 n.

*Delebio*, a town of Switzerland, in Val-teline, on a small river that runs into the Adda, 5 m nw Morbegno.

*Delfshaven*, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, near the river Meuse, at the commencement of a canal to Delft. It is between Rotterdam and Schiedam, about 3 m from each.

*Delft*, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, well built, with canals in the streets, planted on each side with trees. Here are two churches, in one of which is the noble monument of William I, prince of Orange, who was assassinated. It has a fine arsenal, and is celebrated for its potteries. Delft is the birthplace of the renowned Grotius. It is seated on the Schie, 8 m nw Rotterdam.

*Delfzuyl*, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in Groningen, with a good harbour. It is seated on the Damster, at its entrance into the estuary of the Ems, 18

mENE Groningen. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 53 18 N.

*Delgado*, a cape on the E coast of Africa, which is the N boundary of the Portuguese territories on this coast. Lon. 41 4 E, lat. 0 4 S.

*Delhi*, a province of Hindoostan, 240 m long and 180 broad, bounded on the NW by Lahore, NE by Serinagar, SE by Oude, S by Agra, and W by Ajmeer. Having been the seat of continual wars during the 18th century, it is almost depopulated; and a tract of country that possesses, in general, every advantage that can be derived from nature, is but little cultivated. The principal rivers are the Ganges and Jumna, which enter on the NE border. The present occupation of this province is partitioned in the following manner: All to the E of the Jumna, with a district round the city of Delhi, are possessed by the British; the SW is occupied by the rajah of Alvar and several native chiefs; and the NW, by a number of Seik chiefs and other native princes. The country having enjoyed a state of tranquillity since 1800, it may be expected to improve in cultivation, &c. From this period the city of Delhi and its district has, in reality, been subject to the British government; but they are nominally under the authority of the emperor of Hindoostan, and are now all that remains to the great Mogul of his once extensive empire.

*Delhi*, the capital of the above province. It is the nominal capital of all Hindoostan, and was actually so during the greatest part of the time since the Mohamedan conquest. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the massacres and famine that followed. The same calamities were endured in 1761, on the invasion of Abdalla, king of Candahar. In 1783, the emperor Shah Allum was blinded here with a dagger by Gholaum Kadir, the Rohillah, who also tortured, starved to death, and massacred many of the royal family. A few months afterward he was put to death with tortures by Madhajeer Sindia. The city continued subject to the Mabrattas till 1803, when they were defeated here by general Lake, and the blind emperor was restored to his throne. Delhi in the time of its splendor covered a space of 20 m, from the appearance of the ruins. The present city is built on the left bank of the Jumna, and is about 7 m in circuit, surrounded on three sides by a wall of brick and stone, in which are seven gates. The palace stands on the bank of the river, surrounded by a wall of red stone, about a mile in circuit. Adjoining it is a fortress, now in ruins, and there are many splendid

remains of palaces with baths and gardens. The grand mosque is a magnificent edifice of marble and red freestone, and there are 40 others of an inferior size. The streets are in general narrow, except two that lead from the palace to different gates; and there are many good houses, mostly of brick. The bazars are but indifferently supplied, and the trade is triling. Cotton cloths and indigo are manufactured here; and caravans arrive annually from Cashmere and Cabul with shawls, fruit, and horses. Precious stones of a good quality are to be had at Delhi. It is 320 m NW Calcutta. Lon. 77 9 E, lat. 28 42 N.

*Delitz*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a considerable manufacture of worsted stockings, 15 m N by E Leipzig.

*Dellamcotta*, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Bootan, which commands the principal pass from Bengal. It was taken by storm in 1773, by a detachment under captain John Jones. It is 77 m SW Tassisudon, and 95 N Dinagepoor. Lon. 88 32 E, lat. 26 59 N.

*Delmenhorst*, a town of Westphalia, capital of a district, in the duchy of Oldenburg. It is seated on the Delm, near the Weser, 3 m SW Bremen.

*Delos*, or *Dili*, an island of the Archipelago, formerly celebrated for the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birthplace it is said to be. It is 6 m in circumference, but now little more than a desert rock, covered with ruins, and uninhabited. Lon. 25 12 E, lat. 37 38 N.

*Delphi*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, once a city famous for the oracle of Apollo, and the celebration of the Pythian games. It is now the most extraordinary place in all Greece for antiquities and natural curiosities. Its remains cover an eminence, at the foot of a lofty precipice of Mount Parnassus, 13 m WNW Livadia.

*Delsberg*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, on the river Birs, 10 m NW Soleure.

*Delta*, a part of Lower Egypt, enclosed between the extreme branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean; so called from its triangular form, resembling the Greek letter of that name. The same term is frequently applied to the mouths of the Ganges, the Indus, and other large rivers.

*Delzino*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, with a castle. It is the residence of a pashaw, under that of Janina, and stands on an eminence, surrounded by advantageous military stations, 24 m WNW Janina.

*Demawend*, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, situate in a small vale, on the banks of a river, amid trees and corn-fields. It

is surrounded by mountains, one of which, called *Demawend*, is so lofty, that snow constantly lies on its conical summit. The town is much resorted to during the heats of summer. It is 36 m E Teheran, and 100 wsw Sari.

*Dembea*, a considerable lake of Abyssinia, in a province of the same name. It is 200 m in circuit, and contains 12 islands, one of which is a place of confinement for state prisoners. It lies 30 m to the ssw of Gondar, and the river Nile flows through the s part of it from w to E.

*Demerara*, a settlement in Guayana, on a river of the same name, contiguous to Issequibo. The river is 2 m wide at its mouth, defended by a fort on the E bank, and navigable upward of 200 m. The country produces coffee, sugar-canes, and the finest kinds of wood. It was taken from the Dutch by the British in 1796 and in 1803; and it was ceded to them by the Dutch in 1814. This settlement and that of Issequibo form one government, and the capital is Starbrock.

*Demianskoi*, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, seated on the Irtysh, at the influx of the Demianka, 100 m NNE Tobolsk.

*Demmin*, a town of Hither Pomerania, situate among morasses, on the river Peene, 16 m sw Cripswald.

*Demona*, a town and fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 m sw Coni.

*Demotica*, or *Dimotuc*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, where a Greek archbishop resides. It was the residence of Charles XII for some years; and is situate near the Maritsch, 12 m s Adrianople.

*Denain*, a village of France, in the department of Nord, where a victory was gained over prince Eugene, by marshal Villars, in 1712. It is seated on the Scheld, 6 m sw Valenciennes.

*Denbigh*, a borough of Wales, capital of Denbighshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Its ruined castle, with its vast enclosure crowning the top of the hill, forms a striking object. Denbigh has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes. The population was 2714 in 1811. It is situate on the side of a rocky hill, above the vale of Clywd, on a branch of the river of that name, 27 m w Chester, and 200 nw London. Lon. 3 35 w, lat. 53 11 n.

*Denbighshire*, a county of Wales, bounded on the N by the Irish sea, NE by Flintshire, E by Shropshire, S by Merionethshire, and Montgomeryshire, and W by Carnarvonshire. It is 48 m long and 20 in its broadest part, contains 467,840 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 59 parishes;

has three market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The population was 64,240 in 1811. Its principal rivers are the Clywd, Elwy, Dee, and Conway. The soil is various; the vale of Clywd being extremely fertile, which is not the case with the E part of the country; and the W is, in a manner, barren. The products are corn, cheese, cattle, lead, and coal. The assizes are held at Ruthin, and the largest town is Wrexham.

*Dender*, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Hainault, flows by Leuze, Ath, Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, and Alost, and joins the Scheld, at Dendermond.

*Dendera*, a town of Egypt, the residence of an Arabian prince, who takes the title of Emir. It was anciently called Tentyra, and from the ruins that are seen appears to have been a large city. This place supplies most part of Egypt with charcoal. It is seated near the left bank of the Nile, 260 m sby E Cairo. Lon. 31 53 E, lat. 26 15 N.

*Dendermond*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and the Dutch put a garrison into it as one of the barrier towns. The French took it in 1745, and again in 1794. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which can be covered with water, and seated at the conflux of the Dender with the Scheld, 16 m w Mechlin. Lon. 4 11 E, lat. 51 3 N.

*Denia*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a harbour difficult of access. The chief trade is in corn, almonds, and raisins. It stands at the foot of a mountain, 47 m NE Alicant.

*Denmark*, a kingdom of Europe; bounded on the E by the Baltic sea, W and N by the ocean, and S by Germany. The country is generally flat, and soil sandy. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full; but it has no considerable river. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain also the duchy of Holstein, Iceland, and the Feroe islands. In the E Indies he possesses Tranquebar on the coast of Coromandel, and the Nicobar islands; in the W Indies, the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John; Christianburg on the coast of Guinea; and a small part of Greenland. Denmark was once a limited and elective monarchy; but, in 1660, it was made absolute and hereditary, by a revolution almost unparalleled in history; a free people voluntarily resigning their liberties into the hands of their sovereign.

The inhabitants are protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. The manners and customs of the superior classes differ little from those in other parts of Europe; but the peasantry continue in a state of vassalage, except those of the crown, and consequently are idle, dirty, and dispirited. The number of souls in the islands of Denmark and in  $\times$  Jutland is estimated at 850,000; in the duchy of Sleswick or S Jutland 250,000; and in the duchy of Holstein 450,000. The revenues, which arise from the crown and duties, are computed at 1,500,000*l.* a year. The harbours of Denmark are well calculated for trade; and commercial companies are established to the E Indies, W Indies, and Africa. The produce of Denmark, beside fir and other timber, is beeves, horses, butter, tallow, hides, pitch, tar, fish, oil, and iron. Copenhagen is the capital.

*Denton*, a town of Maryland, chief of Caroline county. It is situate on the Choptank, 37 m sst: Chester.

*Denys, St.* a town of France, in the department of Paris. The abbey of the Benedictines, to which the town owes its rise, has the appearance of a palace. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings; but in 1793, after the abolition of royalty, the royal tombs were all destroyed, and an immense number of reliques and curiosities were lost. The few curiosities that escaped destruction are deposited in the museum of Paris; and the church has been restored to its magnificence, though not to its riches. The town has a manufacture of floor-cloth, and is seated on the river Crould, near the Seine, 5 m  $\times$  Paris.

*Deptford*, a town in Kent, considerable for its fine docks, and for the kings-yard and storehouses. It was anciently called Deptford Strand, or West Greenwich. It is now divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, and has two parish churches, but not a market. Here is a hospital, incorporated by Henry VIII, called Trinity House of Deptford Strand. The brethren of the Trinity House hold their corporation by this hospital, and are obliged, at certain times, to meet here for business. This hospital contains 21 houses; and a more modern structure, and a finer one, called Trinity Hospital, contains 33. Both these are for decayed pilots, or masters of ships, or their widows, who have a handsome monthly allowance. See *Greenwich*.

*Derbend*, the capital of Daghestan, with a fort on the summit of a rock, and a haven on the Caspian sea. It stands on the site of the ancient Albania, and is surrounded

by high brick walls. The inhabitants are chiefly Russians, Tartars, and Armenians. This town has, since 1796, been in possession of the Russians. It is 120 m  $\times$  Schamachi, and 180 E Teflis. Lon. 48 20 E, lat. 42 5 N.

*Derby*, a borough and the capital of Derbyshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge; and a brook runs through the town, under several stone bridges. Here is also a canal to the Trent. It has five churches, of which the chief is All Saints, noted for its beautiful tower. In 1734, a machine was erected here by sir Thomas Lombe for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which was brought from Italy; and it was the first of the kind in England. Derby possesses also a considerable manufacture of cotton, and fine worsted stockings; and has a fabric of fine porcelain. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyshire marbles, spars, and crystals, are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. The malting trade is likewise carried on here. The population was 13,043 in 1811. The rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned to Scotland. It is 16 m W Nottingham, and 126  $\times$ W London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 52 58 N.

*Derby*, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, seated on the Housatonic, which is navigable hence to the sea, 14 m  $\times$ W Newhaven.

*Derby*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county. Here is a cave divided into several apartments, and adorned with stalactites. It is situate on the Swatera, 2 m above its conflux with the Susquehanna, and 10 SE Harrisburg.

*Derbyshire*, a county of England, bounded on the  $\times$  by Yorkshire, E by Nottinghamshire, S by Leicestershire and Warwickshire, W by Staffordshire, and  $\times$ W by Cheshire. It extends 59 m from  $\times$  to S, and 34 where broadest, but in the S part it is not above 6. It contains 689,230 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 138 parishes; has 11 market towns; and sends four members to parliament. The population was 185,487 in 1811. The S and E parts are pleasant and fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley. Even the  $\times$ W part, called the Peak, is abundantly rich; for the mountains abound in minerals, and the intermediate valleys are fruitful in grass. The barytes, or ponderous earth, is here found in great quantities. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent. See *Peak*.

*Dercham*, a town in Norfolk, with a



market on Friday. The church is an ancient structure, with four chapels, and a curious stone font. It is 16 m w Norwich, and 101 nne London.

*Derenburg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, 6 m wsw Halberstadt.

*Derkus*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the coast of the Black sea, 30 m xxw Constantinople.

*Derna*, a seaport of Barbary, capital of Barca, and the residence of a sangiac, with a castle. It is seated in a fertile country, on the w side of a bay of the Mediterranean, which affords good anchorage for the largest vessels, but is exposed to the ne winds. During the memorable campaign in Egypt, the British fleet received supplies from this place. Lon. 21 56 E, lat 32 46 N.

*Dernis*, or *Dernisch*, a town and fortress of Dalmatia, on a mountain, near the river Kerka, 18 m N Sebenico.

*Derote*, a town of Egypt, with a grand temple, on an isle formed by the canal from Cairo to Rosetta, 50 m xxw Cairo.

*Derpt*; see *Dorpt*.

*Derry*; see *Londonderry*.

*Derwent*, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, flows s through the middle of the county, by Derby, and joins the Trent, on the borders of Leicestershire.

*Derwent*, a river in Yorkshire, which rises in the N riding, flows by Malton, and joins the Ouse, near Howden.

*Derwent*, a river in Durham, which forms, for some space, the boundary between that county and Northumberland, and joins the Tyne, above Newcastle.

*Derwent*, a river in Cumberland, which flows N through the lakes of Derwent-water and Bassenthwaite-water, and then runs w by Cocker-mouth, into the Irish sea, near Workington.

*Derwent-water*, a lake in Cumberland, near to Keswick, of an oval form, 3 m long and a mile and a half wide. It is surrounded by rocky mountains, broken into many fantastic shapes. The precipices seldom overhang the water, but are arranged at some distance; and the shores swell with woody eminences, or sink into green pastoral margins. The lake contains five islands; one of which, near the centre, is famous for having been the residence of St. Herbert, the ruins of whose hermitage are yet remaining. The river Derwent flows through this lake.

*Desaguadero*, a river; see *Juan, St.*

*Desaguadero*, a town of Chili, seated on a lake of the same name, 260 m E Valdivia. Lon. 67 30 W, lat. 40 5 S.

*Descada*, one of the Caribe islands, 10

m long and 5 broad. It is generally the first land that is made in sailing to the W Indies. Lon. 61 20 W, lat. 16 40 N.

*Descada*, or *Cape Desire*, the sw point of Patagonia, at the entrance of the strait of Magellan, from the South sea. Lon. 74 18 W, lat. 53 4 S.

*Desna*, a river of Russia, which becomes navigable at Briansk, flows thence by Niznei Novgorod and Czernikon, and enters the Dnieper, above Kiof.

*Dessau*, a strong town of Upper Saxony, capital of the principality of Anhalt Dessau. It has manufactures of cloth, stockings, and hats; and is seated on the Mulda, at its conflux with the Elbe, 37 m N Leipzig. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 51 52 N.

*Detmold*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, with a fortified castle; seated on the Wchera, 17 m xxw Paderborn.

*Detroit*, a town of the United States, capital of the territory of Michigan, with a strong fort. Its trade consists in a barter of coarse European goods with the Indians for furs, deer skins, tallow, &c. The fort surrendered to the British in 1812. It is situate on the w side of the strait, or river, that forms the communication between the lakes St. Clair and Erie, 18 m N of the latter. Lon. 82 56 W, lat. 42 40 N.

*Dettelbach*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 8 m E Wurtzburg.

*Dettingen*, a village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau, 4 m SE Hanau. Here George II gained a victory over the French in 1743.

*Deva*, a town of Transylvania, on the left bank of the Maros, with the remains of a Roman citadel on a high rock, 45 m w by N Hermannstadt.

*Deva*, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the bay of Biscay, 15 m SE Bilbao.

*Devaprayaga*, a town of Hindoostan, in Serinagar, at the confluence of the Bhagirathi and Alacandra, whose union forms the Ganges. This junction is considered by all Hindoos as a place peculiarly sacred. The town is inhabited by Brahmims, who here officiate at a very ancient temple. It is 16 m W Serinagar.

*Deucar*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a hilly district in the Nepal territories, bounded on the S by the province of Oude. It is 96 m N Oude. Lon. 82 10 E, lat. 28 9 N.

*Devetto*, or *Zagoria*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, the see of a Greek archbishop. It is situate on the Paniza, near the Black sea, 58 m NE Adrianople, and 106 xxw Constantinople. Lon. 27 22 E, lat. 42 25 N.

*Deventer*, a city of the Netherlands, and the capital of Overyssel, with a college. It is surrounded by strong walls, and seated on the Yssel, 50 m E Amsterdam. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 17 N.

*Deveron*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the NW of Aberdeenshire, flows E and N through fertile plains, and enters the ocean at Banff. It forms the boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Banff for many miles.

*Devicotta*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Tanjore, situate at the mouth of the Colran, 43 m S by W Pondichery, and 62 NE Tanjore.

*Devizes*, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of serges and other woollen stuffs. It has two churches; and on a hill within the town are the remains of a castle, originally a Roman work. It is 24 m NW Salisbury, and 89 W London.

*Devon*, a river of Scotland, which rises in Perthshire, on the N border of Clackmananshire, and, after a course of 40 m, enters the Forth at Cambus, 3 m above Alloa, and only 8 m S from its source. In Perthshire it forms some romantic waterfalls, called the Devils-mill, the Rumbling-bridge, and the Caldron-linn. The Devon iron works are on the banks of this river, 4 m above its conflux with the Forth.

*Devon, Black*, a river of Scotland, in Clackmananshire, which rises in the Saline hills, and enters the Forth at Clackmanan harbour.

*Devonshire*, a county of England, bounded on the NW and N by the Bristol channel, E by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, SE and S by the English channel, and W by Cornwall. It is 70 m long and 64 broad, containing 1,592,320 acres; is divided into 32 hundreds, and 465 parishes; has a city and 35 market towns; and sends 26 members to parliament. The population was 333,308 in 1811. The air is so mild in the valleys, that the myrtle grows unsheltered; but it is cold and bleak on the mountains. The soil is various, for the lower grounds are naturally fertile, and the hills are very barren. In the eastern part there is plenty of good corn, and fine pasturage for sheep, where the grounds are dry and chalky. The southern part is remarkably fertile; and fruit-trees are plentiful, especially apples, from which much cider is made. On the coast is found a peculiar rich sand, of singular service in husbandry. The middle part is occupied by the forest of Dartmoor. The western part abounds with game, especially hares, pheasants, and woodcocks; and here is a bird so very small, that it is

reputed a humming-bird, and like that constructs its nest on the extreme branches of trees. Devonshire was formerly more celebrated for its mines than Cornwall; and although the latter has nearly monopolized the trade, the stannary laws in some degree remain in force. Here are veins of loadstone and manganese; likewise quarries of good stone and slate, great quantities of which are exported. In the SW parts are much marble, and in many places marble rocks are the basis of the high road. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Torridge, Tav, Ex, Teign, and Dart. Exeter is the capital.

*Deuprag*, a town of Tibet, in the country of Siniagur, seated at the conflux of the Allaknandara with the Ganges, 23 m S Sirinagur.

*Deutz*; see *Duyt*.

*Deux Ponts*, or *Zweybrucken*, a duchy of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The country is mountainous, but celebrated for mines of quicksilver, and yields abundance of corn, wood, and wine.

*Deux Ponts*, the capital of the above duchy, with a magnificent palace. It is seated on the Erbach, 49 m NNW Strasburg, and 50 SW Mentz. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 49 15 N.

*Dewagur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, chief of the district of Cutchwarra. It is 104 m NNE Oojain. Lon. 76 21 E, lat. 24 36 N.

*Dewarcote*, a town of Hindoostan, in Serinagur, capital of a district lying between the Jumna and Ganges. It is seated near the Bhagirathi, or Ganges, 80 m NW Serinagur, Lon. 78 2 E, lat. 30 59 N.

*Dewilmurry*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, situate on the Baum Gunga, 65 m SW Bustar.

*Deyrah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Serinagur. It is well built, and stands on the confines of Delhi, 85 m W Serinagur.

*Dewsbury*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. The chief manufactures are blankets and coarse broad cloths. It is situate on the side of a hill and the river Calder, 5 m W by N Wakefield, and 187 W W London.

*Dezfool*, a town of Persia, in Kusistan, on the river Abzal, over which is a bridge of 22 arches, 38 m N by W Toster.

*Dholpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, with a fort on the bank of the Chutnbul, 34 m S Agra.

*Diadin*, a town of Turkish Armenia, with a fort and towers; seated on the E branch of the Euphrates, near its source, 25 m W Bayazid, and 155 ESE Erzerum.

*Diarbek*, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between the Tigris and Euphrates; bounded on the N by Armenia, E by Kurd

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istan, s by Irak, and w by Syria and Roun. It was the ancient Mesopotamia, and is sometimes called Algezira. The country is exceedingly mountainous; but is interspersed with fertile vallies, which yield corn, wine, oil, fruit, and all the necessaries of life in abundance.

*Diarbekir*, a city, and the capital of the above province. It is the ancient Amida, and surrounded by a prodigious wall of black stone, built by the Romans. The castle is also surrounded by a strong wall, including many handsome buildings, where the pashaw and his officers reside. The Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the Christians, who are above 20,000 in number. It has manufactures of cotton, silk, copper, and iron, and a great trade in red Turkey leather. It is seated on the Tigris, 180 m NE Aleppo. Lon. 39 52 E, lat. 37 56 N.

*Die*, a town of France, in the department of Drome, lately an episcopal see. It is seated on the river Drome, 24 m SE Valence.

*Dieburg*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, 10 m SW Aschaffenburg.

*Diego, St.* a town on the coast of New Albion, capital of a jurisdiction. The European olive flourishes in its vicinity, from which good oil is made. The port affords excellent anchorage. Lon. 117 13 W, lat. 32 40 N.

*Dickirch*, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, situate on the Semoy, 13 m N Luxemburg.

*Dieuville*, a town of France, in the department of Aube, near the source of the Orney, 27 m SSE Bar le Duc.

*Diépholtz*, a town and castle of Westphalia, capital of a county. It has manufactures of coarse woollen and linen cloth, and stands on the river Hunte, near the lake Dummer, 30 m NW Minden. Lon. 8 28 E, lat. 52 36 N.

*Dieppe*, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a good harbour formed by the mouth of the river Arques, an old castle, and two piers. The principal trade consists in fish, ivory, toys, and laces. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and is not so considerable as formerly. It is 30 m N Rouen, and 132 NW Paris. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 49 56 N.

*Dierdorf*, a town of Westphalia, capital of the upper county of Wied, with a castle. It is situate on the W. edbach, 10 m NNW Coblentz.

*Diernstein*, a town of Austria, with an Augustine convent, and the ruins of a castle, in which Richard I of England

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was imprisoned. It is seated on the Danube, 17 m NE St. Polten.

*Diesen*, a town of Bavaria, on the W side of the lake Ammersee, 10 m SE Landsberg.

*Diesenhofen*, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, seated on the Rhine, 5 m S Schaffhausen.

*Diest*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with considerable manufactures of cloth, stockings, &c. seated on the Demer, 16 m NE Louvain.

*Diets*, a town of Germany, in Westewald, capital of a county, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Lahn, 24 m WSW Wetzlar. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 50 20 N.

*Dieuze*, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with wells of water that produce much salt. It is seated on the Seille, 22 m NE Nancy.

*Diez, St.* a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the Meurthe, 30 m SE Luneville.

*Dighton*, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, situate near Taunton river, 7 m SSW Taunton.

*Dignant*, a town of Istria, 3 m from the gulf of Venice, and 45 S Trieste.

*Digne*, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Alps, and a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and seated on the Bleone, amid olive plantations and vineyards, 30 m S by W Embrun. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 44 10 N.

*Dijon*, a city of France, lately an archbishopric, but now a bishopric, and capital of the department of Côte d'Or. The public structures, particularly the churches, are very fine; and the university was formerly one of the most considerable in France. In front of the Palace Royale, is the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy. The population 22,000; and it has a trade in excellent wine, with other commodities of its various manufactures. Near the gates of the city is a chartreuse, once famous for its palaces, churches, and mausoleums; but it fell a sacrifice to revolutionary fury, and the plough has passed over a great part of the monastery. Dijon is seated in a pleasant plain, between the rivers Ouche and Suzon, 48 m NE Autun. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 47 19 N.

*Dili*; see *Delos*.

*Dilla*, a mountain of Hindoostan, on the coast of Tellicherry, 20 m N by W Tellicherry.

*Dillenburg*, a town of Germany, in Westewald, capital of a county, rich in mines of copper and iron. It has a fortress, on a mountain, and is seated on the

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Dillen, 14 m *nnw* Wetzlar. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 42 N.

*Dillengen*, a town of Suabia, with a catholic university, seated on the Danube, 17 m *nw* Augsburg.

*Dimotuc*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated on a mountain, surrounded by the Meriza, 12 m *sw* Adrianople.

*Dinagepoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of a district. It is seated on the Parnabubah, or *w* branch of the Teesta, 102 m *n* by *e* Moorshedabad. Lon. 88 35 E, lat. 25 36 N.

*Dinant*, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, seated on a craggy mountain, by the river Rance, 20 m *s* St. Malo.

*Dinant*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a castle, and eight churches. The chief trade is in leather, and in the vicinity are quarries of marble and mines of iron. It is seated near the Meuse, 15 m *sse* Namur, and 44 *sw* Liege.

*Dinapoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. Here are excellent cantonments for a brigade of troops. It is seated on the Ganges, 12 m *w* Patna.

*Dinasmouthy*, a town of Wales, in Merionethshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It stands at the foot of a high precipice, on the river Dysi, 18 m *sbyw* Bala, and 196 *nw* London.

*Didigul*, a town of Southern Hindoostan, capital of a district lying *se* of Coimbatore. It stands in a plain, and has a fort on a rock, 40 m *n* by *w* Madura, and 77 *ese* Coimbatore. Lon. 78 5 E, lat. 10 22 N.

*Dingelsing*, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Iser, 20 m *ene* Landschut.

*Dingle*, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in Kerry county. The chief exports are butter, beef, corn, and linen. It is seated at the head of an inlet, on the *n* side of Dingle bay, 28 m *wsw* Tralee. Lon. 10 38 W, lat. 51 58 N.

*Dingwall*, a borough of Scotland, in Rossshire. Some linen yarn is manufactured here; and there is a lintmill in the neighbourhood, and a productive salmon fishery in the river Conan. It is seated at the head of the frith of Cromarty, 18 m *wsw* Tain, and 18 *nw* Inverness. Lon. 4 14 W, lat. 57 44 N.

*Dinkelspil*, a town of Suabia, with a foundation of Teutonic knights, and a trade in cloth and reaping-hooks; seated on the Wernitz, 13 m *nnw* Horlingen.

*Dirschau*, a fortified town of W Prussia, seated on the Vistula, 9 m *w* Marienburg.

*Disentis*, a town of Switzerland, in the

## DIX

canton of Grisons, with an abbey founded in the seventh century; situate near the sources of the Rhine, 10 m *ssw* Ilantz.

*Dishley*, a village in Leicestershire, 2 m *nw* Loughborough, rendered famous by a native grazier and farmer, Robert Bakewell (who died in 1795) from his successful experiments and practices in the improvement of live stock.

*Disko*, an island on the *e* side of Davis strait, separated from the *w* coast of Greenland by a channel, 20 m broad, called the Waygat Sound. It is of a triangular form, 90 m long and from 10 to 50 broad, and of great elevation, except at the *n* extremity and the *se* angle. It has several fine deep harbours, and at Lievely, the *sw* point, the Danes have a colony. Lon. 51 4 W, lat. 69 10 N.

*Dismal Swamp*, a marshy tract of the United States, on the coast of N Carolina, 50 m long and 30 broad, entirely covered with trees, brushwood, and reeds. It occupies the whole country between Albemarle sound and Pamlico sound.

*Diss*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, and manufactures of canvas and hose; seated on the side of a hill, by the river Waveney, 19 m *s* Norwich, and 86 *ene* London.

*Dissen*, or *Tissen*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, noted for salt-works, 16 m *se* Osnaburg.

*Distington*, a village in Cumberland, 4 m *nbyw* Whitehaven. A great quantity of lime is burnt here, and seat to Harrington and Whitehaven for exportation.

*Ditteah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, well built, and surrounded by a wall. The rajah has a palace on an eminence, without the town. It is 20 m *e* by *n* Narwar.

*Diu*, an island of Hindoostan, 4 m long and a mile broad, at the *s* extremity of Gujrat, with a harbour. On it is a fortified town, which contains some fine churches, erected by the Portuguese, about the time they took possession of the island in 1515. The trade of the town, once so important, is almost entirely removed to Surat. It is 135 m *w* by *s* Surat. Lon. 71 3 E, lat. 20 43 N.

*Divan*, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigre, built on a conical hill, and divided by a large space into the high and low town. The first is inhabited by Moors and the other by Christians, whose chief trade is stealing children, and carrying them to Masuah, whence they are sent to Arabia, or India. It is 44 m *sbyw* Masuah.

*Dixmude*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, celebrated for its excellent cheese and butter. It is seated on the Yper, 13 m *n* Ypres.

*Dizier, St.* a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Marne, 36 m s by w Chaumont.

*Dnieper*, the ancient Boristhenes, a large river of Russia, which rises in the government of Tver, passes by Smolensk, Mohilef, Rohaczow, Kiof, Krylow, and Cherson, and enters the Black sea near Oczakof; but its sandy estuary will seldom admit large vessels. Through its whole course, of above 800 m, its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which begin below the influx of the Samara, and continue for above 40 m; but these have been so much reduced, that they can at all times be passed by loaded barks, except in seasons of great drought.

*Dniester*, a river, the ancient Tyras, which rises in Galicia, or Austrian Poland, and flows to Chockzim, dividing Podolia from Moldavia; it then passes by Bender, separating Bessarbia from the Russian government of Catharinenslaf, and enters the Black sea, at Bielgorod and Ovidopol.

*Doab*, a fertile tract of Hindoostan, between the Ganges and Jumna, near the approximation of those two rivers, and for the most part comprehended in the province of Agra. It was ceded to the British in 1801 and 1808. There are other places so called in India, the term *doab* meaning a tract of country included between two rivers.

*Dobelin*, a town of Courland, 20 m sw Mittau.

*Dobrzyn*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ploczko, seated on a rock, near the Vistula, 14 m nw Ploczko.

*Dockum*, a town of the Netherlands, in W Friesland, where much salt is made. It communicates with Groningen by a canal, and stands on the river Ee, 6 m from its mouth, and 10 ne Lewarden.

*Dodbrook*, a town in Devonshire, with a market every third Wednesday, and noted as being the first place where white ale was brewed. It stands on a rivulet, by which it is parted from Kingsbridge, 208 m sw London.

*Doel*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Scheld, opposite Lillo, 7 m nw Antwerp.

*Doesburg*, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. It has been often taken; and the reduction of it, in 1586, was the first exploit of the English forces sent by queen Elisabeth to the assistance of the Dutch. It is seated on the Yssel, 10 m sw Zutphen.

*Doessah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, capital of the hilly district of Chuta Nagpoor, which contains the sources of many streams. It is 144 m s by w Bahar. Lon. 85 11 E, lat. 23 11 N.

*Dofar*; see *Dafar*.

*Dogado*, a province of Italy, in the duchy of Venice, in which is the capital. It is bounded on the r by the gulf of Venice, s by Polesino, w by Paduano, and n by Trevisano. It comprehends many small islands near it, called the *Lagunes of Venice*.

*Dol*, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, lately an episcopal see; situate on the Cardeguinn, 6 m from its mouth, and 21 se St. Malo.

*Dolce Aqua*, a town of Piedmont, with a castle, seated on the Nerva, 5 m n Vintimiglia.

*Dolcigno*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour and a citadel; seated on the Drino, 40 m se Scutari. Lon. 19 34 E, lat. 42 12 N.

*Dole*, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with manufactures of copper, iron, and glass; situate on the Doubs, 25 m sw Besançon.

*Dolgelly*, a town of Wales, the largest in Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday: and a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, undyed, called webbing. The population was 3064 in 1811. It is seated on the river Wnion, at the foot of the mountain Cader Idris, 12 m se Harlech, and 212 nw London.

*Dollart Bay*, a bay or lake separating E Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, in the Netherlands. It was formed by an inundation of the sea in 1277, when 33 villages are said to have been destroyed.

*Dolores*, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan in the middle of the mining district of Guanaxuato, 20 m nw of that city.

*Domazlice*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the rivulet Cadbuzz, 17 m s Pilsen.

*Dombaco*, a small island near the coast of Birmah, in the bay of Bengal. Lon. 94 35 E, lat. 17 32 N.

*Dombes*, a recent principality of France, in Burgundy, of which Trevoux was the capital. It is now part of the department of Ain.

*Dombrowaz*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 60 m sw Lemberg.

*Domfront*, a town of France, in the department of Orne, seated on a craggy rock, by the river Varenne, 35 m nw Alençon.

*Domingo, St.* or *Hispaniola*, one of the richest islands in the W Indies, 370 m long and from 60 to 120 broad, except at the w part where it divides into two peninsulas about 25 m broad; that to the s being the longest, and extending 150 m. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492, who called it Hispaniola; but building a city to which he gave the name of St. Domingo, the

island is now more frequently called by that name than Hispaniola. The natives call it Hayti, or highland, for such it presents itself, particularly to the N. The island is surrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the N and SE would be insupportable for six months of the year, if not qualified by the easterly winds and frequent rains; but the latter soon spoil the flesh, bread, and fruits. It has mines of gold, talc, and crystal; extensive and rich vallies; and immense verdant plains where numerous herds pasture in common. The chief rivers are the Artibonite, St. Jago, Neyba, Yuna, Ozama, and Nisao. The Spaniards had possession of the whole island for 120 years; in the first fifteen of which they reduced a million of inhabitants to 60,000. They were afterward forced to divide the island with the French, who had the W part, but not equal to one third; and the Spaniards retained the E, which is the most fruitful. This joint possession continued till 1795, when the Spaniards ceded their part to the French. Since the revolution in France this island has been subject to great calamities. In 1791 an insurrection began in the French part, and in a short time not less than 100,000 blacks were in arms; the manufactures and plantations appeared as one general conflagration, and the plains and mountains were covered with carnage and blood. An African by birth, named Toussaint, was afterward invested with the command of the blacks and mulattos. In 1802 the French sent an additional force, and after several encounters the negro chief was induced to accept of terms; but soon after he was perfidiously seized, and sent in irons to France, where he perished in a dungeon. Two other black chiefs, Dessaline and Christophe, saved themselves by flight; and the natives again flew to arms; and the French troops fell victims to the climate, that this part of the island was, in a manner, abandoned by them. Dessalines succeeded to the authority of Toussaint, and in 1804, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor of Hayti. In 1806 the chiefs began to war against each other, and the black emperor was killed. Christophe was elected chief in his place; and in 1811 was crowned king of Hayti. He now styles himself Henry, king of Hayti; and the etiquette of his court is copied from European manners. He is in possession of the town and harbour of St. Nicholas, and has long been in a state of warfare with other chiefs, particularly Pethion, and his successor Boyer, who is possessed of Port au Prince. In 1809, the Spaniards, aided by the British, finally expelled the French from the E part of this island, and

in 1814, the whole of it was ceded to Spain. It lies between Jamaica to the W, and Porto Rico to the E.

*Domingo, St.* the capital of the above island, and an archbishop's see. It is of a quadrangular form, above 2 m in circuit, with the N side to the river Ozama, and the S to the sea; and is defended by forts and batteries. The ramparts that surround the city, and the walls of the houses, are formed of a glutinous red earth mixed with lime, which acquires a hardness equal to stone. The cathedral forms the S side of the main square; and in it is preserved the first cross Columbus planted in the island. On the right of the high altar, for many years, rested the remains of that great man, brought from Seville in a brass coffin; but on the island being ceded to the French, they were removed to Havana in 1796. The convents and nunneries are spacious buildings; and the palace is a good plain edifice. Here are barracks for 2000 men, and a fine arsenal. The houses are built in a square form, with flat roofs, and have a court in the middle. The harbour was formerly good, but is now choked up, that its commerce has been long extinct. This city was the last principal place in the island retained by the French, who surrendered it in 1809 to the British and Spanish forces. The inhabitants are estimated at 22,000, but before the late calamities were far more numerous. Lon. 69 50 W, lat. 18 23 N.

*Dominica*, one of the Caribe islands, which lies about half-way between Guadeloupe and Martinico, and is 28 m long and 13 broad. The soil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than sugar; but it is well supplied with rivulets, and the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the W Indies. It was taken by the British in 1761, and confirmed to them in 1763. The French took it in 1778, but restored it in 1783; and in 1795 they made an unsuccessful attempt, for all the Frenchmen that landed were either killed or taken prisoners. The capital is Charlotte-town.

*Dominica*, the largest of the islands of the Pacific ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 2 W, lat. 9 41 S.

*Domino, St.* one of the Tremiti islands, in the gulf of Venice, 15 m from the coast of Naples.

*Domitz*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a fort, seated at the conflux of the Elve and Elbe, 25 m S Schwerin.

*Domnel*, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in the territory of Liege, passes by Eyndhoven to Bois le Duc, where it receives the Aa, and then flows into the Meuse.

*Domo d'Ossola*, or *Ossolu*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, with a castle; seated on the Tosa, in the extensive and delightful valley of Ossola, which is from 2 to 7 m wide, and closed at the N end by the mountain *Sempione*. The town is much frequented by Milanese and Swiss merchants. It is 45 m NNW Novara. Lon. 14 36 E, lat. 45 56 N.

*Dompaire*, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 10 m WNW Epinal.

*Domremy*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, the birthplace of the celebrated Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. It is seated on the Meuse, 5 m N Neufchateau.

*Domvillers*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 14 m N Verdun.

*Donus*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, at the mouth of the Tuptee, 15 m SW Surat.

*Don*, a river of Russia, which separates the SE part of Europe, from Asia. It issues from the lake St. John, in the government of Tula, and flows into the sea of Asoph, by several mouths among sands, forming channels only for boats. Above these banks, the navigation of its whole course is only interrupted by one fall, 17 m in length, below the influx of the Samara; and this may be passed by loaded boats in spring, at which season it rises above 16 feet, and inundates the adjacent plains. Its whole course is estimated to be 700 m.

*Don*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the W part of Aberdeenshire, receives the river Ury, at Inverury, passes by Kintore, and enters the German ocean at Old Aberdeen, 2 m N of the mouth of the Dee. It abounds with salmon.

*Don*, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the borders of Cheshire, flows by Peniston, Sheffield, Rotheram, Doncaster, and Thorn, and joins the Ouse near its termination in the Humber.

*Donaghadee*, a seaport of Ireland, in Down county, 20 m WSW Port Patrick, in Scotland, between which two places are regular packet-boats. At the entrance of the harbour is a lighthouse, which with that at Port Patrick renders the passage convenient in the darkest night. It is 15 m E by N Belfast.

*Donueschingen*, or *Doneschingen*, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg. It is the chief residence of the prince; in the court-yard of whose palace are some springs, collected in a reservoir about 30 feet square, which has the honour of being called the head of the Danube. It is 13 m NNW Scaffhausen.

*Donawert* a strong town of Bavaria, seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Wernitz, 25 m N by W Augsburg.

*Doncaster*, a town in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle, now in ruins; and has manufactures of stockings, waistcoats, and gloves. The houses are well built, and many genteel families reside here, who have their assemblies, concerts, &c. The population was 6935 in 1811. It is seated on the river Don, 37 m S York, and 158 N by W London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 53 33 N.

*Doncherry*, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated on the Meuse, 3 m W Sedan.

*Donegal*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 m long and 44 broad; bounded on the W and N by the ocean, E by Londonderry and Tyrone, and S by Fermanagh and Leitrim. It contains about 140,000 inhabitants, is divided into 42 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. It is in general a wild country, but has some good tillage and pasture lands, and extensive linen manufactures. It abounds with harbours; has two large inlets, called Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly; and its chief rivers are the Foyle, Fin, and Swilly. Lifford is the capital.

*Donegal*, a town of the above county, with a fine old castle. It stands at the head of a bay, to which it gives name, at the influx of the Esk, 28 m SW Lifford. Lon. 8 30 W, lat. 54 41 N.

*Doneraile*, a borough of Ireland, in Cork county. Near it are quarries of variegated marble. It is situated on the Aubeg, 23 m N by W Cork, and 34 S Limerick.

*Donetz*, or *Danaetz*, a river of Russia, which rises near Bielgorod, and flows SE to the Don, which it enters 46 m above Tscherkask, the capital of the Cossacks. The Cossacks and Tartars entertain a notion that it leaves the Don again, and give the name of Danaetz to the most northern branch of the Don.

*Dongola*, or *Dungala*, a city of Nubia, capital of a kingdom, famous for its breed of horses. It contains 10,000 houses of wood, and is seated on both sides of the Nile, in a large plain, 210 m SSW Dehr, and 500 NNW Sennar. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 19 25 N.

*Donjon*, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 24 m SE Moulins.

*Donnington*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. Much hemp is cultivated in the neighbourhood. It is 8 m WSW Boston, and 106 N London.

*Donzy*, a town of France, in the department of Nievre, 22 m N Nevers.

*Doon*, a river of Scotland, which issues from the NW end of a lake of the same name in Ayrshire, and after a flexuous

course of near 20 m, enters the frith of Clyde, 2 m sw Ayr.

*Doorygaat*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, seated on the Gograh, 46 m x by w Gazypoor.

*Dooshuk*; see *Zurang*.

*Dorak*, or *Felahi*, a town of Persia, in Kusistan, situate on a branch of the Jerahi, a few miles below the ruins of the ancient city of Dorak. It is surrounded by a mud wall, 2 m in circuit, flanked with round towers. The palace of the sheik covers a large space, but is a miserable structure; and the majority of the people prefer living in the suburbs, under the shade of date-trees. It is 56 m sse Toster.

*Doran*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the side of a mountain, 23 m s Sana.

*Dorat*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Abran, near its junction with the Sevre, 25 m n Limoges.

*Dorchester*, a borough and the county-town of Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The ruins of the walls are still to be seen in some places, and the castle stood on the spot now occupied by the county jail. It has three churches; and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town, which has no manufactures, but is famous for excellent ale. The population was 2546 in 1811. A little to the s is Manbury, a Roman amphitheatre, constructed of chalk and turf, supposed to be the most perfect in the kingdom. A mile to the sw is Maiden castle, a fortification of the Romans, nearly oval, including an area of 45 acres, and surrounded by three ditches, with ramparts; the whole area is 115 acres. *Dorchester* is seated on the river Frome, 53 m e Exeter, and 120 w by s London. Lon. 2 26 w, lat. 50 43 n.

*Dorchester*, a town in Oxfordshire, which was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes. It was a bishop's see, till 1086, when William I, translated it to Lincoln, and it had five churches, though now but one, which was the cathedral. It is seated on the Tame, 10 m se Oxford, and 49 wsw London.

*Dorchester*, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, with manufactures of paper, chocolate, snuff, leather, and shoes. It stands on a bay of Boston harbour, 3 m s Boston.

*Dordogne*, a department of France, which includes the old province of Perigord. It receives its name from a river, which rises in the mountains of Auvergne, and joins the Garonne, near Bourdeaux. The capital is Perigueux.

*Dorestro*; see *Silistria*.

*Dorking*, a town in Surrey, with a market on Thursday, and a great trade in lime, flour, and fine poultry; seated near the River Mole, 11 m e Guildford, and 23 ssw London.

*Dorn*, a village, in a detached part of Worcestershire, 3 m se Camden, in Gloucestershire. The Roman fossway runs through it, and abundance of coin, both Roman and British, have been found here.

*Dornburg*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Weimar, with a castle; situate on a hill, by the river Saal, 14 m e Weimar.

*Dornoch*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Sutherlandshire, at the entrance of a frith of the same name, over which it has a ferry to Tain. It is much decayed, but was formerly the residence of the bishops of Caithness, and the w part of the cathedral is kept up as the parish church. The population was 2681 in 1811. It is 40 m nne Inverness. Lon. 3 48 w, lat. 57 52 n.

*Dorogobuz*, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, seated on the Dnieper, 45 m ene Smolensk.

*Dorpat*, or *Dorpat*, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a university. It is seated on the Embur, between the lakes Wosero and Pepas, 60 m s Narva. Lon. 27 52 e, lat. 58 18 n.

*Dorsetshire*, a county of England, bounded on the n by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, e by Hampshire, s by the English channel, and w by Devonshire and Somersetshire. It is 50 m long and 35 broad, containing 722,660 acres; is divided into nine hundreds, and 465 parishes; has 24 market-towns; and sends 20 members to parliament. The population was 124,693 in 1811. The soil is generally rich and fertile, though in some parts very sandy; the northern part, which is divided by a range of chalk hills from the southern, affords good pasturage for cattle; while the southern part chiefly consists of fine downs, and feeds incredible numbers of sheep. The chalk hills, which run through every county from the se part of the kingdom thus far, terminate at the further extremity of this; but on the coast, chalk cliffs extend beyond it into Devonshire, 10 m w Lyme. From the Hampshire border to the neighbourhood of Blandford a heathy common extends, which causes an exception to the general character of fertility which this county merits; but the rich vales to the sw make ample amends. The principal rivers are the Stour and Frome. Here is plenty of poultry of all sorts, swans, woodcocks, pheasants, partridges, fieldfares, &c. The



products are corn, wool, hemp, fine stone, and some marble. This county is distinguished for its woollen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer. Dorchester is the county-town, but Poole is the largest. See *Portland and Purbeck*.

*Dorsten*, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the county of Recklinghausen, seated on the Lippe, 15 m E by N Wesel.

*Dort*, or *Dordrecht*, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, on an island formed by the Meuse. It is famous for a protestant synod held in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. Here are several Lutheran and Calvinist churches, a fine council-house, an excellent academy, and the mint of S Holland. It has a good harbour, and a great trade in corn, wine, and timber; of the latter immense rafts are floated hither from the forests of Germany. Its natural situation is such, that it has never been taken by an enemy; but it surrendered to the French in 1795. It is 10 m SE Rotterdam. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 51 51 N.

*Dortmund*, a strong town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck, seated on the Einster, 15 m SW Ham.

*Dotekom*, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, with a foundery for bombs and cannon-balls; seated on the Yssel, 10 m SE Doesburg.

*Douarnenez*, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on the SE part of a bay of the same name, 8 m NW Quimper.

*Douay*, a city of France, capital of the department of Nord, with a fine arsenal, a foundery for cannon, a military school, a citadel, and three famous colleges. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1710, and retaken by the French, in 1712, after the suspension of arms. It is seated on the Scarpe, whence there is a canal to the Deule, 15 m NW Cambrai. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 50 22 N.

*Doubs*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Franche Comté. It is so named from a river which flows into the Saone, below Verdun. Besançon is the capital.

*Doue*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a considerable manufacture of druggets and tannies. Near it is a vast Roman amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock. It is 9 m SW Saumur.

*Dove*, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, near Buxton, parts the county from Staffordshire, and joins the Trent, 4 m below Burton.

*Dover*, a seaport in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday

and Saturday. It is situate between two high cliffs. On the summit of that E from the town is an ancient castle, in which there are barracks for 3000 men; and the other on the W is the cliff so imitantly described by Shakspeare. The town is also defended by several batteries. It was once walled round, and had 10 gates, but there now remain only three, and those much out of repair; also seven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town, and one in the castle. The population was 9074 in 1811. It was formerly deemed the key of the island, and is the principal of the cinque-ports. It is the station of the packet-boats that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 m. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, which are of great height; and hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France. Dover is 15 m SE Canterbury and 72 London. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 51 8 N.

*Dover*, the capital of the state of Delaware, in Kent county. The chief trade is in corn and flour. The population was 800 in 1810. It stands on Jones creek, 4 m from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 66 SSW Philadelphia. Lon. 75 34 W, lat. 39 10 N.

*Dover*, a town of New Hampshire, chief of Stafford county; situate on the Cochecho, 4 m above its junction with Salmon Fall river, which together form the Piscataqua. It is 14 m NW Portsmouth.

*Douglas*, a town of Scotland, in Lanerks-shire, on a river of the same name, which joins the Clyde, above Lanerk. Here is Douglas castle, a modern building, erected on the site and in imitation of the ancient castle. It is 40 m SW Edinburg.

*Douglas*, a seaport of the isle of Man, situate on a bay on the E side, with the best harbour in the island, which renders it the principal mart of trade. A packet-boat sails hence weekly to Whitehaven. The town rises near the S point of the bay in a triangular form, and the residence of the English is chiefly confined to this spot. Near the mouth of the harbour is an ancient fort, and a modern lighthouse. Lon. 4 28 W, lat. 54 5 N.

*Douglas Cape*, a promontory on the W coast of America, the W point of the entrance of Cook inlet. Its summit forms two very high mountains. Lon. 153 30 W, lat. 58 56 N.

*Doukhorstzina*, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, 30 m NE Smolensk.

*Douluincourt*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 10 m SW Joinville.

*Doulens*, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with two citadels, and manufactures of various sorts of linen; seated on the Authie, 15 m N Amiens.

*Doone*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with the ruin of a huge square castle, whose tower is yet full 80 feet high. Here is a manufacture of pistols, and an extensive cotton-mill. It is seated on the Teith, 3 m NW Stirling, and 32 SW Perth.

*Dourdan*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a manufacture of silk and worsted stockings; seated on the Orge, 25 m SW Paris.

*Douro*, a river that rises in Spain, in the mountains of Urbion, on the E borders of Old Castile, and flows W through that province and Leon to the NE point of Portugal; it then turns S, and having separated Leon from Tra los Montes, again takes a W course, crossing Portugal to Oporto, where it enters the Atlantic ocean.

*Dowletabad*, a town and strong fortress of Hindoostan, which lately gave name to a province now called Aurungabad. The fort is built on a rock, almost perpendicular on every side, and rising 420 feet above the plain. It is 8 m N by W Aurungabad.

*Down*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 m long and 34 broad; bounded on the W by Armagh, N by Antrim, and E and S by the Irish sea and Carlingford bay. It is divided into 38 parishes, sends 4 members to parliament, and contains about 205,000 inhabitants. It is in general fertile, has numerous bleach-greens, and in the rough parts to the S many horses are bred. The chief rivers are the Bann, Lagan, and Newry.

*Down*, or *Downpatrick*, a borough, capital of the above county, and a bishop's see united with Connor. The cathedral is a modern edifice. It sends a member to parliament, and stands on the SW branch of Lough Strangford, 74 m N by E Dublin. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 54 29 N.

*Downham*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, seated on the side of a hill, by the river Ouse. Every Monday is brought hither, to the river side, a prodigious quantity of butter, which is sent up in boats to Cambridge, and thence conveyed in wagons to London, under the name of Cambridge butter. It is 11 m S Lynn, and 86 N by E London.

*Downington*, or *Downings*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Chester county, on the E side of Brandywine creek, 33 m W by N Philadelphia.

*Downs*, a famous road for shipping, on the E coast of Kent, between the N and S Foreland. See *Godwin Sands*.

*Downton*, a borough in Wiltshire, which

has now no market, seated on the Avon, 6 m SE Salisbury, and 88 WSW London.

*Draaburg*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the river Drave, 12 m E Lavamund.

*Drachenfels*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, with a citadel, 7 m NNW Lintz.

*Dracut*, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, on the N bank of the Merrimac, at Patucket-falls, 28 m SW Exeter, and 30 NNW Boston.

*Dradate*, a town of Nubia, with a harbour on the Red sea, and wells of good water in the vicinity. It is 36 m NNW Suaken.

*Dragomestra*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, on the E bank of the ancient Achelous, 32 m NNW Lepanto.

*Draguignan*, a town of France in the department of Var, 10 m NW Frejus.

*Dramburg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, seated on the Drage, 25 m E by N New Stargard.

*Dras*; see *Darah*.

*Drave*, a river that rises in Germany, at Innichen in Tyrol, flows through Carinthia and Stiria, then along the confines of Slavonia and Lower Hungary, passing by Essek, and a little after joins the Danube.

*Drayton*, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Tern, 17 m NE Shrewsbury, and 151 NW London.

*Drentelburg*, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 18 m NNW Cassel.

*Dresden*, a city of Germany, and the capital of Saxony. It is divided by the Elbe into the old and new town, which are united by a grand bridge, and surrounded by strong fortifications. It has a castle, an academy of painting and sculpture, and a magnificent church for the Roman catholics. The houses are built of free-stone, almost all of the same height; and though the palaces are few, it is deemed the handsomest city in Germany. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curiosities from that country and China; and the picture gallery may claim precedence over every individual gallery in Italy. The population 56,000, of which near 6000 are catholics and 1000 Jews. Here are manufactures of gold and silver lace, jewelry, porcelain, paper-hangings, and wind instruments of music. Dresden was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, but was soon restored; again taken by him in 1756, but retaken in 1759; and it was bombarded by him, in 1760, for nine days, when he was obliged to raise the siege. In 1813, it was occupied about five months by the French, and the allies made an

unsuccessful attempt to take it by storm; but soon after the battle of Leipzig, it surrendered to the allies. Dresden is 80 m NNW Prague. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 51 6 N.

*Dreux*, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, with a considerable manufacture of cloth for the army. It is seated on the river Blaise, at the foot of a mountain, 43 m w bys Paris. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 48 44 N.

*Driesen*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the river Warta, 20 m E Landsberg.

*Driffield*, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, and a considerable trade in corn, by a canal, to the river Hull. It is 23 m E by N York, and 196 N London.

*Drinaward*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on a small island formed by the Drino, on the confines of Bosnia.

*Drino*, a river of European Turkey, which has its source on the E frontiers of Albania, where it soon forms the lake Ochrida, and flows thence by Isola to Alessio, below which it divides into several branches and enters the bay of Drino, in the gulf of Venice.

*Drissa*, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk, at the conflux of the Drissa with the Dwina, 44 m NW Polotsk.

*Dristra*; see *Silistria*.

*Drogheda*, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in Louth county, but constitutes, with its liberties, a county of itself. It is surrounded by a wall with four gates, and divided by the river Boyne into two parishes, each of which has a church; that on the S side of the river being in Meath county. It sends a member to parliament. Near this place was the celebrated battle of the Boyne, in which William III gained a complete victory over the army of James II. Drogheda has a good harbour, and carries on an extensive commerce, particularly in corn and strong sheeting. It is seated 5 m W of the Irish sea, 22 S Dundalk, and 26 N Dublin. Lon. 6 18 W, lat. 53 43 N.

*Droitwich*, a borough in Worcestershire, with a market on Friday. Here are famous salt springs from which is made much fine white salt. It is seated on the Salwarp, 7 m NNE Worcester, and 116 WNW London.

*Drome*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Dauphiny. It is so called from a river which crosses it, and joins the Rhone below Valence, the capital of the department.

*Dromore*, a town of Ireland, in Down county, and the see of a bishop. The cathedral is small, but the palace is hand-

some and convenient. It is seated on the Lagan, 16 m SSW Belfast, and 20 NNE Newry.

*Dronero*, a town of Piedmont, at the foot of the Alps, on the river Macra, 14 m SSW Saluzzo.

*Dronfield*, a town in Derbyshire, which had a market on Thursday, but from its vicinity to Chesterfield and Sheffield is now disused. Two m from it are the ruins of Beauchief abbey. It is 6 m N Chesterfield, and 156 NNW London.

*Drontheim*, or *Tronyem*, a city of Norway, capital of a government, and a bishop's see, with a castle and a good harbour. It was the residence of the ancient kings of Norway. Of its celebrated marble cathedral, burnt in 1530, the choir alone remains. The inhabitants, estimated at 9000, have some commerce in deals, fish, tallow, and copper. It is situated at the mouth of the Nid, 270 m NE Bergen. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 63 26 N.

*Drosendorf*, a town of Austria, with an ancient castle, seated on the Teya, 10 m N Horn.

*Drossen*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, 14 m SE Custrin.

*Drusenheim*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Motter, near the Rhine, 5 m SE Haguenau.

*Druses*, a people of Syria, on the mountains of Libanus and Antilibanus, and to the E as far as Balbec. Their language is the Arabic; and they appear to have little religion of any kind, but pray indifferently in Christian churches or Turkish mosques. They are warlike, inured to labour, and great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs. Bairout is their capital.

*Dubboi*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujarat, where are some grand remains of an ancient Hindoo city. It is 40 m NE Broach.

*Dublin*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 m long and 17 broad; bounded on the E by the Irish sea, N by E Meath, W by the same and Kildare, and S by Wicklow. It is divided into 106 parishes, has one city and four market-towns, sends five members to parliament, and contains about 208,000 inhabitants. The country is in general flat, except toward the S, where it is hilly and rocky. The principal river is the Liffey.

*Dublin*, the metropolis of Ireland, in the above county, and an archbishop's see, with a university. Its form is that of a square, 2 m and a half on each side, and contains above 172,000 inhabitants. The ancient streets have been improved in

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regard both to convenience and embellishment; the modern ones are spacious and regular; and there are several magnificent squares, the largest of which is St. Stephen-green, near a mile in circuit. It has a cathedral and a collegiate church, 18 parish churches, eight chapels, 16 Roman catholic chapels, numerous meeting-houses for dissenters of various denominations, four foreign churches, and a synagogue. Among the principal public buildings are the castle (the residence of the viceroy) the national bank (formerly the parliament house) Trinity college, the four courts, the royal exchange, the customhouse, the royal hospital of Kilmalsham for invalids, the linen hall, the royal barracks, and the toll-ell or townhouse; also Carlisle, Essex, and Sarah bridges, three of the seven bridges over the Liffey. The hospitals and other charitable institutions are numerous; and it has two theatres. The Phoenix park, at the w end of the city, is a royal enclosure, 7 m in circuit; and, beside the Hibernian school, is adorned with the villa of the viceroy, the seat of the principal secretary, and a few others; also a salute battery of 22 pieces of cannon, and the ammunition magazine, a strong fortification. An observatory is erected on a rocky hill, about 4 m nw of the city. The civil government of Dublin is executed by a lord mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, 24 aldermen, and 96 common council, formed of representatives from the 25 corporations. The city sends two members to parliament, and Trinity college one. Beside the silk, woollen, and cotton manufactures carried on in the suburbs, other branches of useful manufacture are establishing in different parts of the metropolis; and its foreign trade is considerable. The harbour is incommoded by two banks of sand, which prevent vessels of large burden from going over the bar; it has a mole nearly 4 m in length, with a lighthouse at the extremity, and another on the promontory opposite, called the hill of Howth. Three m below the city, at a place called the Pigeon-house, is a commodious dock; and here the packets receive and land their passengers. The Liffey divides the city almost into two equal parts, and has spacious and noble quays on both sides. Two canals pass from the Liffey, named the royal and the grand; the former on the n and the latter on the s side of the city: the grand one extends upward of 40 m to the Barrow navigation, and a branch is carried in a w direction to the Shannon below Banagher; the royal one communicates with that great river above Lanesborough, and by a lateral cut unites with

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the Boyne navigation. Dublin is seated at the head of a spacious bay, 7 m from the Irish sea, 60 w Holyhead, in Wales, and 300 wnw London. Lon. 6 15 w, lat. 53 21 n.

*Dublin*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia county, 10 m NE Philadelphia.

*Duckenparah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Cashmere, capital of a mountainous district. It stands at the foot of a ridge of mountains, whose summit is perpetually covered with snow, 80 m ENE Cashmere. Lon 74 58 E, lat. 34 51 N.

*Duck Creek*; see *Salisbury*.

*Duderstadt*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Eichfeld, with a trade in beer and tobacco; seated on the Wipper, 18 m E Gottingen.

*Dudley*, a town in a detached part of Worcestershire, surrounded by Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. It has considerable manufactures of nails and hardware; and in the vicinity are extensive coal-mines. At each end of the longest street is a church; and the venerable remnants of its castle are worthy of notice. The population was 13,925 in 1811. It is 10 m w by N Birmingham, and 126 nw London.

*Dueren*; see *Duren*.

*Duero*; see *Douro*.

*Duerstede*, or *Wick Duerstede*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Utrecht, seated on the Leck, where it branches off from the Rhine, 12 m SE Utrecht.

*Duina*; see *Duina*.

*Duke of York Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765, lying N of the Friendly islands. Lon. 172 30 w, lat. 7 56 s.

*Duke of York Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, lying between New Britain and New Ireland, so named by captain Carteret, in 1767. The natives go entirely naked; are stout, well made, and of a light copper colour: their hair is woolly, but they dress it with grease and powder, and make it hang straight. Their huts are made chiefly of bamboo, and placed under the shade of cocoa nut trees, with a fence before them, within which the plantain, banana, yam, sugar-cane, &c. are cultivated. The island produces, beside the plants above-mentioned, betle-nuts, mangos, bread-fruit, and guavas. Here are also dogs, hogs, poultry, and some spices. The nutmeg was seen by captain Hunter, who anchored in Port Hunter bay, in this island, in 1791. Lon. 151 20 E, lat. 4 7 s.

*Dulas*, a village of Wales, in the isle of Anglesey, 10 m NW Beaumaris. It stands on the river Dulas, which flows into a bay

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to which it gives name, on the Irish sea; and is much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade, and for fern-ashes and kelp.

*Dulcigno*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, with a good harbour, on the gulf of Venice, 16 m ssw Scutari.

*Duleek*, a borough of Ireland, in Meath county, anciently the see of a bishop, but now a mean place; situate on the Nanny-water, 21 m ssw Dublin.

*Dulmen*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 14 m sw Munster.

*Dulverton*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of coarse woollen cloths and blankets. In the vicinity are mines of excellent lead. It is seated on the Barle, near its conflux with the Ex, 20 m s Minehead, and 165 w bys London.

*Dulwich*, a village in Surry, 5 m s London. It is famous for a college, founded and completed in 1617, by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, called the College of God's Gift. To this institution is annexed, and was opened in 1815, a capacious gallery, containing the splendid collection of pictures bequeathed by Sir Francis Bourgeois.

*Dumaring*, a town of the island of Borneo, on the E coast. Lon. 117 30 E, lat. 2 10 N.

*Dumbarton*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Dumbartonshire; seated on the Leven, near its conflux with the Clyde. It has a commodious quay and harbour; but the entrance of the river is much obstructed by a ledge of rocks. The principal manufacture is glass; but many hands are employed in the weaving of cotton goods, and in the print-fields on the banks of the Leven. The population was 3121 in 1811. The castle, which is garrisoned, stands at the junction of the two rivers, on a vast rock, with two tops of unequal height, steep on every side. It is 15 m wsw Glasgow, and 58 w Edinburg. Lon. 4 38 w, lat. 55 59 N.

*Dumbartonshire*, anciently called *Lennox*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Perthshire, NE and E by Stirlingshire, S by the counties of Lanerk and Renfrew, and W by Argyshire. The greatest length is 50 m, the breadth not above 12. It is divided into 12 parishes. The population was 24,139 in 1811. The W part abounds with great morasses, and a great part is covered with heathy and woody hills; but near the rivers it is fertile in corn. See *Lomond*, *Loch*.

*Dumblane*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, formerly the see of a bishop. Part of the cathedral now serves for a parish church. Near this place, on a heath called Sheriff-muir, a bloody but undecisive

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battle was fought, between the duke of Argyle and the rebel earl of Mar, in 1715. It is seated on the Allan, 6 m N Stirling, and 28 sw Perth.

*Dumboo*, a town of Nigritia, in Bornou, a little to the W of a lake of the same name, which produces abundance of salt. It is 170 m NNW Bornou. Lon. 21 30 E, lat. 22 2 N.

*Dumfries*, a town of Virginia, chief of Prince William county. It is situate on the N side of Quantico creek, 4 m above its entrance into the Potomac, and 20 sw Alexandria. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 38 30 N.

*Dumfries*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Dumfriesshire, seated on the river Nith, 8 m from its mouth, in Solway frith. It is a well-built town; but has no considerable trade, nor manufacture, though almost every branch of commercial and mechanical industry is practised. The population was 9262 in 1811. The amusements of the town, and its healthy situation, allure many of the gentry from the neighbouring counties. It is 30 m wsw Carlisle, and 72 s by w Edinburg. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 55 9 N.

*Dumfriesshire*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the shires of Lanerk, Peebles, and Selkirk, E by Roxburgshire, S by Solway frith, and W by the counties of Kircudbright and Ayr. It is 50 m long and 26 broad, and divided into 42 parishes. The population was 62,960 in 1811. It contains a large morass, called Locher Moss; and a lofty mountain, called Hart-fel, the highest of the Moffat hills. The principal rivers are the Esk, Annan, and Nith. A great part of the county is mountainous and heathy, but the valleys are extremely fertile. It has abundance of freestone and limestone, and rich mines of lead and coal.

*Dun*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 15 m NNW Verdun.

*Dun le Roi*, a town of France, in the department of Cher, on the river Auron, 15 m S Bourges.

*Duna*; see *Dwina*.

*Dunaburg*, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk, with a fortress. It was taken by the French in 1812. It is seated on the Dwina, 90 m NW Polotsk, and 110 SE Riga.

*Dunamond*, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It formerly belonged to the duchy of Courland, but was taken by the Swedes in their wars with the Poles. In 1700 it was taken by the Poles, and retaken the next year by Charles XII. In 1710 it was taken by Peter the great. It is situate at the mouth of the Dwina, 15 m WNW Riga, and 20 N Mittau.

*Dunbar*, a borough of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, seated on a bay of the German ocean. It has a small harbour, of difficult access, defended by a battery; also a dry dock and a rope-work. The principal trade is the exportation of corn, and the importation of kelp for the manufacture of soap. Here was anciently a castle, now in ruins, which stood on a reef of rocks, and was deemed impregnable. In the rock are two natural arches, through which the tide flows; and between the harbour and the castle is a stratum of vast basaltic columns. Dunbar is remarkable for the defeat of John Baliol by earl Warrenne, in 1296; and for a victory gained by Cromwell over the Scots, in 1650. It is 28 m E by N Edinburg. Lon. 2 28 W, lat. 56 0 N.

*Dunbeath* a town of Scotland, on the SE coast of Caithness, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It has an ancient castle situate on a narrow neck of land, and is an excellent fishing station, 20 m SW Wick, and 35 NE Dornoch.

*Duncannon*, a fort and village of Ireland, in Wexford county, on the E side of Waterford harbour, which it defends. It is 4 m W Feathard, and 15 S New Ross.

*Dundalk*, a seaport and borough of Ireland, capital of Louth county. It sends a member to parliament, has manufactures of linen and muslin, an excellent harbour, and a considerable trade. It is situate on a river and bay of the same name, 22 m N Drogheda. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 54 2 N.

*Dundee*, a borough of Scotland, and the largest town in Forfarshire, with an excellent harbour. It consists of four principal streets, diverging from the marketplace, which is a spacious oblong square, beside several lesser streets. The lofty tower in the middle of the town is part of a magnificent consecrated edifice, built in the 12th century. Most of the streets are neat, and the houses well built; but the new streets are spacious and elegant. The population was 29,616 in 1811. Here are manufactures of glass, coarse linen, canvas, cordage, coloured thread, buckram, and leather; and also a sugar-house. It is seated on the frith of Tay, 13 m SSW Forfar. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 56 28 N.

*Dundonald*, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 3 m S Irvine. It has an extensive cotton manufacture, and near it is the remain of the royal castle of Dundonald.

*Dundrum*, a village of Ireland, in Down county, with the ruin of a strong castle; seated on a bay of the same name, 7 m SW Downpatrick.

*Dunfermlin*, a borough of Scotland, and the largest town in Fifeshire. It has a good trade, and a considerable manufacture

of linen goods, particularly diapers. The population was 11,649 in 1811. Here is the ruin of a royal palace, in which Charles I was born, and the princess Elisabeth, wife to George I. Adjoining to this was a magnificent abbey, part of the remains of which now serves for a parish church. In this abbey were buried Malcolm, and his queen, and seven other Scottish monarchs and five queens. Dunfermlin is 15 m NW Edinburg, and 22 S by W Perth. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 56 5 N.

*Dungala*; see *Dongola*.

*Dungannon*, a borough of Ireland, and the chief town in Tyrone county; but the assizes are held at Omagh. It sends a member to parliament, and has a freeschool founded by Charles I. In the vicinity are several coal mines. It is seated on a hill, 14 m N by W Armagh. Lon. 7 12 W, lat. 54 50 N.

*Dungarvon*, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in Waterford county, with a castle. The town is supplied with fresh water by an aqueduct from the river Phinisk. It sends a member to parliament, and is seated at the head of a bay of the same name, 27 m SW Waterford. Lon. 7 5 W, lat. 51 58 N.

*Dungeness*, the S point of Kent, on which is a fort and a lighthouse, 8 m S by W New Romney. Lon. 0 59 E, lat. 50 52 N.

*Dungisbay Head*, or *Duncansby Head*, a promontory of Scotland, in Caithness, and the NE extremity of Great Britain. It is of a circular shape, about 2 m in circuit, and toward the sea, which encompasses two-thirds of the head, is one continued precipice. Here is the site of John o' Great's House, famous for its local situation at the northern corner of the kingdom; and on the highest part of the head, near the edge of the precipice, is the foundation of a building supposed to have been a watch-tower. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 58 45 N.

*Dunkeld*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, situate amid vast rocks, partly naked and partly wooded, through which flows the river Tay. Its healthy situation, and a variety of picturesque beauty, render this place the resort of much genteel company in summer. It is the chief market-town of the Highlands, and carries on a manufacture of linen and yarn. This place was anciently a bishopric, and had a fine cathedral, now much dilapidated; but the choir is still entire, and converted into the parish church. The duke of Athol has a fine seat here, screened by the Grampian mountains. Dunkeld is 12 m N by W Perth.

*Dunkirk*, a seaport of France, in the department of Nord. It was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the Eng-

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lish, but sold to the French by Charles II, in 1662. Louis XIV made it one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the works were demolished, and the basins filled up, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterward resumed their works; but they were ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763. They continued thus till the peace of 1783, when the works were again resumed; but they have by no means attained their former strength. The English attempted to besiege this place in 1793, but were obliged to retire. Dunkirk is divided into the old and new town; and the inhabitants, estimated at 22,000, subsist chiefly by smuggling in peace, and privateering in war. By means of a sluice, 42 feet wide, the basin within the town will hold 40 ships of the line always floating. It is 22 m sw Ostend. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 51 2 N.

*Dunleer*, a borough of Ireland, in Louth county, on a rivulet that soon joins the Dee, 8 m NNW Drogheda.

*Dunmanway*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, with a flourishing linen manufactory, situate on the Bandon, 32 m WSW Cork.

*Dunmore*, a town of Ireland, in Galway county, 8 m NNE Tuam, and 25 W Roscommona.

*Dunmow*, a corporate town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufactory of bays, seated on a hill, 13 m NNW Chelmsford, and 38 NE London.

*Dunmow, Little*, a village 2 m from Dunmow. It had once a monastery, and part of the priory now forms the parish church. This place is famous for the tenure of its manor; namely, that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and swear they have not repented of their marriage, within a year and a day after it took place, shall receive a flitch of bacon.

*Dunnet Head*, a promontory of Scotland, on the N coast of Caithness. It presents to the sea a front of broken rocks, from 100 to 400 feet high, which are frequented by a variety of fowls. Its N extremity, at the W end of Pentland frith, is the most northern point of Great Britain. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 58 47 N.

*Dunnose*, a cape in the English channel, on the SE side of the isle of Wight. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 34 N.

*Dunse*, a town of Scotland, the largest in Berwickshire, with manufactures of woollen, linen, and paper. The population was 3082 in 1811. Near it is a celebrated mineral well, similar to that of Tunbridge in England. It is situate at the foot of a hill, near the river Whiteadder,

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14 m W Berwick, and 40 ESE Edinburg. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 47 N.

*Dunstable*, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It was ruined by the Danes, and restored by Henry I, who made it a borough, but no members were ever sent to parliament. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite is a farm house, once a royal palace. Dunstable has long been famous for hats, baskets, &c. made of straw. It is seated on a chalky hill, 17 m S Bedford, and 33 NW London.

*Dunstaffnage*, a castle of Scotland, in Argyshire, one of the first seats of the Pictish and Scottish monarchs. Here was long preserved the famous stone, used as the coronation seat of the Scottish monarchs, which was removed to Scone, and thence to Westminster. See *Cushel*. Some of the ancient regalia still continue in the castle; and near it is a small roofless chapel, of elegant architecture, where several of the kings of Scotland are said to be interred. It stands on a promontory, almost insulated, at the entrance of Loch Etive, 24 m NW Inverary.

*Dunster*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday. It has a castle on a steep knoll; and at one corner of the terrace is a turret, supposed to be part of the original castle, built in the time of William I. A priory stood on the NW side of the castle, part of which now serves for the parish-church. It stands on the edge of a vale, near the Bristol channel, 20 m NW Taunton, and 161 W London.

*Dunwich*, a borough in Suffolk, which now has no market, nor place of public worship. It formerly was a bishop's see, and had many churches, which have been destroyed by the sea. The remains of two churches and a palace are the only marks left of its former greatness. It is seated at the top of a loose cliff, 24 m S Yarmouth, and 100 N London.

*Duquella*, a province of Morocco, about 80 m long and 60 broad, exceedingly fertile in corn and pasture.

*Durance*, a river of France, which is formed of the rivulets Dure and Ance, near Briancon, and flows by Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monosque, Caivaillon, and Avignon, into the Rhone.

*Durango*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 17 m SE Bilbao.

*Durango*, a city of New Spain, capital of New Biscay, and an archbishop's see. The population 12,000. It stands in the SW part of the province, in a fertile district, 170 m NW Zacatecas. Lon. 103 35 W, lat. 24 25 N.

*Durazzo*, a seaport of European Turkey, the chief town in the N part of Albania.

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and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a ruined fortress, and a good harbour on the gulf of Venice, 96 m SSE Ragusa. Lon. 19 28 E, lat. 41 40 N.

*Durbungah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, chief of the district of Tyrhoot, which is well cultivated, and famous for the rearing of horses. It is situate near the river Gogary, 55 m NE Patna. Lon. 85 54 E, lat. 26 7 N.

*Durbuy*, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, seated on the Ourthe, 20 m s by w Liege.

*Duren*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, with manufactures of cloth, and several brandy distilleries. It is seated near the river Roer, 12 m s Juliers.

*Durham*, a county of England, bounded on the N by Northumberland, E by the German ocean, S and SW by Yorkshire, and W by Westmorland and Cumberland. It is usually called the Bishopric of Durham, from the sovereign power formerly possessed by the bishops, who yet enjoy great privileges. It is 47 m long and 57 broad, containing 665,000 acres; is divided into six wards, and 74 parishes; has one city and nine market-towns; and sends four members to parliament. Two of the above six divisions, called Northamptonshire and Islandshire, are a detached part, lying N of Northumberland, and includes Holy Island. The town of Berwick and its district, on the N side of the Tweed, is also in the jurisdiction of this county. The population was 177,625 in 1811, exclusive of Berwick. The soil is very various; the W part being mountainous and barren, while the E and S consist of beautiful meadows, woods, and corn-fields. Here are rich mines of coal, lead, and iron, and quarries of marble, slate, millstone, firestone, grindstone, limestone, and freestone. The principal rivers are the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent.

*Durham*, a city, capital of the above county, and a bishop's see, with a market on Saturday. It is compactly built on a hill, on a bend of the Wear, over which are three stone bridges, and surrounded by the remains of its wall. The magnificent cathedral and the castle, now the bishop's palace, stand on the highest part of the hill; in the former are deposited the remains of St. Cuthbert and the venerable Bede. The city is governed by a mayor, and contains six parish churches. It has a manufacture of stuffs and carpets, and around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. The population was 6763 in 1811. In a deep vale near the river are the ruins of Finchall abbey; and on the W of the city is Nevil Cross, erected in memory of the victory obtained by queen Philippa, in 1346, over David Bruce, king

## DUS

of Scotland, who was taken prisoner. Durham is 14 m s Newcastle, and 259 N by W London. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 54 44 N.

*Durham*, a town of New Hampshire, in Stralford county. Near it is a rock, computed to weigh 60 tons, so exactly poised on another rock as to be moved with a finger. It stands on Oyster river, near its junction with the Piscataqua, 16 m W Portsmouth.

*Durkheim*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has salt works, and stands on the river Hardt, 17 m SW Worms.

*Durkheim*, or *Turkheim*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, where the French gained a victory over the Austrians in 1675. It is 4 m NW Colmar.

*Durlach*, a town of Suabia, lately the capital of Lower Baden, with a castle. Here are manufactures of porcelain, cloth, and stuffs. It is seated on the Giessen, 18 m NNE Baden.

*Durness*, a town of Scotland, on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, at the head of a bay and influx of a river of the same name. To the N of the bay is a rich peninsula, which terminates on the N in a point called Farout Head. Durness is 42 m NNW Dornoch.

*Duroro*, a town of Abyssinia, in Dalcali, and the chief place of traffic in the bay of Amphila. It is 65 m SE Arena, and 120 NE Antalo.

*Durrow*, a town of Ireland, in Kilkenny county, but insulated, with its district, in Queen county. Here is a magnificent seat called Castle Durrow. It is 14 m S by W Maryborough, and 16 NNW Kilkenny.

*Dursley*, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, and a considerable traffic in broad cloth, and cards for clothiers. Here are the remains of a castle. It is seated near the Severn, 13 m SW Gloucester, and 107 W London.

*Dartal*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire. The chief trade is tanning. It is 16 m NE Angers.

*Dusky Bay*, a bay on the SW coast of New Zealand, in the Pacific ocean. The country here is steep, and the hills near the seaside are covered with intricate and impenetrable forests. Abundance of excellent refreshments are found here; and it contains several coves and harbours. Lon. 166 18 E, lat. 45 47 S.

*Dusseldorf*, a city of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Berg, with a ruined castle. Near to the palace is a gallery of paintings, drawings, engravings, and figures. The chief manufactures are mirrors, vinegar, soap, and sugar; and it has a considerable trade in merchandise



brought from the interior of the duchy. Dusseldorf was taken by the French in 1795. It stands on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 25 m s Wesel. Lon. 6 40 e, lat. 51 12 n.

*Duxborough*, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, with a harbour for small vessels, and a lighthouse at the s extremity of the beach. It is situate s by e Plymouth, 3 m across Plymouth bay.

*Duisburg*, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with a Calvinist university. It has a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated on the Ruhr, near the Rhine, 14 m s Dusseldorf.

*Duytz*, or *Deutz*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Rhine, opposite Cologne, with which it communicates by a flying bridge.

*Duyveland*, an island of the Netherlands, forming part of the province of Zealand. It is separated from Schowen, on the w, by a narrow channel.

*Dwaraca*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, with a small harbour. Here is the most celebrated temple in this quarter of India, having been long the residence of Krishna, the favorite Hindoo deity; and it is annually visited by above 15,000 pilgrims. The chalk with which the Brahmans mark their foreheads is procured at this place, and carried hence all over India. It is situate at the sw extremity of the province, near the entrance of the gulf of Cutch. Lon. 69 15 e, lat. 22 20 n.

*Dwina*, a river of Russia, which runs from s to n into the White sea, at Archangel.

*Dwina*, or *Duna*, a river of Lithuania, which divides Livonia from Courland, and runs into the Baltic, below Riga, at Dunamond.

*Dyle*, a river of the Netherlands, which rises on the s border of Brabant, flows n through the middle of the country, and joins the Scheld a little above Rupelmonde.

*Dymchurch*, a village in Kent, on the e side of Romney marsh, 5 m sw Hithe. Here is a strong embarkment against the sea, called Dymchurch Wall, which extend, 2 m toward Hithe, and is terminated by a strong fortification, denominated, from its form, the Circular Redoubt.

*Dynapour*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar, near which is a diamond mine. It is seated on the Ganges, 10 m w Patna.

*Dysart*, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour. It has a considerable trade in coal and salt, a manufacture of checks, and some employ in ship-building. It is seated on the frith of Forth, 14 m n by e Edinburg.

*Eaglesham*, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 9 m sw Glasgow. It has bleaching grounds, and a considerable cotton manufacture.

*Eaooee*, one of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1643, and by him named Middleburg. The land gently rises to a considerable height, presenting a prospect of extensive meadows, adorned with tufts of trees, and intermixed with plantations. Lon. 174 30 w, lat. 21 24 s.

*Earlston*, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, seated on the e side of the Leader, at the foot of a hill. On the opposite bank of the river stands Cowdenknows, an old building, now somewhat modernized; and on the adjacent knolls may be seen the remains of its broom, so renowned in Scottish ditty. Earlston is the birthplace of sir Thomas Learmont, commonly called Thomas the Rhymer, the earliest poet of Scotland. It is 29 m SE Edinburg.

*Earn*; see *Erne*.

*Eusdale*, a small island of Scotland, near the coast of Argyleshire, to the se of Mull, celebrated for its slate quarries.

*Easingwold*, a town in N Yorkshshire, with a market on Friday, and a great trade in bacon and butter. It is 13 m nw York, and 208 n by w London.

*East Cape*, the most eastern extremity of Asia, on the w side of Beering strait, nearly opposite Prince of Wales cape, on the continent of America. Lon. 169 30 w, lat. 66 0 n.

*East Looe*. See *Looe*, *East*; and so with other places that have the same name of position.

*Eastbourn*, a town in Sussex, much frequented for sea-bathing. Near it is a chalybeate spring, and on the beach a strong circular fort. In 1707 a tessellated pavement and a Roman bath were discovered here. It is seated at the e extremity of the South Downs, near the English channel, 15 m ESE Lewes, and 61 SSE London.

*Easter Island*, an isle in the Pacific ocean, 40 m in circuit. It has a hilly and stony surface, is naturally barren, and affords neither safe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for fuel. The natives are industrious, and plant paper mulberries and bananas, with regular fields of potatoes and yams. This island was seen by Davis in 1636; it was visited by Roggewin in 1722, and by Cook in 1774. Lon. 109 47 w, lat. 27 6 s.

*Eastham*, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, situate near the sea, 18 m NE Barnstable.

*Easthampton*, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, on the SE side of Long-island. It is a half shire-town; and contains Clintun academy. It is 12 m ENE Southampton.

*Easton*, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Northampton county. It stands at the conflux of the Leigh with the Delaware, 50 m N Philadelphia. Lon. 75 9 W, lat. 40 41 N.

*Easton*, a town of Maryland, capital of Talbot county. It is seated near the forks of the Treadhaven, 30 m S Chester. Lon. 76 10 W, lat. 38 46 N.

*Easton*, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, with manufactures of iron and steel; seated near the head of Raynham river, 10 m NNW Taunton, and 26 S Boston.

*Eastonness*, a cape of England, the most easterly one on the coast of Suffolk, and the N point of Southwold bay.

*Eause*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 17 m SW Condom.

*Ebeltoft*, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, with a harbour, on a bay of the Categat, 16 m NE Arhusen.

*Ebercezer*, a town of the state of Georgia, capital of Effingham county. It is situate on the river Savanna, in a country rich in corn, fruit, and cattle, 25 m NNW Savanna. Lon. 81 18 W, lat. 32 28 N.

*Ebenfurth*, a town of Austria, on the river Leyta, 22 m S Vienna.

*Eberbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a Cistercian abbey; seated on the Necker, 11 m EBY N Heidelberg.

*Eberberg*, a town and castle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, at the conflux of the Alsen with the Nabe, 8 m SW Creutznach.

*Ebermanstadt*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, situate on the Wisent 13 m SSE Bamberg.

*Ebern*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, situate on the Bannach, 12 m NNW Bamberg.

*Eberstem*, a town and castle of Suabia, 8 m SE Baden.

*Eberville*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, with a Benedictine abbey, seated on the Scioule, 8 m NE Rom.

*Ebher*, a town of Persia, in Irak, on a river of the same name, 40 m W Casbin.

*Ebingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, noted for its cheese, 7 m S Hohenzollern.

*Ebro*, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias on the confines of Old Castile, and flows by Calahorra, Tu-

della, Saragossa, and Tortosa into the Mediterranean.

*Ebston*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Luneburg, celebrated for its honey, 13 m S Luneburg.

*Ecclesfechan*, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, noted for its monthly fair and weekly market for swine, during the first four months of the year. It is 6 m N Annan, and 15 EBY S Dumfries.

*Eccleshall*, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Friday. The bishop of Lichfield and Coventry has a castle here. It is seated on the river Sow, 7 m NW Stafford, and 148 London.

*Ecclesiastical State*, or *Popedom*, a country of Italy; bounded on the N by Romagna, NE by the gulf of Venice, SE by the kingdom of Naples, SW by the Mediterranean, and W by Tuscany. It is 120 m long, and from 80 to 100 broad, divided into the following provinces; Campagna di Roma, Patrimony of St. Peter, Sabino, Spoleto, Ancona, Perugino, and Urbino. All these provinces are badly cultivated and thinly inhabited; trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the inhabitants is such, that they would be absolutely starved. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independent head of the church, and invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. He has the title of Holy Father and Holiness; and is elected, at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. Beside the Ecclesiastical State, the pope is possessed of the three legations of Romagna, Bolognese, and Ferrarese, and of the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples. In 1798 this state was taken possession of by the French, who erected it into a republic styled the Roman Republic. They obliged the pope, Pius VI, to remove into Tuscany, and afterward into France, where he died at Valence, in 1799. A few months after a conclave was permitted to be held at Venice, and in 1800, cardinal Chiaramonti was elected to the papal chair, who took the title of Pius VII, and resumed the sovereignty of the Ecclesiastical State. This power was held till 1809, when he was deprived by Napoleon of his temporal sovereignty, and reduced to the condition of bishop of Rome; but in 1814, the pope was restored to his former dignity, and to his territories. Rome is the capital.

*Echternach*, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Sour, surrounded by mountains, 18 m NE Luxemburg.

*Ecija*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with manufactures of leather and shoes, and a trade in wool and hemp. Fragments of marble pillars, trunks of statues, and stones with inscriptions, attest its ancient splendor. It is seated on the Xenil, 62 m ENE Seville. Lon. 4 57 w, lat. 37 33 n.

*Eckardsberg*, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 m wsw Naumburg.

*Eckero*, one of the Aland islands, in the Baltic, lying w of the principal island. It has a town of the same name, 80 m NE Stockholm. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 60 15 N.

*Eckrenforde*, a seaport of Denmark, in S Jutland, on a bay of the Baltic. The streets are wide, planted with rows of trees; and the harbour is spacious and secure. Near the town is a fresh-water lake, which is connected with the bay. It is 14 m NW Kiel in Holstein. Lon. 10 1 w, lat. 54 33 n.

*Edam*, a town of the Netherlands, in N Holland, famous for its red-rind cheeses; seated on the Ey, near the Zuider zee, 11 m NNE Amsterdam.

*Eddystone*, a rock in the English channel, lying 14 m ssw from the middle of Plymouth sound. On this rock Mr. Winstanly built a lighthouse in 1700, which was destroyed by a storm in 1703, and the projector perished in it. In 1709, another, built of wood, was erected by Mr. Rudyard, which was consumed by fire in 1755. Within four years after, one was built by Mr. Smeaton, which also was burnt down in 1770; and another, of stone, was completed by him in 1774, which has hitherto withstood the fury of the elements. The building, to the height of 33 feet from the foundation, is a solid of stones, engrafted into each other; above this are four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. It is nearly 80 feet high; and its distance from the Ram Head, the nearest point of land, is 12 m. Lon. 4 24 w, lat. 50 8 n.

*Eden*, a river of Scotland, which rises in Perthshire, on the confines of Fifehire, and flows through the latter county, by Coupar, into the German ocean, at St. Andrew bay.

*Eden*, a river that rises in Westmorland, on the confines of Yorkshire, runs N, by Appleby, into Cumberland, and there flows by Kirkoswald and Carlisle into Solway frith.

*Edenburg*, or *Sopron*, a town of Hungary, capital of a county, on the frontiers of Austria, famous for its wines. The population in 1815 was 12,422; and the greater part Germans, whose principal manufacture is cloth. Many oxen and pigs are sent hence weekly into Germany. It

is 38 m s by E Vienna. Lon. 16 37 E, lat. 47 38 N.

*Edenderry*, a town of Ireland, in King county, and formerly a strong place; situate near the river Boyne, 9 m E by N Philiptown.

*Edenton*, a maritime district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Chowan, Pasquotank, Perquimas, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, and Tyrrel. It abounds with pine, oak, cypress, and juniper.

*Edenton*, a town of N Carolina, in Chowan county, and capital of Edenton district. It is situate on Albemarle sound, at the mouth of the Chowan, 75 m NNE Newbern, and 110 E by N Raleigh. Lon. 76 52 w, lat. 36 6 n.

*Edessa*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, once the residence of the Macedonian kings. It is seated near the Visticza, 44 m WNW Salonica. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 40 50 N.

*Edgarton*, a seaport of Massachusetts, chief town of Duke county. It is situate on the E side of the island of Marthas Vineyard, 20 m SE Falmouth, on the continent. Lon. 70 30 w, lat. 41 25 N.

*Edghill*, a village in Warwickshire, 14 m S Warwick, memorable for the first battle fought between Charles I and the parliament, in 1642.

*Edgware*, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Roman road, leading to St. Alban, 3 m NW London.

*Edgworthtown*, a town of Ireland, in Longford county, 9 m E by S Longford, and 63 WNW Dublin.

*Edinburg*, the metropolis of Scotland, in the county of its name. It is built on three hills that run from E to W, in a direction almost parallel, and above 3 m in circuit. On the middle ridge, which is narrow and steep, stands the Old Town; the North Town is seated on an elevated plain, gently sloping on every side; and the South Town stands also on a similar sloping eminence. The form of the Old Town resembles that of a turtle; the castle being the head, the High-street the ridge of the back, the narrow lanes (here called closes) the shelving sides, and Holyrood-house the tail. On each side of this hill was once a lake. The S valley, drained of its waters, is occupied by Cowgate-street: the N valley is also drained; but a morass remains, called the North Loch. The ancient castle stands on a craggy rock, 200 feet high, with a drawbridge on the only side that is accessible: here is shown the apartment in which was born James VI of Scotland, afterward James I of England. In the High-street is the collegiate church of St. Giles, a fine Gothic structure, which has four places of public worship under

its roof. Near this is the building in which the Scotch parliament was usually convened: it is now occupied by the courts of justice; and has a magnificent lofty hall. The palace of Holyrood-house forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre surrounded by piazzas: the *xw* towers were built by James v, and the whole was completed in the reign of Charles II. A spacious gallery here is hung with the pictures of 111 monarchs, from Fergus I to James VI, the greatest part of them imaginary. In the *xw* tower is shown the room where queen Mary sat at supper, when Rizzio was dragged from her side and murdered by Ruthven. Adjoining are the magnificent ruins of an abbey, founded by David I, and converted by Charles II into a royal chapel. The communication between the *x* and *s* parts of the city is by two noble bridges, the North bridge and the South bridge. The North Town has many new squares and streets, adorned with uniform and elegant houses. The buildings of the South Town are likewise elegant and extensive, and the new college forms a very striking object. The university, founded by James VI in 1581, is celebrated throughout the world; and its medical school, in particular, is entitled to the first rank. The high school of Edinburgh has also been long famous for the scholars it has produced. Of the other buildings a few only can be noticed: the exchange, the register-office, the excise-office, the customhouse, the bank of Scotland, the physicians hall, Heriot hospital for the education of the poor and fatherless boys of freemen, Watson hospital for the support of the sons of decayed merchants, the royal infirmary, the public dispensary, the orphan hospital, and some other public charities. The churches, both presbyterian and episcopal, and other places of worship, of various denominations, are numerous. The public places of amusement are, the assembly rooms, the concert hall, the hall for the royal archers, the theatre, and the equestrian circus. Edinburgh has several valuable public libraries, and numerous literary and scientific institutions. Its manufactures are but few; the principal are fine linen, silks, sarcenets, and shawls. The city has little foreign commerce, but it has a good inland trade. The population was 34,624 in 1811. It is governed by a lord provost, a dean of guild, a guild council, and 25 common council. Here are 14 incorporated trades, each having a right to elect a deacon, who becomes a member of council. On the *e* side of the city is Salisbury craig, a rock that presents a steep front, in the form of an amphitheatre, 550

feet high; being part of the hill called Arthur-seat. Two m to the *s* is the remnant of Craigmillar castle, the residence of James v during his minority; and of queen Mary after her return from France in 1562. Edinburgh is 2 m ssw Leith (which is its port) and 377 n by w London. Lon. 3 12 w, lat. 55 56 n.

*Edinburg New*; see *Caledonia*.

*Edinburgshire*, or *Mid Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 27 m long and from 6 to 16 broad; bounded on the *n* by the frith of Forth, *e* by the shires of Haddington, Berwick, and Roxburgh, *s* by those of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanerk, and *w* by Linlithgowshire. It is divided into 41 parishes, and the population was 148,607 in 1811. The soil is fertile, and produces corn of all sorts, with plenty of grass; also coal, iron, limestone, and black marble. The principal rivers are the Esk, Leith, Amond, and Gala.

*Efferding*, a town of Austria, with a castle, seated near the Danube, 12 m w Linz.

*Effingham*, a village in Surry, 12 m *ne* Guildford. It was once a much larger place; for wells, and cavities like cellars, have been frequently found in the neighbouring fields and woods; and in the church are some ancient stalls and monuments.

*Egeln*, a town and castle of Germany, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Bode, 16 m ssw Magdeburg.

*Egenburg*, a town of Austria, noted for good wine, 13 m sw Znaim.

*Egerszck*, a town of Hungary, capital of Szalad county. It is seated on the Szala, 27 m sse Stein am Anger.

*Egina*; see *Engina*.

*Egipten*, a town of the duchy of Courland, 100 m *se* Mittau. Lon 26 40 *e*, lat. 56 2 *n*.

*Eglingen*, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship, 6 m *n* Dillengen.

*Eglisau*, a town and castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine, 13 m *n* Zurich.

*Egmont op den Hoef*, a village of the Netherlands, in N Holland, 3 m *w* by s Alcaer. It appears to have been a considerable town, but was destroyed, in 1573, by the enraged Spaniards, after their failure before Alcaer. It now exhibits extensive and picturesque ruins. Near it are two other villages; Egmont op Zee, a mile to the *w*, on the seacoast; and Egmont Binnen, nearly 2 m to the *s*, where a bloody and undecisive battle was fought, in 1799, between the allied British and Russian army and the French and Dutch.

*Egru*, or *Eger*, a fortified town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with a castle and a college. It was taken by the French in 1742, but they were forced to evacuate

it the next year, through famine. Here are manufactures of leather, hats, cloths, and stuffs; and its mineral waters are famous. It is seated on the Egra, 90 m w by N Prague. Lon. 12 27 E, lat. 50 5 N.

*Egremont*, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. On the w side is an artificial mount, with the ruins of a castle; and 3 m to the se, in the wooded vale of the Calder, are the remains of Calder abbey. Egremont is seated near the Irish sea, on the river Ehen, 5 m SSE Whitehaven, and 289 NW London.

*Egripo*; see *Negropont*.

*Egypt*, a country of Africa, 500 m in length, and 250 where broadest; bounded on the n by the Mediterranean, e by the Red sea and the isthmus of Suez, s by Nubia, and w by the deserts to the r of Fezzan. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and thence it gradually grows narrower, till it approaches Nubia. This country, so famous in history for its fertility, has not that extent of cultivation as in ancient times; many lakes and canals being now filled up, and, with the lands they watered, are become deserts, the sands of which annually accumulate. Egypt is divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower; the first is sometimes called Said, the second extends thence to Cairo, and the last comprehends the Delta. Though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. The ancient kings governed Egypt, till Cambyses became master of it, 525 years B. C. and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, and works perfected, which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottos in Thebaid; the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Mæris, and the vast canals, which served both for trade, and to render the land fruitful. After this conquest, Cambyses demolished the temples, and persecuted the priests. This country continued under the Persian yoke, till the time of Alexander the great, who, having conquered Persia, built the city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, 324 years B. C. Ten kings of that name succeeded each other, till Cleopatra, the sister of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the second califf of the successors of Mohamed, who drove out the Romans after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the califfs declined, Saladin set up the empire of the Mamlouks, which became so powerful in time,

that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Last of all, Selim, a Turkish emperor, conquered Egypt. The present population of Egypt is computed at 2,500,000, which is not one half of the number it contained when subject to the Romans. The inhabitants are composed of three different races of people; the Turks, who are now masters of the country; the Arabs, who were conquered by the Turks; and the Coptits, who are descended from the first Egyptians, that became Christians. Prior to 1811 there was a fourth race, called Mamlouks, who were originally Circassian or Mingrelian slaves, and for a long time the only military force in the country. Egypt has been, for many years, distracted by the civil wars between the different contending beys, by which its 24 provinces were governed. The famous Hassen Ali, the Turkish admiral, gained several victories over them in 1786; but though he repressed, he could not totally subdue them. The French invaded this country in 1798, under general Bonaparte, who defeated the Mamlouks in several engagements; but on the sudden departure of Bonaparte, in 1799, and a strong British force arriving to aid the country, the French were expelled in 1801. The Turks have since kept an army here. In 1811, the pashaw having notice of a conspiracy formed by the beys, he, under a solemn feat, induced 300 of the chief Mamlouks to join in a procession to the citadel of Cairo; where they were entrapped between the outward and inward wall, many of them shot, and the rest beheaded. The like number were afterward killed in the neighbouring towns and villages, and their massacre was pursued into Nubia; that the race of Mamlouks is now extirpated. Egypt carried on a considerable trade in E. India commodities, till the Portuguese discovered the way round the Cape of Good Hope. However, the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandise; and from other parts the natives procure elephant teeth, ostrich feathers, ebony, gold-dust, musk, civet, ambergris, coffee, gums, and drugs. The principal commodities which the merchants purchase, are coffee, senna, cassia, rhubarb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, saltpetre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, rice, wheat, flax, sandalwood, dates, cotton, cloth, &c. The complexion of the Egyptians is of a dusky brown. The richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. The Coptits are an ingenious people, and have skill in business; but citizens are

greatly oppressed, and peasants miserably poor, for the government and its officers extort as large a revenue as possible from their hands, which is a continual check to industry. From March to November, the heat, to an European, is almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The s winds, which occur at intervals from February till the end of May, are by the natives called poisonous winds, or the hot winds of the deserts; they are of such extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its fatal influence; and for the three days that it generally lasts, the streets are deserted. The sands are so subtle that they penetrate into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is fully supplied by nightly dews and the annual inundation of the Nile. When the water of the river retires, all the ground is covered with mud; then the corn is harrowed into it, and in the following March there is usually a plentiful harvest. But some lands are never fallow, and yield three harvests annually; particularly in Lower Egypt, where sowing and reaping are going on incessantly, wherever the water of the river can be obtained. The rice fields are supplied with water from canals and reservoirs. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruit, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and in Lower Egypt oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, are produced in great plenty. Lentils form a considerable article of food to the inhabitants of Upper Egypt, who rarely enjoy the luxury of rice; and onions, remarkably mild and of the purest white, continue to be a favorite diet among all classes. The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes, beeves, fine horses, large asses, crocodiles, the hippopotamus, the camelion, the cerastes, or horned viper, and a kind of rat called ichneumon; eagles, hawks, pelicans, waterfowls of all kinds, and the ibis, which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects. The pyramids of Egypt, formerly accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, are all built on rocky and sandy plains: the largest, which is near Gizeh, is 461 feet in perpendicular height, with a platform on the top 32 feet square, and the length of the base is 746 feet; it takes up 11 acres of ground, and is constructed of such stupendous blocks of stone, that a more marvellous result of human labour has not been found upon earth. Here are also

caverns, containing mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins ranged in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years. The principal city is Cairo.

*Ehingen*, a town of Suabia, near which the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1805. It is seated on the Danube, 12 m sw Ulm.

*Ehingen*, a town of Suabia, seated on the Neckar, opposite Rotenberg, 6 m w by s Tubingen.

*Ehrenbreitstein*, a town of Germany, on the river Rhine, opposite Coblentz, to which it is deemed a suburb. On the bank of the river, at the foot of a stupendous rock, is an old palace, which belonged to the elector of Treves. On the summit of the rock lately stood a fortress deemed to be impregnable, being strong by nature and art, and plentifully supplied with water from a well 280 feet deep; but it surrendered, through famine, to the French in 1799, after a blockade of above 20 months; and the demolition of its massive works commenced soon after the peace of Luneville.

*Ehrenfels*, a fortress of Bavaria, in the duchy of Neuburg, which gives name to a lordship. It is 13 m nw Ratisbon.

*Eichfeld*, a territory of Lower Saxony, surrounded by Brunswick, Thuringia, and Hesse. It produces much flax and tobacco. Heiligenstadt is the capital.

*Eigg*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the s of Skye, 6 m long and 2 broad. It is partly flat, and partly hilly and rocky, with some basaltic pillars. The low grounds are tolerably productive; and along the coast the rocks are chiefly of an exceedingly porous lava.

*Eil Loch*; see *Linne*, *Loch*.

*Eilenburg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Mulda, 12 m ne Leipzig.

*Eimeo*, one of the Society isles, in the Pacific ocean, lying 12 m w of Otaheite. The products of the two islands, and the manners of the people, are much the same. Eimeo has steep rugged hills, running in different directions, leaving large valleys and gentle rising ground about their sides. The hills, though rocky, are generally covered with trees almost to the tops. On its n side is the harbour Taloo. Lon. 150 0 w, lat. 17 30 s.

*Einbeck*, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of the principality of Grubenhagen. It has manufactures of cloth and all kinds of stuffs; and in the mountain near it are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is situate on the Ilme, 17 m n Gottingen. Lon. 10 2 w, lat. 51 45 n.

*Eisenach*, a town of Upper Saxony, in

Thuringia, capital of a principality, with a celebrated college. The duke resides in a castle within the town; and there is another on a mountain out of it, called Wartburg, which, in 1521, was for some time the asylum of Luther. It is seated on the Nesse, at its conflux with the Horsel, 16 m w Gotha. Lon. 10 21 e, lat. 51 0 n.

*Eisenartz*, or *Eisenitz*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 34 m NNW Gratz.

*Eisenstadt*, a town of Hungary, with a magnificent palace and gardens belonging to prince Esterhazy, 13 m NNW Edenburg.

*Eisleben*, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the county of Mansfeld, with a decayed castle. The celebrated Luther was born and died here. In the churches of St. Andrew and St. Ann are the superb burial-places of the ancient counts of Mansfeld. Eisleben contains many breweries, and derives much profit from the neighbouring iron mines. It is 28 m NNW Naumburg. Lon. 11 47 E, lat. 51 32 N.

*Eissfeld*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle. It has manufactures of indigo and vitriol, and stands on the Werra, near its source, 7 m E Hildburghausen.

*Ekanas*, a town of Finland, in Nyland, on a bay in the gulf of Finland, 50 m SE Abo.

*Ekasio*, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, 28 m ESE Jonkoping.

*Elba*, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany, 15 m long and 4 broad. It contains mines of excellent iron, and quarries of marble, in the hilly parts; the valleys and narrow plains yield excellent grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fruit; but the soil is very shallow, with few places level enough for corn. It belonged chiefly to the prince of Piombino; but in 1799 it was seized on and occupied by the French. In 1814, on the abdication of Napoleon, it was made a principality, and his place of exile. Here he arrived early in March, and continued to the end of February following, when he found means to embark, and escaped to France. In 1815, the duke of Tuscany took possession of the two ports, and the rest of the island was restored to the prince of Piombino. The two harbours are Porto Ferrajo and Porto Longone.

*Elbassano*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 45 m SE Durazzo.

*Elbe*, a river of Germany, which rises in the Giant mountains between Bohemia and Silesia, flows by Koningsgratz, Lentmeritz, Dresden, Dessau, Meissen, Witzenberg, Magdeburg, Hamburg, and Gluckstadt, and enters the German ocean

at Cuxhaven. It is navigable for ships to Hamburg, 70 m from the sea, a course of navigation longer than that of any other river in Europe; and contains many islands, all fertile, and several inhabited.

*Elberfeld*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, considerable for its population and numerous manufactures; seated on the Wipper, 17 m ENE Dusseldorf.

*Elberton*, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Elbert county. It is seated near the Tugelo, 73 m NW Augusta. Lon. 82 35 W, lat. 33 55 N.

*Elberton*, a town of the state of Georgia, in Effingham county, seated on the Ogeechee, 38 m W Ebenezer. Lon. 82 2 W, lat. 32 31 N.

*Elbeuf*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a manufacture of cloth; seated on the Seine, 10 m S Rouen, and 65 NW Paris.

*Elbing*, a strong town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg, with 18,000 inhabitants, and a great trade in corn, starch, soap, linseed oil, cordage, canvas, saltpetre, and potash. It is seated on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the Frisch Haff, 30 m ESE Dantzic. Lon. 19 30 E, lat. 54 18 N.

*Elbogen*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with a citadel; seated on a mountain, by the river Egra, 16 m NE Egra.

*Elburg*, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on the E coast of the Zuider zee, 10 m NE Harderwick.

*Elche*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, supposed, from the magnificent remains found in and near it, to be the ancient Ilici. It is 10 m SW Alicante.

*Elephanta*, a small island on the W coast of Hindoostan, 5 m E from Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. A colossal stone elephant, cracked and decayed, appears on the landing-place, near the foot of a hill. From this an easy slope leads to a cave, excavated out of a rock, 80 feet long and 40 broad, the roof supported by rows of pillars 18 feet high. The sides are formed into compartments, which contain a great variety of carved figures relative to the Hindoo mythology; but that at the end of the cave, opposite the entrance, is the most remarkable: it includes, with many subordinate figures, a gigantic Trimurti, or three-formed god; Brahma the creator in front, Vishnu the preserver on one side, and Siva the destroyer on the other. The pillars and figures in the cave have been defaced and mutilated by visitors, and particularly by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. In 1814 the head and neck of

the elephant dropped off, and the body has since sunk and threatens to fall.

*Eletz*, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel, destroyed by fire in 1745, and since rebuilt. Here are a number of forges, and a trade in cattle, corn, honey, and leather. It stands on a lofty and steep hill, by the river Eletz, 80 m ESE Orel.

*Eleusis*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, formerly a large city, renowned for a great temple of Ceres. The plan of this temple, and also of a smaller one of Diana, has been recently discovered by excavation; and hence the statue of Ceres, now at Cambridge, was brought. It is situate on the gulf of Engia, 7 m WNW Athens.

*Eleuthera*; see *Alabaster*.

*Elcuths*, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the NW of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered, in 1759, by the emperor of China. See *Kalmucs*.

*Elfeld*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Meutz, seated on the Rhine, 10 m W Cassel.

*Elfsburg*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with a strong castle near the sea, 4 m SW Gothenburg.

*Elfskarleby*, a town of Sweden, in Uppland, on the river Dahl, which a little above forms a beautiful cataract. It is 48 m N by W Upsal.

*Elfsdal*, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, noted for curious quarries of porphyry, of which tables, vases, mortars, and other articles are made. It is 70 m NNW Fahlun.

*Elgin*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Elginshire. It was formerly called Moray, and then was the see of a bishop. Here are many large old buildings erected over piazzas. The cathedral was one of the most magnificent structures in Scotland; of which its remains are a sufficient proof. Two m to the NE, on the S bank of a lake, is the palace of Spynie, formerly the residence of the bishop, of which some rooms are still pretty entire; and 6 m to the SW, on the river Lossie, are the large remains of Pluscarden priory. Elgin stands on the Lossie, 5 m from its port at Lossiemouth, where there is a harbour, whence much corn is exported. The population was 4602 in 1811. It is 33 m ENE Inverness, and 163 N Edinburg. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 57 36 N.

*Elginshire*, or *Morayshire*, a county of Scotland, 40 m long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by the Moray frith, E by Banffshire, S by the shires of Aberdeen and Inverness, and W by the latter and Nairnshire. It is divided into 18 parishes, and the population was 28,108 in 1811. The S part is mountainous, and occupied by forests; but the greatest part is rich, and

produces wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The chief rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie.

*Eling*, a village in Hampshire, at the head of Southampton bay, 5 m W Southampton. Here are docks for building and repairing ships, and storehouses for corn, in which it carries on a considerable trade.

*Elisabeth Islands*, small islands near the coast of Massachusetts, bearing NW of Marthas Vineyard, and belonging to Duke county. They are about 16 in number; the chief of which are Nashawn, Pasqui, Nashawenna, Pinequese, and Chatahunk. Nashawn, the largest, supports a considerable number of cattle and sheep, and is famous for excellent cheese and wool. It is 2 m from the continent, and the N point 6 m WSW Falmouth. Lon. 70 38 W, lat. 41 34 N.

*Elisabethtown*, a town of New Jersey, in Essex county, with a handsome Presbyterian church, an episcopal church, and two incorporated academies. It is situate on a creek of Newark bay, 10 m SSW Newark, and 40 NE Trenton.

*Elisabethtown*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Baldu county. It stands on the NW branch of Cape Fear river, 36 m S by W Fayetteville, and 43 NW Wilmington.

*Elisabethtown*, or *Hagarstown*, a town of Maryland, chief of Washington county. It has a considerable trade with the western country, and the neighbourhood produces the finest Orinoco tobacco. It is situate in a valley, 70 m WNW Baltimore, and 80 NNW Washington.

*Elkridge*, a town of Maryland, in Ann Arundel county, famous for the bright tobacco called Kites-foot; seated on the Patapsco, 19 m NW Annapolis.

*Elkton*, a town of Maryland, chief of Cecil county, with a considerable trade, particularly in wheat. It is situate at the conflux of the head branches of the Elk, 13 m from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 47 SW Philadelphia. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 39 40 N.

*Elleholm*, a town of Sweden, in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 10 m W Carlescroon.

*Ellesmere*, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a considerable trade in malt. It has a canal from Shrewsbury, which passes hence, by Wrexham and Chester, to the estuary of the Mersey. The town is seated on a large mere, 16 m NNW Shrewsbury, and 178 NW London.

*Ellichpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of that part of Berar which is subject to the nizam of the Deccan. It is seated on one of the sources of the Poonal, 170 m NE Aurngabad. Lon. 78 6 E, lat. 21 22 N.



## ELS

*Ellon*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the N side of the Ythan, which is navigable here for large boats, and has a valuable salmon fishery. It is 18 m N Aberdeen.

*Ellore*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Circars, and the capital of one of them. It is 50 m wsw Rajamundry. Lon. 81 10 E, lat. 16 44 N.

*Elma*, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on a river of the same name, near its conflux with the Petchora, 210 m E Mezen. Lon. 52 35 E, lat. 65 20 N.

*Elmo, Fort St.* a fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It stands on the river Tet, 5 m N Colioure.

*Elmogen*, a town of Bohemia, capital of a territory in the circle of Saatz, with a castle on a rock, by the river Egra, 38 m wsw Saatz. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

*Elne*, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, formerly the see of a bishop. It suffered greatly in the civil wars during the reign of Louis XI, and is 3 m S by E Perpignan.

*Elora*, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, celebrated for its pagodas, cut out of the natural rock. It is 15 m N Aurungabad.

*Elphin*, a town of Ireland, in Roscommon county, and the see of a bishop. The cathedral is small, and serves as the parish church; but the episcopal palace is magnificent. This place gave birth to the celebrated Oliver Goldsmith. It is 17 m N Roscommon.

*Elrich*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the county of Hohenstein. It stands on the river Zorge, 12 m NNW Nordhausen. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 51 38 N.

*Elsinburg*; see *Helsingburg*.

*Elsinore*, a fortified town of Denmark, in Zealand, seated on the Sound. It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen, being the residence of a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. A little to the N is the fortress of Cronborg, which guards the Sound. Every vessel, as it passes, pays a toll at Elsinore, in return for which the crown takes the charge of constructing lighthouses, and erecting signals to mark the shoals and rocks, between the Categat and the Baltic. Three m from the town is a considerable manufacture of arms for the Danish army. Elsinore has no harbour, but a good and safe road, and is 22 m N Copenhagen. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 56 0 N. See *Cronborg*.

*Elsteth*, a town of Westphalia, at the

## EMB

conflux of the Hunt with the Weser, 13 m ENE Oldenburg.

*Elsterwerda*, a town and castle of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Elster, 24 m N by W Dresden.

*Eltham*, a town in Kent, with a market on Monday. Here are the remains of a palace, in which Edward III entertained John of France; it is now in part converted into a farm-house, and the stately hall forms the barn. It is 3 m SE London.

*Elvas*, a strong frontier city of Portugal, in Alentejo, and a bishop's see, with a castle. Here is a cistern that will hold water enough for the town for six months. The water is brought by a Moorish aqueduct, 3 m long, which in some places is supported by several stories of arches. On the side of it is a forest of olive-trees, 3 m long, among which are walks and fine fountains. A royal academy for young gentlemen was founded here in 1733. It is 38 m ENE Evora, and 118 E Lisbon. Lon. 6 56 W, lat. 38 49 N.

*Elwangen*, a town of Suabia, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the Jaxt, 14 m NW Nordlingen.

*Ely*, a city in Cambridgeshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse (which is navigable hence to Lynn) in the fenny tract, called the Isle of Ely. It is a county of itself, including the territory around it, and has a distinct civil and criminal jurisdiction, of which the bishop is the head. It has a fine cathedral, but is otherwise a mean place. The population was 4249 in 1811. It is 17 m N Cambridge, and 67 N by E London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 52 24 N.

*Ely*, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire with a good harbour, on the frith of Forth but the trade is trifling. It is much frequented for seabathing, and is 11 m S St. Andrew.

*Elze*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, seated on the Leina, 10 m SW Hildesheim.

*Emboly*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Amphipolis; and is sometimes called Christopolis. It is seated on the Stromona, 40 m NE Salonica. Lon. 23 55 E, lat. 40 59 N.

*Embonna*, a town of the kingdom of Loango, with a trade in slaves, palm wine, salt, and maize; seated on the Zaire, 120 m SSE Loango.

*Embrun*, a city of France, in the department of Upper Alps, and lately the see of a bishop. It has a fortress built by Louis XIV, and is seated on a craggy rock, near the river Durance, 17 m E Gap. Lon. 6 29 E, lat. 44 34 N.

*Emden*, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of E Friesland. It is situate on the Dollart, near its entrance into the estuary of the Ems, where there is a good harbour and a safe road. The trade is considerable; and it has manufactures of stockings, soap, leather, and cotton. The inhabitants, about 10,500, are chiefly Calvinists; but there are some Lutherans, papists, and Jews. It is 28 m ENE Groningen, and 47 WNW Oldenburg. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 53 20 N.

*Emly*, a village of Ireland, 8 m W by S Tipperary. It was anciently a celebrated city, of which few traces now remain, and the bishopric was united, in 1563, to the see of Cashel.

*Emmendingen*, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, and chief town in the marquisate of Hochberg; seated on the river Ens, 10 m N by W Friburg.

*Emmerick*, a strong town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve. It has a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated on the Rhine, 22 m NW Wesel.

*Emmitsburg*, a town of Maryland, in Fredrick county, between the W head waters of the Monococy, 24 m NNE Fredrick, and 50 NW Baltimore.

*Emouy*, or *Hiamen*, an island of China, lying off the coast of Fo-kien. It has a port so extensive, that it can contain thousands of vessels; and so deep, that the largest ships may lie close to the shore. It was formerly much frequented by European vessels; but now all the trade is carried on at Canton. This island is particularly celebrated on account of the magnificence of its principal pagoda, dedicated to their god Fo. Lon. 116 27 E, lat. 24 3 E.

*Empoli*, a town of Tuscany, seated on the Arno, 17 m SW Florence.

*Ems*, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the principality of Paderborn, and flows, at Emden, into the Dollart, a bay of the German ocean.

*Ems*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, near which are some baths impregnated with sulphur. It is 10 m S Bregenz.

*Enckhuysen*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in N Holland, on the Zuider zee, with a good harbour. Much salt is made here. It was taken by the English in 1799. It is 27 m NE Amsterdam.

*Endeavour Strait*, a strait that separates New Guinea from Terra Australis, so named by captain Cook, but now called *Torres Strait*.

*Indian*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, which has a trade with Bassora and Behaban. It is seated on both sides the Tab, 16 m from its mouth in the Persian gulf, and 140 W by N Shiras. Lon. 50 4 E, lat. 30 13 N.

*Endingen*, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, near the Rhine, 7 m NNE Old Brisach.

*Enfield*, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Saturday. It was once famous for an extensive royal chase, disforested in 1779; and had a royal palace, of which little now remains, the front having been taken down, in 1792, and its site occupied by some houses. It is 10 m N London.

*Enfield*, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the E bank of the Connecticut, 16 m N by E Hartford.

*Engadine*, or *Inthal*, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, extending 50 m along the banks of the river Inn, from its source to Tyrol. It is divided into Upper and Lower; the chief towns Siglio and Zernetz.

*Engelberg*, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Underwalden, 10 m long, bounded by mountains. It is subject to the abbot of a Benedictine monastery of the same name, whose revenues arise principally from a commerce in cheeses. The country contains extensive glaciers, on the side of fertile mountains; fine black marble, white veined; small crystals, called Swiss diamonds; silver, and vitriol. The abbey is 12 m SW Altdorf.

*Engelholm*, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, on a bay of the Categat, with good anchorage. In 1678, it was taken by the Danes after an obstinate defence. It is 4 4 m N by W Lund. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 56 22 N.

*Engen*, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 20 m ESE Furstenburg.

*Engers*, a town of Germany, in Westwald, capital of a county. It is seated near the Rhine, 20 m WNW Dietz.

*Enghein*, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 m SW Brussels.

*Engia*, or *Egina*, an island of European Turkey, in the gulf of Engia, between Livadia and Morea. It is of a triangular form, 36 m in circuit, surrounded by rocks, and has no harbour. The chief town is of the same name, 24 m SSW Athens. Lon. 23 59 E, lat. 37 45 N.

*England*, the southern part of the island of Great Britain, bounded on the N by Scotland, E by the German ocean, S by the English channel, and W by St. George channel, the principality of Wales, and the Irish sea. Its ancient name was Albion, which, in process of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Cesar, and continued till the year 329, when it received the name of England, and Egbert was crowned the first king. England is of a triangular form; and from the S Foreland in Kent, which

may be termed the E point of the triangle, to Berwick upon Tweed, which is the N, its length is 345 m; from that point to the Lands-end in Cornwall, which is the W, it is 425; and the breadth thence to the S Foreland is 340. It contains 50,210 square miles, or 32,094,400 acres. The number of resident inhabitants was 9,538,827 in 1611; and a thirtieth part being added, for the army and navy, will raise the enumeration to 9,856,700. The face of the country affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe; not, however, without romantic, and even dreary scenes, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, and uncultivated heaths; and yet, few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are, in general, the midland and southern. Toward the N it is hilly and barren. The E coast is, in many parts, sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland, to the very heart of England, forming a natural division between the E and W sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract; and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The rivers are numerous; and the most considerable are the Thames, Severn, Humber, Mersey, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, and Dee. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive, and are chiefly in the NW counties: those of Westmorland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit such varieties of beautiful scenery, as to become the object of summer excursions from every part of the country. With respect to climate, England is situate in the N part of the temperate zone, so that it enjoys but a scanty share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chillness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes; and is more favorable to the growth, than to the ripening of the products of the earth. No country is clothed with so beautiful and lasting a verdure; but the harvests, especially in the northern parts, frequently suffer from unseasonable rains. The rigours of winter, however, and the heats of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent; a circumstance common to all islands. The whole country, some particular spots excepted, is sufficiently healthy; and the longevity of its inhabitants is equal to that of almost any region. All its most valuable productions, both animal and

vegetable, have been imported from foreign countries. It has now no other wild quadrupeds than some of the smaller kinds; as the fox, badger, marten, otter, hare, rabbit, squirrel, &c. On the other hand, every kind of domestic animal, imported from abroad, has been reared to the greatest degree of perfection. The horse has been trained up for all the various purposes of strength and swiftness, so as to excel in those qualities the same animal in every other country. The horned cattle have been brought to the largest size and greatest justness of shape. The different races of sheep are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, and plenty or fineness of wool. The deer of its parks, which are originally a foreign breed, are superior in beauty of skin and delicacy of flesh to those of most countries. Even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength, and sagacity, rarely to be met with elsewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less striking than in the animal. Nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which its woods could boast. To other countries, and to the efforts of culture, it is indebted for corn, esculent roots, and plants, and all its garden fruits. The rivers and seas of England are stocked with a great variety of fish, which yield a plentiful article of provision to all ranks of people. The manufactures and commerce of this country are vast, extensive, and various: in the woollen, linen, cotton, and hardware manufactures in particular, it has long maintained a pre-eminence; nor must the recent one of elegant earthenware be omitted; and though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be so called, of home-made wines, in imitation of all the varieties of the foreign, has been brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. The government of England is a limited monarchy; the legislative power residing in the king, lords, and commons; and the executive in the king, the great officers of state, the judges, and the inferior gradations of magistracy. The civil division of the country is into six circuits, and 40 counties; and the counties are subdivided into wapentakes, or hundreds, and parishes. In each of the circuits, for the most part, two of the judges administer justice, twice a year. They are, 1. The Home Circuit, which contains the counties of Hertford, Essex, Kent, Surry, and Sussex. 2. The Norfolk containing Buckingham, Bedford, Hunt-  
ingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk.

3. The Oxford, containing Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. 4. The Midland, containing Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. The Northern, containing York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland. 6. The Western, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Two other counties, Middlesex and Chester, are not included in any circuit. The established religion, as contained in the Articles of the Church of England, is Calvinism; but these articles are interpreted, by the clergy in general, according to the more liberal principles of Arminius: and all other religions are tolerated. The ecclesiastical division of England is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York. That of Canterbury contains the dioceses of London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Gloucester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester; also the Welsh bishoprics of St. David, Bangor, Landaf, and St. Asaph. The province of York contains the dioceses of Durham, Chester, and Carlisle, and that of Sodor and Man. Every prelate of the sees enumerated, that of Sodor and Man excepted, has a seat in the house of lords. London is the capital.

*England, New*, a country of N America, bounded on the *n* by Canada, *e* by New Brunswick and the Atlantic, *s* by that ocean, and *w* by New York. It is the most populous part of the United States, and the inhabitants are mostly descended from the natives of England. It contains the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

*Enköping*, a town of Sweden, in Upland, situate at the end of a creek of the lake Maeler, 21 m sw Upsal.

*Ennerdale-water*, a lake in Cumberland, 7 m *e* of Whitehaven. It is 2 m and a half long, and nearly three-quarters of a mile broad; surrounded, except at the *w* end, with wild and craggy heights, which are almost impassable. It affords a variety of mountain, sylvan, and pastoral scenes. The river Eden runs through this lake.

*Ennis*, a borough of Ireland, capital of Clare county. Here are the remains of the finest abbey in the island; and one of its aisles now forms a spacious parochial church. It sends a member to parliament, and stands on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats from the Shannon, 22 m *wnw* Limerick, and 113 *wsw* Dublin. Lon. 9 22 *w*, lat. 52 44 *n*.

*Enniscorthy*, a borough of Ireland, in Wexford county, with a strong castle. Here is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth and some iron-works. It is situate on the Slaney, close under Vinegar-hill, 10 m *n* Wexford, and 27 *ne* Waterford.

*Enniskillen*, a borough of Ireland, capital of Fermanagh county. It is seated on an island in Lough Erne, where that lake is contracted for about 6 m to the width of an ordinary river, and is only approachable by two bridges, which are commanded by an old fort. In 1595, it made an obstinate defence against the army of queen Elisabeth, and again in 1680, against James II. It sends a member to parliament, and is 90 m *nw* Dublin. Lon. 8 5 *w*, lat. 54 25 *n*.

*Ennistoge*; see *Inistioge*.

*Eno*, or *Enos*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It stands near a gulf of the Archipelago, at the influx of the Marissa, 90 m *sbyw* Adrianople. Lon. 26 15 *e*, lat. 40 46 *n*.

*Ens*, a town of Austria, on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Danube, 12 m *ese* Linz.

*Ensedlin*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweiz, with a rich abbey, whose superior has the title of prince. It is 10 m *ne* Schweiz.

*Ensene*, a town of Egypt, on the *e* side of the Nile. Here are considerable ruins of the ancient Antinoë. It is 120 m *s* Cairo. Lon. 30 54 *e*, lat. 28 5 *n*.

*Ensisheim*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the river Ill, 10 m *s* Colmar.

*Enskirken*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, 15 m *sw* Cologne.

*Enstorf*, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 22 m *n* Ratisbon.

*Entlibuch*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, 14 m *wsw* Lucern.

*Entre Douro e Minho*, a province of Portugal, lying on the seacoast between the rivers Douro and Minho, and bounded on the *e* by Tra los Montes. It is very populous, and distinguished by its well-conducted agriculture. Braga is the capital.

*Entzertorf*, a town of Austria, with a castle surrounded by walls and ditches, on the left bank of the Danube, 10 m *ese* Vienna.

*Eperics*, a town of Hungary, capital of Saros county, celebrated for its opal mines and numerous mineral springs. Here is an evangelical college, and a great trade in linen. The population in 1815 was 7426. It is situate on the Tartza, 18 m *n* Kaschau. Lon. 21 27 *e*, lat. 48 52 *n*.

*Epernay*, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Marne. It was taken by Henry IV in 1592, when marshal Byron was killed while the king's hand was on his shoulder. The wines produced in its neighbourhood are excellent. It is 17 m NW Chalons.

*Ephesus*, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, anciently one of the most splendid cities of Asia Minor, and the most frequented emporium of that continent. The remains of its former splendour are heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of statues. The fortress, which is on an eminence, seems to have been the work of the Greek emperors; and also the aqueduct, part of which is yet standing, supported by pillars of fine marble. The most remarkable structure was the temple of Diana, deemed one of the seven wonders of the world, and which the primitive Christians converted into a church; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is not easy to find the ground-plot. Ephesus is seated near the mouth of the Cayster, which formerly afforded a good harbour for ships, but is now almost choked with sand. The present inhabitants are Greek peasants, who live in wretchedness and insensibility. It is 30 m SSE Smyrna.

*Ephrata*, or *Tunkerstown*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, and the principal settlement of a sect called Tunkers [Dippers], who are of German extraction. It is 12 m NNE Lancaster.

*Epidaurus*, a village of European Turkey, in Morea; formerly a city, famous for the precinct of Esculapius; and his sacred territory is in its vicinity. It is now pronounced Pidavro by the natives, and stands in a peninsula, on the E coast, 24 m SE Corinth.

*Epiez*, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 13 m W by N Orleans.

*Epila*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Xiloca, 20 m W by S Saragossa.

*Epinal*, a town of France, capital of the department of Vosges. It is famous for paper-mills, and seated on the river Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, 35 m SE Nancy. Lon. 6 31 E, lat. 48 8 N.

*Epping*, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday, famous for excellent butter; seated at the N end of a forest of the same name, 17 m NNE London.

*Eppingen*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Eltsats, 20 m ENE Philipsburg.

*Epsom*, a town in Surry, which has, from the number of opulent people residing in and near it, a daily market. It is celebrated for its mineral waters and salts; and on its neighbouring downs are annual horseraces. It is 15 m SSW London.

*Epworth*, a town in Lincolnshire, in the isle of Axholm, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of sacking. John Wesley, the founder of the Arminian sect of methodists, was born here. It is 11 m N Gainsborough, and 160 NNW London.

*Erbach*, a town of Franconia, capital of a county, with a castle. It is 22 m W by S Wertheim, and 35 SSE Frankfort.

*Erbille*, or *Erbila*; see *Arbil*.

*Erekli*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. It is the ancient Heraclea, and was then a place of great commerce, but is now much declined. It stands on a bay of the Black sea, 130 m E Constantinople. Lon. 31 19 E, lat. 41 17 N.

*Erekli*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, in which are the ruins of an amphitheatre, built by emperor Severus. It is seated on the sea of Marmora, 50 m W Constantinople.

*Erfurt*, a city of Upper Saxony, commonly accounted the capital of Thuringia, with a university and two strong forts. The principal magistrate is sometimes a protestant and sometimes a papist, but the greatest part of the burghers are protestants. It has three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the papists, another to the university, and a third to the protestant ministers. The population 15,000. In 1806, it was taken by the French. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Gera, 58 m ESE Leipzig. Lon. 11 9 E, lat. 51 2 N.

*Eribol*, *Loch*, in Scotland, an arm of the sea, on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels. It receives several streams, particularly that which flows from Loch Hope; and much kelp is made on its coasts.

*Ericeira*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the seacoast, 21 m NNW Lisbon.

*Ericht*, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, lying in the counties of Inverness and Perth. It is 24 m long and a mile broad, surrounded by lofty mountains and rugged cliffs, and its banks covered with heath and a few straggling birches and alders. Its outlet, at the S extremity, is the river Erich, which flows into Loch Rannock.

*Erie*, *Fort*, a strong fortification of Upper Canada, situate near the NE end of Lake Erie, and on the W bank of the river Niagara. In 1814 it was taken by the Americans, who evacuated it some months afterward, having first blown up the works. It is 24 m S by E Fort Niagara. Lon. 78 59 W, lat. 42 54 N.

*Erie*, *Lake*, in N America, lies between 79 and 84 W lon. and 41 and 43 N lat. Its length is 230 m, 40 its medium breadth, and upward of 700 in circuit. It is navi-

gale for ships of any burden, and the coast on both sides is generally favorable for bateaux and canoes; yet in some places, chiefly on the s side, there are rocks that run several m in length. Some of these, near the mouth of the Cayahoga, rise 40 or 50 feet above the water, and project over the lake so as to inspire dread into the boldest breast, when they are approached: the Indians, when they pass this impending danger, offer a sacrifice of tobacco to the water. The islands and banks toward its w end are infested with rattlesnakes; but on other parts of the coast are fine meadows, and woods abounding with game. This lake, at its nw end, receives the waters of several large lakes by the river Detroit, and discharges them by the river Niagara, at its ne end, into Lake Ontario.

*Eriskay*, a small island of the Hebrides of Scotland, at the s end of S Uist; noted for being the first place upon which Charles Stewart landed, in his attempt to obtain the British crown.

*Erith*, a village in Kent, seated on the Thames, 5 m e by s Woolwich. Great quantities of corn and wood are shipped hence, and here the East India ships, in their passage up the river, generally discharge a part of their cargoes.

*Erivan*, the capital of Persian Armenia, in a province of the same name, and the seat of an Arminian patriarch. The city is defended by a fortress, on a high rock, in which is the serdar, or governor's palace, and at the foot flows the Zuengui, which 20 m below joins the Aras. The Meidan is an open square, 400 paces over, in which are very fine trees. The baths and caravansaries have their beauties; but the churches of the christians are small, and half underground. In 1803 it sustained a siege of near six months by the Russians. It is 180 m nw Tabriz, and 200 e Erzerum. Lon. 45 12 e, lat. 40 8 n.

*Erkelenz*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Roer, 10 m nw Juliers.

*Erlach*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, on the lake of Biel, 10 m sw Biel.

*Erlangen*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, with a university, and a palace belonging to the prince. It is divided into the old and new town; the latter one of the handsomest in Germany. The principal manufactures are hats, gloves, and stockings. It is seated on the Regnitz, 12 m n Nuremberg. Lon. 11 2 e, lat. 49 33 n.

*Erlau*; see *Agria*.

*Erne*, a river of Scotland, which issues from the e end of a lake of the same name,

at the head of the vale of Stratherne, in Perthshire, flows by Clrieff, and joins the Tay, a little below Abernethy.

*Erne*, a river of Ireland, which issues from a small lake on the n border of the county of Longford, flows n through that of Cavan, and sw through Fermanagh into Donegal bay. In the last county it forms a beautiful lake, called Lough Erne, 30 m long, containing many fine islands; and on one in the middle part, where the lake is very narrow, stands the town of Enniskillen. Below Belleek the river has a cataract, which obstructs the navigation between the lake and the sea.

*Ernce*, a town of France, in the department of Mayne, on a river of the same name, 15 m nnw Laval.

*Erodu*, or *Erouad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbetoor, with a large mud fort. Much coarse cotton cloth is made here and in the vicinity. It is seated on a canal from the Bhawani, 57 m ene Coimbetoor.

*Errol*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, situate on an eminence on the n side of the Tay. Here is a linen manufacture, and a passage-boat goes hence to Newburg, on the opposite shore, every tide. It is 9 m e Perth.

*Erromango*, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, 70 m in circuit, with low shores. On the w side is a promontory that separates two bays, and captain Cook, from the treacherous behaviour of the inhabitants, named it Traitor's Head. Lon. 169 19 e, lat. 18 47 s.

*Ervy*, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 17 m s by w Troyes.

*Erzerum*, or *Arzroum*, the capital of Turkish Armenia, with Arminian and Greek episcopal sees, and a castle, in which the pashaw resides. It is surrounded by double walls, defended by square towers, and contains 270,000 inhabitants. The houses are in general built of stone, with rafters of wood, and terraced roofs, on which grass grows and sheep feed. There are 20 bazars, 17 baths, and 50 mosques; but many remains of mosques and other ancient structures prove the city to have been still more considerable. The Turks are all janisaries; but most of them are tradesmen, and receive no pay. The Arminians have two churches, the Greeks but one; the latter are mostly brasiers, and live in the suburbs. A great trade is carried on in furs, Persian silks, cottons, calicos, and drugs. This city is a thoroughfare, and a resting-place, for the caravans to Persia and Hindoostan. It is situate on a rising ground, at the foot of a chain of mountains, 104 m se Trebisond, and 200 w Erivan. Lon. 40 56 e, lat. 39 57 n.

*Escalona*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 14 m NNE Segovia.

*Escalona*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, surrounded by walls; situate on an eminence, in a fertile country, near the Albreche, 20 m NW Toledo, and 32 sw Madrid.

*Eschwegen*, a town and castle of Germany, in the langravate of Hesse-Cassel, seated on the Werra, 25 m ESE Cassel.

*Eschweiler*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, 10 m ssw Juliers.

*Escorial*, a village of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Guadara, 15 m NW Madrid. It takes its name from a noble structure, founded by Philip II, in memory of the victory gained over the French, near St. Quentin, in 1557. This edifice consists of a royal palace, a church, a monastery, a college, a library, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large alleys, an extensive park, and fine gardens. It is built of gray stones, found in the neighbourhood, and in the form of a gridiron; because St. Lawrence, on whose day the victory was gained, suffered martyrdom by being broiled on such an instrument. It is a long square of 740 feet by 580, and four stories high; with a tower at each angle 200 feet high; and the palace forms the handle of this imaginary gridiron. The most remarkable part is the arched chapel; in which is a magnificent sepulchre, called the Pantheon, being built in imitation of that edifice at Rome, and is the burying-place of the kings and queens of Spain.

*Esferein*, a town of Persia, in Chorasau, 90 m E Astrabad. Lon. 41 23 E, lat. 36 43 N.

*Esgueyra*, or *Esgueria*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 8 m S Aveiro.

*Eshref*; see *Ashraf*.

*Esk*, a river that rises in Scotland, in the NE part of Dumfriesshire, and flows SE through a dale to which it gives name, to the edge of the county. It there receives the Liddel from Roxburghshire, and enters Cumberland, flowing S by Longtown into the NE extremity of Solway frith.

*Esk*, a river of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, formed by two branches, called North and South Esk, which have their sources on the borders of Peeblesshire. The two streams almost encircle Dalkeith, and mite a little below the town. The river flows by Inveresk and enters the frith of Forth, at Musselburg.

*Esk*, North and South, two rivers of Scotland, in Forfarshire, which descend from the hills called the Braes of Angus. The former divides the county from Kin-cardineshire for several miles, and reaches the ocean, a little to the N of Montrose; the latter, after traversing the whole

breadth of the county, enters the bay on the W of the same town.

*Eskilsluna*, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, founded by Charles X, and enlarged by Gustavus III, whence it is also called Carl Gustavast. Here are manufactures of swords, sabres, scissors, &c. It is seated on the river between the lakes Ilielner and Maekler, 52 m W Stockholm.

*Eskishehr*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, where are hot baths in high repute. It is seated in a plain, on the river Poursac, 80 m ESE Bursa. Lon. 31 18 E, lat. 39 48 W.

*Esne*, *Asna*, or *Esnay*, a town of Egypt, supposed to be the ancient Latopolis. Here is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front 24 columns, well preserved: within it are three stories of hieroglyphics, of men about three feet high; and the ceiling is adorned with animals, painted in beautiful colours. On the N side of the town is another temple, richly carved with hieroglyphics, crocodiles, &c. and a mile to the S is the monastery of St. Helen, which contains many magnificent tombs. Esne stands on the Nile, 320 m S Cairo. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 25 0 N.

*Esopus*; see *Kingston*.

*Espalion*, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, on the river Lot, 14 m NNE Rhodéz.

*Esparguera*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Lobregat, 16 m NW Barcelona.

*Espinhul*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 m SE Coimbra.

*Esposenda*, a seaport of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, 22 m N Oporto. Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 32 N.

*Esquimaux*, a people of N America, chiefly inhabiting the coast of Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place, and have an antipathy to a residence near European settlements. They differ from the other native Americans, in being the only tribe that eat their food in a raw state. They are of a diminutive stature, generally lusty, and of a brown colour. Their head is large, and their face round and flat; they have a wide mouth, thick lips, a flat nose, small eyes, coarse hair of a black colour, large shoulders, and uncommonly small hands and feet. They are always well clothed, for there is nothing to be seen but part of their faces and their hands. They have a sort of shirt, made of the guts of fish, with a coat of seal or moose-deer skins, and a cap on their head; likewise breeches and boots made of the same sort of skins. The dress of the women is nearly the same as that of

the men; but their complexion is not so dusky; and the nose is more prominent; they have also the chin, cheek-bones, and forehead tattooed; and they wear gloves, made of white feathers. In summer, they have nothing to cover them in the night; and in winter, they lodge in tents made of seal skins, or in caves. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing; and they keep a great number of large and fierce dogs, which are chiefly employed to drag their sledges in winter. They are savage, covetous, faithless, and ever disposed to mischief; and on this account little commerce is carried on with them.

*Esquimaux Bay*, a bay on the se coast of Labrador, and in the n part of the gulf of St. Lawrence. A river of the same name enters the head of the bay; and Esquimaux islands extend across its mouth. Lon. 57 50 w, lat. 51 30 n.

*Essek*, or *Eszek*, a trading town of Slavonia, with a strong fortress. The population in 1815 was 9231. It stands on the Drave, over which and the marshes is a wooden bridge, 8 m long and 30 feet broad, with towers at a quarter of a mile distant from each other. It is a difficult pass, and several battles have been fought here between the Turks and Germans. It is 100 m wnw Belgrade, and 136 sbyw Buda. Lon. 18 54 e, lat. 45 33 n.

*Essen*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg. Here are several catholic churches and convents, but the inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. It is 8 m e Duysburg.

*Esens*, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, near the German ocean, 20 m nne Emden.

*Essequibo*; see *Issequibo*.

*Essex*, a county of England, bounded on the n by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, e by the German ocean, s by the same and the Thames, which part it from Kent, and w by Middlesex and Hertfordshire. It is 54 m long, and 48 broad, containing 976,000 acres; is divided into 20 hundreds, and 406 parishes; has 27 market-towns; and sends eight members to parliament. The population was 252,473 in 1811. It possesses a variety of soil and face of country. The sw part is occupied principally by the two forests of Epping and Hainault; and is noted for its butter, which takes the name of Epping butter. The nw part, from Saffron-Walden to Cambridge, is famous for the growth of saffron; and for a kind of triple crop of coriander, caraway, and teasle, which are all sown together, but come to maturity at different periods. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. The part border-

ing on the Thames and the sea consists chiefly of marshy grounds, which afford excellent pasturage. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding. Beside vast quantities of corn of all kinds, abundance of calves are sent to the London market; also wild fowls and oysters. The chief manufacture is baize and stuffs. Chelmsford is the county-town, but Colchester is the largest.

*Essingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, which has several convents, but the inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. It has three extensive suburbs, and its district yields good Neckar wine. It is seated on the Neckar, 8 m se Stutgard.

*Estain*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 12 m ene Verdun.

*Estakar*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, capital of a district. Near it are the magnificent ruins of Persepolis. It is 50 m ne Shiras. Lon. 53 40 e, lat. 30 5 n.

*Estancia del Rey*, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Huilquilemu. It is situate near the Biobio, 35 m e bys Concepcion. Lon. 71 50 w, lat. 36 50 s.

*Estavayer*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle; seated on the lake of Neuchatel, 13 m w Friburg.

*Este*, a town of Italy, in Paduan, on the river Bacchiglione, 15 m sw Padua.

*Estella*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle and a university; seated on the Ega, 15 m w Pamplona. Lon. 2 2 w, lat. 42 38 n.

*Estepa*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle on a mountain, 18 m s Ecija, and 58 e Seville.

*Estepona*, a town of Spain, in Granada, near the coast, 47 m wsw Malaga.

*Estecan de Acoma, St.* see *Acoma*.

*Esthonia*, or *Revel*, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the w by the Baltic, n by the gulf of Finland, e by Ingria, and s by Livonia. This country was confirmed to Sweden by the peace of Olivia in 1660; but it was subdued by Peter the great in 1710, and ceded to Russia in 1721. Revel is the capital.

*Esthwaite-water*, a lake in Lancashire, 2 m and a half long, and half a mile broad, lying sse of Hawkshead. A peninsula from each side projecting into the lake, almost divides it in two. On the banks are villages and scattered houses, situate under woods and hanging grounds clothed with verdure, all heightened by the strong background of rocky mountains. No char is found in this lake, though it is connected with that of Windermere.

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## ETI

by Leon, E by Old and New Castile, s by Andalusia, and w by Portugal. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruit; but the air is bad for foreigners, on account of excessive heat. Cattle and fine wool are the chief articles of trade; and great herds of black swine are fed on the hills, which are covered with oaks. Badajoz is the capital.

*Estremadura*, a province of Portugal, 150 m long and from 25 to 75 broad; bounded on the N by Beira, E and S by Alentejo, and W by the Atlantic ocean. It abounds with excellent wine, oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which were known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital.

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*Eszek*, or *Eszeg*; see *Essek*.

*Etampes*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Juine, 30 m SSW Paris.

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*Etawah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, capital of a district lying between the Jumna and Ganges. It has the remains of a mud fort; and is situate on the left bank of the Jumna, which is here 60 feet high in the dry season, 70 m SE Agra. Lon. 73 58 E, lat. 26 46 N.

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the men; but their complexion is not so dusky, and the nose is more prominent; they have also the chin, cheek-bones, and forehead tattooed; and they wear gloves, made of white feathers. In summer, they have nothing to cover them in the night; and in winter, they lodge in tents made of seal skins, or in caves. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing; and they keep a great number of large and fierce dogs, which are chiefly employed to drag their sledges in winter. They are savage, covetous, faithless, and ever disposed to mischief; and on this account little commerce is carried on with them.

*Esquimaux Bay*, a bay on the SE coast of Labrador, and in the N part of the gulf of St. Lawrence. A river of the same name enters the head of the bay; and Esquimaux islands extend across its mouth. Lon. 57 50 W, lat. 51 30 N.

*Essek*, or *Eszek*, a trading town of Sclavonia, with a strong fortress. The population in 1815 was 9231. It stands on the Drave, over which and the marshes is a wooden bridge, 8 m long and 30 feet broad, with towers at a quarter of a mile distant from each other. It is a difficult pass, and several battles have been fought here between the Turks and Germans. It is 100 m WSW Belgrade, and 136 SBYW Buda. Lon. 18 54 E, lat. 45 33 N.

*Essen*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg. Here are several catholic churches and convents, but the inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. It is 8 m E Duisburg.

*Essens*, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, near the German ocean, 20 m NNE Emden.

*Esscquebo*; see *Isscquibo*.

*Essex*, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, E by the German ocean, S by the same and the Thames, which part it from Kent, and W by Middlesex and Hertfordshire. It is 54 m long, and 48 broad, containing 976,000 acres; is divided into 20 hundreds, and 406 parishes; has 27 market-towns; and sends eight members to parliament. The population was 252,473 in 1811. It possesses a variety of soil and face of country. The SW part is occupied principally by the two forests of Epping and Hainault; and is noted for its butter, which takes the name of Epping butter. The NW part, from Saffron-Walden to Cambridge, is famous for the growth of saffron; and for a kind of triple crop of coriander, caraway, and teazle, which are all sown together, but come to maturity at different periods. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. The part border-

ing on the Thames and the sea consists chiefly of marshy grounds, which afford excellent pasturage. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding. Beside vast quantities of corn of all kinds, abundance of calves are sent to the London market; also wild fowls and oysters. The chief manufacture is baize and stuffs. Chelmsford is the county-town, but Colchester is the largest.

*Essingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, which has several convents, but the inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. It has three extensive suburbs, and its district yields good Neckar wine. It is seated on the Neckar, 8 m SE Stutgard.

*Estain*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 12 m ENE Verdun.

*Estakar*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, capital of a district. Near it are the magnificent ruins of Persepolis. It is 50 m NE Shiras. Lon. 53 40 E, lat. 30 5 N.

*Estancia del Rey*, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Huilquilemu. It is situated near the Biobio, 35 m E by S Concepcion. Lon. 71 50 W, lat. 36 50 S.

*Estavayer*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle; seated on the lake of Neuchatel, 13 m W Friburg.

*Este*, a town of Italy, in Paduan, on the river Bacchiglione, 15 m SW Padua.

*Estella*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle and a university; seated on the Ega, 15 m W Pamplona. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 42 38 N.

*Estepa*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle on a mountain, 13 m S Ecija, and 58 E Seville.

*Estepona*, a town of Spain, in Granada, near the coast, 47 m WSW Malaga.

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*Fale*, a river in Cornwall, which flows by Grampond and Tregony to Falmouth, where it forms a fine haven in the English channel.

*Falkenau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with manufactures of alum, sulphur, and vitriol; seated on the river Egra, 12 m N Egra.

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*Falkirk*, a town of Scotland, in Stirling-shire, famous for its great trysts, or cattle fairs, held four times a year. Here a battle was fought under Wallace against Edward I, in 1298. It is seated on an eminence, near the Carron and the Great canal, 12 m SSE Stirling, and 24 W by N Edinburgh.

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*Falmouth*, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county. In 1775, this town was burned by the British, for denying them the provisions they demanded. It is situate on the W side of a small bay, 28 m WSW Barnstable. Lon. 70 35 W, lat. 41 33 N.

Rockingham county, with a good harbour, on Exeter river, a branch of the Piscataqua. It has several manufactures, and the saddlery business is carried on to a great extent. Some vessels are built here, the river being capable of floating down those of 500 tons. Here are two congregational churches, a celebrated academy, and a capacious court-house. It is 15 m sw Portsmouth, and 54 n Boston. Lon. 71 0 w, lat. 42 56 n.

*Exeter*, a town of N Carolina, in New Hanover county, on the nE branch of Cape Fear river, 30 m n Wilmington.

*Exideuil*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 20 m nE Perigueux, and 23 s Limoges.

*Exilles*, a strong town of Piedmont, with a fortified castle on a mountain, which guards one of the passes into the country. It is seated on the Doire, 37 m wnw Turin.

*Exmoor*, a forest in the nw corner of Somersetshire, extending thence into Devonshire. It is a black sterile region.

*Exmouth*, a village in Devonshire, on the e side of the mouth of the Ex (over which is a ferry) 10 m sse Exeter. It is much frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing.

*Eybenschitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, on the river Ollawa, 12 m sw Brunn.

*Eyder*, a river and canal that separates Germany from Denmark. The river rises in Holstein, and flows w by Rensburg, Fredricstadt, and Tonningen into the German ocean. The canal passes e from Rensburg to a bay of the Baltic, a little n of Kiel. These jointly afford a safe inland navigation across the country, between the Baltic sea and German ocean.

*Eye*, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. Here are the ruins of a castle and a Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bone-lace. It is 20 m n Ipswich, and 89 nE London.

*Eye*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the nw part of Berwickshire, and enters the ocean at Eyemouth.

*Eyemouth*, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, with a harbour for vessels of small burden, and a trade in corn and kelp; seated at the mouth of the Eye, 7 m nww Berwick.

*Eylau*, Dutch, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, at the s end of a lake, 47 m ebyn Culm, and 90 ssw Konigsberg.

*Eylau*, Prussian, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. In 1807, a most bloody battle was fought here between the French and Russians, which ter-

minated in favour of the former. It is 24 m sbye Konigsberg.

*Eyemoutiers*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a considerable trade in skins, leather, and rags; seated on the Vienne, 20 m n Limoges.

*Eynapoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, on the river Kistnah, 11 m sse Merritch.

*Eyndhoven*, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, at the conflux of the Eynds with the Dommel, 13 m se Bois le Duc.

*Eycanowitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 23 m ssw Olmutz.

## F.

*Faaborg*, a town of Denmark, on the s coast of the island of Funen, 17 m s Odensee.

*Fabriano*, a town of Italy in the marquise of Ancona, famous for its excellent paper. It is 25 m nE Foligno.

*Faenza*, a city of Italy, in Romagna, and a bishop's see, with an old fortress. The cathedral stands in the great square, and has a steeple five stories high, with balustrades. In 1796, it was taken by the French, and afterward retaken by the troops of the pope; but in 1797 the latter were defeated and expelled. Faenza is famous for fine earthen ware. It stands on the Amena, 20 m wsw Ravenna.

*Fahlun*, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalecarlia. Here are two churches, one of which is covered with copper. Near it is a large and rich copper mine, deemed the oldest in Sweden; also a manufacture of green and blue vitriol. It is situate amid rocks and hills, between the lakes Run and Warpen, 110 m nw Stockholm. Lon. 15 50 w, lat. 60 40 n.

*Faifo*, a town of Cochinchina, and a place of great trade; situate on a river that flows into the bay of Turon, 30 m se Turon.

*Fair Head*, the nE point of Ireland, in Antrim county. It is a vast promontory 500 feet above the sea, presenting to view a mass of rude columnar stones, many of them exceeding 200 feet in length. At the base of these gigantic columns lies a wild waste of ruins of an enormous size.

*Fair Isle*, an island in the Northern ocean, between the Shetland and Orkneys, from both which its towering rocks are visible. It is above 3 m long and nearly 2 broad, and affords excellent pasturage for sheep. On the e side, the duke of

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*Falmouth*, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county. In 1775, this town was burned by the British, for denying them the provisions they demanded. It is situate on the W side of a small bay, 28 m wsw Barnstable. Lon. 70 35 w, lat. 41 33 N.

## FAR

*Falmouth*, a town of Virginia, in Stafford county, on the river Rappahannoc, nearly opposite Fredricsburg, and 40 m sw Alexandria.

*Falmouth*, a town of Jamaica, on the n coast, and on the s side of Martha Brae harbour. Lon. 77 33 w, lat. 18 31 n.

*Falmouth*, a town of the island of Antigua, on the s coast, with a fortified harbour. Lon. 62 0 w, lat. 16 55 n.

*False Cape*, a promontory to the e of that of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 13 44 e, lat. 34 16 s.

*False Bay*, a bay between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape False, frequented during the prevalence of the nw winds in May. Lon. 18 33 e, lat. 34 10 s.

*Falster*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, of a triangular form, 60 m in circuit, lying e of Laland. It exports a great quantity of corn, and produces abundance of fruit. Nykoping is the capital.

*Falsterbo*, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, chiefly known for a lighthouse and its herring fishery, 22 m ssw Lund. Lon. 12 48 e, lat. 55 22 n.

*Famagusta*, a town of Cyprus, and a Greek bishop's see, with a harbour, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Turks, in 1570, after a siege of 10 months, when they slayed the Venetian governor alive, and murdered the inhabitants, though they surrendered on honorable terms. It is 18 m e Nicosia. Lon. 34 0 e, lat. 35 12 n.

*Famars*, a town of France, in the department of Nord; near which the French were defeated by the allies in 1793. It is 3 m s Valenciennes.

*Fanajo*, a town of Italy, in Modenese, 25 m s Modena.

*Fanjeaur*, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 14 m w Carcassone.

*Fano*, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, and a bishop's see, with a small port formed by a branch of the Metro. Here are an ancient triumphal arch, handsome churches, and fine palaces. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 18 m e Urbino.

*Fantin*, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Gold coast, where the English and Dutch have forts. Its palm-wine is much better than that on other parts of the coast. The villages are numerous, and the capital is of the same name, about 12 m up the country. The English fort called Annemabo is at the mouth of a river. Lon. 0 10 e, lat. 5 5 n.

*Faoua*; see *Foue*.

*Faouet*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 21 m n by w Orient.

*Fardapor*, a town of Hindoostan, in

## FAR

Berar, with a small fort, 41 m nnw Jalnapoor.

*Fareham*, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. Sloops and smaller vessels are built here, and it has a considerable trade in coal, corn, canvas, and ropes. It is seated at the nw point of Portsmouth harbour, 5 m nnw Gosport, and 73 whys London.

*Farewell Cape*, the most southerly point of Greenland, and the e point of the entrance of Davis strait. Lon. 44 42 w, lat. 59 38 n.

*Farewell Cape*, a promontory of the island of New Zealand. Lon. 172 41 e, lat. 40 37 s.

*Fargau, St.* a town of France, in the department of Yonne, with a castle, 10 m se Auxerre.

*Farim*, a country of Senegambia, lying s of the river Gambia. It has a town of the same name, on the river St. Domingo. Lon. 14 30 w, lat. 12 10 n.

*Farmington*, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, with a large congregational church; situate on the river Farmington, which below the town receives the Cambridge, and then acquires the name of Windsor river. It is 10 m wsw Hartford, and 24 e Litchfield.

*Farnham*, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday. It has a castle on an eminence, belonging to the bishop of Winchester; and a royal military college, where young officers are instructed in mathematics, fortification, &c. Farnham is celebrated for its plantations of hops, and has a great trade in corn and Welch hose. It is seated on the Wye, 12 m w Guildford, and 38 wsw London.

*Faro*, an island of Sweden, near that of Gothland, about 30 m in circuit, populous and fertile. The principal town has the same name, and is situate on the se coast. Lon. 19 7 e, lat. 37 50 n.

*Faro*, a city of Portugal, capital of Algarva, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It has the greater part of the trade of the province, and exports wine, figs, oranges, sprats, and tunny-fish. It is situate near the mouth of the Ferosa, in the gulf of Cadiz, 103 m s by w Evora. Lon. 8 0 w, lat. 37 4 n.

*Faroer Islands*; see *Feroe Islands*.

*Faro of Messina*, the strait between Italy and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow every six hours, though but 7 m over. It is so named, from the faro, or lighthouse, on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

*Farr*, a town of Scotland, on the n coast ofutherlandshire, at the head of a bay of its name, and the mouth of the river Naver, in which is a good salmon

fishery. On the promontory of Farr Head is the ruin of a fort. It is 52 m n by w Dornoch.

*Farrington*, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, 15 m w Abingdon, and 68 w by n London.

*Farsistan*, or *Fars*, a province of Persia, bounded on the n by Irak, e by Kerman, s by Laristan, and w by the Persian gulf and Kusistan. It is very fertile in the centre; mountainous on the n, where are a great number of wild swine; and so sandy on the s as to produce little else than palm-trees. In the forests are trees from which mastic is gathered; and emeralds are common. Shiras is the capital.

*Fartack*, a town of Arabia Felix, in Hadramant, at the foot of a cape of the same name, 150 m e Shibam. Lon. 51 50 E, lat. 15 30 N.

*Fatsa*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, with an old palace, and a large bazar for merchants, who trade to Crimea. It is situate on a fine bay of the Black sea, 110 m nne Tocat.

*Faucigny*, a district of the canton of Geneva, which was formerly a part of the duchy of Savoy. The chief town is Bonneville.

*Faverny*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, 8 m n Vesoul.

*Favognana*, an island on the w side of Sicily, 7 m long and 2 broad, abounding in good water and fresh provisions. Several hundred convicts are always kept here; and on one part that is extremely high, there is a strong castle in which state prisoners are confined. Both sides of the island afford excellent anchorage, and on the n side is a town. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 38 16 N.

*Fauquemont*; see *Valkenburg*.

*Fayal*, one of the Azores, or Western islands, which suffered greatly by an earthquake, in 1764. The chief town is Villa de Horta.

*Fayence*, a town of France, in the department of Var, celebrated for its manufacture of earthen ware; seated near the Biazon, 10 m w Grasse.

*Fayette*, a district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Moore, Cumberland, Sampson, Richmond, Robeson, and Anson.

*Fayetteville*, a town of N Carolina, in Cumberland county, capital of the district of Fayette. Its trade with Wilmington is considerable, to which it sends tobacco, wheat, hemp, cotton, lumber, staves, naval stores, &c. and has returns of European and Indian goods. It is situate on Cross creek, which soon enters the nw branch of Cape Fear river, 50 m s by w Raleigh, and

90 nw Wilmington. Lon. 79 10 w, lat. 35 5 N.

*Fayoum*, or *Fium*, a town of Egypt, capital of a province. It has a trade in flax, linen, mats, raisins, and figs; and is seated on a canal that communicates with the Nile, 49 m ssw Cairo. Lon. 30 39 E, lat. 29 27 N.

*Fe, St.* a town of Spain, in Granada, built by Ferdinand during the siege of Granada. It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1809, and stands in a fertile plain, near the river Xenil, 6 m w by n Granada.

*Fe, St.* a city of the government of Buenos Ayres, surrounded by a wall. It is of considerable importance, being the channel through which the Paraquay tea is sent into Peru. The environs abound in silk, corn, wine, fruit, game, and cattle. It is seated on the Parana, at the influx of the Salado, 240 m nnw Buenos Ayres. Lon. 61 10 w, lat. 31 30 s.

*Fe, St.* the capital of New Mexico, and a bishop's see, with a fortress. The population 4500, exclusive of the garrison. In the centre is a large square, and on its n side is the governor's palace, guardhouses, &c. The houses are generally one story high, with flat roofs, and have a mean appearance on the outside, but some are richly furnished. The manufactures in its vicinity are leather, cotton, coarse woollen cloths, blankets, tobacco, pottery, and copper vessels. It stands on a river, which 27 m below enters the Rio del Norte, and is 510 m n Chihuahua. Lon. 104 53 w, lat. 36 12 N.

*Fe, St.* or *St. Fe de Bogota*, a province of New Granada, bounded on the n by St. Martha and Merida, e by Llanos, s by Popayan, and w by Antioquia. It is exceedingly mountainous, lying on the w of the eastern chain of the Andes, and on both sides of the river Magdalena, which pervades the whole province from s to n. The western slope of the chain of mountains is broken into numberless elevated peaks and plains, intersected with crevices of tremendous appearance, over which, in several places, nature has formed very singular bridges. The plain of Bogota, on which the capital stands, produces two harvests annually, and other plains feed numerous horses and mules, which are exported to Peru. The other products are gold, silver, gems, salt, and coal.

*Fe, St.* or *Bogota*, a city, the capital of the above province and of all New Granada, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It is handsomely built, containing four great squares, with wide and regular streets. The cathedral is a magnificent structure; and here are a palace, a



royal mint, and other public edifices, necessary for the government of the viceroyalty. The inhabitants, estimated at 30,000, are chiefly occupied in the internal trade of the country. The city stands on a luxuriant plain, which is elevated 8720 feet above the ocean, and encircled by lofty mountains. Two rivulets run through the town, and then join the Funza, or Pati, which flows to the Magdalena. St. Fe is 470 m NE Quito. Lon. 74 8 w, lat. 4 42 n.

*Fear, Cape*, a cape of N Carolina, where there is a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Frying Pan, lying at the entrance of Cape Fear river. This river is formed by two branches, called the NW and NE branches, which unite above Wilmington; and it enters the Atlantic below Brunswick. Lon. 78 10 w, lat. 33 51 n.

*Feathard*, a borough of Ireland, in Wexford county, on the W side of the entrance of Bannow bay, 22 m SW Wexford.

*Fecamp*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a small harbour on the English channel, and a trade in linen, serges, lace, leather, and hats. It is 24 m NE Havre de Grace.

*Fejees*, or *Fejee Islands*, a cluster of islands and reefs in the S Pacific ocean, lying 120 leagues NW of the Friendly Islands. The northern part of this numerous group, in lat. 15 33 s, was discovered by Tasman in 1643, and by him were named Prince William Islands. Captain Bligh, in 1789, fell in with the most eastern of the Fejees in lon. 178 w; and, in 1792, doubled the southmost island in lon. 178 E, lat. 19 15 s. He landed nowhere, and the islanders attempted to overtake the ship with their canoes, apparently with hostile intentions. Captain Barber, in 1794, discovered the western part of the group; and saw six of the islands, the largest in lon. 175 15 E, lat. 17 30 s. He anchored in a bay on its W side, and some natives, who came off in a canoe, were reluctant to come aboard, and seemed unaccustomed to trade. The next day a number of canoes attacked the ship, wounded two of the crew with their arrows, and attempted to board; but the savages were repulsed by the ships swivels and small arms. The principal island is called Fejee; this and the other large ones appear to be fertile, and variegated with hills and vallies. They seem to be under the government of different chiefs, being frequently at war with each other. The navigation of this extensive group, on every side, is intricate and dangerous. The natives are a distinct race from those of the Friendly islands; they speak a different language, and, beside spears and clubs, make use of bows and

arrows in battle; their stature is superior, their complexion darker, and their hair approaches to wool; they moreover retain the practice of eating the flesh of enemies whom they have killed, and even massacre their prisoners for that purpose. The intercourse of Fejee with Tonga is becoming more frequent. The natives of the latter regard the Fejeeans as superior to themselves in military prowess and mechanical ingenuity; their weapons and clothing being better wrought, and some manufactures, especially that of earthen vessels, being carried on at Fejee, which are not attempted at Tonga.

*Feira*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 10 m SE Oporto, and 30 N by E Aveiro.

*Felahi*; see *Dorak*.

*Feldkirch*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of a county. It is seated on the Ill, near its entrance into the Rhine, 19 m S Bregenz. Lon. 9 43 E, lat. 47 10 N.

*Feldsburg*, a town and castle of Austria, with a fine palace, seated on the Teya, 18 m E Laab.

*Felgyypaza*, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of Cumania county. The population in 1815 was 9105. It is situate in a marshy plain, 67 m SSE Pest. Lon. 20 3 E, lat. 46 42 N.

*Felicudi*, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 23 m W Lipari. It is composed of a group of hills, and has a cavern called the Grotto of the Sea-ox, in which is a kind of apartment 200 feet long, 120 broad, and 65 high.

*Felix, St.* an island in the Pacific ocean, lying NNW of Juan Fernandez. Lon. 86 W, lat. 26 S.

*Felletin*, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a manufacture of tapestry, 20 m SSW Evaux, and 21 SSE Gueret.

*Fellin*, a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the river Pernau, 62 m SE Revel.

*Felsberg*, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, with an ancient castle on a rock, 12 m S Cassel.

*Feltri*, a town of Italy, capital of Feltrino, and a bishop's see. It is fortified, and seated on the Asona, 30 m NW Treviso. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 46 3 N.

*Feltrino*, a district of Italy, lying between Belunese, Trevisano, Vicentino, and the principality of Trent. It abounds in mountains, in which are iron mines. Feltri is the only place of note.

*Femern*, a low and fertile island of Denmark, in the Baltic, 10 m long and 5 broad, separated from the coast of Holstein, by a narrow channel, called the Femern Sound. In the NW part is an elevation called the Virgins Mount, where the sanguinary tyrant Eric caused all the young women of

## FER

the island to be assembled and massacred. Borg is the chief town.

*Fenestrange*, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, on the river Sarte, 40 m E by N Nancy.

*Fenestrelle*, a town and fort of Piedmont, seated on the Cluson, 18 m W Turin.

*Ferabad*, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan. The environs produce sugar, rice, and silk. It is seated on a river, near its mouth in the Caspian sea, 20 m NNE Sari.

*Ferah*, or *Furrah*, a walled town of Persia, in Segistan, situate in a fertile valley, on a river of the same name, which flows into the lake Zerih, 120 m WNW Candahar, and 160 NE Zarang.

*Fercala*, or *Forcula*, a town of the kingdom of Tafilet, and the principal place of a district. It is 50 m W Sugulnessa. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 31 40 N.

*Fere*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for its powder-mill and school of artillery. Near it is the castle of St Gobin, in which is a manufacture of fine plate-glass. Fere is seated at the conflux of the Serre and Oise, 20 m N Soissons, and 75 NE Paris.

*Ferentino*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, situate on an eminence, 40 m ESE Rome.

*Ferette*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the river Ill, near its source, 40 m S Colmar.

*Fermanagh*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 m long and 23 broad; bounded on the N by Donegal and Tyrone, E by Tyrone and Monaghan, S by Cavan and Leitrim, and W by Leitrim. It contains about 72,000 inhabitants, is divided into 18 parishes, and sends three members to parliament. The linen manufacture, and the raising of cattle and hemp, are the chief employ of the inhabitants. The county is navigable throughout by means of Lough Erne; but the uneven surface, and numerous bogs, render it difficult for travelling. Enniskillen is the capital.

*Fermo*, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and small port, on the gulf of Venice, 23 m SSE Ancona. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 43 7 N.

*Fermoy*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county. Here are very extensive artillery barracks, and many flourishing manufactures. It is situate on the Blackwater, 20 m NNE Cork.

*Fernan Nunez*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 15 m SSE Cordova.

*Fernando, St.* a town of Chili, capital of the province of Calchagua. It is situate

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in a beautiful country, not far from the Tinguiririca, 90 m S by W St. Jago. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 34 40 S.

*Fernando, St.* a city of New Granada, in the province of Llanos. It is strongly fortified, being the key to the plains, and to the large rivers which there flow into the Orinoco. It stands on the left bank of the Orinoco, and on the W border of Spanish Guayana, 400 m E St. Fe de Bogota. Lon. 68 0 W, lat. 4 20 N.

*Fernando Noronha*, an island, 100 leagues from the coast of Brasil, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 32 33 W, lat. 3 56 S.

*Fernando Po*, an island in the gulf of Guinea, on the coast of Biafra, lying opposite the mouths of the Janour, or Camerons. It is 30 m long and 20 broad, but seldom visited. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 3 0 N.

*Ferus*, a town of Ireland, in Wexford county, and a bishop's see united to Leiglin. The cathedral is small, and serves for the parish church. It is seated on the Bann, near its conflux with the Slaney, 18 m N Wexford, and 33 SSW Wicklow.

*Feroe Islands*, a cluster of 22 small islands in the Northern ocean, between 5 and 8 W lon. and 61 and 63 N lat. subject to Denmark. Seventeen are habitable, each divided from the others by rapid currents. Some of them are deeply indented with secure harbours, all of them lofty, and most of them faced with tremendous precipices. They produce agate, jasper, and beautiful zeolites. The surface consists of a shallow soil, which yields plenty of barley and fine grass. No trees above the size of a juniper, or stunted willow, will grow here. Sheep are numerous, and there are some beeves, horses, and hogs; also common fowls, and many kinds of ducks, particularly the eider. Vast quantities of sea-fowl frequent the rocks, and the taking of them furnishes a perilous employment for the inhabitants. The exports are salted mutton, tallow, goose quills, feathers, eider-down, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. To the S of these islands is a considerable whirlpool. The chief island is Stromoe.

*Ferzabad*, a city of Persia, in Farsistan, formerly of considerable repute, and yet contains a number of fine tombs, gardens, and buildings. It is seated in a fertile country, 60 m S by W Shiras. Lon. 53 0 E, lat. 28 50 N.

*Ferrara*, or *Ferrarese*, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by Polesino di Rovigno, W by Mantuan, S by Bolognese and Romagna, and E by the gulf of Venice. It had its own dukes till 1597, when Clement VIII united it to the apostolic chamber.

## FER

The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes, and the inhabitants are too few to drain them.

*Ferrara*, the capital of the above duchy, and an archbishop's see, with a strong citadel, and a university. Its broad streets, and number of fine buildings, evince that it was formerly a flourishing place, but the present inhabitants are few in proportion to its extent. In the middle of the city is a palace, surrounded by walls flanked with towers and ditches. The cathedral is remarkable for its antiquity. Ferrara was taken by the French in 1796; in 1799 it was retaken by the Austrians, but shortly after surrendered to the French. It is seated near the Po, 25 m NE Bologna. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 44 50 N.

*Ferrendina*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basianto, 25 m SW Matera.

*Ferro*, or *Hiero*, the most westward of the Canary islands, 18 m in circuit. It is not fertile, but produces some corn, sugar, fruit, and legumes. The inhabitants collect water in cisterns during the rainy season, for there is no spring in the island. Voyagers speak of a fountain tree in the middle of the island, and that in the night much water distils from its leaves. Some geographers take their first meridian from the W extremity of this island. Lon. 17 52 W, lat. 27 47 N.

*Ferrol*, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic. Its harbour is one of the best in Europe, and has the necessary docks and magazines for a large fleet. The town is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and strongly fortified on the other. In 1800, the English made an unsuccessful attempt on this place; and in 1809 it surrendered to the French. It is 20 m NE Corunna, and 65 W Rivades. Lon. 8 4 W, lat. 43 28 N.

*Ferrybridge*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a noble bridge over the river Aire, which is the principal pass from London into the north. It is 21 m S by W York, and 17 4 N by W London.

*Ferryland*, a town of Newfoundland, with a safe harbour, on the SE coast. It was the first settlement in the island of permanent European inhabitants, and is 36 m S by W St. John.

*Ferryport*, a village of Scotland, in Fife-shire, on the frith of Tay, 4 m below Dundee, and 9 NNW St. Andrew. It has a considerable manufacture of brown linens; and a ferry over the Tay, well frequented before the bridge at Perth was built.

*Ferrytown*; see *Croctown*.

*Ferte sur Aube*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the

## FEZ

Aube, 22 m W by S Chaumont, and 33 ESE Troyes.

*Ferte Alaise*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 23 m S Paris.

*Ferte Bernard*, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, seated on the Huisne, 23 m NE Mans.

*Festenberg*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 14 m NW Wartenburg.

*Fethard*, a borough of Ireland, in Tipperary county, 9 m ESE Cashel, and 11 NNE Clonmel.

*Feversham*, a town in Kent, on a creek of the Medway, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a member of the port of Dover, governed by a mayor, and has a noble church in the form of a cross; a free grammar-school founded by queen Elisabeth; and the remains of a stately abbey, built by king Stephen, who was buried in it, with his queen and son. The chief trade is in corn, hops, wool, and oysters; and there are several gunpowder mills in its neighbourhood. James II embarked here for France in disguise, after the success of the prince of Orange; but he was discovered, and conveyed back to London. Feversham is 9 m W Canterbury, and 47 E by S London.

*Feurs*, a town of France, in the department of Loire, on the river Loire, 13 m ENE Montbrison.

*Feystritz*, a town and castle of Germany, in Stiria, on a river of the same name, 17 m NNE Cilly.

*Fez*, a kingdom of Barbary, 125 m long and 120 broad; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by the Mediterranean, E by Algiers, and S by Morocco and Tafilet. It is divided into nine provinces, and forms part of the empire of Morocco. The country is full of mountains, particularly to the W and S, where is Mount Atlas; but it produces citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, honey, wax, cotton, flax, pitch, and corn in abundance. The inhabitants are numerous, and breed camels, bees, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary.

*Fez*, the capital of the above kingdom, and one of the largest cities in Africa. It is composed of two towns, Old Fez and New Fez, which contain about 380,000 inhabitants; the first is the most considerable, and the other is principally inhabited by Jews. The imperial palace is an immense pile of buildings, enclosed by a strong wall and a deep ditch; and there are numerous mosques, one of which, called Caroubin, is one of the finest edifices in the empire. The houses are built of brick or stone, with flat roofs, and adorned with mosaic work: those of brick are ornament-

ed with glazing and colours like Dutch tiles, and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt. Every house has a court, in which is a square marble basin; and the gardens are full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and shrubs. Here are two colleges for students, finely built of marble and adorned with paintings. The hospitals and public baths are numerous, many of which are stately structures. The different traders live in a separate part of the city; and the exchange, full of all sorts of rich merchandise, is as large as a small town. The Moors of Fez are clothed like the Turks, and, though more polished than their countrymen, are vain, superstitious, and intolerant. The saints, whom they pretend to have been buried in the city, serve them for a pretext to forbid its entrance to Jews and Christians; and an order from the emperor is necessary to gain admission. Arabic is better spoken here than in other parts of the empire; and the rich Moors send their children to the schools at Fez, where they gain more instruction than they could do elsewhere. Fez is the centre of the trade of this empire; and hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying ready-made garments, leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers; for which they bring in return silks, muslins, and drugs. Caravans also go to Tombuctoo, and other parts on the river Niger: the commodities are salt, cowries, wrought silk, British cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Fez is seated in a valley watered by the Seboo, and surrounded by hills, 240 m NE Morocco. Lon. 4 58 w, lat. 34 6 n.

*Feza*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, where the cultivation of the finest tobacco is carried to a great extent. It is 36 m SE Shiras.

*Fezzan*, a kingdom in the interior of Africa, having Tripoli on the N, and Cassina on the S. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W; and to the influence of these heights it may be owing, that here, as well as in Upper Egypt, no rain is ever known. Though the surface, in general, is a light sand, and the want of rain, seem to announce sterility, yet springs are so abundant, that few regions in the N of Africa exhibit a richer vegetation. The greatest extent of the cultivated part is about 300 m from N to S, and 400 from E to W. From wells of 10 or 15 feet deep, with which every garden and field is furnished, the husbandman waters the productions of his land; among these are the date, olive, lime, apricot, pomegranate, fig, maize, barley, wheat, pumpions, carrots, cucum-

bers, onions, and garlic. Among the tame animals are the sheep, cow, goat, camel, and ass. The wild animals are the ostrich, and antelopes of various kinds. A multitude of noxious animals infest the country; adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads swarm in the fields, gardens, and houses; the air is crowded with mosquitos; and persons of every rank are overrun with vermin. The heat of the climate in summer is intense, and the S wind is scarcely supportable even by the natives; and in winter a penetrating N wind prevails, which drives to the fire even the natives of a northern country. Tempests of wind are frequent, which whirl up the sand and dust so as to give a yellow tinge to the atmosphere. The towns are chiefly inhabited by husbandmen and shepherds; for though they also contain merchants and artificers, yet agriculture and pasturage are the principal occupations. The houses are built of clay, with a flat roof, composed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion; their hair a short curly black, their lips thick, their noses flat and broad, and their skin emits a fetid effluvia; they are tall, and well-shaped, but weakly, indolent, and inactive. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors of Barbary. In their common intercourse, all distinctions of rank seem forgotten; the shereef [governor] and the lowest plebeian, the rich and the poor, the master and the servant, converse familiarly, and eat and drink together. Generous and hospitable, let his fare be scanty or abundant, the Fezzaner is desirous that others should partake of it; and if 20 persons were unexpectedly to visit his dwelling, they must all participate as far as it will go. When they settle their money transactions, they squat upon the ground, and having levelled a spot with their hands, make dots as they reckon. Gold dust constitutes the chief medium of payment; and value in that medium is always expressed by weight. In religion they are rigid, but not intolerant Mohamedans. The government is monarchical; and its powers are administered with such a temperate hand, that the people are ardently attached to their sovereign. Mourzouk is the capital.

*Fianno*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 15 m N Rome.

*Fianona*, a town of Istria, on the SW coast, 17 m N Pola.

*Fiascone*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, noted for fine muscadine wine; seated on a mountain near Lake Bolsena, 12 m NW Viterbo.

*Ficherulolo*, a fortified town of Italy, in Ferrarese, seated on the Po, 12 m w Ferrara.

*Fichtelberg*, a mountain in Fraconia, one of the highest in Germany. Its ridge extends from near Beruth to Eger, in Bohemia, about 16 m, and it is covered with pines and other trees.

*Fielcier*, an island near the w coast of Norway, 22 m long and 4 broad, with a town of the same name, 48 wnw Drontheim. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 63 44 N.

*Fieranzuolo*, a town of Italy, in Parmesan, 10 m se Piacenza.

*Fiesoli*, a town of Tuscany, in Florentino, formerly a celebrated city. It still retains its episcopal honours, and stands on the summit of a hill, 5 m ne Florence.

*Fifeshire*, a county of Scotland, 34 m long and 16 in its greatest breadth; bounded on the n by the frith of Tay, e by the ocean, s by the frith of Forth, and w by the counties of Perth and Kinross. It is divided into 63 parishes, and the population was 101,272 in 1811. It has several streams, but none deserve the name of rivers except the Eden and Leven. The soil is fertile; it abounds in cattle, coal, iron, lime, and freestone; and has many flourishing manufactures. The number of towns is almost unparalleled in an equal tract of coast; for from Culross to Crail, about 50 m, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Cupar is the county-town, and Dunfermlin the largest.

*Figari*, a town of Corsica, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 m wnw Bonifacio.

*Figaruolo*, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 45 13 w.

*Figiac*, a town of France, in the department of Lot, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Sellé, 22 m e Cahors.

*Figig*, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the merchants of Morocco and Fez, and with the Negros. It is 240 m ese Mequinez. Lon. 15 w, lat. 32 20 N.

*Figueras*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which, on an eminence, is a strong citadel. It surrendered to the French in 1794, without firing a shot. In 1811, the French, by treachery, were driven out of it by the Spaniards, who, after a rigorous blockade, were obliged to surrender it again to the French. It is 14 m w Roses.

*Figuro dos Vinhos*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, celebrated for its wine; seated among mountains, near the river Zizere, 22 m n Tomar.

*Finale*, a seaport of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. It was the

capital of a marquisate, annexed to the duchy of Milan in 1602, but sold to the Genoese in 1713. It is 30 m sw Genoa. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 44 14 N.

*Finale*, a town of Italy, in Modenese, on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 m ne Modena.

*Fincastle*, a town of Virginia, chief of Botetourt county. It is situate on Catawaw creek, which flows into James river, 36 m sw Lexington, and 140 w Richmond.

*Findhorn*, a rapid river of Scotland, which rises in Invernesshire, crosses the nw part of Elginshire, forms a lake near Forres, and then enters the frith of Moray, at Findhorn.

*Findhorn*, a village of Scotland, in Elginshire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 4 m nw Forres. It is the port of Forres, and the harbour has a shifting bar, which prevents ships of great burden from entering.

*Finisterre, Cape*, the most western point of Spain. It was thought by the ancients to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the Lands-end. Lon. 9 17 w, lat. 42 54 N.

*Finisterre*, a department of France, which includes part of the old province of Bretagne. It is the most westerly part of France, and bounded on three sides by the sea. Quimper is the capital.

*Finland*, a country belonging to Russia, lately one of the five general divisions of Sweden; bounded on the n by Swedish Lapland, e by Wiburg, s by the gulf of Finland, and w by that of Bothnia. It is 450 m long and 300 broad; and contains the provinces of Finland Proper, Wasa, East Bothnia, Tavastland, Nyland, and Savolax. In 1808, this country was invaded by Russia; and the Swedes, after various battles, were necessitated to give it up by a convention. In 1809, a treaty of peace was concluded between the two powers, and the whole of the country, with the sea of Aland, and all islands in the gulf of Bothnia, at an equal distance from Aland and Finland, were ceded to Russia. Helsingfors is the capital.

*Finland Proper*, a province in the sw part of the above country, having the gulf of Finland on the s, and that of Bothnia on the w. It is 160 m long and 90 broad, and the soil fertile, with several fine lakes and rivers. On part of the coast is a rich pearl fishery; and the principal commerce is in corn, cattle, tale, linen, and yarn stockings. Abo is the capital.

*Finmark*, the w part of Danish Lapland, in the government of Wardhuys.

*Finow*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, with a canal, by which the

Oder and Havel are united. It is 23 m NW Custrin.

*Fionda*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a bishop's see, on the gulf of Satalia, 25 m SW Satalia.

*Fiorenzo*, *St.* a seaport of Corsica, defended by walls and a tower. It was taken by the English and Corsicans, from the French, in 1794. It stands at the head of a gulf, 7 m W Bastia.

*Firozabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, situate near the left bank of the Jumna, 24 m E by S Agra.

*Firozgar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Beeder, capital of the district of Firoznagar. It stands near the Kistnah, a little below the influx of the Beemah, 110 m W Hydrabad. Lon. 77 22 E, lat. 16 8 N.

*Firozpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, seated on the Setlege, opposite the influx of the Beyah, 52 m S by E Lahore.

*Fish River, Great*, a river of the country of the Hottentots, formed by the junction of several streams that issue from the E part of the Snow mountains, to the NE of Graaff Reynet, and flows SE to the Indian ocean, which it enters in lon. 27 23 E, lat. 33 33 S. The lower part of its course, for above 70 m, forms the boundary between the Cape territory and Caffraria.

*Fisherrow*, a town of Scotland, 4 m E Edinburgh, on the W side of the Esk, opposite Musselburg, to which it is connected by a bridge.

*Fishers Island*, in Long-island sound, opposite to Stonington harbour in Connecticut. It is 10 m long and 2 broad, with a fertile soil, and annexed to the township of Southold, in Long-island.

*Fishguard*, a seaport of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Thursday. Here is a small fort and a good pier, with every convenience for ship-building, and a trade in herrings, corn, and butter. In 1807, some French frigates landed about 1200 men here, but without field-pieces, and they were all taken prisoners. It is situate on a steep cliff, on a bay of St. George channel, at the influx of the Gwayn, 16 m NE St. David, and 257 W by N London.

*Fishausen*, a town of Prussia, with a royal castle, seated on the Frisch Haif, 21 m W Konigsberg.

*Fishkill*, a town of New York, in Dutchess county, on a creek of the same name, 5 m from Hudson river, and 50 N by E New York.

*Fissata*, a seaport of Barbary, in the province of Tripoli, 90 m SW Tripoli. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 33 50 N.

*Fistella*, a fortified town of Morocco, which has a great trade in fine garments.

It is 125 m NE Morocco. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 32 27 N.

*Fitchburg*, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 17 m N Worcester, and 33 NW Boston.

*Fium*; see *Fayoum*.

*Fiume*, or *St. Vito*, a seaport of Istria, with a castle, and many fine churches and convents. It is noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits; and has a sugar refinery, and a wax manufacture. The harbour is formed by the river Fiumara, which enters the head of the gulf of Carnero; and the chief exports are the salted provisions of Hungary. It is 37 m ESE Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 45 13 N.

*Fiumicino*, a river of Italy, in Romagna, formed of the Pisatello, Rugone, and Borco, which flow between Cesena and Savignano, and soon after unite; the Fiumicino then flows NE and enters the gulf of Venice, 14 m to the SW of Rimini. This river is the ancient Rubicon, which was the boundary between Cisalpine Gaul and Italy. Here Julius Cesar passed, on his return from Gaul, and cast the die that gave him the command of the Roman empire.

*Fladstrand*, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a harbour defended by three forts. It is 30 m NNE Alburg. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 57 33 N.

*Flamborough Head*, a lofty promontory on the coast of Yorkshire, whose white cliffs are seen far out at sea, and afford shelter to multitudes of sea-fowls. The lower parts contain vast caverns, and on the summit is a lighthouse, 5 m ENE Bridlington. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 54 8 N.

*Flanders*, a county of the Netherlands, 60 m long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the Scheld, which separates it from Zealand, E by Brabant, S by Hainault, SW by France, and NW by the German ocean. The principal rivers are the Scheld, Lys, and Dender. It is a level country, fertile in grain and pasture, and very populous. The chief manufactures are beautiful table linen and fine lace. It was divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders; the latter was comprehended in the department of Nord, on the new division of France in 1791; the other two now form the province. Ghent is the capital.

*Flatbush*, a town of New York, chief of King county, in Long-island. Here is a Dutch church, a court-house, and Erasmus hall, the most flourishing academy in the state. The Americans were defeated near this place by the British in 1776. It is situate amid garden-grounds, 5 m S by E New York.

*Flattery, Cape*, on the W coast of N America, so named by Cook in 1778, be-

## FLI

cause it promised at a distance what it denied on a nearer approach. Lon. 124 30 w, lat. 48 20 n.

*Flavigny*, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on a mountain, by the river Ozerain, 27 m wnw Dijon.

*Fleche*, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe. Here was a noble college, built by Henry IV; the centre is now converted into a townhouse, and one of the wings rebuilt as a seminary for youth. It is seated on the Loire, 27 m ssw Mans.

*Fleckeroe*, or *Fleckeren*, an island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Between the island and the continent is a most excellent harbour, defended by a fortress. Lon. 8 13 e, lat. 53 4 n.

*Fleet*, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, which issues from a small lake of the same name, and enters Wigton bay, below Gatehouse. On its w side are the vestiges of a camp, a druidical circle, and a vitrified fort.

*Flensburg*, a seaport of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, at the head of a bay of the Baltic. It is a place of great commerce, and the most populous town in the duchy, having 12,000 inhabitants. Here are building-yards for merchant vessels; manufactures of canvas, cordage, paper, and tobacco; and numerous distilleries. The exports are brandy, corn, provisions, hides, &c. It is 15 m nwn Sleswick. Lon. 9 47 e, lat. 54 52 n.

*Flurance*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, on the river Gers, 13 m n Auch.

*Fleurus*, a village of the Netherlands, in Namur, 6 m ne Charleroy. Here, in 1690, a victory was gained by the French over the allies; and in 1794, the Austrians were defeated in a general attack of the French posts.

*Flie*, or *Vlicland*, an island of the Netherlands, at the middle of the entrance of the Zuider zee, between the islands of Texel and Schelling.

*Flint*, a river of the state of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Creek Indians, runs sw, and joining the Chatahouchee, at its entrance into E Florida, forms the Apalachicola.

*Flint*, a borough of Wales, in Flintshire, which gives name to the county, though now a small place, and without a market. It has the county-gaol, but the assizes are held at Mold. Here is the remain of a royal castle, in which Richard II took shelter on arriving from Ireland; it stands on a rock close to the sea, and is governed by a constable, who is also mayor of the town. The population was 1433 in 1311. It is seated on the estuary of the Dee, 13 m

## FLO

w by n Chester, and 193 nw London. Lon. 3 2 w, lat. 53 16 n.

*Flintshire*, a county of Wales, 29 m long and 12 where broadest; bounded on the n by the Irish sea, ne and e by the river Dee, which divides it from Cheshire, and s and sw by Denbighshire. A detached part also extends on the e side of the Dee, about 9 m between Cheshire and Shropshire. The county contains 197,760 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 21 parishes; has a city and three market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The population was 46,513 in 1811. A lofty range of mountains rises on the w, and forms a bold frontier. The valleys are fertile, and contain coal and freestone; the hills are generally barren on the surface, but abound in lead, calamine, and limestone. The detached part is mostly a level country. The principal trade is mining and smelting. It produces good butter, cheese, and honey, of which last the natives make a wholesome beverage called Metheglin. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Wheeler, Dee, Sevron, Elwy, and Allen. The assizes are held at Mold, and the largest town is Holywell.

*Flir*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by nature and art. It stands on a peninsula formed by the Ebro, and the side where the river does not pass is covered by mountains, and defended by a castle. It is 23 m n Tortosa.

*Floddon*, a village in Northumberland, 5 m nwn Wooler. Near this place a battle was fought between the English and Scots, in 1513, in which James IV was killed, with many of his nobility and 10,000 men.

*Florac*, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 13 m s Meude, and 23 nw Alais.

*Florence*, a city of Italy, capital of Tuscany, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel, and a university. The circuit is about 6 m, surrounded by a wall and a ditch, with two or three forts. The population 60,000. It is divided into two unequal parts by the Arno, over which are four handsome bridges. The quays, the buildings on each side, and the bridges, render the part through which the river runs by far the finest; but there are several squares, and many churches and palaces. The cathedral is of great magnitude, and adorned with the works of the most eminent sculptors and painters; but its principal glory is its dome, built prior to that of St. Peter at Rome, and little inferior to it in dimensions. This noble fabric stood for some time unequalled, and now claims the second honours. The other churches contain rich paintings and sculptures; and

near that of St. Lorenzo is the Medicean chapel, one of the most expensive edifices that ever was reared for the dead, being incrustated with precious stones, furnished with sarcophagi of porphyry, and adorned by the workmanship of the best modern sculptors. Some of the Florentine merchants, formerly, were men of great wealth; and one of them, in the 15th century, built that noble fabric, which from the name of its founder, is still called the Palazzo Pitti. It was afterward purchased by the Medici family, who made some enlargements; and it thence became the residence of the grand dukes of Tuscany. The Palazzo Vecchio contains a room 172 feet long and 70 wide, for public entertainments. The beauties and riches of these palaces, in architecture, literature, painting, and sculpture, have been often described. In the ducal gallery is the statue of the celebrated Venus of Medici, the standard of female beauty; and this is surrounded by other fine productions of human genius and skill. The other rooms are indicated by their contents; as the cabinet of arts, of astronomy, natural history, medals, portraits, porcelain, antiquities, &c. Beside the Medicean library, begun by Julius de Medici, and greatly augmented by duke Cosmo I, there are several other copious libraries, especially those in the two Benedictine and Carmelite convents. The Florentine Academy and the Academia della Crusca were instituted to enrich the literature, and improve the language of Tuscany. The museum of natural history is one of the most complete of the kind; and annexed to it is a cabinet of anatomical preparations, deemed the first in Europe. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly silks, satins, gold and silver stuffs, and damask tablecloths; and it has a considerable trade in fruits and excellent wines. The environs are rich in rural beauty, and very populous. In 1799, the French troops, then in possession of this city, were driven out by the inhabitants; but they re-entered it in 1800. It is 45 m s Bologna, and 125 nsw Rome. Lon. 11 3 e, lat. 43 46 n.

*Florent, St.* a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Loire, 20 m wsw Angers.

*Florentine, St.* a town of France, in the department of Yonne, at the conflux of the Armanche and Armançon, 15 m ne Auxerre, and 80 se Paris.

*Florentino*, a province of Tuscany; bounded on the w by Lucca and Modenese, n by the Apennines, e by Urbino, and s by Sienese. It is well watered, and very fertile. Florence is the capital.

*Flores*, an island in the Indian ocean, 280 m long and 45 broad, lying to the e of that of Cumbava. Along the coast is a fine open country, but the interior is mountainous and woody. On the s side, near the e end, is a town named Larantuca. Lon. 121 56 e, lat. 8 20 s.

*Flores*, a fertile island, one of the Azores, so called from the abundance of flowers found upon it. Lagens is the most populous town, but St. Cruz is the capital. Lon. 31 0 w, lat. 39 43 n.

*Florida*, a country of N America, 500 m long and 130 broad; bounded on the x by the United States, e by the Atlantic ocean, s by the gulf of Mexico, and w by the territory of Alabama. It is divided into East and West Florida; St. Augustin the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St. Augustin is the most unfruitful; yet, even here, two crops of maize are annually produced: the banks of the rivers are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn. The interior country, which is hilly, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypress, red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas; and the whole country is valuable, in a particular manner, for its extensive ranges for cattle. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497. Having often changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards, it was ceded by the latter to the English in 1763; in whose hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them in 1783.

*Flotz*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, 6 m nw Zerbst.

*Flotz*, a town of Walacia, seated on the Genissa, near its conflux with the Danube.

*Flour, St.* a city of France, capital of the department of Cantal, and a bishop's see. Good knives are made here, and it has a considerable trade in corn. It is seated on a mountain, 53 m s Clermont. Lon. 3 6 e, lat. 45 2 n.

*Flushing*, a strong seaport of the Netherlands, in the island of Walcheren, on the x side of the Western Scheld, the entrance of which it defends. It has a good harbour, and a canal runs through the town, deep enough to admit loaded vessels. The stadthouse is a superb building, after the model of that at Amsterdam. Flushing surrendered to the French in 1795; and in 1809, it was taken by the English, who destroyed the fort. It is 4 m ssw Middleburg. Lon. 3 34 e, lat. 51 26 n.



*Flushing*, a town of New York, in Queen county, Long-island, situate on the s side of Hell-gate, 7 m E by N New York.

*Fochabers*, a town of Scotland, belonging to Elginshire, though seated on the E side of the Spey, over which is a bridge. Here are manufactures of thread, calicos, and worsted stockings, and a valuable salmon fishery. It is 8 m E by N Elgin, and 22 W by S Banff.

*Fochia*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, with a castle. The Venetians beat the Turkish fleet near this place, in 1650. It is seated on the gulf of Smyrna, at the influx of the Hermus, 23 m N W Smyrna. Lon. 26 39 E, lat. 38 44 N.

*Fogaras*, a town and castle of Transylvania, on the river Alanta, 30 m NE Hermanstadt.

*Foggia*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. It is a staple for corn and wool, and seated near the Cerbero, 20 m SW Manfredonia.

*Foglia*, a river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and enters the gulf of Venice, at Pesaro.

*Foglisso*, a town of Piedmont, 5 m NW Chivas, and 13 W Crescentino.

*Fogo*; see *Fuego*.

*Fohr*, or *Foru*, an island of Denmark, about 12 m in circuit, near the coast of Sleswick. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 54 44 N.

*Foir*, an old province of France, adjoining the Pyrenees. It now forms, with Couserans, the department of Arriege.

*Foir*, a town of France, capital of the department of Arriege. Here is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloths, and some copper-mills. It is seated on the Arriege, 42 m S by E Toulouse. Lon. 1 35 E, lat. 43 0 N.

*Fo-kien*, a province of China, bounded on the N by Tche-kiang, W by Kiang-si, S by Quang-tong, and E by the China sea. It contains nine cities of the first and 60 of the third class. The climate is warm; and yet the air is so pure, that no contagious diseases ever prevail. It produces musk in abundance, precious stones, quicksilver, iron, and tin; also gold and silver, but it is forbidden to dig for these. It has fine plains; and industry fertilizes even the mountains, which are cut into terraces, rising above each other. Its valleys are watered by springs and rivers from the mountains, which the husbandman distributes, with great skill, to refresh his rice. Fou-tcheou is the capital.

*Foldvar*, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, 34 m NNE Szexard, and 47 S Buda.

*Foligno*, a town of Italy, in the duchy

of Spoleto, famous for its sweetmeats, paper-mills, and silk manufactres. It is seated at the foot of the Apennines, in a delightful valley watered by the Clitumnus, 18 m NW Spoleto.

*Folkingham*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are the ruins of an ancient castle. It is seated on a rising ground, 18 m WSW Boston, and 106 N London.

*Folkstone*, a town in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It had five churches, of which four have been destroyed by the incursions of the sea. It is a member of the port of Dover, has a haven enclosed by a pier of stones, and is defended by a small fort and some batteries. Beside the machines for bathing, there are hot and cold salt-water baths. Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born here. It is 3 m SW Dover, and 72 E by S London.

*Fondi*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated in a fertile plain, near a lake of its name, 8 m N Gaeta, and 42 WNW Capua.

*Fong-tsiang*, a city of China, in Chen-si. Its district contains eight cities of the second and third class. It is 560 m SW Peking. Lon. 106 57 E, lat. 34 36 N.

*Fong-yang*, a city of China, in Kiangnan. It encloses within its wall several fertile little hills; and its jurisdiction comprehends five cities of the second and 13 of the third class. It is seated on a mountain, which hangs over the Yellow river, 70 m NE Nanking. Lon. 116 53 E, lat. 32 52 N.

*Fons*, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 5 m NW Figeac.

*Fontainebleau*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, celebrated for its fine palace, formerly a hunting seat of the kings of France. In this palace, Napoleon signed his abdication in 1814. The town is famous for excellent grapes, and has a manufacture of porcelain. It stands in the midst of a forest, 35 m SSE Paris.

*Fontaine l'Eveque*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 6 m W Charleroy.

*Fontanetto*, a town of Piedmont, 7 m E Crescentino.

*Fontarabia*, a city and seaport of Spain, in Biscay, on the frontiers of France, from which it is separated by the river Bidassoa, which forms a harbour at its mouth, in the bay of Biscay. It stands on a peninsula, at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, and is so strong both by nature and art as to be accounted the key of Spain on that side; but it opened its gates to the French, in 1794. It is 22 m SW Bayonne, and

## FOR

62 E by N Bilboa. Lon. 1 56 w, lat. 43 23 N.

*Fontello*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 6 m NE Lamego.

*Fontenay le Comte*, a town of France, capital of the department of Vendee. It has a woollen manufacture, and its fairs are famous for cattle. It is seated on the Vendee, 25 m NE Rochelle, and 55 w by s Poitiers. Lon. 0 54 w, lat. 46 30 N.

*Fontenoy*, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 4 m SE Tournay. It is celebrated for a battle between the allies and the French in 1745, in which the former were worsted.

*Fontevraud*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire. Here is a famous abbey, in the church of which several kings and queens of France lie interred. It is 7 m SE Saumur.

*Fora*, an island of Denmark, on the w coast of S Jutland, between those of Sylt and Nordstrand. It is of an oval form, 20 m in circuit, and the chief place is Utersen. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 33 43 N.

*Forcalquier*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, seated on a hill, by the river Laye, 30 m NE Aix.

*Forcheim*, a strong town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, with a fine arsenal. It surrendered to the French in 1796, but the Austrians compelled them to abandon it soon afterward. It is seated at the conflux of the Wisent and Rednitz, 16 m SSE Bamberg.

*Fordingbridge*, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of checks and bed-ticks; seated on the Avon, 10 m S Salisbury, and 38 w by s London.

*Fore*, borough of Ireland, in W Meath county, now a poor place, 12 m N Mullengar.

*Foreland, North*, a promontory of Kent, the E point of the isle of Thanet. This cape forms three points, named Foreness, Whiteness, and Eastness; and on the latter is a lighthouse. Lon. 1 29 E, lat. 51 42 N.

*Foreland, South*, a promontory of Kent, forming the SE point of England. It is a cliffy point, on which are two lighthouses. This and the preceding cape, bearing N and S of each other, are 13 m distant; and between them is the noted road, called the Downs.

*Forest Towns*, four towns of Suabia, in Brisgau, situate on the Rhine and the confines of Switzerland, at the entrance of the Black Forest. Their names are Waldschut, Luffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfelden.

*Forez*, an old province of France, bounded on the w by Auvergne, s by Velay and

## FOR

Vivarais, E by Lyons, and N by Burgundy. It is watered by the Loire, and several other streams, and has several mines of coal and iron. It now forms the department of Loire.

*Forfar*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Forfarshire. It contains many neat modern houses, and has manufactures of coarse linens and shoes. The population was 5652 in 1811. It is situate in an extensive plain, 14 m NNE Dundee. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 56 37 N.

*Forfarshire*, or *Angusshire*, a county of Scotland, 48 m long and 42 broad; bounded on the N by Aberdeenshire, NE by Kincardineshire, SE by the German ocean, S by the frith of Tay, and W by Perthshire. It contains about 593,900 acres, and is divided into 53 parishes. The population was 107,264 in 1811. It has many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in corn and pasture. Marl is found in most of the lakes, freestone abounds in many parts, and there are several limestone quarries. The principal rivers are the North and South Esk. The largest town is Dundee.

*Forges*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, celebrated for its mineral waters, 24 m ENE Rouen.

*Forli*, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a castle, 10 churches, and many convents; seated in a fertile country, near the river Ronca, 11 m SSW Ravenna.

*Formosa*, an island, in the China sea, lying between 22 and 26 N lat. and separated from China by a channel about 80 m where narrowest. It is 240 m from N to S, and 70 in its broadest part, but is greatly contracted at the S extremity. Notwithstanding its proximity and size, the Chinese did not know of its existence till the year 1430. A chain of mountains, running its whole length, divides it into two parts, the E and W. The inhabitants of the E side are described as savages, who in features and complexion resemble the Malays, but speak a language that has no affinity to any other. The Dutch built the fort of Zealendia, in the W part, in 1634. They were driven thence, in 1661, by a Chinese pirate, who made himself master of all the W part; and in 1682, it submitted to the emperor of China. It contains extensive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets from the mountains; and produces abundance of corn and rice, most of the Indian fruits, many of those of Europe, tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon. The inhabitants rear a great number of oxen, which they use for riding, from a want of horses. In 1782, this island was almost totally destroyed, by a furious hurricane and dreadful inundation of the sea. Tai-wan is the capital.

*Fornello*, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 17 m w Molise.

*Fornovo*, a town of Italy, in Parmesan, near which, in 1495, Charles VIII of France obtained a victory over the princes of Italy. It is 8 m sww Parma.

*Forres*, a borough of Scotland, in Elginshire, seated on an eminence, near the E side of the Findhorn. The river here expands into a lake, and soon after enters the frith of Moray, at the village of Findhorn, which is the port of Forres. Here are manufactures of linen and cotton, and a valuable salmon fishery. A little w of the town is a column, called Sweno's Stone, covered with antique sculpture; said to have been erected in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes, in 1008. Forres is 10 m E by N Nairn, and 16 w by S Elgin. Lon. 50 45 w, lat. 57 34 N.

*Forsta*, a town of Lusatia, with a castle. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths and carpets, and stands on a little island in the Neissa, 15 m ssw Guben.

*Forteau*, a port and an extensive bay on the SE coast of Labrador, at the entrance of the strait of Belleisle from the gulf of St. Lawrence. Some English families are established on the E side of the bay; and Guernsey adventurers occupy the opposite shore during the fishing season. It is deemed the most considerable British establishment in the strait of Belleisle. Lon. 56 55 w, lat. 51 30 N.

*Forteventura*, one of the Canary islands, 56 m in length and of a very irregular breadth, consisting of two peninsulas, joined by an isthmus 12 m in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat, barley, beeves, and goats. The w point is in lon. 14 31 w, lat. 28 4 N.

*Forth*, a river of Scotland, which rises on the N side of the mountain Benlomond, in Dumbartonshire, flows E in a very sinuous course by Stirling and Alloa, and meets the German ocean a little below Alloa, where it forms a noble estuary, called the Frith of Forth. The frith possesses many good bays and harbours, and above Queensferry is a safe road for merchant vessels of any burden; and the river is here navigable for vessels of 30 tons, as far as Stirling bridge. At Grangemouth, there is a communication between the Forth and the Clyde, by a canal. See *Canal, Great*.

*Fortrose*, a borough of Scotland, in Rosshire, situate on the Moray frith, nearly opposite Fort George, to which there is a regular ferry. It is composed of two towns, Rosemarkie and Chanonry; the former a very ancient borough, and the latter once the residence of a bishop, which is now the presbytery seat. Two small parts of the ancient cathedral of

Rosemarkie remain, one used as a burial-place, the other as a court-house and prison. It is 9 m sw Cromarty.

*Fortroyal*, the capital of Martinico, on the w side of the island, with one of the best harbours in the W Indies, defended by a strong citadel. Lon. 61 7 w, lat. 14 34 N.

*Fortroyal*, the capital of the island of Granada. See *George, St*.

*Fossano*, a town of Piedmont, with a citadel, seated on the Sture, 10 m NE Coni.

*Fosse*, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, situate between the Sambre and Meuse, 7 m sw Namur.

*Fossombrone*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Metro, 10 m SE Urbino.

*Fossum*, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, noted for rich mines of cobalt, 35 m w Christiania.

*Fotheringay*, a village in Northamptonshire, near the river Nen, 3 m N Oundle. Here are the ruins of a castle in which Richard III was born, and Mary queen of Scots beheaded. In the church are interred two dukes of York; Edward, killed at Agincourt in France, and Richard, slain at Wakefield.

*Foua*, a town of Lower Egypt, seated on the w branch of the Nile, 25 m SE Rosetta.

*Fougeres*, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, with an ancient castle. In 1202, it was taken by John, king of England. It is seated on the Coesnom, 25 m NE Rennes, and 150 w by S Paris.

*Foula*, or *Fowla*; see *Fula*.

*Fouli*, or *Pholey*, a country of Senegambia, extending along the whole of its E border. It is populous and fertile. The Foulals are, in general, of a tawny complexion, though many of them are entirely black. Some lead a wandering life, and roam about the country with large droves of cows, sheep, goats, and horses: others are dextrous at hunting wild beasts; the teeth of elephants, and the skins of lions, leopards, and tigers, being articles of trade. Their arms are bows and arrows, lances, swords, daggers, and occasionally a kind of small fusee. They are praised by travellers for their hospitality; nor is their humanity in other respects less commendable: for, if one of their countrymen have the misfortune to fall into slavery, the rest join stock to redeem him. The king of this country is called the Siratick; and though he seldom appears with the badges of majesty, he has great authority, and is as much respected as any one on the coast. Tumbo is the capital.

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*Foulness*, a small island on the SE coast of Essex, separated by a narrow channel from the w part of the county. It has a village, with a church, 8 m E by N Rochford.

*Foulsham*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 16 m NW Norwich, and 111 NE London.

*Four Cantons, Lake of the*; see *Waldstadter See*.

*Fourneaux Island*, a small island in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 143 2 W, lat. 17 11 S.

*Fou-tcheou*, a city of China, capital of Fo-kien, and famous on account of its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, and the number of its literati. It has under its jurisdiction nine cities of the third class. It is 360 m NE Canton, and 370 S Peking. Lon. 119 4 E, lat. 26 4 N.

*Fou-tcheou*, a city of China, in Kiang-si, formerly one of the most beautiful in China, but almost ruined by the invasion of the Tartars. It is 735 m S Peking. Lon. 115 56 E, lat. 27 55 N.

*Fowey*, or *Fawy*, a river in Cornwall, which rises 4 m to the SE of Camelford, passes by Lestwithiel, and enters the English channel, at Fowey.

*Fowey*, a borough and seaport in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable trade in the pilchard fishery. It is resorted to by valetudinarians for the salubrity of the air and water, and the conveniences for bathing. The harbour is defended by St. Catherine fort, on the summit of a steep pile of rocks, and an adjoining battery. The streets are so narrow and angular, that no wheeled carriage can be admitted. It is seated at the mouth of the Fowey, 32 m SW Lannceston, and 239 W by S London. Lon. 4 37 W, lat. 50 19 N.

*For Islands*, a group of islands in the Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, lying near the extremity of the peninsula of Alaska, on the W coast of America, between 52 and 55 N lat. The largest island is called Oonanak, and each has a peculiar name; but this general name is given to the whole group, on account of the great number of black, gray, and red foxes, with which they abound. The dress of the inhabitants consists of a cap, and a fur coat that reaches down to their knees: some wear a cap of party-coloured bird-skin, upon which is left part of the wings and tail. On the forepart of their hunting and fishing caps they place a small board, like a screen, adorned with the jawbones of seabears, and ornamented with glass beads, which they receive in barter from the Russians. They feed upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and

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generally eat it raw. The provision intended for keeping is dried without salt, in the open air. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and darts; and, for defence, they use wooden shields. The most perfect equality reigns among them: they have neither chiefs nor superiors, neither laws nor punishments. They live together in families, and societies of several families united, which form what they call a race, who, in case of attack or defence, mutually aid each other. They have a good share of plain natural sense, but are rather slow of understanding; and seem cold and indifferant in most of their actions: yet, if an injury, or even a mere suspicion, rouse them from this phlegmatic state, they become furious and revengeful. The Russians call these islands the *Lyssie Ostrova*.

*Foxford*, a town of Ireland, in Mayo county, on the river Moy, 12 m NE Castlebar.

*Foy, St.* a town of France, in the department of Gironde, on the river Dordogne, 38 m E Bordeaux.

*Foyers*, or *Fycers*, a river of Scotland, in Invernesshire, which rises a few m E of Fort Augustus, and flows into Loch Ness. About 2 m before its entrance into the lake is the Fall of Foyers, one of the highest in the world, being 207 feet in one unbroken stream.

*Foyle*, a river of Ireland, formed by the junction of the Mourne and the Finn, at Lifford, in Donegal county. It passes by St. Johnstown and Londonderry, and at Culmore, enters a bay called Lough Foyle, of an oval form, 14 m long and 8 broad, which communicates with the ocean by a short and narrow strait.

*Foz*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, situate at the conflux of the Zaras with the Tajo, 24 m NE Lisbon.

*Foz*, a town of France, in the department of Var, 4 m NE Barjols.

*Fraga*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, strong by situation, having the river Cinca before it, whose high banks are difficult of access, and at its back a hill, which cannot easily be approached with cannon. Alphonso VII, king of Aragon, was killed here by the Moors, in 1134, when he besieged this town. It is 63 m ESE Saragossa. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 41 28 N.

*Fragino*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 8 m N Benevento.

*Fragoas*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 7 m NW Santaren.

*Framlingham*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It has the remains of a castle. To this place princess Mary retired, when lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen; and here she found that

powerful support, which soon seated her on the throne. It is 30 m *n*: Bury, and 37 *NE* London.

*FrancaVilla*, a town of Naples, in Terra de Otranto, with a trade in oil, cotton, stockings, and snuff, 15 m *ESE* Tarento.

*FrancaVilla*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, on the river Sino, 20 m *WSW* Tursi.

*France*, a country of Europe, bounded on the *N* by the English channel and the Netherlands, *E* by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, *S* by the Mediterranean sea and Spain, and *W* by the Atlantic ocean. From the Pyrenees in the *S*, to Dunkirk in the *N*, its extent is 625 m; and something more from the most easterly part of Alsace to the most western point of Bretagne, which province, it must be observed, extends above 100 m further into the ocean than any other part of the country. The climate is temperate; and the soil productive of all the necessaries of life, and, among its luxuries, of the most excellent wines. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Gironde; and there are many others, which give name to the departments in the new division of this country. The most considerable mountains are the Alps, Pyrenees, Cevennes, and Vosges. France was an absolute monarchy governed by kings, from the time of Clovis, in 436, to the death of Louis XVI, in 1793. It was divided into several military governments or provinces; namely, Alsace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Barrois, Basques, Bearn, Berry, Bigorre, Basois, Boulonnois, Bourbonnois, Bresse, Bretagne, Burgundy, Cambresis, Champagne, Couserans, Dauphiny, Forez, Foix, Franche Compté, French Flanders, Gascony, Gevaudan, Guienne, French Hainault, Isle of France, Languedoc, Limosin, Lorrain, Lyonois, Marche, Maine, Marsan, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleanois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Quercy, Rouergue, Rousillon, Saintonge, Soissonnois, Touraine, Velay, and Vermandois. These varied much from each other in point of extent and importance, and there were others of still inferior consideration. The established religion was the Roman catholic; and the ecclesiastical division of the country was into 18 archbishoprics and 113 episcopal sees, exclusive of Avignon, Carpentras, Caivailon, and Vaison, which belonged to the pope. But in 1789, a wonderful revolution took place. The deraigned state of the finances of the country, induced Louis XVI to convoke the states general, which had not been assembled since 1614. They assembled at Versailles, and assumed the title of the

National Assembly. On the removal of the popular minister, an insurrection ensued in Paris; the military refused to fire upon the people; the Bastile was taken by the citizens, and the governor and some others were beheaded. The national assembly now divested monarchy of its formidable prerogatives; abolished nobility, and the whole feudal system; confiscated the possessions of the clergy, and suppressed all the religious houses. In consequence of a riot at Versailles, the royal family and the national assembly removed to Paris. The king was now, in fact, a state prisoner, and he attempted to escape in 1791, with the queen, his sister, the dauphin, and his daughter; but they were arrested at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris. In 1792, another insurrection ensued; the royal residence was attacked, the Swiss guards were massacred, and the king and royal family took refuge in the national assembly. That body instantly decreed the suspension of royalty, and the convocation of a national convention. The king and his family were conveyed to the Temple, and kept in close confinement. The national convention met, and instantly decreed the formation of a republic; they afterward tried and condemned the king, who was beheaded in January 1793. The queen being tried and condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, was executed in October; and the king's sister was beheaded in May following. The dauphin and his sister remained in confinement; where the former died in 1795; and the princess was taken soon after to the confines of Germany, where she was exchanged for some French deputies. Various factions successively seized the helm of government; the prisons were crowded in every part of the republic; the scaffolds streamed, almost incessantly, with blood; and many of the most popular patriots, and of those who had voted for the death of the king, perished on the scaffold, or in exile and misery. At the close of 1794, this reign of despotism and terror gave place to a more moderate system: and although, at one period, the shutting up of churches, and the formation of a new calendar, indicated open hostility to the christian religion; the convention found it necessary, at last, to permit again the exercise of religious worship. With respect to the war, it may be sufficient to state, in general, that after four campaigns, in which great reverses of fortune were experienced, the French nation, before the conclusion of 1795, were in the possession of Savoy and Belgium; and had made such progress in Holland, Spain, Italy, and Germany, as to procure a peace with

Prussia and Spain, and form an alliance with Holland. In 1796, under general Bonaparte, they subdued the whole of Lombardy; and, penetrating through Tyrol, threatened the city of Vienna, that the emperor commenced a negotiation for peace. In the mean time the French turned their arms against Venice, which government they revolutionized; and by the treaty of peace at Campo Formio in 1797, they ceded the city and the greater part of the territory to Austria. In 1798, the French sent general Bonaparte with a formidable army into Egypt; the emperor of Germany formed an alliance with Russia; and the Turks declared against France, on account of the invasion of Egypt. In 1799, the French entered Germany, but were soon compelled to return; and hostilities were at the same time commenced in Switzerland, where they gained several advantages; but they were almost entirely driven out of Italy. The affairs of the republic in Egypt were not prosperous, and general Bonaparte, having found means to escape thence, arrived at Paris. He found the authority of the directory was greatly weakened; and, aided by the bayonets of a few soldiers, he effected another revolution, and three consuls were appointed to govern the republic. A new constitution was afterward formed, in which almost all power was vested in the first consul, general Bonaparte. In 1800, the campaign in Italy commenced, and for the most part with loss to the French till the arrival of Bonaparte, who gained a victory at Marengo, which reinstated them in the full possession of that country. The war in Germany was prosecuted with vigour by the French, who pursued their successes into the territories of Austria, where they concluded an armistice with the emperor; and a treaty of peace was signed early in 1801, at Luneville. France now endeavoured to negotiate a peace with Britain, the preliminaries of which were settled in London, and the treaty was signed at Amiens in 1802: but this treaty held little more than a year, the French deeming it violated by the English refusing to evacuate Malta. Bonaparte was now appointed consul for life; but his ambition aspired to the throne, and in 1804, he assumed the title of Emperor of the French, and was crowned by the pope. In 1805, the war in Germany was again renewed, and the French, headed by the emperor Napoleon, made such rapid progress, that after the battle of Austerlitz, the emperor of Germany was necessitated to negotiate for peace, and a treaty between the two emperors was signed at Presburg. In 1806, several of the German princes entered into

an alliance with France, and a treaty, called the Confederation of the Rhine, under the protection of Napoleon, was signed at Paris. Soon after the king of Prussia took the field against France and these princes; the opposing armies met near Jena, and the allies were victorious. A Russian army advanced to assist the Prussians, but in 1807, their united forces were defeated at Friedland, which battle was decisive, and a treaty of peace was signed at Tilsit. From 1808 to 1813, France carried on war in Portugal and Spain with variable success; but, after the battle of the Pyrenees, the French were driven back into their own country: they were followed by the allied forces under lord Wellington, who, after several successes, in 1814, defeated marshal Soult at Tarbes, and afterward at Toulouse. For the fatal campaigns of Napoleon in 1812 and 1813, in Russia and Germany, those countries may be referred to. At the commencement of 1814 the armies of Russia, Austria, and Prussia crossed the Rhine into France, headed by their sovereigns, who commenced their approaches toward the capital in different directions. They were opposed by Napoleon, but after various retreats and advances the conjoined armies reached Paris, where, on March 30, the French army under Joseph Bonaparte was defeated, and the city surrendered by capitulation: this was followed by the abdication of Napoleon, and the restoration of the Bourbon family. Soon afterward Napoleon was sent to Elba, the place appointed for his future residence; but in 1815 he found means to escape thence, with a few adherents, and on March 1 landed near Cannes, on the SE coast of France, where he met with no opposition. Louis XVIII sent an army to oppose him, under marshal Ney, who traiterously joined Napoleon, that he reached Paris without firing a musket on the 20th, and immediately resumed the reins of government. The king and princes had left the city the preceding day for Lisle, and they afterward proceeded to Ghent. The fortified line of the Netherlands toward France, which was occupied by strong garrisons, chiefly in British pay, were now greatly reinforced under the duke of Wellington; and a Prussian army, under prince Bleucher, soon arrived in the vicinity of Namur. To oppose this force Napoleon left Paris on June 12, and gained several advantages till the 18th, when he was totally defeated near Waterloo, and fled back to Paris, where he declared his political life to be terminated, and withdrew himself in privacy. The two conquering armies entered France, and advanced on to Paris, of which they became masters on

July 3, by a military convention signed at St. Cloud. On the 8th, Louis re-entered his capital, and on the 10th the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, arrived, followed by the armies of the two emperors. Napoleon by some means reached Rochefort, where he endeavoured to escape by sea; but finding it in vain, he surrendered himself to a British man of war, which sailed immediately for England, and soon anchored in Torbay; he there remained on board till another ship was prepared for his reception, which carried him to St. Helena, the destined place of his perpetual exile. Treaties of peace were signed at Paris on November 20, between Louis and each of the allied powers; the first article declaring that the frontiers of France should remain as they were in 1790, with the exception of a few trifling cessions of territory. It is now proper to go back and notice other particulars of this country. The Roman catholic religion was re-established in France, by a convention between the pope and the first consul, in 1801; and the ecclesiastical division of the country is into 10 archbishoprics and 50 bishoprics. The protestant religion is also tolerated; and the new calendar ceased at the close of the year 1805. The political division of the country is into 83 departments, nearly equal in extent, instead of the ancient military provinces: their names are Ain, Alhier, Alps Upper, Alps Lower, Ardeche, Ardennes, Arriege, Aube, Aude, Aveyron, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente Lower, Cher, Correzè, Côte d'Or, Côtes du Nord, Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Drome, Eure, Eure and Loir, Finisterre, Gard, Garonne Upper, Gers, Gironde, Herault, Indre, Indre and Loire, Isere, Ille and Vilaine, Jura, Landes, Loir and Cher, Loire, Loire Upper, Loire Lower, Loiret, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Lozere, Mayenne, Mayenne and Loire, Manche, Marne, Marne Upper, Meurte, Meuse, Morbihan, Moselle, Nord, Nièvre, Oise, Orne, Paris, Pas de Calais, Puy de Dome, Pyrenees Upper, Pyrenees Lower, Pyrenees Eastern, Rhine Upper, Rhine Lower, Rhone, Rhone (Mouths of the), Saone Upper, Saone and Loire, Sarthe, Seine and Oise, Seine Lower, Seine and Marne, Sevres (Two), Somme, Tarn, Var, Vendee, Vienne, Vienne Upper, Vosges, and Yonne. All these departments are noticed in this work; and the account of the old provinces are still retained. The population of them is 27,900,000. Paris is the metropolis.

*France, Isle of*, an old province of France, so called from being bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It now forms the departments of

Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Paris.

*France, Isle of*, an island in the Indian ocean. See *Mauritius*.

*Franch Compté*, an old province of France, bounded on the N by Lorraine, E by Alsace and Switzerland, W by Burgundy, and S by Bresse. It is 125 m long and 80 broad, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, iron, copper, and lead. It now forms the departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

*Franchemont*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 12 m SE Liege.

*Francis, St.* a river of Brasil, which runs NE and then SE till it enters the Atlantic in lat. 11 20 S. It has a number of towns and settlements, chiefly on its head waters.

*Francisco, St.* a town on the coast of New Albion, capital of a jurisdiction, with a citadel, and a fine harbour. It was founded in 1776, and is the most northern settlement belonging to the Spaniards on this continent. Lon. 122 37 W, lat. 37 48 N.

*Francois, Cape*, a city and seaport, lately the capital of the W part of Hispaniola. Before the dreadful commotions that ensued after the French revolution, it contained 8000 inhabitants, whites, people of colour, and slaves; but in 1793, the Negroes, supported by the Mulattos, entered the town and massacred all the white people. It stands on the N side of the island, 150 m NW St. Domingo. Lon. 72 18 W, lat. 19 46 N.

*Franconia*, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Upper Saxony, E by Bohemia and the palatinate of Bavaria, S by Suabia, and W by the circles of the Rhine. The middle is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit; but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. This country was overrun by the French in 1796, and again in 1800. The Franks, who conquered France, came from this province, and gave their name to that country.

*Francker*, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, with a castle and a university. The public buildings and palaces are magnificent, and it has two navigable canals. It is 9 m W Lewarden.

*Frankenau*, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 26 m SW Cassel.

*Frankenburg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a considerable manufacture of woollen stuffs, 7 m NNE Chemnitz.

*Frankenthal*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with rich manufactures of stuffs, silks, cloths, &c. and a canal to the river Rhine. It was taken by the French in 1793, and retaken by the

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allies in 1794. It is seated 2 m w of the Rhine, and 7 s Worms.

*Frankenhausen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with some extensive salt-works; situate on a branch of the Wipper, 26 m x Erfurt.

*Frankenstein*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 9 m se Kayserlautern.

*Frankenstein*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Munsterberg, on the river Bautze, 12 m wsw Munsterberg.

*Frankford*, a town of Ireland, in King county, situate on the Silver-river and the grand canal, 20 m wsw Philiptown.

*Frankfort*, the capital of the state of Kentucky, and in Franklin county. It is regularly laid out, and stands on the right bank of the Kentucky, 60 m from its conflux with the Ohio, 82 ssw Cincinnati, and 430 w by s Washington. Lon. 84 43 w, lat. 37 57 n.

*Frankfort*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia county, on an arm of the river Delaware, 4 m ne Philadelphia.

*Frankfort on the Maine*, a free city of Germany, in Wetteravia, on the confines of Franconia. It is surrounded by a wall, in which are several gates; and its bastions, planted with shrubs, form a pleasant walk. The river Maine divides it into two parts, which communicate by means of a stone bridge; the larger part on the n side is called Frankfort, and the smaller Sachsenhausen. It contains several palaces and courts belonging to princes and counts. Here the king of the Romans was formerly elected and crowned, and it is now the seat of the diet of the Germanic confederation. The cathedral is a fine gothic edifice, as is also the townhouse, in which is preserved the golden bull, the origin of the fundamental laws of the ancient empire; but the city is more remarkable for a general air of magnificence, than for the exclusive elegance of any particular buildings. All religions are tolerated at Frankfort, under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established faith, though the principal church is in the possession of the Roman catholics. The population 50,000, of which above 6000 are Jews, who live in a part separated from the other citizens by a high wall. Frankfort is one of the most commercial places in Europe, and has two great fairs every year. It was taken, in 1759, by the French, who evacuated it in 1763; and several times taken and retaken by the French and Austrians, in the late wars. It is 13 m ene Mentz, and 350 wnw Vienna. Lon. 8 32 e, lat. 50 7 n.

*Frankfort on the Oder*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a noble

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academy. It had once a university, but the buildings are now converted into a military magazine. It has three great fairs, and the exclusive right of navigation up the Oder to Breslau. Here are two suburbs, called Lebus and Guben, and a bridge over the Oder. In 1759, it was taken by the Russians and Austrians, and in 1806, it fell into the hands of the French. It is 45 m e by s Berlin, and 72 s Stettin. Lon. 14 59 e, lat. 52 23 n.

*Franklin*, a town of Virginia, capital of Pendleton county. It stands on the s branch of the Potomac, 130 m nw Richmond. Lon. 79 10 w, lat. 38 40 n.

*Franklin, Fort*, a fort of Pennsylvania, in Allegany county, erected in 1787 on the river Allegany, opposite the influx of French creek, 65 m x Pittsburg. Lon. 80 4 w, lat. 41 25 n.

*Frankstown*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Huntingdon county, situate on the Franks-town branch of the Juniatta, 20 m w by s Huntingdon.

*Franquemont*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Doubs, 17 m s by w Porentru.

*Franzburg*, a town of Hither Pomerania, 14 m ssw Stralsund.

*Frascati*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the side of a woody mountain. It is a bishop's see, always possessed by one of the six eldest cardinals; and in its neighbourhood are some of the most magnificent villas in Italy. The ancient city of Tusculum stood on the summit of the mountain, where its scattered ruins of white stone are intermingled with shrubs and bushes. Between these ruins and Frascati was the Tusculanum of Cicero; and St. Nilus, a Greek monk, in the 11th century, built a convent on the site of his villa, which is now an abbey of Greek monks, and called Grotta Ferrata. Frascati is 12 m se Rome.

*Fraserburg*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with a good harbour for coasting vessels, and a manufacture of linen yarn. It is seated on the German ocean, a little s of the point of Kinnaird Head, and 42 m x Aberdeen. Lon. 1 47 w, lat. 57 28 n.

*Frauenbrun*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, which takes its name from a celebrated monastery, 7 m x Bern.

*Frauenburg*, a town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg. In the cathedral is the tomb of Copernicus, who was one of its canons, and died here in 1543; the remain of his observatory forms one of the angles of the wall that surrounds the church. It is situate on the Frisch Haff, 14 m ne Elbing.



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*Frauenfeld*, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Thurgau, with a good castle. It has two churches, one catholic and the other protestant. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Murg, 19 m n: Zurich. Lon. 8 52 w, lat. 47 33 n.

*Frauenstein*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Boberisch, 20 m ssw Dresden.

*Fraustad*, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Posen, which has a great trade in wool and oxen. Near this town a battle was gained by the Swedes over the Saxons, in 1706. It stands on the frontiers of Silesia, 20 m nw Glogau, and 55 ssw Posen.

*Fredeburg*, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Wehme, 23 m sse Arensburg.

*Fredrica*, a fortified town of the state of Georgia, in Glynn county, and on the w side of St. Simon island, with a safe and commodious harbour, 70 m sw Savanna. Long. 81 34 w, lat. 31 14 n.

*Fredricia*, a fortified town of Denmark, in N Jutland, on a promontory in the Little Belt. Merchant vessels passing through the Belt pay a toll here. The port is inconvenient, and it has little trade. It is 50 m ene Ripen. Lon. 9 53 e, lat. 55 37 n.

*Fredricsburg*, a town of Further Pomerania, 23 m n Stargard, and 33 ssw Colberg.

*Fredricsburg*, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a castle and palace, 15 m nw Copenhagen.

*Fredricsburg*, a town of Virginia, capital of Spotsylvania county, and a place of considerable trade. It is situate on the Rappahannoc, 44 m nne Richmond. Lon. 77 36 w, lat. 38 22 n.

*Fredricsburg*, a Danish fort, on the Gold coast of Guinea, near Cape Three-points, 62 m wsw Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 1 5 w, lat. 4 30 n.

*Fredricsshall*, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, at the mouth of the Tiste, in a bay called the Swinesund. The streets are wide, and the houses of wood, painted red. The harbour is safe and commodious; but the large quantity of saw-dust brought down the river from the different saw-mills, occasions an annual expense to clear it away. On the opposite side of the river is the hitherto impregnable fortress of Fredricstein; at the siege of which, in 1718, Charles xii of Sweden was killed by a musquet ball. It is 60 m sse Christiania. Lon. 11 25 e, lat. 59 7 n.

*Fredricsham*, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Wiburg. It is neatly built, the streets going off like radii from a centre, and has a trade in planks and tallow. It is seated near the gulf of

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Finland, 68 m wsw Wiburg. Long. 28 18 e, lat. 60 36 n.

*Fredricstad*, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, and the most regular fortress in Norway. It has a considerable trade in deal timber, and is seated on the Glomme, 15 m wnw Fredricshall.

*Fredricstad*, a town of Denmark, in S Jutland, at the conflux of the Tren with the Eyder, 17 m sw Sleswick.

*Fredricsvorn*, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, on the seacoast, 5 m s by w Laurvig.

*Fredricswerk*, a town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a foundery for cannon, and a manufacture of small arms and gunpowder; situate on the e branch of the gulf of Isefiord, 26 m nw Copenhagen.

*Fredrictown*, a town of Maryland, capital of Fredrick county, with four edifices for public worship, and an elegant courthouse. It has a considerable trade with the back country, and is situate near the Monocacy, 36 m nsw Washington, and 33 w by n Baltimore. Lon. 77 12 w, lat. 39 22 n.

*Fredrictown*, the capital of New Brunswick, on the river St. John, which is thus far navigable for sloops. It is 90 m above the city of St. John. Lon. 66 30 w, lat. 46 20 n.

*Freehold*, or *Monmouth*, a town of New Jersey, chief of Monmouth county. It is 20 m se Brunswick, and 30 e Trenton.

*Freeport*, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, at the head of Casco bay, 10 m ne Portland.

*Freetown*, a seaport of Guinea, capital of the colony of Sierra Leone. The harbour has three wharfs, and is protected by a battery. It stands on the s side of the river Sierra Leone, 3 m above its entrance into the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 12 56 w, lat. 8 30 n.

*Frechel*, a cape of France, in the department of Côtes du Nord, 13 m to the w of St. Malo. Lon. 2 15 w, lat. 48 41 n.

*Frejus*, a town of France, in the department of Var. By the Romans it was called Forum Julii; and had then a port on the Mediterranean, which is now 2 m distant. It is the birthplace of that great Roman general and philosopher Agricola; and near it some fine remains of antiquity are still visible. Here Bonaparte landed, in 1799, after his discomfiture in Egypt; and here he embarked, in 1814, on his deportation to Elba. It is seated near the river Argens, in a morass, 46 m ne Toulon. Lon. 6 44 e, lat. 43 26 n.

*Frenay le Vicomte*, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 9 m ssw Alençon.

*Fresnillo*, a town of New Spain, in the

province of Zacatecas, 32 m NNW Zacatecas.

*Freudenberg*, a town of Franconia, on the river Maine, 3 m w Wertheim.

*Freudenburg*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, 13 m s by w Bremen.

*Freudenstadt*, a strong town of Suabia, in the Black forest, built to defend the passage into that forest. In 1796, it was taken by the French. It is 23 m sse Baden.

*Freudenthal*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, celebrated for its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen; seated near the Mohra, 24 m w Troppau.

*Freyberg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. In the environs are mines of copper, tin, lead, and silver. Here is the usual burying-place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is situate on a branch of the Mulda, 15 m sw Dresden. Long. 13 22 w, lat. 50 56 n.

*Freyberg*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 16 m sw Teschen, and 43 e Olmutz.

*Freyburg*, a town of Silesia, near the river Polnitz, 7 m nw Schweidnitz.

*Freyenstein*, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, on the frontiers of Mecklenburg, 22 m ne Perleberg.

*Freyenthalde*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, near which are mineral springs and extensive alum works. It is seated on the Oder, 36 m ne Berlin.

*Freyzingen*, a town of Bavaria, capital of a principality (late bishopric) of the same name. The cathedral and palace are beautiful structures. It was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on a mountain, near the Iser, 20 m xne Munich. Lon. 11 50 e, lat. 48 21 n.

*Freystadt*, a town of Germany, in the county of Catzenellenbogen, near the Rhine, 16 m wnw Darmstadt.

*Freystadt*, a town of Hungary, with a castle, seated on the Waag, opposite the fortress of Leopoldstadt.

*Freystadt*, a town of Moravia, in the principality of Teschen, with a castle, on the river Elsa, 8 m nwn Teschen.

*Freystat*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with an ancient castle, 14 m ne Sagan.

*Freystat*, a town of Austria, which has a great trade in worsted, 17 m x Ens.

*Frias*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a hill, near the river Ebro, 33 m ene Burgos.

*Friburg*, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the n, e, and s by Bern, and w by Vaud. It is fertile in corn, fruit, and pasture; and the cheese made in this canton is deemed

the best in Switzerland. The inhabitants are papists.

*Friburg*, the capital of the above canton. It is seated in a hilly district, on the river Sanen, which divides it into two parts; that on the w side standing on plain ground, and the other among rocks and hills. The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome. Three m from this town is a celebrated hermitage, cut in a rock. Friburg was taken by the French in 1798. It is 18 m sw Bern, and 30 ne Lausanne. Lon. 7 15 e, lat. 46 43 n.

*Friburg*, a town of Suabia, capital of Brigau. The steeple of its great church is the finest in Germany; and here are a university, a college formerly belonging to the jesuits, and several convents. The inhabitants, about 10,000, are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1796. It is seated on the Triser, 53 m s by w Baden. Lon. 7 58 e, lat. 48 3 n.

*Friburg*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a mountain, situate on the Unstrut, 5 m nwn Naumburg.

*Fricenti*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, near the river Tripalto, 20 m se Benevento.

*Fridau*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Drave, 23 m ese Marchburg.

*Friedeck*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Teschen, on the river Oder, 12 m s by w Teschen.

*Fridingen*, a town of Suabia, on the Danube, 20 m sw Ulm.

*Friedberg*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, seated on a mountain, by the river Usbach, 15 m x by e Frankfort.

*Friedberg*, a frontier town of Bavaria, with a castle, situate on the Lechfeld, 6 m e Augsburg, and 30 nw Munich.

*Friedberg*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. A little n of the town a battle was gained by the king of Prussia, over the Austrians, in 1745. It is 7 m nw Schweidnitz.

*Friedburg*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Pink and frontiers of Hungary, 33 m ne Gratz.

*Friedburg*, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, with a castle, 25 m e Emden.

*Friedland*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, on the river Steina, 12 m e Neisse.

*Friedland*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, seated in a swampy country, on the frontiers of Pomerania, 16 m ssw Anclam.

*Friedland*, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Lusatia, 7 m ese Zittau.

*Friedland*, a town of Prussia, where the

French, under Bonaparte, gained a complete victory over the Russians in 1807. It is seated on the Alla, 28 m SE Königsberg.

*Friendly Islands*, a group of islands in the S Pacific ocean, so named by Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Tasman, a Dutch navigator, touched here in 1643, and gave the names of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal islands. Cook explored the whole cluster, which he found to consist of more than 20 islands, the principal of which are Tonga, or Amsterdam; Eaooewe, or Middleburg; Anamooka, or Rotterdam; Hapaee, and Lefooga. The general appearance of these islands conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility; they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine. The stock of quadrupeds was scanty; but they received from Cook some valuable additions, both to the animal and vegetable kingdom. Their domestic fowls are as large as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and parquets, which furnish the red feathers so much esteemed in the Society isles. The numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter for an endless variety of shellfish. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employment of the men; to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth. See *Tonga*.

*Friesack*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a strong castle on a mountain; seated on the Metnitz, 17 m NNE Clagenfurt.

*Friesland*, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N by the German ocean, W by the Zuider zee, S by the same and Overysse, and E by Overysse and Groningen. This country much resembles the province of Holland in its soil, canals, and dikes. Lewarden is the capital.

*Friesland, East*, a principality of Westphalia, so called from its situation with respect to the Dutch province of Friesland. It is 45 m long and 42 broad; bounded on the N by the German ocean, E by Oldenburg, S by Munster, and W by Groningen and the German ocean. The country, being level and low, is obliged to be secured against inundations by expensive dykes. The land is fertile; and the pastures feed bees, horses, and sheep, of an extraordinary size. On the death of prince Charles Edward, in 1744, it became subject to the king of Prussia, who resigned it by the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, and it was afterward annexed to Holland. In 1815, at the congress of Vienna, it was ceded to the king of Hanover. Emden is the capital.

*Friesland, West*, that part of the Netherlands more usually called North Holland.

*Fringybazur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated on the Dullasery, near its junction with the Megna, 13 m SSE Dacca.

*Frio, Cape*, a promontory of Brasil, in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41 31 W, lat. 22 54 S.

*Frisch Haff*, a fresh-water lake of Prussia, from 3 to 9 m broad, and 60 in length along the Baltic sea, with which it communicates by a narrow passage, at Pillau.

*Fritzlar*, a fortified town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with two colleges and a convent, seated on the Eder, 20 m SW Cassel.

*Friuli*, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by Carinthia, E by Carniola and the gulf of Triest, S by the gulf of Venice, and W by Trevisano and Bellunese. It is rich in timber, cattle, silk, wine, and fruit. Udina is the capital.

*Friuli, or Citta di Friuli*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a collegiate church, and five convents. It stands at the foot of the mountains which separate Friuli from Carniola, on the river Natisone, 15 m NE Udina.

*Frodlingham*, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, 36 m E York, and 194 N London.

*Frodsham*, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a graving dock and yard for building and repairing vessels. It is seated on the Weaver, near its entrance into the estuary of the Mersey, 11 m NE Chester, and 192 NNW London.

*Frome*, a river in Dorsetshire, which rises in the NW part, near Evershot, flows by Dorchester and Wareham, and enters the bay that forms the harbour of Poole.

*Frome*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It had formerly a monastery, part of which, converted into tenements for poor families, may be seen in that part of the town called Lower Keyford. The population was 9493 in 1811. Here are considerable manufactures of broad cloths and kerseymers. It is seated on a river of the same name, which enters the Avon above Bath, 12 m S Bath, and 130 W by S London.

*Fronsac*, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Dordogne, 22 m NE Bourdeaux.

*Fronteira*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 17 m NE Estremoz.

*Frontenac*; see *Kingston*, in Canada.

*Frontignan*, a town of France, in the department of Herault, celebrated for its muscadine wine, generally called Frostigniac. It is seated on the lake Maguelone, 12 m SSW Montpellier.

*Froyen*, an island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway, about 35 m in circuit. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 63 45 N.

*Frusinone*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a fort, situate on an eminence, by the river Cosa, 46 m SSE Rome.

*Frutigen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 30 m SE Friburg.

*Frysburg*, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, with a flourishing academy; seated near the N branch of the Ossipee, 60 m N by W York. Lon. 70 53 W, lat. 43 57 N.

*Fuego*, one of the Cape Verd islands, in the Atlantic ocean, and a volcano, which burns continually. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be a single mountain at sea, but on the sides there are deep valleys. It has no river, and is almost destitute of fresh water; but is fertile in maize, gourds, wild figs, oranges, and apples, and has a great number of wild goats. Lon. 24 30 W, lat. 14 54 N.

*Fuen-tcheou*, a city of China, in Chan-si. Here are hot baths, which attract a great number of strangers. Its district contains one city of the second and seven of the third class. It is seated on the river Fuen, 280 m SW Peking. Lon. 111 20 E, lat. 37 20 N.

*Fuente Duenna*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Tajo, 35 m SE Madrid.

*Fuente Ginaldo*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura. In 1734 it was taken and plundered by the Portuguese. It is 16 m NW Coria.

*Fuente Ovejuna*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the source of the Guadiato, 34 m NW Cordova.

*Fuerte*, a town of New Spain, in Cinaloa, on the river Fuerte, 70 m N by W Cinaloa.

*Fuessen*, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Augsburg, with an ancient castle, and a Benedictine abbey. It commands the pass into Bavaria and Tyrol, and is seated on the Lech, 59 m S Augsburg. Lon. 10 45 E, lat. 47 34 N.

*Fula*, or *Foula*, the most western of the Shetland islands, 3 m long and half as much broad. It affords excellent pasturage for sheep. The only landing-place, called Ham, is on the E side. Lon. 137 W, lat. 60 29 N.

*Fulda*, a principality (late bishopric) of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; bounded on the E by Thuringia and Wurtzburg, and on the other sides by Wettarvia and Hesse. It contains 760 square m, and is very bleak and mountainous.

*Fulda*, the capital of the above principality. Here are many fine buildings, par-

ticularly the palace, three churches, a college, and a university. It is seated on the Fulda, 55 m S Cassel. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 50 34 N.

*Fulham*, a village in Middlesex, 4 m W by S London, seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Putney. It has been the demesne of the bishops of London ever since the conquest: here they have a palace; and in the churchyard are the tombs of several of the prelates.

*Fullan*, a country in the interior of Africa, W of the kingdom of Cassina. The boundaries have not been ascertained, nor has the face of the country been described. The dress of the natives resembles the plaids of the Scotch highlanders.

*Fulnek*, a town and castle of Moravia, on the frontiers of Silesia, 26 m ENE Prerau.

*Funchal*, the capital of Madeira, situate round a bay, on the gentle ascent of some hills. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, called the Loo Rock, surrounded by the sea at high water; there are also three other forts, and several batteries. The streets are narrow and dirty, though streams of water run through them. The houses are built of freestone, or bricks; but they are dark, and only a few of the best are provided with glass windows; the others have a kind of lattice-work in their stead, which hangs on hinges. The beams and roof of the cathedral are of cedar. The chief curiosity here is a chamber in the Franciscan convent, which has the walls and ceiling covered with human skulls and thigh-bones, said to be the relics of holy men who have died on the island. The town contains about 11,000 inhabitants. Lon. 16 56 E, lat. 32 38 N.

*Fundy*, a bay of N America, which extends about 200 m in a NE direction, between the district of Maine and New Brunswick on the NW, and Nova Scotia on the SE. At the upper part it is divided into two arms, by a peninsula of Nova Scotia, the W point of which is called Cape Chignecto. The tides in this bay rise to a great height, and are very rapid, but regular. In the basin of Mines, the E arm of the bay, the tides rise 60 feet; and in Chignecto channel, the NE arm, they rise 70 feet. The latter branch, with Vert bay, which pushes into the land in a SW direction from Northumberland strait, form an isthmus of only 12 m wide, which unites Nova Scotia to New Brunswick.

*Funen*, an island of Denmark, 150 m in circuit; separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Little Belt, and from Zealand, by the Great Belt. The coast is indented

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by numerous bays; and within are several lakes and rivers abounding in fish, forests of oak and beech, and extensive orchards and hop-grounds. It also exports cattle, barley, oats, rye, maize, peas, and honey. Odensee is the capital.

*Furkirchen*, or *Five Churches*, a town of Hungary, capital of Barany county, and a bishop's see, with a fine cathedral and palace. The population in 1815 was 3437. The tobacco of this place is highly esteemed, and the trade in cattle and swine is considerable. It is situate on the s side of a limestone ridge, in a fertile country, between the Drave and the Danube, 135 m ssw Buda. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 46 4 N.

*Fuorli*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 21 m sse Solmona.

*Furnes*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It was one of the barrier towns; but, in 1781, emperor Joseph II expelled the Dutch garrison. It was taken by the French in 1793. It is seated near the German ocean, on the canal from Bruges to Dunkirk, 12 m E Dunkirk.

*Furruchabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, a capital of district. The streets are wide, and the houses and open places shaded with trees. It has a considerable trade, and is rendered more flourishing by the British cantonments at Futtenghur, nearly adjoining to the SE. It is seated near the Ganges, 96 m E Agra. Lon. 79 33 W, lat. 27 23 N.

*Fustenau*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 13 m sw Quakenburg.

*Furstenberg*, a principality of Suabia, between the Black forest and the principality of Constance. In this state the river Danube has its rise.

*Furstenberg*, a town of the above principality, with an ancient castle on a mountain, near the Danube, 17 m s by w Rothwell. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 47 53 N.

*Furstenberg*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Lusatia, on the river Oder, 11 m s by E Frankfurt.

*Furstenberg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the river Havel, 10 m s Strelitz.

*Furstenfeld*, a town and fortress of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Aufnitz. It is a frontier barrier toward Hungary, and 32 m w Gratz.

*Furstenwald*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on the Spree, 32 m ESE Berlin.

*Furstenwerder*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 12 m sw Prenzlau.

*Furth*, a town and castle of Lower Bavaria, on the river Cham, 10 m NE Cham.

*Furth*, a town of Franconia, in the prin-

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cipality of Anspach, seated on the Rednitz, 5 m sw Nuremberg.

*Futtepoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, 32 m ESE Korah, and 72 m NW Allahabad.

*Futtipoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, enclosed by a stone wall of great extent, built by emperor Acbar. The space within does not appear ever to have been filled with buildings, and the part now inhabited is inconsiderable. It is 25 m w by s Agra.

*Fushing*, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, celebrated for the beauty of the cypress-trees in its vicinity. It is situate on the Herirood, 50 m NW Herat.

*Fyal*, one of the Azores, or Western islands. It is well cultivated, and has abundance of chestnuts, beeches, myrtles, and aspens. The cottages of the common people are built of clay, thatched with straw; and are small, but cleanly and cool. The most considerable place is Villa de Horta. Lon. 28 36 W, lat. 38 32 N.

*Fyers*; see *Foyers*.

*Fyne Loch*, in Scotland, an inlet of the Atlantic, in Argyleshire, nearly 40 m long. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the isle of Arran, which is opposite its entrance. It is indented with bays; and in the herring season is the resort of numerous fishing vessels.

*Fyzabad*, a city of Hindoostan, in Oude, of which it was once the capital. Here are the remains of a fort, and of a vast palace. The city is populous; but since the removal of the court of Oude to Lucknow, in 1774, it has declined in wealth. It is seated on the Gogra, nearly adjoining the ancient city of Oude, 76 m E Lucknow. Lon. 82 10 E, lat. 26 46 N.

## G.

*Gabaret*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on the Gelisse, 16 m w Condom.

*Gabel*, a fortified town of Bohemia, which commands the pass into Lusatia. It is 8 m s Zittau.

*Gabes*, or *Gabs*; see *Cabes*.

*Gabian*, a village of France, in the department of Herault, 9 m sw Beziers. It has a mineral spring; and near it is a rock from which issues petroleum.

*Gabin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 50 m NW Warsaw. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 52 26 N.

*Gabon*, a country of Guinea, bounded on the N by Majombo, E by Anziko, S by Loango, and W by the Atlantic. It has a

river of the same name, which enters the Atlantic a little N of the equinoctial line, and is frequented by British vessels to procure red sandal-wood at some islands above its mouth. The chief town is Sette.

*Gadebusch*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, near which the Swedes defeated the Danes and Saxons in 1712. It is 16 m NNW Schwerin.

*Gademis*, or *Gadames*, a town of Biledulgerid, capital of a district. Caravans travel hence to Bornou and Tombuctoo, and it is a place of considerable trade. It is 230 m SW Tripoli, and 330 ESE Tuggurt. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 30 40 N.

*Gaeta*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a fort, a citadel, and a harbour. Opposite the great portal of the cathedral is an antique column, marked with the name of the winds in Greek and Latin. Near this town was the Formian villa of Cicero; tradition points out its site, and the very spot where he was butchered. Gaeta was taken by the Austrians in 1707, by the Spaniards in 1734, and by the French in 1806. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the gulf of Gaeta, 30 m WNW Capua. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 51 30 N.

*Gago*, a town of Nigritia, capital of a country that abounds in rice, corn, and mines of gold. It is 300 m SSE Tombuctoo. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 11 10 N.

*Gaildorf*, a town of Franconia, in the lordship of Limburg, with a castle, near the river Kocher, 13 m W Elwang.

*Gaillac*, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, celebrated for its wine. It is seated on the Tarn, which is here navigable, 10 m SW Alby.

*Gaillon*, a town of France in the department of Eure, with a magnificent palace, belonging to the archbishop of Rouen. It is 11 m NE Eureux, and 22 SSE Rouen.

*Gainsborough*, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is accessible to vessels of sufficient size to navigate the sea; and serves as a place of export and import for the N part of the county, and for Nottinghamshire. It is 17 m NW Lincoln, and 149 N by W London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 53 28 N.

*Gairloch*, a large bay of Scotland, on the W coast of Rosshire, which gives name to a tract of land near it. The fishing of cod, and other white fish, is here very considerable.

*Galapagos*, a number of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by the Spaniards, and so named from the great abundance of tortoises found among them. They lie under the equator, off the coast of Peru, between lat. 89 and 92 W. There are only

nine of them of any considerable size; but the whole are barren, and uninhabited.

*Galashiels*, a town of Scotland, in Selkirkshire, which has long been famous for the manufacture of woollen cloth. It is seated on the Gala, near its conflux with the Tweed, 5 m N Selkirk.

*Galaso*, a river of Naples, in Otranto, which rises near Oria, and runs into the gulf of Tarento.

*Galatz*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. It is a commercial place, and ships of considerable size are built here. In 1790, it was taken by the Russians, after a bloody battle. It is seated on the Danube, above the influx of the Pruth, 55 m W Ismael, and 120 SSW Bender. Lon. 28 24 E, lat. 45 24 N.

*Galbally*, a town of Ireland, in Limerick county. Here are the ruins of a considerable monastery. It is 10 m SSW Tipperary, and 27 SE Limerick.

*Galicia*, a country in the S part of Poland, which extends 320 m from E to W, and 290 in breadth. It comprises the W part of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia to the W of the river Bog. This territory was forcibly seized from Poland in 1772 and 1795, and incorporated into the Austrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdom of Galicia. The mountainous parts produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey; and these countries contain mines of copper, lead, iron, and salt, of which the latter are the most valuable. The capital is Lemberg.

*Galicia*, a province of Spain, 120 m long and 100 broad; bounded on the N and W by the Atlantic, S by Portugal, and E by Asturias and Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but in other places cold and moist. It is thin of people. The produce is wine, flax, citrons, copper, tin, and lead; and the forests yield wood for building ships. Compostella is the capital.

*Galicia, New*; see *Guadalaxara*.

*Galipia*, a town on the E coast of Tunis, with a castle that commands the beach, 56 m E Tunis.

*Galistio*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 10 m NW Placentia.

*Galitsch*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostroma, on the S side of a lake of its name, 56 m ENE Kostroma. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 57 56 N.

*Gall, St.* a canton of Switzerland, bordering on the lake of Constance, and the canton of Thurgau. It contains the territories of Toggenburg and Rheinthal, and completely environs the canton of Appenzel.

*Gall, St. or St. Gallen*, the capital of the above canton. It has a rich abbey, whose abbot formerly possessed the sovereignty of the town, but his territory is now distinct. The town is entirely protestant; and the subjects of the abbot are mostly catholics. The town has an extensive trade, arising chiefly from its linen manufactures and bleaching-grounds. It is seated in a narrow valley, on two small streams, 35 m E Zurich. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 47 21 N.

*Gallam*, a town of Senegambia, capital of a kingdom, on the river Senegal. The French built a fort here, which was ceded to the English in 1763. During the American war it was taken by the French, but restored in 1783. Lon. 10 0 W, lat. 14 35 N.

*Gallardon*, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, 12 m N Chartres.

*Galle*, or *Point de Galle*, a seaport on the S coast of Ceylon, in a rich and beautiful district, with a strong fort, and a secure harbour. It is populous, and in point of trade ranks next to Columbo. The chief branch of its traffic consists in the exportation of fish to the continent; but a great part of the products of the island are shipped here for Europe. It is 68 m S by E Columbo. Lon. 80 20 E, lat. 6 2 N.

*Galliapolis*, a town of Ohio, chief of Gallia county. It is situate on the river Ohio, nearly opposite the influx of the Great Kanhaway, 130 m E by S Cincinnati, and 190 SW Pittsburg. Lon. 82 9 W, lat. 38 33 N.

*Gallipoli*, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey, the ancient Hellespont, which forms the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. It is defended at the SW entrance, which is 2 m over, by two castles; and 18 m higher, at a narrower part, by two other castles. See *Dardanelles*.

*Gallipoli*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Romania, the residence of a pashaw, and the see of a Greek bishop. It contains about 8000 Turks, 4000 Greeks, and 3000 Jews. It is built on a peninsula that forms two harbours, which frequently receive the imperial fleets; and behind the town are some perpendicular rocks, which are fortified and surmounted by an old castle. It stands on the strait of the same name, at its broad entrance from the sea of Marmora, 100 m SW Constantinople. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 26 N.

*Gallipoli*, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, and a bishop's see. This place is a great mart for olive oil, and has a manufacture of muslins. It is seated on a

rocky island, on the E shore of the gulf of Taranto, and joined to the mainland by a bridge, protected by a fort, 23 m W Otranto. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

*Gallo*, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru; the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru. Lon. 80 0 W, lat. 2 30 N.

*Galloway*, a district of Scotland, now divided into East and West Galloway, or *Kirkcudbrightshire* and *Wigtonshire*. It was famous for a particular breed of small horses, called galloways.

*Galloway, New*, a borough of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, neatly built, and situate in a rich vale, on the river Ken, 14 m N Kirkcudbright.

*Galmier, St.* a town of France, in the department of Loire, with a medicinal spring of a vinous taste, 18 m E Montbrison.

*Galston*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, whose inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving. In the vicinity are Paties Mill, renowned in song; and Mollmount, remarkable for a complete druidical circle, 60 feet in diameter, on its summit. It stands near the Irvine, 15 m ENE Ayr.

*Galway*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 m long and 42 broad; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by Mayo and Roscommon, E by Roscommon, King county, and Tipperary, and S by Clare. It is divided into 116 parishes, contains about 142,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. The greater part is fertile in corn and pasturage; but toward the N and W the soil is coarse. The river Shannon washes the SE frontier, and forms the lake Derg, 20 m in length; the other principal rivers are the Clare, Galway, and Dunmore.

*Galway*, a borough and seaport, capital of the above county. It is also a county of itself, with its liberties extending 4 m around. It was surrounded on three sides by a wall, with towers and bastions, but their site is now almost wholly occupied by more useful edifices. The streets are large and straight, and the houses are generally well built of stone. The harbour is defended by a fort; and the foreign commerce and inland traffic are considerable; the latter being much facilitated by means of Lough Corrib. It sends a member to parliament, has a linen manufacture, a great trade in kelp, and a profitable salmon and herring fishery. It stands on a spacious bay of the same name, at the influx of Lough Corrib, 47 m NNE Limerick, and 120 W Dublin. Lon. 9 30 W, lat. 53 11 N.

## GAN

*Gambia*, a river of Senegambia, which is supposed to rise in the mountains on the **nw** border of Guinea, and, flowing **nw** and **w**, enters the Atlantic ocean at Cape St. Mary, where its mouth is 8 m wide. It swarms with crocodiles, and is navigable for sloops 600 m from its mouth. Some settlements on its banks were ceded to the British by the peace of 1783.

*Ganbaroon*; see *Gombron*.

*Gana, Ganara*; see *Ghana, Ghanara*.

*Ganatt*, a town of the empire of Cassina, 280 m **n** by **e** Agades. Lon. 14 30 **e**, lat. 24 40 **n**.

*Gand*; see *Ghent*.

*Gandersheim*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele, with a celebrated convent, 17 m **sw** Goslar.

*Gandia*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a small university; seated on the Alcoy, near its entrance into the gulf of Valencia, 32 m **s by e** Valencia.

*Gandina*, a town of Italy, in Bergamasco, 10 m **ne** Bergamo.

*Gangeu*, or *Ganja*, a town of Persia, in the province of Erivan, 105 m **s by e** Teflis. Lon. 45 50 **e**, lat. 41 10 **n**.

*Gangelt*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, 16 m **nw** Juliers.

*Ganges*, a celebrated river of Hindoostan, which was formerly represented as flowing within the Himalé chain of snowy mountains many hundred miles, from an imaginary lake, called Mapama, to Gangotri. This course appearing to rest on very slender foundations, the Bengal government, in 1803, caused a survey of its sources to be made. The Ganges is now deemed to be formed by the junction of two rivers, the *Bhagirathi* and *Alacananda*, at Devaprayaga, in the mountainous country of Serinagur. From this place the Ganges proceeds about 70 m in a **sw** direction, then gushes through an opening in the mountains, and enters Hindoostan Proper, at Hundwar. Hence it flows 1200 m with a smooth navigable stream, through delightful plains, to the bay of Bengal, which it enters by a delta of mouths that extends above 160 m. In its course through these plains it receives 11 rivers, some of them larger and none smaller than the Thames, beside many of inferior note. In the annual inundation of this river, which on an average rises 31 feet, the country is in some parts overflowed more than 100 m in width. The Ganges is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world; diffusing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and secondarily by enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the production of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen.

## GAR

The Hindoos regard this river as a kind of deity, and hold its waters in high veneration; and it is visited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of Hindoostan. See *Hoogly*.

*Gangotri*, a town of Hindoostan, in Serinagur, seated on the Bhagirathi, or Ganges, where the river issues from the Himalé mountains. Here is a small temple, on the bank of the river, which is a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage. Two m hence is the place called the Cow's Mouth: it is a large stone in the bed of the river, the water passing it on each side, and disclosing a small part above the surface, to which fancy may attach the idea of a cow. Gangotri is 220 m **nw** Serinagur. Lon. 76 53 **e**, lat. 33 4 **n**.

*Gangpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, capital of a barren and mountainous district. It is situate on the Burkee, 44 m **nne** Sumbulpoor. Lon. 84 10 **e**, lat. 22 4 **n**.

*Ganjam*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Circars, district of Cicacole, with a fort. It stands at the mouth of a river, which is rarely navigable, 114 m **ne** Cicacole. Lon. 85 19 **e**, lat. 19 23 **n**.

*Gannat*, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 30 m **s** Monlins.

*Gap*, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Alps, and lately a bishop's see. It has a fort called Fuymore, and stands on the rivulet Bene, at the foot of a mountain, in which some mineral waters are found, 47 m **sse** Grenoble. Lon. 6 5 **e**, lat. 44 34 **n**.

*Gapsal*, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, on a small gulf of the Baltic, 36 m **ws** Revel.

*Garak*; see *Kurck*.

*Gard*, a department of France including part of the old province of Languedoc. It has its name from a rapid river, which rises in the department of Lozerre, flows **se** through this department, and enters the Rhone, above Beaucaire. Nišmes is the capital.

*Garda*, a town of Italy, in Veronese, on the **e** shore of a lake of its name, 17 m **nw** Verona.

*Garda, Lake of*, the largest lake in Italy, lying between the territories of Verona and Brescia. It is 30 m long and 10 where broadest, but not above 4 toward its northern extremity, which enters the principality of Trent.

*Gardefan*, or *Guardafui*, a cape in the Indian ocean, the most easterly point of Africa. Lon. 51 22 **e**, lat. 11 50 **n**.

*Gardeleben*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with manufactures of cloth, and a trade in hops and excellent beer; seated on the river Beise, 15 m **w** Stendal.



*Gardiki*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, well built on the side of a lofty hill, with a castle. In 1812 it contained 6000 inhabitants, when it was taken by the vizier, Ali Pasha, who caused above 750 of the male inhabitants to be massacred and denied burial, and the others to be sent into a sort of slavery to distant towns. This deed was in revenge of the Gardikiots having 40 years before attempted his life, and took his mother and sister prisoners to Gardiki, where they exposed them for 30 days to various outrages. It is yet a deserted place, 10 m nw Argiro Castro.

*Garigliano*, a river of Naples, which rises near the lake of Celano, and flows by Sora and Aquino into the gulf of Gaeta.

*Garlieston*, a town of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, with an excellent harbour for coasting vessels; seated around the head of a bay to which it gives name, 6 m s Wigton.

*Garmouth*, a town of Scotland, in Elginshire, at the mouth of the Spey, with a good harbour. Great quantities of ship-timber are floated down the river to the town, and many small vessels are built here. The salmon fishing is also a means of increasing the trade. It is 11 m ene Elgin. Lon. 3 9 w, lat. 57 41 n.

*Garonne*, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flows nw by Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and their united stream forms the Gironde.

*Garonne, Upper*, a department of France, containing part of the old province of Languedoc. Toulouse is the capital.

*Garrison*, a town of Ireland, in Fermanagh county, near Lough Melvin, 19 m w Enniskillen.

*Garsis*, a town of the kingdom of Fez, surrounded by walls, and the houses built with black stone. It stands in a fertile country, on the river Mulu, 56 m se Mellilla.

*Garstang*, a corporate town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday. Here are the ruins of Greenbaugh castle; and in the neighbourhood are several cotton-works. It is seated on the Wyre, 10 m s Lancaster, and 229 nww London.

*Gartz*, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 13 m sbyw Stettin.

*Gascony*, an old province of France, bounded on the w by the bay of Biscay, n by Guienne, e by Languedoc, and s by the Pyrenees. The inhabitants are of a lively disposition, famous for boasting of their exploits, which has occasioned the name of Gasconade to be given to all bragging stories. This province, and Armagnac, now form the department of Gers.

*Gastein*, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, celebrated for its warm baths, and mines of lead, iron, and gold. It is 45 m s Salzburg.

*Gastouna*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, governed by a bey. The vicinity abounds in corn, silk, cotton, and fruit; and a considerable quantity of cheese is made from the milk of ewes. It is 30 m ssw Patras, and 60 sw Tripolizza.

*Gata, Cape*, a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Granada, consisting of an enormous rock of a singular nature and appearance, 24 m in circuit. Lon. 2 22 w, lat. 36 43 n.

*Cutchouse*, a town of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, near the mouth of the river Fleet, which forms a good harbour. Here are several cotton-works, and a good coasting trade. It is 13 m wbyn Kirkcudbright, and 40 wsw Dumfries.

*Gateshead*, a town in the county of Durham, seated on the Tyne, over which is a handsome bridge to Newcastle. It is celebrated for its grindstones, which are exported to all parts of the world; and near it, on the river Team, is an iron manufacture, in repute for good anchors. The population was 3782 in 1811. It is 13 m n Durham, and 269 nbyw London.

*Gatton*, a borough in Surrey, which has neither market nor fair, 2 m ne Ryegate, and 19 sbyw London.

*Gaudens, St.* a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 13 m ene St. Bertrand.

*Caveren*, or *Waveren*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Scheld, 3 m sse Ghent.

*Gavi*, a town and fortress of the duchy of Genoa, formerly an important frontier place toward Monterrat and Milanese; seated on the Lemo, 20 m nw Genoa.

*Gaukarna*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, of great note among the Brahmins, for a celebrated image of Siva, and many ancient inscriptions on stone. It enjoys some commerce, and stands near the mouth of a river, 72 m nww Kundapura.

*Gaur*, or *Zouf*, a city of Usbec Tartary, in the province of Balk. It is seated on the Zouf, 160 m ssw Balk. Lon. 63 58 w, lat. 34 40 n.

*Gauts*, stupendous mountains of Southern Hindoostan, extending, at some distance, along the e and w coasts. The e ridge commences near the river Cavery, and extends through nearly 5 degrees of latitude, to the banks of the Kistna, forming, in this part, the w boundary of the Carnatic. The w ridge, called by the natives the mountains of Sukhien, extends through 13 degrees of latitude, from cape Comorin to near the river Tuptee, at the distance of

from 40 to 70 m from the shore; except a break, opposite Paniany, about 16 m in breadth. From the  $\times$  side of this opening a branch extends across the Coimbatore province to the  $\epsilon$  chain. These ridges rise abruptly from the low country, supporting within them a vast extent of territory, which is so elevated as to render the air cool and pleasant. The country above the Gauts is called table land; but it is not a regularly flat surface, being, on the contrary, in many parts very mountainous. The highest part of the  $\epsilon$  ridge is about the latitude of Madras, and estimated at above 3000 feet; and Bangaloor, situate within the chain, is by barometrical observations 2901 feet above the level of the sea. As the rivers that have their sources in the upper table land universally decline to the  $\epsilon$ , it is probable that the Western Gauts are higher than the Eastern, and they are by far the most abrupt in their elevation. Gaut, according to the original import of the word, signifies a pass through or over mountains; and, by an extended sense, is applied to the mountains themselves.

*Gaza*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, 2 m from the Mediterranean, with a harbour and a castle. It contains many mosques, the largest of which was an ancient Greek church, of a fine appearance. Here are manufactures of cotton; but the principal commerce is furnished by the caravans between Egypt and Syria. It stands on an eminence, in a fertile plain, 45 m sw Jerusalem. Lon. 34 45  $\epsilon$ , lat. 31 28  $\times$ .

*Gawelgur*, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Berar, belonging to the Nagpoor rajah, situate on a high and rocky hill, and surrounded by three formidable defences. In 1803, after a siege of two days, the British took it by storm; and it was soon afterward restored by a treaty of peace. It is 30 m  $\times$ nw Ellichpoor.

*Gazypoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Alahabad, capital of a very fertile district. It is situate on the left bank of the Ganges, 41 m  $\text{NE}$  Benares. Lon. 83 33  $\epsilon$ , lat. 25 35  $\times$ .

*Gearon*, or *Jaron*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. It is 80 m s by  $\epsilon$  Shiras. Lon. 51 17  $\epsilon$ , lat. 28 15  $\times$ .

*Gefle*, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Gestricia, seated on an arm of the gulf of Bothnia, which divides the town, and forms two islands. The council house is a beautiful edifice, and many of the houses are built of a red sandstone. The population 10,000; and the exports are principally bar-iron, timber, pitch, tar, and planks. It is 56 m  $\times$ sw Upsal. Lon. 17 20  $\epsilon$ , lat. 60 40  $\times$ .

*Gehol*, a town of Chinese Tartary, with a large palace, and a magnificent temple of Buddha. Here the emperor of China received the British embassy in 1793. It is 136 m  $\times$  Peking.

*Geilenkirchen*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, on the river Wörm, 10 m  $\times$ nw Juliers.

*Geisenheim*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, seated near the Rhine, 14 m w Cassel.

*Geislingen*, a town of Suabia, on the rivulet Rohrach, 12 m  $\times$ w Ulm.

*Greismar*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse, 14 m  $\times$  Cassel.

*Geiss*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, 16 m  $\text{NE}$  Fulda.

*Gelderland*, a province of the Netherlands, and the largest of them all. It lies between the Zuider zee, the provinces of Holland, Utrecht, and Overyssel, the principality of Munster, the duchy of Cleve, and Dutch Brabant; and is divided into three quarters or counties, called Nimeguen, Arnheim, and Zutphen, from the principal towns. It is fertile in fruit and corn; and, in many parts, abounds in wood.

*Gelderland, Upper*, a territory of the Netherlands, lying in detached parts, on both sides the river Meuse; lately divided into Austrian, Dutch, and Prussian Gelderland. The Austrian part included Ruremonde, and its dependencies; the Dutch comprehended the lordships of Velno and Stevenswert; and the Prussian contained the capital, Gelders, and its district, which was reckoned as a part of the circle of Westphalia. These districts were, in 1795, annexed to France; but, in 1815, they were ceded to the king of the Netherlands and the king of Prussia.

*Gelders*, the capital of Prussian Gelderland, with a palace, the residence of the former dukes. It was taken in 1702, by the king of Prussia, and in 1713, the town and its district was ceded by France to that prince, in exchange for the principality of Orange. In 1757 it surrendered to the French, who restored it in 1764, after demolishing the fortifications. It again surrendered to them in 1794; and was restored, with its district, in 1815. It is 20 m  $\text{sSE}$  Cleve. Lon. 6 16  $\epsilon$ , lat. 51 31  $\times$ .

*Gelnhausen*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Kintzig, 18 m  $\text{NE}$  Hanau.

*Gemblours*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient abbey, seated on the Orneau, 22 m  $\text{sr}$  Brussels.

*Gemingén*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Simmern, 34 m  $\text{s}$  Coblentz.

*Geminiano, St.* a town of Tuscany, in

Florentino, seated on a mountain, in which is a mine of vitriol, 25 m ssw Florence.

*Gemona*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, near the river Tagliamento, 20 m wnw Friuli.

*Gemund*, a town of Suabia, seated on the Rems, 30 m nsw Ulm.

*Gemund*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Roer, 24 m sw Cologne.

*Gemund*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with manufactures of iron and steel, 16 m nw Villach.

*Gemunden*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine, 22 m n Wurtzburg.

*Gemunden*, a town of Austria, famous for its salt-works; seated at the n end of a lake of the same name, at its outlet, the river Traun, 20 m ssw Lintz.

*Genap*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle, seated on the Dyle, 15 m se Brussels.

*Genesee*, a river that rises on the n border of Pennsylvania, in the highest ground of that state, and runs 100 m nne through the state of New York into Lake Ontario. It has three falls, beside rapids, within 7 and 10 m from the lake, which furnish excellent mill-seats; and on its borders are the famous Genesee flats, 20 m long and 4 broad, the soil rich and clear of trees.

*Geneva*, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the n by the lake of Geneva, e by Bern and Valais, s by Savoy, and w by France. The city and territory of Geneva was formerly a part of Savoy, and a republic; and, in 1584, it concluded an alliance with Zurich and Bern, by which it was an associate of Switzerland. During the greater part of the 18th century, there were frequent contests between the aristocratic and the popular parties; and the years 1768, 1782, 1789, and 1794, were distinguished by great revolutions. The last was effected entirely by the influence of the French; and not long after, the territory was made a department of France, under the name of Lemane. But in 1813, the French garrison abandoned the capital on the appearance of an Austrian force; and, in 1815, the Genevoise territory, with the districts of Chablais and Faucigny ceded from Savoy, were annexed to Switzerland as a new canton.

*Geneva*, a fortified city, capital of the above canton, and the see of a bishop. It stands partly on a plain, at the w end of a lake of its name, and partly on a hill, at the top of which is the cathedral. It has a good arsenal, and a university founded in 1368. The houses are lofty, and many in the trading part of the city have arcades of wood, which are raised even to the upper stories. The inhabitants, about 24,000,

carry on a great trade, and, among other manufactures, those of clocks and watches are particularly flourishing. It is 34 m sw Lausanne, and 43 n by e Chambéry. Lon. 6 3 e, lat. 46 12 n.

*Geneva*, a town of New York, in Onondago county, at the nw corner of Seneca lake, 24 m sse Canandaqua, and 106 w Cooperstown.

*Geneva*, *Lake of*, the largest lake of Switzerland, in a valley, which separates the Alps from Mount Jura. Its length, from Villeneuve to the city of Geneva, is 54 m; and the breadth, in the widest part, is 12. The water near Geneva is shallow; in other parts the depth is various; the greatest, yet found by sounding, is 160 fathoms. The river Rhone runs through it from e to w.

*Geugenbach*, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on a rivulet of the same name, which flows into the Kintzig, 20 m n Friburg.

*Gengoux de Royal*, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, celebrated for its excellent wine; seated at the foot of a mountain, 17 m sw Chalons.

*Genies*, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 24 m ne Rhodéz.

*Genlis*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 12 m s St. Quentin.

*Genep*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, seated on the Niers, 8 m ssw Cleve.

*Genoa*, a duchy of Italy, extending 150 m along that part of the Mediterranean called the gulf of Genoa, but the breadth is only from 8 to 12. Where the country is not bounded by the sea, it is bordered from w to e by Piedmont, Milan, Parma, and Tuscany. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in several places. The corn grown is insufficient for its own consumption; but there are abundance of excellent fruits and vegetables; and its mulberry and olive trees are innumerable. It was a republic, and the government aristocratic, from 1520 till 1798, when the French form was chosen, or rather enforced, and the new style assumed of the Ligurian republic. In 1814, it was occupied by the British, and soon afterward transferred by them to the king of Sardinia, who, in 1815, assumed the title of Duke of Genoa.

*Genoa*, a city and seaport, capital of the above duchy, and an archbishop's see. It is 6 m in circuit, and full of marble churches and palaces; whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. The palace has an immense front, both in length and elevation, and is richly fitted up with decorations and furniture. Genoa on the

land side is defended by a double rampart; one encloses the town only, and the other, extending along the hills that command the city, makes a circuit of 13 m. The harbour is protected by two forts, one of which has its top formed of strong glass, and is illuminated at night by great lamps; and it has a mole 560 paces in length, 13 in breadth, and 15 feet above the level of the water. The population 80,000. It has manufactures of velvets, damasks, gold and silver tissues, and paper; and the banking business is a very profitable article of commerce. Here are the public store-houses, from which the inhabitants are obliged to purchase wine, oil, bread, and wood; and only the principal merchants are allowed, upon paying a sum of money, to procure these articles abroad. The streets are kept clean, but most of them are narrow and uneven. Genoa was taken, in 1746, by the Austrians, whose oppression of the inhabitants was such, that the latter suddenly rose and expelled their conquerors, who again besieged the city, the next year, but without effect. In 1793, the French became masters of this city. In 1800, it sustained a siege by a British fleet and an Austrian army till literally starved, and was evacuated by capitulation; but it was again delivered up to the French, on their victory at Marengo. In 1814, it surrendered to the combined British and Sicilian forces. Genoa is 62 m SE Turin, and 120 WNW Florence. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 44 25 N.

*Gentiah*, a town of the kingdom of Assam, 370 m E Patna. Lon. 92 10 E, lat. 25 10 N.

*George*, a town of the Cape territory, which gives name to a district, extending along the S coast. It is seated on the Zwart, a small stream from the mountains, 250 m E Capetown. Lon. 22 44 E, lat. 33 53 S.

*George, Fort*, a fortress of Scotland, in Invernesshire, which has several handsome streets of barracks, and is the most regular fortification in Great Britain. It is seated on the point of a peninsula, running into the Moray frith, and completely commands the entrance into the harbour of Inverness. It is 10 m NE Inverness.

*George, Fort St.* see *Madras*.

*George, Lake*, in the state of New York, lies to the SW of Lake Champlain, and its waters are about 100 feet higher. It is 36 m long, and from 1 to 7 broad, enclosing more than 200 islands, the greatest part little better than barren rocks. On each side it is skirted by mountains, from which large quantities of red cedar are obtained for ship timber. The remains of Fort George are at the S end of the lake, and of

the fort of Ticonderoga at the N end, at its outlet into Lake Champlain.

*George, St.* the capital of the island of Granada, formerly called Fortroyal, which name the fort still retains. It is situate on the W coast, and has a safe and commodious harbour. Lon. 61 47 W, lat. 12 4 N.

*George, St.* one of the Azores, which produces much wheat. In 1308 a volcano broke out here, which destroyed the town of Ursulina, several farm-houses, &c. The chief town is Velias. Lon. 28 0 W, lat. 38 39 N.

*George, St.* a small island in the gulf of Venice, to the S of Venice, which has a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.

*George, St.* the largest island of the Bermudas. It is in the form of a hook, about 20 m long, but seldom 2 broad. It has a town of the same name, containing 500 houses built of freestone and washed with lime, which is the capital of all the islands. Lon. 64 40 W, lat. 32 12 N.

*George, St.* an island in the gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Appalachicola. Lon. 84 50 W, lat. 29 30 N.

*George d'Ebina, St.* a fort of Guinea, on the Gold coast, and the principal settlement of the Dutch in those parts. The town under it, called by the natives Addina, has the houses built of stone, which in other places are composed of clay and wood. It is 10 m WSW Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 5 4 N.

*George Key, St.* a small island in the bay of Honduras, on the E coast of Yucatan. It is likewise called Casina, or Cayo Casigo. By a convention in 1786, the English log-wood-cutters were permitted, under certain restrictions, to occupy this island. Lon. 88 35 W, lat. 17 40 N.

*Georgetown*, a town of S Carolina, capital of a district. The public buildings are three churches, a court-house, and an academy. It stands near the junction of a number of rivers, which here form a basin called Winyaw bay; but a bar at its entrance will not admit vessels drawing above 11 feet. It is 12 m from the sea, and 55 N by E Charleston. Lon. 79 6 W, lat. 33 27 N.

*Georgetown*, a town of Delaware, chief of Sussex county. It is 16 m WSW Lewes, and 103 S by W Philadelphia.

*Georgetown*, a town of Maryland, in Kent county, seated on the Sassafras, 9 m from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 58 S Elkton.

*Georgetown*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Fayette county, where many boats are built for the trade and emigration to the west country. It is situate on the Monongaela, at the influx of George creek, 15 m SW Union, and 70 W by S Bedford.

*Georgetown*, a town of the United States, in the district of Columbia, with a college for the promotion of general literature, founded by the Roman Catholics. It is situated on the Potomac, over which is a wooden bridge, leading south toward Alexandria; and on the east it is separated by Rock creek from Washington, 3 m west of the Capitol.

*Georgetown*, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county. It is the spot where the English first attempted to colonize New England, in 1607, and stands near the mouth of the Kennebec, 15 m south by west Wiscasset.

*Georgetown*, a town of the state of Georgia, in Oglethorpe county, situated on the Ogeechee, 24 m north west Louisville.

*Georgia*, a country of Asia, called by the Persians Gurgistan, and by the Turks Gurtshi. It comprehends the ancient Iberia, and is bounded on the north by Circassia, east by Daghestan and Schirvan, south by Persian Armenia, and west by Imeritia. The last reigning king ceded this country to Russia on his death, which happened in 1800; and in 1802, it was made a Russian government. The hills of Georgia are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chestnut, walnut, and elm, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes, from which much wine and brandy are made. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit-trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford the finest pasturage, the mountains abound in minerals, and the climate is healthy. The rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain torrents, are always either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation. The Georgians appear to have received their name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelary saint of these countries. Their dress nearly resembles that of the Cossacs; but men of rank frequently wear the habit of Persia. They usually die their hair, beards, and nails with red. The women employ the same colour to stain the palms of their hands. On their head they wear a cap or fillet, under which their black hair falls on their forehead; behind, it is braided into several tresses: their eyebrows are painted with black, in such a manner as to form one entire line, and the face is coated with white and red. They are celebrated for their beauty, but their air and manners are extremely voluptuous. The Georgians have great skill in the use of the bow, and are deemed excellent soldiers: but the men have no virtue, except courage; fathers sell their children, and sometimes their wives. Both sexes are addicted to

drunkenness, and are particularly fond of brandy. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tartars, Ossi, Arminians, and Jews. The Christians of the country in part follow the rites of the Arminian, and in part that of the Greek church; and they are represented as the most tractable Christians in the east. Teflis is the capital.

*Georgia*, one of the United States of America, 290 m long and 230 broad; bounded on the north by Tennessee, east by South Carolina and the Atlantic, south by Florida, and west by the territory of Alabama. It is divided into 40 counties. The principal rivers are the Savanna, Ogeechee, Alatazaha, Chatahouchee, Great Sitilla, and St. Mary. The winters in Georgia are very mild, and snow is seldom or never seen. The soil produces rice, cotton, tobacco, indigo, sago, maize, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. The whole coast of Georgia is bordered with islands, the principal of which are Skidaway, Wassaw, Ossahaw, St. Catherine, Sapelo, St. Simon, Jekyl, Cumberland, and Amelia. In 1810 the population was 252,433. The capital is Louisville, but the largest town is Savannah.

*Georgia*, or *South Georgia*, an island in the Pacific ocean, 64 m long and 30 in its greatest breadth, visited by Cook in 1775. It seems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. Two rocky islands are situated at the north end: one of them, from the discoverer, was named Willis Island; the other received the name of Bird Island, from the innumerable flocks of birds that were seen near it. Here are perpendicular ice cliffs, of considerable height, like those in Spitzbergen. The valleys were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed was bladed grass, wild burnet, and a plant like moss, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. A promontory at its south end was named Queen Charlotte Cape. Lon. 36 11, west, lat. 54 32 south.

*Georgia*, *Gulf of*, a gulf of the North Pacific ocean, between the continent of North America and Quadra and Vancouver island; about 120 m long and from 6 to 20 broad. It contains several clusters of islands, and branches off into a great number of canals, most of which were examined by Vancouver and his officers.

*Georgieswsk*, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Caucasia. It has a fortress on an eminence, steep on two sides, and is impregnable against any attack of the mountaineers. The town is built in a regular manner, but the houses in general are only of slight boarding. It stands on

the left bank of the Podkuma, 160 m *nnw* Tefis, and 280 *se* Asoph. Lon. 43 50 *e*, lat. 44 15 *n*.

*Gera*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland. It has a castle, called Osterstein, about a mile from the town, on a mountain in a wood. Here is a considerable manufacture of fine stuffs; and its great trade and handsome houses have procured it the name of Little Leipzig. It is seated on the Elster, 32 m *ssw* Leipzig. Lon. 12 7 *e*, lat. 50 55 *n*.

*Gerau*, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 m *wsw* Darmstadt.

*Gerberoy*, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 12 m *nw* Beauvois.

*Gerbeviller*, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated on the Agen, 5 m *s* Luneville.

*Gerbi*, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli. It bears much barley; and has large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when dried, form the principal trade. Lon. 11 20 *e*, lat. 33 56 *n*.

*Gerbstad*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Mansfeld, 7 m *ne* Mansfeld.

*Gerdaven*, a town of Prussia, defended by two castles, and seated on the Omet, near a considerable lake, 50 m *sr* Konigsberg.

*Gergonge*; see *Ghergong*.

*Germain, St.* a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It was once the largest town in the county, and a bishop's see, but now consists chiefly of fishermen's cottages. What remains of the cathedral is used as the parish church; and near it is the priory. It stands near the sea, 10 m *w* Plymouth, and 223 *wby* London.

*Germain, St.* a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a magnificent palace, in which Louis XIV was born. Here James II of England found an asylum, when he fled to France. It is seated on the Seine, near a fine forest, 10 m *wsw* Paris.

*Germain, St.* a town of France, in the department of Loire, celebrated for its excellent wine, 18 m *s* Roanne.

*Germano, St.* a town of Piedmont, on the river Naviglio, 9 m *w* Vercelli.

*Germano, St.* a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of Monte Casino, on which is a celebrated monastery, 17 m *ssr* Sora.

*Germantown*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia county. Stockings of cotton, thread, and worsted, are manufactured here to a great extent. In 1777, here was a battle between the British and the Americans, in which the latter retreated,

but the former suffered severely. It is 7 m *n* Philadelphia.

*Germantown*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Stokes county. It is situate near a branch of the Dan, 70 m *wby* Hillsborough, and 85 *nby* Raleigh.

*Germantown, New*, a town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, 28 m *nw* Brunswick.

*Germany*, a country of Europe, 600 m long and 500 broad, bounded on the *e* by Hungary and Poland, *n* by the Baltic sea and Denmark, *w* by the Netherlands and France, and *s* by Switzerland and Italy. All parts do not enjoy the same mildness of temperature, nor the same fertility of soil; but in general the air is wholesome, and it produces abundance of all kinds of grain. The surface is tolerably level, but it contains some mountains and large forests; the white mulberry-tree is very common, olives grow in several places, and chestnuts, oaks, beeches, firs, and fruit-trees. Hemp, flax, hops, anise, cummin, tobacco, madder, woad, saffron, &c. are cultivated; and the wines of this country are in high esteem. Salt-springs are very numerous, also medicinal springs and baths, both hot and cold. The chief rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Maine, and Oder. Germany contains a great many sovereign princes, who are independent of each other; and lately there was a number of imperial towns, which were so many little republics; but the whole of them formed a great confederacy, governed by political laws, at the head of which was an emperor, whose power in the collective body, or diet, was not directive, but executive. The western Roman empire which had terminated in the year 475, in the person of Augustulus, the last Roman emperor, and which was succeeded by the reign of the Huns, the Ostrogoths, and the Lombards, was revived by Charlemagne, king of France, on Christmas day, in the year 800. This prince being then at Rome, pope Leo III crowned him emperor, in St. Peter's church; and Nicephorus, who was then emperor of the east, consented to this coronation. After the death of Charlemagne, and of Louis le Debonnaire, his son and successor, the empire was divided between the four sons of the latter. Lothario, the first, was emperor; Pepin was king of Aquitaine; Louis, king of Germany; and Charles le Chauve, king of France. This partition was the source of incessant feuds. The French kept the empire under eight emperors, till the year 912, when Louis III, the last prince of the line of Charlemagne, died without issue male. Conrad, count of Franconia, the son-in-law of Louis, was then elected emperor. Thus

the empire went to the Germans, and became elective; for it had been hereditary under the French emperors. The emperor was chosen by the princes, the lords, and the deputies of cities, till the year 1239, when the number of the electors was reduced to seven; one more was added in 1649, and another in 1692: these nine electors continued to the year 1798, when, in consequence of the alterations made in the constitution of the empire, under the influence of France and Russia, they became ten in number; namely, the elector and archbishop of Ratisbon, the elector and king of Bohemia (the then emperor) the elector of Bavaria, the elector of Saxony, the elector of Brandenburg (king of Prussia) the elector of Hanover (king of England) the elector of Wurtzburg (duke of Tuscany) the elector of Wirtemberg, the elector of Baden, and the elector of Hesse. Rodolphus, count of Hapsburg, was elected emperor in 1273. He is the head of the house of Austria, which is descended from the same stock as the house of Lorraine, reunited to it in the person of Francis I, father of the two late emperors, Joseph and Leopold. On the death of Charles VI of Austria, in 1740, an emperor was chosen from the house of Bavaria, by the name of Charles VII. On the death of this prince, in 1745, the abovementioned Francis, grand duke of Tuscany, was elected emperor; whose grandson, Francis II, enjoyed the dignity of emperor of Germany till 1806, when he formally resigned that title and office, and styled himself emperor of Austria. At the close of the Saxon race, in 1024, the prerogatives of the emperor of Germany were very considerable; but, in 1437, they were reduced to the right of conferring all dignities and titles, except the privilege of being a state of the empire; of granting dispensations with respect to the age of majority; of erecting cities, and conferring the privilege of coining money; of calling the meetings of the diet, and presiding in them. To prevent the calamities of a contested election, a king of the Romans was often chosen in the lifetime of the emperor, on whose death he succeeded to the imperial dignity of course. The emperor (always elected and crowned at Frankfort on the Maine) assumed the title of august, and pretended to be successor to the emperors of Rome. Although he was chief of the empire, the supreme authority resided in the diet, which was composed of three colleges; the college of electors, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns. The diet had the power of making peace or war, of settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire;

but the decisions had not the force of law till the emperor gave his consent. When a war was determined on, every prince contributed his quota of men and money, as valued in the matriculation roll; though as an elector or prince he might espouse a different side from that of the diet. All the sovereigns of Germany had an absolute authority in their own dominions, and could lay taxes, levy troops, and make alliances, provided they did not prejudice the empire. Germany is divided into nine circles; namely, Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony: each of these includes several other states; and Bohemia, Moravia, Lusatia, and Silesia, are not comprised in the circles. Germany lately contained six archbishoprics and 38 bishoprics; but this hierarchy was thrown into confusion by the secularizations in 1798, and is not yet restored to order: the archbishop of Ratisbon is primate and metropolitan of all Germany; the see of Mentz having been moved to Ratisbon. Many other transfers and exchanges of territories afterward took place, from the disastrous consequences of the war with France; the kings of England and Prussia were deprived of all their territories in this country, and new kings and princes were created by Napoleon. In 1801, by the treaty of Luneville, those parts of the circles of Upper and Lower Rhine, and Westphalia, lying on the left bank of the Rhine, were ceded to France, and formed the departments of Mont Tonnerre, Sarre, Rhine and Moselle, and Roer. In 1806, Germany ceased to be united as an empire; for a treaty, styled the Confederation of the Rhine, was signed at Paris by France on one part, and by Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, &c. on the other, in which the latter renounced their connexion with the empire; and, in consequence, Francis II published at Vienna his resignation of the office of emperor of Germany, which dissolved that ancient constitution. In 1812, the French again entered this country, under Napoleon, who required the confederates to raise their war quotas; and he then proceeded, with an army of 300,000 men to the invasion of Russia. Of this mighty host, not more than 50,000 returned, and in a miserable state; these their chief soon after abandoned, and above half of them perished. In 1813, the Russians and Swedes entered Germany, and were soon joined by Prussia: these allies were opposed by Napoleon and some German adherents, but with little success. An armistice was agreed upon, and terms of peace were offered to the French chief, who rejected them; upon which Austria

(who had remained neuter) declared in favour of the allies. The battles of Leipzig and Hanau ensued; from both of which Napoleon fled: he was followed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, who with their armies crossed the Rhine into France, and there continued a prosperous warfare, to the dethronement and exile of Napoleon, early in 1814. The restoration of Louis XVIII to the throne of France, soon followed, with whom a treaty of peace was signed, and the states of Germany regained their former possessions. The present government of Germany, as settled at the congress of Vienna in 1815, is by a perpetual confederation, bearing the name of the Germanic Confederation; the object of which is the maintenance of the external and internal surety of Germany, the independence and inviolability of the Confederated Estates. Its affairs are confided to a Federative Diet, consisting of 17 individual and collective estates, namely: Austria; Prussia; Bavaria; Saxony; Hanover; Wirtemberg; Baden; Electoral Hesse; Grand Duchy of Hesse; Denmark, for Holstein; Netherlands, for Luxemburg; Grand Ducal and Ducal Houses of Saxony; Brunswick and Nassau; Mecklenburg, Schwerin and Strelitz; Holstein Oldenburg, Anhalt, and Schwartzburg; Hohenzollern, Lichtenstein, Reuss, Schaumburg Lippe, Lippe, and Waldeck; and the Free Towns of Lubec, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg. The majority of these 17 votes in the diet is the rule. But when fundamental laws are to be enacted, or changes made in them, the diet forms itself into a General Assembly, and then the votes are 69, calculated according to the respective extents of the individual states. In this assembly two thirds or 46 votes are necessary. The diet sits at Frankfort on the Maine, and Austria has the presidency. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic. The three principal religions are, the Roman catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist; but Christians of all denominations are tolerated, and there are a multitude of Jews in all the great towns. Vienna is the principal city.

*Germersheim*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a fortress; situate on the Rhine, 7 m ssw Spire.

*Gerns*, a town of Austria, 22 m wsw Horn.

*Gernsheim*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle; seated on the Rhine, 10 m sw Darmstadt.

*Geroldstein*, a town of Germany, in the

territory of Treves, situate on the Kill, 24 m n Treves.

*Gerona*, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It is built on the side of hills, which to the eastward are defended by some redoubts. The cathedral, one of the finest monuments of Gothic architecture, is the only building that stands on a height. This city was taken by the French in 1809, after enduring a long and arduous siege. It is seated on the Ter, 20 m from its entrance into the Mediterranean, and 56 n Barcelona. Lon. 2 40 e, lat. 42 5 n.

*Gerri*, a town of the kingdom of Sennar, seated near the Nile, at the foot of a ridge of red rocks that here crosses the river, 180 m x by w Sennar.

*Gers*, a department of France, which includes the old provinces of Gascony and Armagnac. It has its name from a river that flows by Auch and Lectoure, and joins the Garonne, above Agen. Auch is the capital.

*Gersau*, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Schweitz, at the foot of the Rigi, 12 m sw Schweitz.

*Gertrudenburg*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, with a good harbour and salmon fishery on a lake formed by the Meuse, called Bies Bosch. It has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1795. It is 8 m n by e Breda. Lon. 4 52 e, lat. 51 44 n.

*Gerumenha*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a strong castle; seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana, 18 m below Badajoz.

*Geseke*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Westphalia, seated on the Weyck, 11 m wsw Paderborn.

*Gessenay*; see *Sanen*.

*Gestrícia*, a province of Sweden, the s part of Nordland, between Dalecarlia on the w and the gulf of Bothnia on the e. It is 50 m long and 10 broad, diversified by forests, rocks, hills, dales, lakes, and rivers; and has numerous mines and forges. Gefle is the capital.

*Gettysburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, at the head of Rock creek, one of the sources of the Monococy, 30 m w by s York.

*Gevaudan*, an old territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the n by Auvergne, w by Ronergue, s by Cevennes, and e by Vivarez. It now forms the department of Lozere.

*Ger*, a town of France, in the department of Ain, noted for excellent cheese; seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, and on the borders of Switzerland, 10 m nsw Geneva.

*Geyss*, a town of Germany, in the prin-



city of Fulda, seated on the Ulster, 17 m NE Fulda.

*Gezan*, or *Ghezan*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, which has a considerable trade in senna and coffee; seated on the Red sea, 90 m NW Loheia. Lon. 42 15 E, lat. 16 25 N.

*Gezira*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pashalic, in Diarbek. The whole province of Diarbek is also called Al Gezira. It is a large town, but a great part is in ruins, and is situate on an island formed by the Tigris, 100 m NW Mosul. Lon. 41 55 E, lat. 37 24 N.

*Gezula*, a province of Morocco, which is very fertile, and contains mines of iron and copper. The inhabitants are numerous, and considered as the most ancient people of Africa: they live in tents, and are so independent that they are rather the allies than the subjects of the emperor of Morocco.

*Ghana*, or *Cano*, a city of Nigritia, capital of a country, governed by a sultan. It stands on the S side of a large lake, at its outlet, which separates the city into two parts, and soon after joins the river Niger, which is here called Neel il Abeed, or Nile of the Negroes. It is 130 m E by S Cassina. Lon. 13 25 E, lat. 16 15 N.

*Ghanara*, a city of Nigritia, capital of the country of Wangara, with a royal palace. It is surrounded by a high square wall, with a gate in each side, enclosing a large area and a great number of inhabitants. The articles of trade are gold, ivory, senna, and slaves. It stands on a branch of the Niger, 330 m SE Cassina. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 13 40 N.

*Ghent*, or *Gand*, a city of the Netherlands, the capital of Flanders, and a bishop's see. It contains 53,000 inhabitants; but is not populous in proportion to its extent, being above 7 m in circuit. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. It has also two navigable canals; the one to Sas van Ghent, the other to Bruges and Ostend. Here are cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures; and it has a great trade in corn. The cathedral of St. Buvon, and the abbey of St. Peter, are magnificent edifices; in which, as also in the churches, are some capital paintings. The townhouse is an extremely large and handsome building, in the ancient style. Charles V was born here; but the inhabitants have no reason to respect his memory; for he repeatedly loaded them with heavy exactions, and built a citadel to awe them. Here, in 1576, was concluded the famous treaty, called the Pacification of Ghent. In 1814, a treaty of peace was signed here between Britain and the United States of

America. Ghent has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is seated on the Scheldt, at the influx of the Liss, Lievre, and Moeze, 26 m NW Brussels. Lon. 3 44 E, lat. 51 3 N.

*Ghergong*, or *Gergongc*, a city and the capital of the kingdom of Assam. It is fenced with bamboos, and has four gates constructed of stone and earth. The raja, or king, has a splendid palace surrounded by a wet ditch. It is seated on the Degoo, 330 m NE Calcutta. Lon. 93 10 E, lat. 25 35 N.

*Gheriah*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, situate on a rocky peninsula, which forms a large harbour at the mouth of a river of the same name. It was the capital of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whose fort here was taken, and his whole fleet destroyed, in 1756, by the English and Malbrattas. It is 163 m S by E Bombay. Lon. 73 8 E, lat. 16 45 N.

*Gheza*; see *Gizeh*.

*Ghilan*, see *Gizeh*, a province of Persia, bounded on the E by the Caspian sea and Mazanderan, S by Irak, W and N by Aderbijan. On the W side are high mountains, which are covered with many sorts of trees, and vines that grow wild. It produces abundance of fruit, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, timber, and excellent silk. This province was ceded to Russia, in 1734, but not possessed by Russia till 1780, and was restored in 1797. Resht is the capital.

*Ghilan*, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Haina, 5 m W Mons.

*Ghizni*, or *Ghuznee*, a city of Hindoostan, in Cabul, capital of a district, and once the capital of a powerful empire. It is called the second Medina, from the great number of illustrious persons who have been interred here. The splendid buildings have long been levelled with the dust, and there are few remains to be seen of its former grandeur. It is situate on a hill, by the river Dilen, 65 m S by W Cabul. Lon. 68 22 E, lat. 33 36 N.

*Ghourbund*, a town of Hindoostan, in Cabul, situate near the Hindoo Kho, 43 m NW Cabul.

*Gjat*, or *Ghjat*, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, with numerous churches, and manufactures of linen cloth. In 1812, it was entered by the French, who found the magazines and bridges burnt. It is situate on a river of the same name, which is navigable to the Wolga, 96 m W by S Moscow.

*Gibello*, a town of Italy, in Parmesan, on the river Po, 16 m NW Parma.

*Gibraveon*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a harbour for small craft, on the river Odief, 53 m W Seville.

*Gibraltar*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a rocky mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is strongly fortified. It can be approached only by a narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. The rock abounds in partridges; and on the east side, amid the broken precipices, is a stratum of bones, belonging to various animals, enched in a reddish calcareous stone. Gibraltar was taken from the Moors in 1462; and in 1704 it fell into the hands of the English. The Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year; and they besieged it again, in 1727, with as little success. It sustained a siege from July 1779 to February 1783, when the siege was finally raised, on advice being received that the preliminaries of peace were signed; but it may be considered as terminated in September 1782, on the failure of a grand attack made by the Spaniards, whose floating batteries were destroyed by red-hot shot, from the garrison. The number and strength of the military works, and the vast galleries opened in the calcareous rock, excite admiration; and the fortress, in the opinion of most engineers, is absolutely impregnable. The garrison here is cooped up in a very narrow compass, and in a war with Spain has no provisions, but what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait of Gibraltar is 24 m long and 15 broad, and a strong upper current always runs through it from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 60 m SE Cadiz. Lon. 5 20 w, lat. 36 6 N.

*Gibraltar*, a fortified town of Caracas, in the province of Maracaibo. The air is unhealthful in the rainy season, that the merchants and planters generally retire at that time to Maracaibo. The environs produce the best cocoa in the province, and an excellent kind of tobacco. It stands on the SE coast of the lake Maracaibo, 120 m SSE Maracaibo. Lon. 70 38 w, lat. 9 10 N.

*Gien*, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 34 m SSE Orleans.

*Giengen*, a town of Suabia, on the river Brentz, 18 m NNE Ulm.

*Gienzor*, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli, 10 m S Tripoli.

*Gierace*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 32 m ENE Reggio.

*Giessen*, a fortified town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a citadel and a university. It belongs to the house of Darmstadt, and is the seat of its regency for Upper Hesse. In 1759 it was taken by the French, and it surrendered to them in 1796, but was soon after taken by the Austrians. It is seated on the Lahn, 16 m WSW Marburg. Lon. 8 43 E, lat. 50 35 N.

*Giga*, a small island, one of the Hebrides, lying on the W coast of the peninsula of Cantyre, and included in Argyleshire. The inhabitants export corn, meal, and kelp.

*Giglio*, a small island on the coast of Tuscany, with a castle, 15 m WSW Orbitello.

*Gignac*, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, on the river Hérault, 14 m W Montpellier.

*Gihon*; see *Anu*.

*Gijon*, or *Gyon*, a town of Spain, in Asturias, with a castle, and a good road and tide haven on the bay of Biscay, 24 m NE Oviedo. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 43 34 N.

*Gelles*, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Vendée, on the river Vie, near its mouth, 16 m NNW Sables d'Olonne.

*Gillford*, a town of Ireland, in Down county, on the river Bann, 15 m N by W Newry.

*Gilolo*, an island, one of the Moluccas. It is 210 m from N to S, but so intersected by three large bays, that the greatest breadth of any one limb does not exceed 30 m. The shores are in general low, and the interior rises in high peaks. It does not produce any fine spices, but has abundance of rice, sago, and bread-fruit trees; also numerous oxen, buffaloes, goats, deer, and wild hogs. The sultans of Ternate and Tidore share this island between them. The natives are industrious, particularly in weaving. The town of Ossa, on the S side of a large bay of that name, affords every convenience for ships touching here for water or other necessaries. Lon. 128 22 E, lat. 0 45 N.

*Gilsland*, a village in Cumberland, in the vale of Irthing, and near the Picts wall, 18 m ENE Carlisle. Its beautiful situation, and a famous sulphurous spring, attract much company in the autumn.

*Gimont*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, with mines of turquoise stone; seated on the Gimone, 12 m E Auch.

*Gingee*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a district. The fort stands on a stupendous rock, and is strong

both by nature and art. In 1750, it was taken by surprise, in a night attack, by the French. It is 38 m NW Pondicherry. Lon. 79 34 E, lat. 12 15 N.

*Gingira*, an interior kingdom of Africa, situate to the S of Abyssinia, and W of Machidas.

*Gingou, St.* a town of Switzerland, in Valais, on the lake of Geneva, 4 m W of the influx of the Rhone, and 30 WNW Sion.

*Giroviev*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, near which the Russians gained a great victory over the Turks in 1771. It is seated on the Danube, 46 m SW Bucharest.

*Giovenazzo*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a castle. It has high houses and towers, built of polished stone, with flat roofs, which give it a singular appearance. It is seated near the sea, 10 m NW Bari.

*Givest*, a town of Persia, in Kerman, with a trade in wheat and dates, 100 m E by N Gombroun.

*Girgeh*, a town of Egypt, lately the capital of Said, or Upper Egypt. It is about 3 m in circuit, and contains several mosques, bazars, and squares, but no marble buildings, or remains of ancient structures. Above this town is the province of Fairshoot, where the greatest quantity of sugar is made; and hence the Levant is chiefly supplied with sugar. Girgeh stands near the left bank of the Nile, 70 m S by E Siout, the present capital. Lon. 31 52 E, lat. 26 30 N.

*Girgenti*, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is part of the ancient Agrigentum, and in the vicinity are numerous remains of temples, &c. The cathedral is a magnificent pile, and there are 15 convents, and an ecclesiastical seminary. The harbour, at the mouth of the river St. Blaise, was capable of receiving large vessels; but from negligence there is now only 12 feet of water on the bar. The chief exports are corn and sulphur; but its trade and population are greatly decreased. It stands on a hill, near the river, 62 m S Palermo. Lon. 13 42 E, lat. 37 20 N.

*Gironde*, a river of France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, 12 m N of Bordeaux, which runs into the bay of Biscay after a NW course of about 45 m. At its mouth is a famous tower and lighthouse, called Cordouan, situate on a rock in the sea, 60 m NW Bordeaux. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 45 36 N.

*Gironde*, a department of France, which includes part of the old province of Guienne. It lies on both sides of the Garonne,

and has its name from the lower part of that river, which is called the Gironde. Bordeaux is the capital.

*Gironne, St.* a town of France, in the department of Arriege, on the Satat, 4 m S by E St. Lizier.

*Girvan*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, at the mouth of the river Girvan, which forms a tolerable harbour. The manufactures are cotton and woollen cloths. It is 17 m S by W Ayr.

*Gisborough*, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is celebrated for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its fine abbey. It is 22 m WNW Whitby, and 247 N by W London.

*Gisors*, a town of France, in the department of Eure, which has a fine establishment for spinning silk. It is seated on the Ept, 28 m SE Rouen.

*Gitschin*, a town of Bohemia, which suffered greatly during the long war of the Swedes in Germany. It is 22 m NW Koenigsgratz.

*Givet*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Ardennes, divided by the Meuse, into two parts, Givet Saint Hilaire and Givet Notre Dame, the former situate at the foot of a mountain close by Charlemont, and the other on the opposite side of the river. It is 20 m NE Rocroy.

*Giula Nuova*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near the gulf of Venice, 13 m N Atri.

*Giuliana*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, on a craggy rock, 12 m NNE Xacca.

*Giurdzgio*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, situate on the Danube, opposite Rustchuk, 48 m S by W Bucharest.

*Giustandel*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated near Lake Ochrida, 60 m SE Durazzo. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 41 40 N.

*Gizeh*, or *Gheza*, a fortified town of Egypt, with a palace, several mosques, a cannon foundry, and a manufacture of coarse earthen pots and tiles. Six m to the SE are the largest pyramids in the country. Gizeh was taken from the French by the British in 1801. It stands on the left bank of the Nile, nearly opposite Cairo.

*Gladbach*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, with a Benedictine abbey. It has manufactures of fine strong linen, and is seated on the Ner, 16 m N Juliers.

*Gladenbach*, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 12 m N Giessen.

*Glamis*, a town of Scotland, in Forfarshire, with manufactures of yarn and linen cloth. Near it on the bank of the Dean, is Glamis castle, a large edifice,

where Malcolm II was murdered. It is 5 m sw Forfar.

*Glamorganshire*, a county of Wales, bounded on the N by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, E by Monmouthshire, and S and W by the Bristol channel. It is 48 m long and 26 broad, containing 526,080 acres; is divided into 10 hundreds, and 125 parishes; has one city and five market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The population was 85,067 in 1811. The N side is mountainous; but to the S it bears large crops of corn, and very sweet grass. Cattle abound in all parts, there being valleys among the mountains that yield good pasture. The other commodities are lead, coal, iron, and limestone. The principal rivers are the Rumney, Taff, Elwy, Neath, and Tawy. Cardiff is the county-town, and Swansea the largest; but the assizes are held at Cowbridge.

*Glandelagh*, a village of Ireland, on the river Ovoca, 11 m W Wexford. It was formerly a city, and is now celebrated for its Seven Churches and other monastic remains.

*Glanfordbridge*, or *Brig*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, and a good trade in corn, coal, and timber. It is seated on the Ancholm, which is navigable for sloops to the Humber, 23 m N Lincoln, and 156 N by W London.

*Glanworth*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, with the ruins of an abbey and of a sumptuous castle; situate on the Funcheon, 23 m N by E Cork.

*Glaris*, or *Glarus*, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N by the river Linth, E by the canton of Grisons, and S by the same and the cantons of Uri and Schweiz. It is a mountainous country; and the chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter. The inhabitants, about 20,000, are partly protestants and partly catholics. Glaris is surrounded by the Alps, except toward the N; and there is no other entrance but through this opening, which lies between the lake of Wallenstadt and the mountains separating this canton from that of Schweiz.

*Glaris*, the capital of the above canton. It has manufactures of cloth, and a trade in cattle, horses, cheese, slates, and wooden ware. In 1799, the Russians under marshal Suwarrow advanced as far as this place, and defeated the French. Glaris is surrounded by mountains, and seated on the river Linth, 32 m SE Zurich. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 46 55 N.

*Glasgow*, a city of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, seated on the N side of the Clyde, over which are two bridges. From its extent, and the beauty and regularity of its

buildings, it is deemed the second city in Scotland. The four principal streets intersect each other at right angles, and divide the city nearly into four equal parts. Glasgow was once an archiepiscopal see. The cathedral, or high church, is a magnificent gothic structure, and divided into two places of worship. There are six other churches, three chapels of ease, and many places of worship for different denominations. Here is a celebrated university, founded in 1450, the single college belonging to which is an elegant building; the library contains a valuable collection of books; the observatory is fitted up with the most improved instruments; and in the garden is an elegant building that contains the books, manuscripts, medals, coins, and anatomical preparations, bequeathed by the late Dr. Wm. Hunter. The academical institution is a handsome edifice, where a regular course of instruction is given to those who do not intend to enter any university. The townhouse is an elegant building, with a piazza in front; and opposite is the exchange, a square building, with an equestrian statue of William III in the centre. The toll-booth, the guildhall, and the theatre, are also worthy of notice. There are several charitable establishments; particularly the Merchant's hospital and that of the town, and a royal infirmary. Glasgow has a considerable foreign trade; and its numerous manufactures, particularly of muslin, cotton, calico, coarse woollen cloth, porcelain, glass, the refining of sugar, and the tanning of leather, are carried on to a great extent. The Clyde is navigable for vessels of eight feet water as far as the bridge; but larger vessels stop at Port Glasgow, or Greenock, to unload; it has also the advantage of two canals, beside the Great canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth. The population was 58,334 in 1811, and with the suburbs 100,749. It is 43 m W by S Edinburg. Lon. 4 18 W, lat. 55 52 N.

*Glastonbury*, a town in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near a high hill, called the Tor, and famous for an abbey, that occupied an area of 60 acres, of which some considerable ruins still remain. The George inn was formerly a hospital for the accommodation of pilgrims who came to the abbey, and to see the holy thorn, which, it was pretended, was planted by Joseph of Arimathea, and blossomed on Christmas eve. It was also pretended, that the body of Joseph, of king Arthur, and of Edward the confessor, were buried here. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of Henry VIII, for not

acknowledging his supremacy; and on this hill is a tower, which serves as a seamark. Glastonbury has two churches, and a manufacture of worsted stockings. It is seated on the river Brue, 6 m sw Wells, and 124 w by s London.

*Glastonbury*, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the E side of Connecticut river, 9 m s by E Hartford.

*Glutz*, a county of Germany, lying between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia, surrounded by mountains. It is 40 m long and 25 broad, has mines of coal, copper, and iron, quarries of marble and stone, and springs of mineral waters. In 1742, it was ceded to the king of Prussia, by the queen of Hungary, and is now deemed a part of Silesia.

*Glutz*, the capital of the above county, seated on the side of a hill, by the river Neisse. On the top of the hill is an ancient castle, and a new citadel. The population 7000; and the chief manufactures are leather and linen. In 1742 the Prussians took the town by capitulation; and in 1760 the Austrians took it by storm, but restored it in 1763. It is 48 m SSE Breslau, and 82 ENE Prague. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 50 18 N.

*Glauchau*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with considerable manufacture of stuffs; seated on the Muldau, 9 m x Zwickau.

*Gleitwitz*, a town of Silesia, noted for the culture of hops and the weaving of cloth, 34 m SE Oppelen.

*Glenarm*, a town of Ireland, in Antrim county, with a castle; seated near a bay of its name, 20 m xxw Carrickfergus.

*Glenluce*, a town of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, with a harbour for small vessels. Near it is the ruin of an abbey. It is seated on the river Luce, near its entrance into Luce bay, 16 m w Wigton.

*Glogau*, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality, which is very fertile, and produces wine. The town is well fortified, and formerly stood close by the Oder, which has since changed its course, and now flows about a mile from it. Beside the papists, there is a great number of protestants and Jews. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741. After the peace in 1742, that king settled the supreme court of justice here; it being, next to Breslau, the most populous place in Silesia. It is 50 m nw Breslau. Lon. 16 14 E, lat. 51 38 N.

*Glogau, Little*, a town of Silesia, with a collegiate church and minorite convent, 23 m s Oppelen.

*Glomme*, a river of Norway, in the province of Aggerliuys, which flows into the North sea, at Fredricstadt. It receives

the river Worme, which issues from the lake Mios, and is not navigable hence, in any part of its course, owing to frequent cataracts and shoals, which, in some places, render it necessary to drag the trees that are floated down, over the ground. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Fredricstadt.

*Gloucester*, a city and the capital of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and seated on the E side of the Severn, where, by two streams, it makes the isle of Alney. It was fortified with a wall, which Charles II ordered to be demolished. The four principal streets have their junction in the centre of the town. It once contained 11 churches, but now has only five, beside the cathedral, in which are a large cloister, a whispering gallery, and the tombs of Robert duke of Normandy and Edward II. It has five hospitals, two freeschools, and a county gaol. The population was 8280 in 1811. Great quantities of pins are made here; and there are 12 incorporated trading companies. Ships come up the Severn to the bridge; but the navigation being circuitous and difficult, a canal is made hence to Berkeley, at the head of which is a basin fit for the reception of 100 vessels. The city and neighbourhood contain many remains of abbeys; and that of Lantony abbey, in the s suburb, is converted into out-houses belonging to adjacent farms. Gloucester is 24 m NE Bristol, and 104 w by x London. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 51 50 N.

*Gloucester*, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Essex county, and on the peninsula of Cape Ann, which forms the x side of Massachusetts bay. The harbour is accessible for large ships, and defended by a battery and citadel. It is one of the most considerable fishing towns in the United States, and 15 m NE Salem. Lon. 70 40 W, lat. 42 36 N.

*Gloucester*, a town of Virginia, chief of a fertile county. It stands on a point of land on the x side of the mouth of York river, 17 m NE York-town, and 70 E by s Richmond.

*Gloucester*, a town of New Jersey, in the county of the same name, of which it was formerly the capital. It stands on the river Delaware, 5 m s Philadelphia.

*Gloucester, New*, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, 27 m N Portland.

*Gloucestershire*, a county of England, bounded on the w by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, x by Worcestershire, E by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, and s by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It is 60 m long and 26 broad, containing 718,080

acres; is divided into 28 hundreds, and 338 parishes; has two cities and 25 market-towns; and sends eight members to parliament. The population was 285,514 in 1811. The air is sharp in the  $\epsilon$ , or hilly part, called the *Coteswold*; but very mild in the rich vale that occupies the centre, through which the river Severn flows. The  $w$  part, which is the smallest district, is varied by hill and dale, and is chiefly occupied by the forest of *Dean*. The staple commodities of the county are its woollens and cheese. The principal rivers are the Severn, Warwickshire Avon, Lower Avon, Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech.

*Glouck*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novgrodeck, situate on the Pezyca, 44 m ESE Slouck.

*Gluckstadt*, a seaport of Germany, capital of the duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle. It has a considerable foreign trade, the principal branch of which is the whale fishery. In 1813, the fortress, after six days heavy bombardment, surrendered to a British and Swedish force. It is seated on the estuary of the Elbe, 28 m NW Hamburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 53 51 N.

*Glurens*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the river Adige, 24 m W by N Meran.

*Gnesen*, or *Gnesna*, a town of the duchy of Warsaw, lately the capital of Great Poland, and an archbishop's see, whose prelate was primate of Poland. The cathedral contains a vast treasure of costly vessels and vestments; and its gates, of Corinthian brass curiously wrought, belonged formerly to a Greek monastery in Taurica Chersonesus. It was the first town built in Poland, and formerly more considerable than at present. It is 90 m N by E Breslan, and 125 W by N Warsaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 52 28 N.

*Goa*, a city of Hindoostan, in Concan, and the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India. It consists of two distinct cities, situate on the Mandova. The old city is 8 m up the river, but almost deserted by the secular Portuguese; being unhealthy, and the seat of the inquisition. It contains many magnificent churches, and exhibits specimens of European architecture superior to any other part of India, particularly the cathedral, and the church and convent of the Augustines. The new city stands on the N side of an island, 22 m long and 6 broad, formed by the mouth of the river, which is capable of receiving the largest ships. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, at a small distance from the river. The houses are large, and make a fine appearance, but are poorly furnished. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and in the shops about it may be had the

produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries. The inhabitants live chiefly on greens, fruits, and roots, with a little bread, rice, and fish, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. Goa has few manufactures or productions, the best trade being in arrack, which is distilled from the sap of the cocoa-nut tree. The harbour is defended by several forts and batteries. It is 250 m S by E Bombay. Lon. 73 42 E, lat. 15 30 N.

*Goalpara*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, where the British have factors, who carry on a great trade with the Assamese. It stands on the left bank of the Brahmapootra, near the frontiers of Assam, 38 m E Rangamatty. Lon. 90 32 E, lat. 26 8 N.

*Goar*, *St.* a fortified town of Germany, capital of the lower county of Catzenellenbogen. It is seated on the Rhine, under the stupendous rock and castle of Rheinfels, with which it surrendered to the French in 1794. It has a considerable trade in wines and hides, and is 17 m SE Coblentz.

*Goarshausen*, a town of Germany, in the lower county of Catzenellenbogen. On a mountain near it is a strong castle called Catze. It is seated on the Rhine, opposite St. Goar, 15 m SSW Nassau.

*Goave*, *Grand*, a seaport of St. Domingo, with a harbour capable of containing many ships. The environs contain plantations of sugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton. It is 10 m SSW Leogane.

*Goave*, *Petit*, a seaport of St. Domingo, with a good harbour, defended by a castle. It is 20 m SW Leogane.

*Gobin*, *St.* see *Fere*.

*Gocauk*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapour, with an extensive manufacture of silk and cotton. Three m to the NW is a superb cataract of the Gutpurba, which has a perpendicular fall of 174 feet; during the rains, the stream is about 168 feet broad, but in the dry season it is comparatively small. Gocauk stands on the side of a hill, 45 m S by E Merritch.

*Goch*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, seated on the Niers, 8 m S Cleve.

*Gochsheim*, or *Gochsen*, a town of Wirtemberg, 16 m S Heidelberg.

*Gociano*, a town of Sardinia, capital of a county, with a castle, seated on the Thurso, 25 m E Alger.

*Godalming*, a town in Surrey, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of stockings and coarse woollen cloths; seated on the Wey, where it divides into several streams, 4 m SW Guildford and 34 London.

*Godavery*, a river of Hindoostan, which has its sources in the western Gauts, 70 m to the NE of Bombay. After crossing Au-

rungabad and Hydrabad, from w to e, it turns to the se, and forming the sw boundary of Gundwana and Orissa, enters the Circars; here, below Rajamundry, it divides into two principal channels, and these subdividing again, form several tide harbours at its different mouths in the bay of Bengal. Its course is estimated to be above 800 m, nearly crossing the country from sea to sea.

*Goderville*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 9 m ne Montivilliers.

*Goding*, a town of Moravia, with a fine castle, seated on a branch of the Marche, 38 m se Brunn.

*Godmanchester*, a corporate town in Huntingdoushire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It is seated in a rich soil, which yields great plenty of corn. When James I came through it from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with 70 ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses; for which novel sight he granted them a charter. Here is a school called the free grammar-school of queen Elisabeth. It is 59 m n by w London.

*Godwin Sands*, sandbanks off the e coast of Kent, in England, between the N and S Foreland. They run parallel with the coast for 10 m, at about 7 m distant, and are dry in several parts at low water. These sands occupy part of the space that was formerly a large tract of ground belonging to Godwin earl of Kent, father of king Harold; which tract being afterward given to the monastery of St. Augustin, at Canterbury, and the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole was drowned in 1100, leaving these sands. Though ships have occasionally been lost on these sands, they add much to the security of the capacious road, between them and the coast, called the Downs.

*Goes*, a strong town of Holland, in Zealand, capital of the island of S Beveland. It has a considerable trade, particularly in salt and corn. The great church was burnt down in 1648, and another was built, which is a handsome structure. It is situate on the s coast, 20 m e Middleburg. Lon. 5 50 e, lat. 51 33 n.

*Gogard*, a town of Sweden, in e Gothland, 23 m nnw Linkioping.

*Gogo*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, with a good tide-harbour, at the mouth of the Sacker, in the gulf of Cambay. Vessels from 50 to 300 tons are built here, and the chief export is cotton. It is, 60 m sw Cambay. Lon. 72 12 e. lat. 21 43 n.

*Gograh*, or *Sarjere*, a river that has its source in Tibet, and passing through Mount Hinnaleh into Hindoostan, flows s through

the province of Kemaon to that of Oude, where it takes a se direction, and joins the Gauges, opposite Mungee, in the province of Bahar.

*Gohud*, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Agra, capital of a district that abounds with strong positions. It is 63 m sse Agra. Lon. 78 21 e, lat. 26 22 n.

*Goiana*, a town of Brasil, one of the largest and most flourishing in the government of Pernambuco. In the vicinity are many fine sugar plantations. It is situate on a river of the same name, 15 m from its mouth, and 40 nnw Pernambuco.

*Goito*, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 m nw Mantua.

*Golconda*, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Hydrabad, which occupies the summit of a conical hill, and is deemed impregnable. It was once the capital of an extensive kingdom, and lately gave name to the province in which it stands. When Aurengzebe conquered the kingdom of Golconda, in 1687, this fortress was taken possession of by treachery. The nizam permits the principal inhabitants of Hydrabad to have houses in this fort, to which they retire with their money on any alarm. It is 6 m wsw Hydrabad.

*Gold Coast*, a maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It is about 220 m from w to e, between the rivers Ancober and Volta; and includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages on the seashore. Seven of the districts are dignified with the title of kingdoms, though they contain but a small extent of land along the coast. The natives are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing, and cultivating rice, which grows in incredible quantities. Most of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle.

*Goldberg*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, with manufactures of woollen and linen; seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Katzbach, 11 m sw Lignitz.

*Golden Island*, a small island at the entrance of the gulf of Darien, where the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698. Lon. 77 10 w, lat. 9 0 n.

*Goldingen*, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a castle, formerly the residence of the dukes. It is seated on the Windau, 56 m wsw Mittau. Lon. 22 21 e, lat. 56 43 n.

*Goldsborough*, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on an inlet of

the sea, 47 m E Castine. Lon. 68 20 w, lat. 44 28 N.

*Goletta*, a fortress of Tunis, on a narrow channel between the lake of Tunis and the sea. In 1536, it was taken by Charles v when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Spaniards till 1574, when it was taken from them by Selim II. It is 25 m N Tunis.

*Golling*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Salzburg, 14 m SSE Salzburg.

*Golnow*, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on the Ilna, 11 m NE Stettin.

*Golphington*, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Washington county. It is situate near the head of the Ogeechee, 37 m WSW Augusta, and 50 NNW Louisville.

*Golub*, a town of W Prussia, in the district of Culm, on the river Dribenz, 13 m NE Thorn.

*Gombron*, or *Gomboroon*, a seaport of Persia, in Laristan, called by the natives Bunder Abass. The best houses are built of brick, flat at the top, with a square turret; but the common people have huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. It was formerly much frequented by people of several nations. The adjacent soil is barren, but provisions brought from other countries are plentiful. It is fortified with double walls, and seated on a bay of the strait of Ormus, 180 m E by S Lar. Lon. 56 12 E, lat. 27 18 N.

*Gomera*, one of the Canary islands, between Ferro and Teneriff, 20 m long and 10 broad. Here is corn sufficient to support the inhabitants, a sugar work, and great plenty of wine and fruit. It has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. Lon. 17 8 W, lat. 28 6 N.

*Gomern*, a town of Upper Saxony, with a castle, situate near the Elbe, 8 m SE Magdeburg.

*Gomor*, a town of Hungary, capital of a county, which produces the best iron, and the only magnetic iron stone found in the kingdom. It is situate on the Sajo, 60 m ESE Neusohl. Lon. 20 23 E, lat. 48 28 N.

*Goms*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Valais, 33 m E Sion.

*Gonaives*, a seaport of St. Domingo, with an excellent harbour. Here is a medicinal spring, with baths and accommodations for visitors. It is situate at the head of a bay of its name, 30 m SE St. Nicholas. Lon. 72 42 E, lat. 19 27 N.

*Gonave*, an island in the W Indies, 34 m long and 3 broad, lying between the two peninsulas of St. Domingo. At its SE corner, separated by a channel 3 m

wide, is Little Gonave, an islet about 2 m each way. The E end of Gonave is 40 m WNW Port au Prince. Lon. 72 40 W, lat. 18 44 N.

*Gondar*, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height. The palace of the neguz, or emperor, is at the W end, flanked with square towers. The houses are chiefly of clay; the roofs thatched in the form of cones. The population 40,000. They have no shops; but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise upon mats. Gold and fossil salt are the only money used: each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches, and the patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. It is 130 m SE Sennar. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 12 37 N.

*Gondrecourt*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Orney, 20 m SSE Bar le Duc.

*Gondreville*, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, with a castle, and a magnificent hospital; seated on a hill, by the river Moselle, 8 m W Nancy.

*Gonesse*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Crould, 10 m NE Paris.

*Gonfooda*; see *Gunfuda*.

*Gonga*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, near the sea of Marmora, 37 m NE Gallipoli. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 40 53 N.

*Gonjah*, an interior kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea on the S, and Tombuctoo on the N. Gonjah, the capital, is 370 m W by S Cassina. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 13 20 N.

*Gonieh*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Guriel, with a castle. It is surrounded by a wall, in which are two gates, and was formerly of some distinction, but is now a poor place, chiefly inhabited by seamen. It is situate on the right bank of a river, which flows into the Black sea, 90 m ENE Trebisonde. Lon. 41 15 E, lat. 41 25 N.

*Good Hope, Cape of*, the S extremity of the W coast of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese in 1493. It had its name from the hope entertained of finding beyond it a passage to India; which hope was fulfilled by their doubling it in 1497, and arriving at Calicut. The Dutch first visited it in 1600, and in 1650 they made a settlement, which soon increased to an extensive territory, including a great part of the country of the Hottentots; and it is frequently called, emphatically, The Cape. The extremity of the cape is the W point of the entrance into False bay. Lon. 18



## GOR

23 E, lat. 34 23 S. See *Hottentots, Country of the*, and *Capetown*.

*Goonty*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Kemaon mountains, flows SE by Lucknow and Jionpoor, and enters the Ganges, a little below Benares. It is so named from its extremely winding course.

*Gooracpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, capital of a district, which was ceded by the nabob to the British in 1801. It is seated on the Borce Raptly, 77 m E Fyzabad. Lon. 83 22 E, lat. 26 45 N.

*Goos*, a town of Nubia, situate near the Nile and on the edge of the Nubian desert, 200 m ESE Dongola. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 17 57 N.

*Gooty*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Balagaut, capital of a district on the N side of the Pennar. It is 55 m SSW Canoul. Lon. 77 35 E, lat. 15 9 N.

*Goppingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a castle, a woollen manufacture, and a celebrated medicinal spring; seated on the rivulet Vils, 22 m SE Stutgard.

*Goorang*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, chief of a small territory, which is also named Edracpoor. It is 94 m NE Moorshedabad. Lon. 89 10 E, lat. 25 13 N.

*Gorah*, a city of Northern Hindoostan, capital of a district, the original country of the present Nepaul sovereigns. On the conquest of Nepaul by the Ghoorkhals, in 1768, the seat of government was transferred to Catmandoo, and this city having since been neglected, is greatly decayed. It is situate near the Murshandy, 46 m WNW Catmandoo. Lon. 84 27 E, lat. 23 23 N.

*Gorcum*, or *Gorichem*, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, with a considerable trade in corn, cheese, and butter; seated on the Linghe, at its junction with the Meuse, 12 m E Dort, and 38 S Amsterdam.

*Gore Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, so named by Cook, who discovered it in 1778. It is 30 m long, and appeared to be barren and uninhabited. The SE extremity is named Cape Upright. Lon. 172 50 W, lat. 60 30 N.

*Goree*, an island of S Holland, at the southern mouth of the Meuse. It has a town of the same name, with a good port, 12 m SSW Briel. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 44 N.

*Gorce*, a small island of Senegambia, near Cape Verd, of importance on account of its good trade, and defended by two forts. It was bought by the Dutch in 1617, and fell into the hands of the French in 1667. The French surrendered it to the British in 1800; it was retaken, in 1804, by the French, who were soon compelled to sur-

## GOS

render it again. Lon. 17 25 W, lat. 14 40 N.

*Gorey*, in Ireland; see *Newborough*.

*Gorgona*, a small island of Italy, 16 m from the coast of Tuscany, near which large quantities of anchovies are taken. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 23 N.

*Gorgona*, an island in the Pacific ocean, 13 m from the coast of Popayan. It is high land, very woody, and about 10 m in circuit. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 3 6 N.

*Goritz*, or *Goritia*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, capital of a county, with a castle. Here are considerable manufactures of leather, and the environs produce wine, fruit, corn, and silk. In 1797, it was taken by the French. It stands on the Lisonzo, on the frontiers of Friuli, 12 m NE Palma, and 40 W Laubach. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 46 5 N.

*Goritz*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the river Oder, 8 m S Custrin.

*Gorlitz*, a strong town of Upper Lusatia, with a celebrated academy. The inhabitants, about 12,000, carry on a considerable trade in linen and woollen cloth. It is seated on the Neissa, 58 m E by N Dresden. Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 51 9 N.

*Gort*, a town of Ireland, in Galway county. Two m to the SW is Kilmacduagh, and its dilapidated cathedral. Gort is 20 m SSE Galway, and 36 WSW Clonfert.

*Gorze*, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on a hill, 8 m SW Metz.

*Gorzke*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, 24 m E by N Magdeburg.

*Goschutz*, a town of Silesia, with a castle, 14 m N Oels.

*Goshen*, a town of New York, chief of Orange county. It has a church, courthouse, and academy, and is 56 m N New York.

*Goshen*, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, famous for excellent cheese, 7 m NNW Litchfield.

*Goslar*, a city and territory of Lower Saxony, in the kingdom of Hanover. It derives its principal subsistence from the neighbouring iron mines, manufactures of brass and copper, and brewing. Here the art of making gunpowder is said to have been discovered by a monk. It is seated on the river Gose, at the foot of a mountain, called Rummelberg, 42 m SE Hanover. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 51 57 N.

*Gosport*, a fortified town in Hampshire, on the W side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It has a market on Saturday, and a considerable trade, especially in times of war, from its contiguity to the naval arsenal at Portsmouth. The

population was 12,212, in 1811. Here are several breweries, an extensive iron foundery, and a royal hospital, called Haslar Hospital, for the sick and wounded of the royal navy. It is 15 m SE Southampton, and 73 sw London.

*Gossweinstein*, or *Gossmannstein*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the Putlach, 20 m ESE Bamberg.

*Gostynen*, or *Gostavin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a castle on a rock, 36 m NE Rava. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 51 54 N.

*Gotha*, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy, in Thuringia. It is the residence of the duke of Saxe-Gotha, whose palace contains a fine library and a rich cabinet of coins. Near it is the ducal observatory of Seeberge, the most beautiful and useful in Germany. Gotha has a foundery for cannon, a porcelain manufacture, and a considerable trade in woollens, wood, and beer. It is seated on the Leine, 16 m w by s Erfurt. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 50 51 N.

*Gotha*, a river of Sweden, which issues from the sw extremity of the lake Wener, flows by Trollhatta (where it forms four cataracts) to Bahus, and there divides into two branches that enter the N part of the Categat, the principal one below Gothenburg. A canal 3 m in length has been cut through a rock to avoid the cataracts, that vessels now pass between the lake and the sea, a distance of 70 m.

*Gothard St.* a celebrated mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, 22 m to the s of Altorf. It is 9075 feet above the sea, and contains a prodigious number of fossils. Though not the highest mountain, it is deemed the principal summit of the Helvetian Alps, for in its vicinity rise the rivers Tesino, Reuss, Rhone, and Rhine, which flow hence in different directions.

*Gothenburg*, or *Gotheborg*, a city of Sweden, capital of W Gothland, and a bishop's see. It stands at the mouth of the Gotha, which forms the best harbour for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies on the Categat; and from this port the Swedish E India Company's ships take their departure. Here is a considerable herring fishery; and a great trade in salt, iron, and fir-planks. The population was 21,738 in 1815. The environs present a uniform scene of barren rocks, on the sides of which part of the suburbs are built; and in the city are several canals with rows of trees along their margin. In 1802 nearly a fourth part of the city was consumed by a fire. It is 180 m sw Orebro. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 57 42 N.

*Gothland*, one of the four general divisions of Sweden; bounded on the N by

Sweden Proper, E and S by the Baltic, and W by the Sound, the German ocean, and Norway. This country is inhabited by a nation, celebrated for their excursions and invasions of other countries, which had its origin from the Getæ, or Tartars of Crimea. The Goths had kings of their own till 1132, when they were united to Sweden. It includes nine provinces and the isles of Gothland and Oeland.

*Gothland*, or *Gottland*, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 70 m from N to S, and 25 in its greatest breadth. From its form and situation it has obtained the name of the Eye of the Baltic. The soil is fertile, and cattle are reared in abundance, particularly an excellent breed of sheep. Here are fine woods of oak and pine, quarries of excellent stone, and very good limestone. Wisby is the capital, but Slitciann is the best port.

*Gothland, East*, a province of Sweden, in the division of Gothland, between the Baltic on the E, and Lake Wetter on the W, 80 m long and 70 broad. The soil produces abundance of all sorts of grain. It has fine orchards, pastures, lakes, and rivers, forests of oak and birch, and quarries of alum, stone, and marble. The chief town is Nordkoping.

*Gothland, West*, a province of Sweden, in the division of Gothland, between the lakes Wetter and Wener, 130 m long and from 25 to 70 broad. The soil and produce are similar to E Gothland. The chief town is Gothenburg.

*Gottesburg*, a town of Silesia, where great quantities of worsted stockings are knit, 16 m sw Schwednitz.

*Gottigen*, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. Here George II of Great Britain founded a university, which has acquired a very distinguished reputation; and it contains one of the most capital libraries in Europe. There are also many other literary institutions, and a commandery of the Teutonic order. The woollen manufactures are the principal support of the inhabitants. It is seated on the Leine, 53 m s Hanover. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 51 32 N.

*Gottingen, New*, a town of the state of Georgia, in Burke county, on the W bank of the Savanna, 18 m E Waynesborough.

*Gottleube*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, on a river of the same name, 18 m SSE Dresden.

*Gottorp*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with an old palace, formerly the ducal residence. It is seated at the extremity of an arm of the sea, called the Sley, 2 m WSW Sleswick, to which it is joined by a row of trees.

*Gottschee*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle, 17 m NNE Fiume.

*Govan*, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, near the river Clyde, 5 m W Glasgow, and 6 E by S Renfrew.

*Gouda*, or *Tergow*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, celebrated for its noble church, and painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest in Europe. Great quantities of yarn and tow are made here, also good cheese and tobacco-pipes. It is seated on the Yssel, at the influx of the Gow, 10 m NE Rotterdam.

*Governolo*, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, seated on the Mincio, 12 m SE Mantua.

*Gouru*, or *Gura*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, situate on the Vistula, 14 m SE Warsaw.

*Gouraincourt*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 15 m NE Verdun.

*Gourdon*, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 25 m N Cahors.

*Gournay*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the Epte, 24 m E Rouen.

*Gourock*, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, with a small harbour, on a bay of the frith of Clyde, 3 m W Greenock.

*Gowran*, a borough of Ireland, in Kilkenny county, situate on a rivulet that soon enters the Barrow, 9 m E by S Kilkenny.

*Gozi*, or *Gozes*, an island in the Mediterranean, the ancient Clauda. It is 24 m from the SW coast of Candia, and vessels often put in here for water and provisions. Lon. 23 46 E, lat. 34 50 N.

*Gozo*, a fortified island of the Mediterranean, 5 m to the NW of Malta, and belonging to the knights of that island. It is 8 m long and 4 broad, has several good harbours, and is more equally fertile than Malta.

*Graaff Reinet*, a town of the Cape territory, which gives name to a large interior district. It is situate on the skirts of a group of hills, called the Snow Mountains, and on the river Zondag, which flows SSE to Algoa bay, 390 m ENE Capetown. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 32 17 S.

*Grabow*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, seated on the Elda, 24 m S by E Schwerin.

*Gracius a Dios*, a town of New Spain, in the province of Honduras, 100 m W by S Valladolid. Lon. 89 40 W, lat. 14 30 N.

*Graciosa*, one of the Azores, 10 m long and 8 broad, fertile in wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. The principal place is Plata. Lon. 27 53 W, lat. 39 2 N.

*Gradisca*, a fortified town of Sclavonia, on the frontiers of Bosnia and Croatia; seated on the Save, 58 m WSW Esek. Lon. 17 52 E, lat. 45 12 N.

*Gradisca*, a strong town of Friuli, on the confines of Carinthia, capital of a county united with Goritz, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Lisonzo, 6 m SW Goritz. Lon. 13 32 E, lat. 46 2 N.

*Grado*, a fortified town of Italy, on a small island of the same name, on the coast of Friuli, 60 m ENE Venice. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 45 46 N.

*Grafton*, a town of New Hampshire, in the county of its name, 16 m SE Hanover.

*Grain Coast*, a country of Guinea, extending along the Atlantic from Cape Mesurado to Cape Palmas, between the Sierra Leone country on the W and the Ivory coast on the E. The productions are peas, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges, dates, and palm wine; but the chief article is the abundance of Guinea pepper, or grains of paradise, which draws a great interior trade. Cows, hogs, sheep, and goats are numerous. The Europeans have no establishments on this coast, nor is it much visited for the purposes of trade.

*Grainey*, or *Grctna Green*, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the river Sark, and the head of the Solway frith, and on the borders of Cumberland, 9 m NNW Carlisle. It was long famous for the resort of fugitive minors from England to get married; but this improper practice is now abolished.

*Grätz*, or *Greitz*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland, with a castle on a rocky mountain, and another in the town. It has manufactures of stuff, and is situate on the Elster, between mountains and woods, 10 m N Plauen.

*Gramat*, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 22 m NNE Cahors.

*Grammont*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on both sides of the Dender, 13 m NE Tournay.

*Grampian Hills*, a chain of hills in Scotland, which extends, in a NE direction, from the SE border of Argyleshire, through the counties of Dumbarton, Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine, to Aberdeen; and thence in a NW direction, through the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin, to the borders of Inverness. The Grampians vary in height from 1400 to 3500 feet, but Benlomond and several others are elevated still higher. They take their name from a single hill, the Mons Grampius of Tacitus, where Galgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians.

*Grampound*, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of gloves; seated on the Fal, 40 m SW Launceston, and 244 W by S London.

*Gran*, a town of Hungary, capital of a county, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel on a high rock. It was once the metropolis of the whole country, contains some tombs of the Hungarian kings, and is famous for its warm baths. The population in 1815 was 5445. It is situate on the Danube, nearly opposite the influx of the Gran, 90 m *ENE* Presburg. Lon. 18 52 *E*, lat. 47 46 *N*.

*Gran*, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin, at the *NW* end of the gulf of Persia, and on the borders of Irak Arabi, 40 m *S* Bassora. Lon. 47 45 *E*, lat. 29 56 *N*.

*Granada*, a province (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, sometimes called Upper Andalusia. It is 175 m long and 75 broad; bounded on the *W* and *N* by Andalusia, *E* by Murcia and the Mediterranean, and *S* by the same sea. Though a mountainous country, the soil is good; and it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruit, honey, wax, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silkworms. The forests produce gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks.

*Granada*, the capital of the above province, and an archbishop's see. It is divided into four parts, and was formerly one of the finest cities in the world. In one part is the cathedral, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is a palace built by Charles V, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, called the Albaubra, which contains so many rooms that it is like a labyrinth. In the third is the university; the fourth has nothing considerable. All the public buildings are magnificent; and the cathedral and convents contain excellent pictures by Spanish masters. The walls and gates, and the aqueducts, are mostly destroyed; and its trade is feebly carried on, without encouragement or protection. The population 80,000, and half of them are lawyers, ecclesiastics, and mendicants. It is seated on both sides of the Darro, at its conflux with the Xenil, 70 m *SE* Cordova. Lon. 3 38 *W*, lat. 37 8 *N*.

*Granada*, one of the Caribe islands, lying 30 leagues *NW* of Tobago. It is 18 m long and 12 broad, finely wooded, and the soil suited to produce sugar, tobacco, and indigo. It was taken from the French in 1762, confirmed to the English in 1763, taken by the French in 1779, and restored to the English in 1783. In 1795, the French landed some troops, and caused an insurrection, which was not quelled till 1796. St. George is the capital.

*Granada*, a city of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua. It was taken twice

by the French buccaneers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake Nicaragua, on which it is seated, 60 m *SE* Leon. Lon. 86 36 *W*, 12 5 *N*.

*Granada, New*, an extensive country in S America, denominated by the Spaniards the new kingdom of Granada. It is bounded on the *N* by the Caribbean sea and Caracas, *E* by Guayana, *S* by Amazonia, Peru, and Quito, and *W* by the Pacific ocean and New Spain. New Granada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536, and is governed by a viceroy, whose jurisdiction also extends over the captainship of Caracas and the kingdom of Quito. The country is divided into the provinces of Panama, Darien, Carthagenia, St. Martha, Merida, Choco, Popayan, Antioquia, St. Fé, and Llanos; to which, politically, may be added Veragua, in New Spain. The surface is so far elevated above the level of the sea, that, though it approaches almost to the equator, the climate is remarkably temperate. The valleys and plains are not inferior in fertility to the richest districts in America; and the higher grounds yield gold and precious stones of various kinds. The capital is St. Fé.

*Granadillas*, or *Granadines*, a chain of islands in the *W* Indies, dependent on Granada, and extending *N* from that island to St. Vincent. They are 23 in number, most of them fertile, and capable of producing cotton, coffee, indigo, and sugar. The most considerable is Carinacon.

*Granard*, a borough of Ireland, in Longford county. Here is a very lofty Danish mount, on which a fort was erected. It is 16 m *ENE* Longford.

*Granby*, a town of S Carolina, seated on the Congaree, on the contrary side to Columbia, about a mile below that city. It is noted for a curious bridge, whose centre arch is 100 feet wide, to give passage for large trees that are brought down by the floods.

*Grandcourt*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near the lake of Neuchatel, 7 m *NW* Friburg.

*Grandmont*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne. Near it was a celebrated abbey, suppressed in 1769, after the death of the then professed members. It 15 m *NNE* Limoges.

*Grandpre*, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated on the Ayre, 32 m *E* Rheims.

*Grange*, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, surrounded by great and curious mines, 40 m *SW* Fahlun.

*Grangemouth*, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, at the angle formed by the junction of the Great canal with the river

## GRA

**Carron.** Upward of 40,000 tons are annually entered here, belonging either to the foreign or coasting trade. It is 4 m N: Falkirk, and 10 s: Stirling.

**Gransce,** a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 30 m NNW Berlin.

**Granson,** a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a castle; seated on the lake of Neuchatel, 16 m wsw Neuchatel.

**Gantham,** a borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. The church is an elegant structure, with a very lofty spire. A canal passes hence to the Trent, at Nottingham. Gantham is seated on the Watham, 20 m s by w Lincoln, and 110 x by w London. Lon. 0 36 w, lat. 52 59 x.

**Granton,** a town of Scotland, in Elginshire, with flourishing manufactures. A little to the NE is Castle Grant, the elegant seat of the earl of Seafield. It is seated on the left bank of the Spey, over which is a bridge, 18 m SSE Forres, and 22 ssw Elgin.

**Graville,** a town of France, in the department of Manche, seated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, with a tide harbour in the English channel, 15 m s by w Coutances.

**Graslitz,** a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saaz, famous for its manufactures of brass, 15 m NW Elbogen.

**Grasmerc,** a small lake of Westmorland, to the w of Ambleside. Its margin is hollowed into small bays, with bold eminences; some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and vary the figure of the lake. A low promontory projects far into the water; and on it stands a white village.

**Grason,** an island in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Sweden, 15 m long and 2 broad. Lon. 13 20 v, lat. 60 12 x.

**Grasse,** a town of France, in the department of Var, and lately a bishop's see. It has a trade in dry fruit, oil, perfumes, and tanned leather, and is seated on an eminence, 14 m WNW Antibes, and 21 w by s Nice.

**Grasse,** a town of France, in the department of Aude, on the river Othieu, at the foot of a mountain, 18 m SE Carcassonne.

**Gratz,** a fortified town of Germany, capital of Lower Stiria, and a bishop's see, with a fortress on a rocky eminence. Here are many palaces, a university, a fine arsenal, and several charitable institutions. The manufactures are cotton, silk, leather, and earthen ware; but the most important are articles of steel and iron. Gratz is seated on the w side of the Muer, over which is a bridge to an extensive suburb. The population 33,000. In 1797, it was taken by the French, and again in 1806, when they destroyed the fortress. It is 33

## GRE

m ssw Vienna. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 47 4 N.

**Grandenz,** a town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, with a citadel, seated on the Vistula, 15 m N by E Culm.

**Grave,** a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, on the left bank of the Meuse, beyond which there is a fort. It has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is 8 m ssw Nimeguen.

**Gravedona,** a town of Italy, in Milanese, on the NW side of the lake of Como, 28 m N Como.

**Gravelines,** a strong town of France, in the department of Nord, with a tide harbour, and magazines for corn and powder. It is seated at the mouth of the Aa, defended by Fort Philip, 12 m E Calais.

**Gravenau,** a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Passau, on the river Sag, 16 m N Passau.

**Gravenmacheren;** see *Grevenmacheren*.

**Gravenwert,** a town of Bavaria, in the upper palatinate, 17 m N Amberg.

**Gravesande,** a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, where the ancient counts of Holland resided. It is about 4 m from the sea, and 6 w by s Delft.

**Gravesend,** a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the Thames, and is the common landing-place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London; and here all outward bound vessels stop to be examined by the customhouse officers, and to receive their clearances. A great part of it was burnt down, with the church, in 1727; the latter was rebuilt as one of the 50 new churches. It is called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor. The latter place is a mile E of the other, and has a blockhouse over against Tilbury fort. They were incorporated by queen Elizabeth; but, long before, Richard II had granted them the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London in boats. Gravesend is famous for the abundance and excellence of vegetables, and particularly for asparagus. It 22 m ESE London.

**Gravina,** a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 32 m SW Bari.

**Gravlet,** a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 12 m NW Castres.

**Gray,** a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, with a trade in iron; seated on the Saone, 25 m NE Dijon.

**Gray,** a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, 15 m N by W Portland.

**Grays Thurroch,** a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Thames, 24 m E London.

**Grebenstein,** a town of Germany, in

Lower Hesse, on the river Hesse, 10 m NNW Cassel.

*Greece*, anciently a celebrated country in Europe, long famed for the military exploits, learning, and arts of its inhabitants. It comprised what is now the sw continent of Turkey, or the provinces of Albania, Macedonia, Thessaly, Livadia, and Morea, also the Ionian islands, the Archipelago, Candia, and Cyprus. The Greeks planted numerous colonies, totally peopled the western coasts of Asia Minor, and made so many settlements in the eastern parts of Italy, that the country received from its Greek inhabitants the name of Magna Græcia.

*Green*, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the Androscoggin, 36 m N Portland.

*Green*, a river of Kentucky, which rises in Mercer county, and flows w and N into the Ohio, where its mouth is 200 yards wide. It is navigable 150 m; and near it are a number of salt springs, and three ponds of bitumen. Vast quantities of nitre are found in the caves on its banks; and many of the settlers make gunpowder.

*Greencastle*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Franklin county, 11 m S by W Chambersburg, and 117 W by Philadelphia.

*Greenfield*, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the W bank of the Connecticut, 22 m NNE Northampton, and 94 NNW Boston.

*Greenland*, an extensive region toward the north pole, which, whether continental or insular, is regarded as belonging to N America. This country was discovered in the year 983, by some Norwegians from Iceland; and it was named Greenland, from its superior verdure to Iceland. They planted a colony on the eastern coast; and the intercourse between this colony, Iceland, and Denmark, was continued till the beginning of the fifteenth century. In that century, by the gradual increase of the arctic ice upon the coast, the colony became completely inaccessible; while on the W a range of mountains, covered with perpetual snow, precluded all access. This settlement contained several churches and monasteries, and is said to have extended about 200 m in the SE part. In more recent times the western coast was chiefly explored by Davis, and other English navigators; but there was no attempt to settle a colony. In 1721, a Norwegian clergyman, named Egede, proceeded to this dreary country, where he continued till 1735, preaching to the natives; and his benevolent example has been since followed by several missionaries. The country is said to be inhabited as far as 76 N lat. but the Moravian settlements are chiefly in the

sw part. They have some beeves, and a considerable number of sheep, for whose winter subsistence they cut the grass in summer, and make it into hay. The short summer is very warm, but foggy; and the northern lights diversify the gloom of winter, which is very severe. The Moravian establishments, and the natives, who have mostly been converted to Christianity, are estimated at a population of not less than 20,000. From them we learn, that the NW coast of Greenland is separated from America by a narrow strait; that the natives of the two countries have some intercourse; and that the Esquimaux of America perfectly resemble the Greenlanders in their aspect, dress, mode of living, and language. Cape Farewell, the SW point, is in lon. 42 42 W, lat. 59 38 N.

*Greenlaw*, a town of Scotland, capital of Berwickshire, though a small place. The population was 1260 in 1811. Here are the remains of two religious houses. It is seated on the Blackadder, 8 m SW Dunse, and 36 SE Edinburg.

*Greenock*, a seaport of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the Clyde, with a small fort for the defence of the harbour. Here are two dry docks, three yards for ship-building, and four large rope-works; and the rigging of ships is much followed. The manufactures are small, compared with the size of the town, but it has a great trade; and the fisheries, particularly for herrings, and the Newfoundland fishery, are carried on to a great extent. The population was 19,042, in 1811. It is 24 m W by N Glasgow. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 55 57 N.

*Greensborough*, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Green county, one of the most fertile in the state. It is 60 m NNW Louisville. Lon. 82 35 W, lat. 33 15 N.

*Greensburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Westmorland county. It has a trade in flour, and is seated on a hill, 30 m E by S Pittsburg. Lon. 79 45 W, lat. 40 8 N.

*Greensted*, a village in Essex, a mile W Ongar. It is remarkable for a little church (built prior to the Conquest) the walls of which are formed of the trunks of trees.

*Greenville*, a town of S Carolina, in Darlington county, capital of Cheraw district. It is situate on the W side of Great Pedee river, 85 m NE Columbia. Lon. 79 55 W, lat. 34 30 N.

*Greenville*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Pitt county, with a seminary, called Pitt Academy. It is seated on the river Tar, 25 m SE Tarborough, and 75 E by S Raleigh.

*Greenville*, a town of Tennessee, in Green county. Five m S by W of it is Greenville college. It is seated on the

## GRE

**NE** branch of the Nolachucky, 65 m **E** Knoxville.

*Greenville*, a town and fort of the state of Ohio. The fort was built by general Wayne, who here concluded a treaty of peace with the Indian nations in 1795. It is seated on the **NW** branch of the Great Miami, 70 m **N** by **W** Cincinnati. Lon. 85 5 **W**, lat. 39 58 **N**.

*Greenwich*, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is famous for a hospital for decayed seamen, thought to be the finest structure of the kind in the world; and for an observatory built by Charles II, on the summit of a hill, called Flamstead Hill, from the great astronomer of that name, who was here the first astronomer royal; and the English compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. Here was once a royal palace, in which Edward VI died, and queen Mary and queen Elisabeth were born: it has been long pulled down, and on part of its site now stands the house belonging to the ranger of the park. Here is a college, called the Duke of Norfolk College, for the maintenance of 20 decayed housekeepers; and another called Queen Elisabeth College; also a royal naval asylum for the orphans of sailors and marines. In 1779, the chapel of the hospital, the dining-hall, and eight wards were destroyed by fire; but the whole was soon rebuilt. The population, in 1811, including Deptford, which adjoins it on the **W**, was 36,780. It is seated on the Thames, 5 m **ESE** London. Lon. 0, lat. 51 29 **N**.

*Greenwich*, a town of Rhode Island, chief of Kent county. It is noted for good cider, carries on the fisheries to advantage, and sends some vessels to the **W** Indies. It stands on the **NW** part of Narraganset bay, 16 m **S** Providence, and 22 **NW** Newport.

*Greenwich*, a town of New Jersey, in Cumberland county, on the **NW** bank of Cohanzey creek, 3 m from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 15 m **SE** Salem.

*Gregorio, St.* a town of Quito, in the province of Guayaquil, seated in a fruitful plain, 80 m **NW** Guayaquil.

*Greiffen*, a town of Switzerland, on a small lake of its name, 9 m **ESE** Zurich.

*Greiffenberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, on the river Sernitz, 13 m **SSE** Prenzlau, and 43 **NNE** Berlin.

*Greiffenberg*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, with a fortress on a mountain. It is celebrated for its linen manufactures, and seated on the Queis, 28 m **WSW** Lignitz.

*Greiffenberg*, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Rega, 16 m **E** Camin.

*Greiffenhagen*, a town of Further Po-

## GRI

merania, on the river Oder, 12 m **S** Stettin.

*Greifswalde*; see *Gripswald*.

*Grein*, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 28 m **E** Lintz.

*Greitz*; see *Graitz*.

*Grenade*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 17 m **NW** Toulouse.

*Grenna*, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, with the remains of a strong castle on the top of a hill. It stands near the lake Wetter, 13 m **NNE** Jonkoping.

*Grenoble*, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Isere, and a bishop's see, with a fort on the summit of a mountain. The population 22,000; and its commerce is considerable. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It stands on the Isere, over which are two bridges to pass into that part called Perriere, a long street on the side of the river. Twelve m to the **N**, environed by mountains covered with firs, is the celebrated monastery called the Grand Chartreuse. Grenoble is 32 m **SSW** Chambery, and 62 **SE** Lyon. Lon. 5 44 **E**, lat. 45 12 **N**.

*Gresik*, a seaport of Java, seated on the harbour of Surabaya, between the mouths of the rivers Solo and Kediri. It is the principal establishment of the Arabs in Java, and the commerce of the place is chiefly in their hands. Here are docks for ship-building, a foundery for brass guns, a saltpetre manufacture, and other works. It is 7 m **NW** Surabaya.

*Gretna*; see *Grainey*.

*Grevenbroich*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, on the river Erst, 10 m **ESE** Juliers.

*Grevenmehren*, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Moselle, in a country producing excellent wine, 14 m **ESE** Luxemburg.

*Grevna*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and a considerable staple of interior trade, 67 m **WSW** Salonica.

*Greussen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Helbe, 15 m **N** Erfurt.

*Grimaud*, a town of France, in the department of Var, 12 m **SW** Frejus.

*Grimbergen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an abbey and a castle, 6 m **N** Brussels.

*Grimma*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a trade in wool, linen, thread, and flannel; seated on the Mulda, 14 m **SE** Leipzig.

*Grimmen*, a town of Hither Pomerania, 14 m **S** Stralsund.

*Grimperg*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, 17 m **SE** Treves.

*Grimsbey*, a borough in Lincolnshire,

governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It has a large church, like a cathedral, and a good trade in coal and salt. The harbour, at the mouth of the Humber, has been improved. It is 35 m NE Lincoln, and 168 N London.

*Grinaw*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, on the river Linth, at its entrance into the lake of Zurich, 14 m NNW Glaris.

*Grindeneuld*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated among mountains, at the foot of a celebrated glacier, 25 m SE Thun.

*Grindon*, a village in the detached part of Durham called Northshire, 6 m SW Berwick. To the S of it, at a place called Grindon Rigg, are four upright stone pillars, funeral monuments of the chieftains slain in a victory gained here over the Scots, in 1558, by the earl of Northumberland and his brother.

*Grinstead*, East, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. Here is Sackville college, founded by the duke of Dorset, in 1616, for 24 aged persons of both sexes. It is seated on a hill, 20 m N Lewes, and 29 S by E London.

*Gripsholm*, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with an ancient royal castle, in which are numerous portraits of emperors, kings, and sovereign princes. Near it is a considerable brandy distillery, and a cannon foundry. It is seated near the lake Maeler, 28 m W by S Stockholm.

*Gripswald*, a strong town of Hither Pomerania, with a good harbour, and a university. It is well built, and seated on the river Riak, which is navigable to the Baltic, 14 m W Wolgast. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 54 4 N.

*Grisons*, the largest canton of Switzerland; bounded on the S by Milan and Venice, E and N by Tyrol, and W by the cantons of Glaris, Uri, and Tessin. The country is full of mountains, but has numerous valleys, watered by rivers. It is divided into three leagues; namely, the Grey League, the League of God's House, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions. Each of these had formerly a distinct internal government, and they were connected as one republic by an annual diet held alternately at the towns of Coire, Hantz, and Davos: but in 1803, the constitution was changed by the French, and the country made an additional canton of Switzerland. The inhabitants, about 74,000, are partly Calvinists, and partly catholics; but the former are most numerous. The principal subsistence of the peasantry is by breeding oxen, most of which are sent to Milan. The Rhine and the Inn have their sources in this canton. The capital is Coire.

*Grissey*, a town on the N coast of Java, formerly the capital of a kingdom, in the E part of the island. It has a wooden mole 300 feet in length, and a small stone fort. Lon. 112 48 E, lat. 7 5 S.

*Grita*, a town of Caracas, in the province of Varinas, 70 m W Varinas.

*Grodno*, the largest town of Lithuania, next to Wilna. It contains a mixture of wretched hovels, falling houses, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, remains of its ancient splendour. A few habitations in good repair make the contrast more striking. Here is a college and physic garden. In the new palace, built by Augustus III, the diets were sometimes held; particularly the last, in 1793, which was compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to consent to the second partition of Poland; and here, in 1795, Stanislaus III formerly resigned his crown. Grodno is seated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, by the river Niemen, 125 m NE Warsaw. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 53 28 N.

*Groinde*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. Near it is a monument of stone, erected in memory of a battle fought here in 1421. It is seated on the Weser, 9 m S Hamelin.

*Groll*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland. A duty is collected here on all merchandise passing through it for Germany. It is seated on the Slinghe, 23 m E by S Zutphen.

*Groningen*, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the E by E-Friesland, W by Friesland, N by the German ocean, and S by Overysseel. It is divided into two parts, called Groningen and Omelands. The excellency of this country consists in pasture, which feeds a great number of large horses.

*Groningen*, the capital of the above province, with a citadel and a university. It is seated on the river Hunes, by which large vessels ascend from the sea; and it has a communication, by a canal, with Delfzuyl on the Ems. Here is a palace, and other elegant buildings, both public and private. The population 20,000. It is 90 m NE Amsterdam. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 53 12 N.

*Grossa*, an island in the gulf of Venice, off the coast of Dalmatia, 25 m long and 2 broad. It is hilly, volcanic, and barren. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 44 0 N.

*Grosseto*, a fortified town of Tuscany, in Sienese, situate at the extremity of an extensive and unhealthy plain, near the river Ombrone, 30 m SW Siena.

*Grosshayn*, or *Hayn*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths, seated on the Roder, 8 m N Meissen,



## GRY

*Grosscardin*, a strong town of Hungary, capital of Bihar county, the largest and most fruitful in the kingdom, and a bishop's see. The population in 1815 was 8765; and in the vicinity are hot springs. It is situate on the Sebes Koros, 38 m SSE Debretzin, and 142 ESE Pest. Lon. 22 9 E, lat. 47 3 N.

*Grotgau*, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle. The forests round this town are the joint property of all the inhabitants. It is 19 m NNE Neisse. Lon. 17 23 E, lat. 50 38 N.

*Grotkuu*, a town of Servia, where the Turks defeated the Germans in 1739. It is 15 m S Belgrade.

*Groton*, a town of Connecticut, in New London county, 5 m W New London city. On the left bank of the Thames, opposite the city, is fort Griswold, memorable for being stormed, in 1781, by Benedict Arnold, after he had become a traitor to his country. The town was burnt at the same time.

*Groyne*; see *Corunna*.

*Grubenhagen*, a town and castle of Lower Saxony, which gives name to a principality, in the duchy of Brunswick. The castle is now in ruins. It is 7 m SSW Einbeck, the capital of the principality.

*Grunberg*, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, where the kings of the Merovingian race and Charlemagne held their court. It is 10 m E Giesen.

*Grunberg*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, surrounded with vineyards. Here is a manufacture of cloth, and a trade in vinegar and dried fruits. It is 30 m NW Glogau.

*Grunde*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, seated in the Hartz mountains, 4 m W Clausthal.

*Grunhayn*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a trade in copper and lead, 16 m S by W Chemnitz.

*Gruningen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Bode, 7 m ENE Halberstadt.

*Gruningen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle on an elevated rock, 10 m SE Zurich.

*Grunstadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 22 m NNW Spire, and 28 S Mentz.

*Gruyeres*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a castle on a hill. It has a great trade in cheese, and is 15 m S by W Friburg.

*Gryfe*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the SW angle of Renfrewshire, flows over several precipices into the lower country, where it receives the Black Cart and White Cart, and then enters the Clyde, about a mile below Renfrew.

## GUA

*Guacara*, a town of the province of Caracas, near the lake Tocarigua, 12 m NNE Valencia.

*Guadalaviar*, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Aragon, crosses the province of Valencia, and enters the Mediterranean, below Valencia.

*Guadalaxara*, one of the three audiences of New Spain, and a province. The province is bounded on the N by Culiacan and New Biscay, E by Zacatecas and Mechoacau, and S and W by the Pacific ocean. It is celebrated for its fertility, and the richness of its silver mines. The northern parts are mountainous, and toward the S is the great lake of Chapala, whose outlet is the river St. Jago.

*Guadalaxara*, a city, capital of the above province and audience, and an archbishop's see. It has eight squares, two colleges, many churches and convents, and 19,500 inhabitants. It stands on the left bank of the St. Jago, 220 m WNW Mexico. Lon. 103 3 W, lat. 21 9 N.

*Guadalaxara*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, which has a royal manufacture of superfine cloth and other woollen stuffs. It is seated on the Henares, 30 m NE Madrid.

*Guadalcanal*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, at the foot of the Morena mountains and the borders of Andalusia, 10 m SE Lerena.

*Guadalete*, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Granada, crosses Andalusia, by Arcot, and enters the bay of Cadiz by two mouths, one at Port St. Mary, and the other (called St. Peter river), a little to the N of Porto Real.

*Guadaloupe*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a celebrated convent; seated on a rivulet of the same name, 34 m E by N Truxillo.

*Guadaloupe*, one of the Caribee islands, between Antigua and Dominica. It is divided into two parts by a strait, called the Salt River. At this place the land on each side is not above 4 m broad, and by this strait the sea on the NW communicates with that on the SE. The SW part is 40 m long and 20 m broad; and the NE part is much the same. The soil is exceedingly good, and well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains. On this island is a volcano, called the Mountain of Sulphur; and on its E side are two mouths, which open into a pit of sulphur: the blacks who sell brimstone fetch it from this pit. The French settled on this island in 1632. It was taken by the British in 1759, 1794, and 1810; ceded by them to Sweden in 1813, but restored to the French in 1814. Basseterre is the capital.

*Guadalquiver*, a river of Spain, which

rises in Mancha, flows through Andalusia, by Andujar, Cordova, and Seville, and enters the bay of Cadiz.

*Guadarama*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a great trade in cheese; seated on the Guadarama, 25 m nw Madrid.

*Guadiana*, a river that has its source in Spain, from some lakes in Mancha, to the N of Alcares; soon after it is lost in the earth, and springs up again at several openings, called the eyes of the Guadiana; it then flows w by Calatrava, Merida, and Badajoz, into Portugal, where it takes a s direction, and separating Algarve from Andalusia, enters the bay of Cadiz.

*Guadix*, a city of Spain, in Granada, and a bishop's see. It contains three parishes and six convents, and is situate in a rich country, on a river of the same name, 36 m ENE Granada. Lon. 3 0 w, lat. 37 28 N.

*Guadramiro*, a town of Spain, in Leon, 33 m wsw Salamanca.

*Gualdo*, a town of Italy, in Ancona, which was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1751. It is 8 m nw Nocera.

*Gualior*, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Agra, situate on a hill nearly 2 m long, but narrow, and almost level on the top. The sides are very precipitous, and the highest part, which is at the N end, is 342 feet above the surrounding plain. The rampart conforms to the brow of the hill all round; and the area within is full of buildings, reservoirs of water, wells, and cultivated land. At the foot of the mountain, on the E side, is the town, which is large and well built. This fortress is considered as the Gibraltar of the east; but, in 1780, the British took it by an unexpected nocturnal escalade. It is 64 m s by E Agra. Lon. 73 14 E, lat. 26 18 N.

*Gualqui*, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Puchacay. It is situate on the N bank of the Biobio, 12 m SE Concepcion.

*Guam*, the chief of the Ladrone islands, in the Pacific ocean, 100 m in circuit. The Spaniards have a garrison here; but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and skilful in building boats. It abounds with excellent fruit, and has several good harbours. Umata is the capital. Lon. 143 15 E, lat. 13 10 N.

*Guamanga*, a city of Peru, capital of a province, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is famous for sweetmeats; and near it are mines of gold, silver, iron, sulphur, and quicksilver. It is 180 m ESE Lima. Lon. 73 53 W, lat. 12 57 S.

*Guanahani*, or *Cat Island*, one of the Bahama islands, the first land of America

discovered by Columbus, in 1491, and named by him St. Salvador. It is above 50 m long, but very narrow, and has a harbour at the sw end called Port Howe. Lon. 75 40 W, lat. 24 20 N.

*Guanaruato*, a city of New Spain, in Mechoacan, and the capital of a large district, the most fertile and populous in all the country. The city now ranks next to Mexico, contains 70,600 inhabitants, and many sumptuous edifices. In the vicinity are many silver mines, some of which are deemed the richest in the world. It is 180 m NW Mexico. Lon. 100 55 W, lat. 21 0 N.

*Guanara*, a town of Caracas, in the province of Coro, which has a great trade in oxen and mules. It stands on a river of the same name, 100 m ENE Varinas.

*Guancavelica*, a city of Peru, capital of a province, famous for mines of quicksilver. It stands in a breach of the Andes, 36 m NW Guamanga, and 160 ESE Lima. Lon. 74 46 W, lat. 12 45 S.

*Guanuco*, a city of Peru, in the province of Tarma. It was formerly a large place, and had a palace of the incas and a temple of the sun, of which some ruins remain. Several kinds of sweetmeats and jellies are made here, and sent to other provinces. It is situate near the lake Lauricocha, and its outlet the river Tunguragua, 172 m NNE Lima. Lon. 75 25 W, lat. 9 55 S.

*Guara*, a town of Peru, near which are many remains of the edifices of the incas. It is seated near the mouth of the river Guara, 100 m NNW Lima. Lon. 77 0 W, lat. 10 58 S.

*Guarco*; see *Cagnete*.

*Guarda*, a city of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see. It is strong by nature and art, and has a stately cathedral, 138 m NE Lisbon. Lon. 7 12 W, lat. 40 32 N.

*Guardajui*; see *Gardefun*.

*Guardamar*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Segura. The chief trade consists of salt, which is made in the vicinity. It is 21 m ssw Alicant. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 38 7 N.

*Guardia*, a fortified town of Spain, in Galicia, near the mouth of the Minho, 15 m ssw Tny.

*Guardia*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 16 m SSE Vitoria.

*Guardia Alferez*, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 22 m NE Molise.

*Guardia Giranda*, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 22 m NW Molise.

*Guarmoy*, a town of Peru, with a harbour, 170 m NNW Lima. Lon. 77 43 W, lat. 10 15 S.

*Guastella*, a fortified town of Italy, capital of a small duchy, included in the at of

## GUA

Parma, with an ancient decayed castle. It is seated near the river Po, 14 m NE Parma.

*Guastica*; see *Panuco*.

*Guasto*, or *Vasto*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the gulf of Venice, 15 m SE Lanciano.

*Guatemala*, one of the three audiences of New Spain, and a province. The province is bounded on the NE by Chiapa and Vera Paz, E by Honduras and Nicaragua, S and SW by the Pacific ocean, and NW by Soconusco. The soil is fertile in the extreme; and the indigo of this country is superior in quality to that of any other in America.

*Guatemala*, a city, capital of the above audience and province, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It stands 20 m S from the site of St. Jago, the former capital, which was totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1775, and most of the inhabitants perished. Guatemala is adorned with churches and monasteries, and has a population of 19,000. The chief trade is in chocolate, indigo, pitch, and naphtha. It has a good harbour, at the mouth of Rio Vaccas, and is 600 m SW Mexico. Lon. 92 22 W, lat. 13 40 N.

*Guatulco*, a seaport of New Spain, in Guaxaca, with a good harbour, at the mouth of a river, in the Pacific ocean, 100 m S by E Guaxaca. Lon. 96 56 W, lat. 15 44 N.

*Guaxaca*, or *Oaxaca*, a province of New Spain, bounded on the N by Tlascalala and Vera Cruz, E by Chiapa, S by the Pacific ocean, and W by Tlascalala. It is mountainous, but fertile in maize, fruit, cocoa, cochineal, and cassia; and contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal.

*Guaxaca*, or *Antequera*, a city, capital of the above province, and a bishop's see. It exports excellent wood, perfumes, and chocolate; and has manufactures of indigo and cotton. It is well built, chiefly of stone, and has a noble cathedral and many rich convents. The population 24,000. It stands on a hill and along the left bank of the Rio Verde, 90 m from the Pacific ocean, and 156 SSE Puebla. Lon. 97 12 W lat. 16 58 N.

*Guayana*, a country of S America, on the coast of the Atlantic, between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon, and to the N of Amazonia. The Portuguese possess the part adjoining the river Amazon; the French, Cayenne; the Dutch, Surinam; the British, Berbice, Demerara, and Issequibo; and the Spaniards, the part next the Orinoco, which is a province of the government of Caracas. The greatest heat takes place in October, and continues to March; this is succeeded by violent un-

## GUE

interrupted rain till June, when parching heat again takes place till July, which is again followed by incessant rain till October. Dutch and British Guayana is every where level, and so low, that, during the rainy seasons, it is usually covered with water near two feet in height, which renders the soil exceedingly rich. The interior parts of the country are inhabited by blacks, who have different languages and customs; and some of them build their houses on trees, to be secure from the inundations of the rivers. See *St. Thomas, Cayenne, &c.*

*Guayaquil*, a city and seaport of Quito, capital of a jurisdiction. It is defended by three forts, and situate on the river Guayaquil, near its entrance into the bay of Guayaquil. This place is famous for a shellfish, called Turbine, no larger than a nut, which produces a purple reckoned to exceed all others in the world; and with it the threads of cotton, ribands, laces, &c. are died. The commerce of this city is considerable, and the principal article of export is cacao. The population 10,000. It is 160 m SSW Quito. Lon. 79 40 W, lat. 2 10 S.

*Guaymas*, a town of New Spain, in Sonora, with a small port, at the mouth of the river Sonora, on the gulf of California, 260 m SW Arispe. Lon. 111 44 W, lat. 27 42 N.

*Guayra*, a fortified town of the province of Caracas, and the port of the city of Caracas. The trade is considerable, though the harbour is only a road, secured by a mole. By the great earthquake in 1812 some neighbouring rocks and mountains were split and rolled into the valley, and the town was nearly destroyed. It is 10 m N by W Caracas. Lon. 67 3 W, lat. 10 43 N.

*Guben*, a town of Lusatia, capital of a circle, which yields great quantities of excellent red wine. It is seated on the Lubbe, near its conflux with the Neissa, 24 m NE Cotbus. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 51 58 N.

*Gubi*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It is a small dirty place, but has a considerable trade, and one of the greatest weekly marts in the country. It is 40 m WNW Bangaloor.

*Gubio*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, 32 m S Urbino.

*Guadarah*, or *Gundara*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, capital of a hilly and woody district, tributary to the Mahrattas. It is situate near the Mahy, 61 m E by S Ahmedabad. Lon. 73 34 E, lat. 22 53 N.

*Gudensberg*, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 10 m SSW Cassel.

*Guerrande*, a town of France, in the

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department of Lower Loire, with a considerable trade in salt. It is 3 m from the Atlantic, and 40 w by N Nantes.

*Guerche*, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 20 m ESE Rennes.

*Gueret*, a town of France, capital of the department of Creuse. It is seated on the Gartampe, 35 m NE Limoges, and 170 s Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 46 10 N.

*Gurgela*, a town of Biledulgerid, where the caravans obtain plenty of fruit and good water. It is 100 m ssw Tuggurt, and 290 w by N Gademis. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 31 15 N.

*Guernsey*, an island off the N coast of France, subject to England. It is of a round form, 36 m in circuit, and naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks. The soil is verdant, though hilly; and is remarkable for its small breed of cattle. The population 15,000. The island was formerly a part of Normandy, and is still governed by the Norman laws. Port St. Pierre is the only town. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 49 30 N.

*Gueta*, or *Hueta*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 52 m E by S Madrid. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 40 20 N.

*Guetlan*; see *Soconusco*.

*Guglingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, situate on the Zaber, 18 m N Stutgard.

*Guienne*, an old province of France, 160 m long and 85 broad, on the SW coast, of which Bordeaux was the capital. It now forms the departments of Gironde, and Lot and Garonne.

*Gujerat*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, 60 m NNW Lahore.

*Guilford*, a borough in Surry, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle and a palace, now in ruins; here is also part of a monastery, which is still occupied. The summer assizes are alternately held here and at Croydon; but the election of members for the county is always held here. It has two churches, and an elegant town-hall. The population was 2974 in 1811. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Wey, which is navigable to the Thames; and the trade in timber and corn is considerable. It is 23 m WSW Croydon, and 29 SW London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 51 15 N.

*Guildford*, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, situate on a bay in Long-island sound, 18 m E by S Newhaven.

*Guillestre*, a town and castle of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 9 m NE Embrun.

*Guimaraens*, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, which has formerly been the residence of its kings. It is

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divided into the old and new town, the former situate on an eminence, surrounded by walls. Here is a manufacture of linen in high estimation. The public buildings are magnificent, and the collegiate church is said to be founded on the ruins of a temple of Ceres. It is 10 m SE Braga. Lon. 8 21 W, lat. 41 35 N.

*Guinea*, a large region of Africa, little known except the coast, which extends along the Atlantic upward of 2600 m. It lies between 10 N and 12 S lat. and is divided into Upper and Lower Guinea. The first comprehends Sierra Leone, the Grain-coast, the Ivory-coast, the Gold-coast, the Slave-coast, Benin, Biafara, Majombo, Gabon, and Anziko. Lower Guinea is commonly called *Congo*. It is very unhealthy for Europeans. The natives in general go almost naked, and there seems to be little religion or honesty among them. The commodities purchased here, are rice and maize, on the Grain-coast; elephant teeth, on the Ivory-coast; the greatest plenty of gold, on the Gold-coast; and all, in general, supply slaves, a trade which commenced in 1517, but abandoned by the English in 1807. There are many other states, whose chiefs are often at war with each other, when the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other. The British, Dutch, Portuguese, Danes, and French, have factories upon the coast. The principal British factory is Cape Coast Castle.

*Guinea, New*, or *Papua*, an island the S Pacific ocean, to the N of Terra Australis, from which it is separated by Torres strait. It is next in size to Terra Australis, extending SE from the equator to 12 S lat. and from 131 to 153 E lon. a length of more than 1200 m, by a medial breadth of perhaps 300; but the coasts of the eastern part are far from being completely investigated. The northern part is said to have been discovered by the Spaniards, in 1528, who had sailed from New Spain to explore the Spice islands. The coasts are generally lofty; and in the interior, mountain rises above mountain; but the whole appears covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. The cocoa, sago, bread-fruit, and plantain tree, beside most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, common to the islands in the S Pacific ocean, are found here in great perfection. This island is the chosen residence of the singular birds of paradise, which breed here during the wet monsoon, and in the dry migrate in flocks westward, to the smaller islands, particularly *Arroo*.

## GUI

Here are also elegant parrots; and pigeons that almost equal a turkey in size. The inhabitants of the northern part are called Papous; whence the name of the country. They seem to have the Malay complexion and features; but are in general of horrible appearance, and great ferocity. Their language and habitations resemble those of Borneo, &c. on the west. The women seem the most industrious in making mats, and pots of clay, which they afterward burn with dry grass or brushwood; and they even wield the ax, while the men are indolent, or engaged in the chase of wild hogs. In the interior is a race called Haraforas, who live in trees, which they ascend by a notched pole, drawing it after them to prevent surprise. On this extensive territory, so favoured by nature, there is no European settlement. The chief commerce is with the Chinese, from whom they purchase instruments and utensils. Their returns are ambergris, tortoise shell, small pearls, birds of paradise, and other birds, which the Papous dry with great skill. Some slaves are also exported, probably captives taken in intestine wars.

*Guingamp*, a town of France, in the department of Cortes du Nord, seated on the Trieu, 13 m s Treguier.

*Gujrat* or *Guzerat*, a province of Hindoostan, 320 m long and 180 broad, lying s of that of Ajmeer. The sw quarter approaches the shape of a peninsula, formed by the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay. A considerable portion of this province, particularly toward the e boundary, is very hilly, and much covered with jungle. The w frontier is a level arid country in some parts, and in others a low salt swamp, called the Run, which is sterile and unproductive. The interior of the peninsula is hilly, and not productive of grain, but exhibits abundance of coarse vegetation. Within these hills, jungles, and swamps, are many tribes of equestrian thieves, who prey on each other, and pursue their depredations to a great distance; and the seacoast from the gulf of Cambay to the river Indus is occupied by different independent chiefs, all greatly addicted to piracy. The more civilized and cultivated parts are possessed by the Mahrattas and the British; the latter occupy a considerable tract around the gulf of Cutch, and include the city of Surat. The capital is Ahmedabad.

*Guise*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a castle, seated on the Oise, 25 m e St. Quintin, and 95 n e Paris.

*Guislain*, *St.* a town of the Netherlands, in Hainaut, seated in marshy land, on the river Haine, 6 m w Mons.

## GUN

*Guitivis*, or *St. Cruz de Mayo*, a town of New Spain, in Sonora, with a small port, at the mouth of the Mayo, in the gulf of California. Between this port and that of Loreto, on the other side of the gulf, is the passage of the public courier between New Spain and Colifornia. It is 90 m n e Loreto, 90 n w Cinaloa, and 270 ssw Arispe. Lon. 110 34 w, lat. 26 8 n.

*Gujundergur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, capital of a district, with a fort. It is 99 m s by e Bejapoor. Lon. 75 56 e, lat. 15 45 n.

*Gulpaigan*, a town of Persia, in Irak, 90 m n w Ispahan.

*Gumbinnen*, a town of Prussia, capital of the Lithuanian department. It has manufactures of cloth, and is seated on the Pissa, 75 m e by s Konigsberg. Lon. 22 40 e, lat. 54 34 n.

*Gundelfingen*, a town of Bavaria, situate on the Brenz, near the Danube, 17 m wsw Donawert.

*Gundava*, a city of Ballogistan, capital of Cutch Gundava. It is not so large as Kelat, but built with greater regularity, and surrounded by a high mud wall. The khan of Kelat has a palace here, in which he resides during the winter. It is situate on the Kauhee, 150 m s e Kelat. Lon. 63 2 e, lat. 27 53 n.

*Gundezama*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near Commim, forms the boundary between the Carnatic and the Circars, and enters the bay of Bengal at Mootapilly.

*Gunduck*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, and district of Gunduck, 47 m e Darwar.

*Gundwana*, a large province of the Decan of Hindoostan, bounded on the n by Malwah and Allahabad, e by Bahar and Orissa, s by the latter, and w by Berar and Malwah. The greatest part of this province is mountainous, poor, ill-watered, covered with jungle, and thinly inhabited. The capital is Gurrah.

*Gunjuda*, or *Gonfooda*, a seaport of Arabia, on the Red sea. All vessels carrying coffee to Jidda anchor here, and pay a duty. It is 180 m s by e Mecca. Lon. 40 50 e, lat. 19 7 n.

*Gungapatnam*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated on the Pennar, 94 m n by w Madras.

*Guns*; see *Koszeg*.

*Guntoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Circars, capital of the one of its name, which is the most southern, and borders on the n part of the Carnatic. It has a strong fortress, and is 21 m s Condapilly. Lon. 80 20 e, lat. 16 12 n.

*Guntzberg*, a town of Suabia, capital of the margrave of Burgau, with a castle.

## GUS

It stands on the river Guntz, near its conflux with the Danube, 6 m w Burgau, and 14 E Ulm. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 48 24 N.

*Guntzenhausen*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, seated on the Altmul, near a forest, 16 m SSE Anspach.

*Gurau*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with good cloth manufactures, and a great trade in corn. In 1759 it was reduced to ashes by the Russians. It stands on an eminence, by the river Bartch, 19 m E Glogau.

*Gurck*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the river Gurck, 20 m N by W Clagenfurt.

*Gurckfeld*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle on a hill, situate on the Save, 18 m SE Cilley.

*Gurgistan*; see *Georgia*.

*Gurief*, a town of Russia, in the government of Astracan, with a good harbour; seated near the Caspian sea, between the mouths of the Ural, 210 m E by N Astracan. Lon. 51 56 E, lat. 47 37 N.

*Guriel*, a small kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Mingrelia, from which it is separated by the Rioni, E by Imerethi, SE and S by Turkish Armenia, and W by the Black sea. It is governed by a prince, who is dependent on Turkey. Gonieh is the capital.

*Gurietum*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with a mud fort. Four m W is Statghadam, or the seven castles, on a rocky hill, at the foot of which is the village; and near it the nabob has an extensive garden, noted for the best oranges in the Carnatic. Gurietum is seated on both sides the Camundala, which flows into the Paliar, 33 m W by N Arcot.

*Gurrah*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of Gundwana. Here was formerly a mint, in which an inferior rupee was coined. It is seated near the Nerbuddah, 142 m N by E Nagpoor. Lon. 80 15 E, lat. 23 9 N.

*Gurru*; see *Setlege*.

*Gurumconda*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bundelcund, capital of a very mountainous district, abounding in strong positions. It has a strong hill fort, and is 125 m WNW Madras. Lon. 78 40 E, lat. 13 45 N.

*Gurudwara*, a town of Hindoostan, in Serinagur, with a handsome temple, annually attended at the vernal equinox by numerous pilgrims from Lahore and the W countries. Near this place, in 1803, was a decisive battle, in which the rajah of Serinagur was killed by a musket ball, and his country rendered tributary to Nepaul. It is 62 m W Serinagur.

*Gustrow*, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, with a university. The chief courts of judicature for the duchy are held here; and it

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has an elegant ducal palace. It is situate on the Nebel, 35 m ENE Schwerin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 47 N.

*Gutta*, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, 10 m N Comorn.

*Gutzkow*, a town of Hither Pomerania, in a county of the same name, seated on the Peene, 9 m SSW Gripswald.

*Gyfhorn*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, seated at the junction of the Iser with the Aller, 18 m N Brunswick.

*Gyon*; see *Gijon*.

*Gyongyos*, a town of Hungary, with manufactures of leather, blankets, cloth, and spirits; situate on the side of a mountain, 48 m ENE Pest.

*Gyula*, a strong town of Hungary, capital of Bekes county, which is rich in wheat and cattle. It stands on the Feher Koros, 42 m SW Grosswardin. Lon. 21 29 E, lat. 46 38 N.

## H.

*Haag*, a town of Bavaria, capital of a county. It is seated on a hill, 26 m E by NE Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 48 7 N.

*Habelschwerd*, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, on the river Neisse, 9 m S Glatz.

*Hacha*, a city of New Granada, in the province of St. Martha, at the mouth of Rio de la Hacha, 84 m ENE St. Martha.

*Hachenburg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Sayn, with a castle, 18 m N Coblenz.

*Hacketstown*, a town of Ireland, in Carlow county, 16 m E Carlow.

*Hacketstown*, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, seated on the Musconecunk, 15 m N by W Morristown.

*Hackinsac*, a town of New Jersey, chief of Bergen county, with a Dutch and an episcopal church. It is situate on a river of same name, 10 m NW New York.

*Hackney*, a populous village in Middlesex, 2 m NE London, which contains many elegant villas.

*Hadamar*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, near the river Elss, 22 m NW Mentz.

*Haddam*, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, near the river Connecticut, 10 m S by E Middleton, and 18 N by E Saybrook.

*Hadersleben*, a town of Denmark in Sleswick, with a citadel, on a small island, in a narrow bay of the Little Belt, 30 m E by S Ripen, and 48 N by W Sleswick.

*Haddington*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Haddingtonshire. The four principal streets intersect each other at nearly

right angles, and it has manufactures of coarse woollen cloth and leather. Part of a monastery is occupied as a parish church; and there is also an elegant episcopalian chapel. In the suburb of Giffordgate is shown the house in which the celebrated John Knox was born; and in that of Nungate, are the ruins of a nunnery. The population was 4370 in 1811. It is seated on the Tyne, 16 m E Edinburg. Lon. 2 48 W, lat. 55 57 N.

*Haddingtonshire*, or *East Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 25 m long and 15 where broadest; bounded on the N by the frith of Forth, E by the German ocean, S by Berwickshire, and W by Edinburgshire. It is divided into 24 parishes. The population was 31,164 in 1811. The soil is, in many places, doubly productive; rich crops are raised on the surface, and the mines of coal are inexhaustible. The southern part is mountainous, comprehending the N side of Lammermuir hills; but these high grounds feed many sheep. It is intersected by numerous streams, and the principal river is the Tyne.

*Hadit*, or *Hadice*, a town of Syria, seated on the Euphrates, 130 m W Bagdad.

*Hadley*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Monday. Large quantities of yarn are spun here for the Norwich weavers. It is seated on the Bret, 20 m SE Bury, and 64 NE London.

*Hadley*, a village in Essex, 5 m SW Rochford. Here are some ruins of a castle, on the brow of a hill, by a channel of the Thames between Canvey island and the shore.

*Hadley*, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the E side of the Connecticut, 78 m W by N Boston.

*Hadramaut*, a province of Arabia Felix, on the seacoast, between Yemen on the W and Oman on the E. Some parts are dry and desert, others extremely fertile with well-watered valleys. The chief products are frankincense, gum-arabic, dragons-blood, myrrh, and aloes. Shibam is the capital.

*Hagarstown*; see *Elisabethtown*.

*Hagen*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with manufactures of cloth; seated on the Volme, 13 m S Dortmund.

*Hagenbach*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 12 m SSE Landau.

*Hagenburg*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, 15 m W by N Hanover.

*Hagiur*, a town of Arabia Deserta, 87 m N Medina. Lon. 39 25 E, lat. 25 30 N.

*Hague*, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe, in the mag-

nificence of its palaces, the beauty of its streets, the pleasantness of its situation, and the politeness of its inhabitants, who are estimated at above 36,000. It is seated 2 m from the sea, and has a pavement across the sand hills, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling on the sea-shore. The ancient counts of Holland resided here; and it is the court, though not the capital, of the Netherlands. The French took possession of Hague in 1795, and retained it till 1813. It is 10 m NW Rotterdam, and 30 SW Amsterdam. Lon. 4 17 E, lat. 52 4 N.

*Haguenau*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a citadel; seated on the Motter, 15 m N Strasburg.

*Hailsham*, a town in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday, 12 m E Lewes, and 59 S by E London.

*Hainburg*, a walled town of Austria, with a round castle on a wooded hill, near the Danube, 27 m E by S Vienna.

*Hainau*, a town of St. Domingo, on a bay and river of its name; but the entrance of the latter is obstructed by a bar of sand. Here are abundance of land crabs of an immense size, and on the E side of the bay is a fort. It is 12 m SW St. Domingo.

*Hai-nan*, an island in the China sea, 190 m long and 70 broad, lying to the S of the province of Quang-tong, from which it is 12 m distant. The soil of the N part is level; but in the S and E are mountains, among which are valleys that produce two crops of rice every year. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain. It produces the same fruits as China, beside sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. The inhabitants are mostly a wild sort of people, short and deformed, and of a copper colour: they are clothed from the waist downward only, and paint their faces like other savages. Kiun-tcheou is the capital.

*Hainault*, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the NW and N by Flanders, NE by Brabant, SE by Liege, and SW by France. It was divided into Austrian and French Hainault; the latter was included in the department of Nord, on the new division of France in 1791; the former now forms the province. Mons is the capital.

*Hainburg*, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 20 m WSW Amberg.

*Haingen*, a town of Suabia, on the rivulet Lauter, 12 m N Buchau.

*Hajypoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, capital of a fertile district, which is peculiarly productive of saltpetre. It stands on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite Patna. Lon. 85 17 E, lat. 25 41 N.

## HAL

*Halberstadt*, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality, which was formerly a bishopric. The cathedral is a superb structure; and here are three regular abbeys, and two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is seated on the Hothelm, 32 m SE Brunswick. Lon. 11 17 E, lat. 51 56 N.

*Haldensleben*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Ohra, 12 m N Magdeburg.

*Haldenstein*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated near the Rhine, 4 m N Coire.

*Haldubary*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, situate on the Mahanuddy, and the Morung frontier, 55 m NE Purneah.

*Halen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Geet, 17 m ENE Louvain.

*Hales*, a village in Gloucestershire, 2 m NE Winchcomb; noted for the remains of its abbey, which formerly was very magnificent, and had great privileges.

*Halesowen*, a town in Shropshire, environed by Worcestershire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of nails. The poet Shenstone was born and buried here; and near it is the much admired seat of Leasowes, in the decoration of which his whole fortune was spent. It is 10 m NE Kidderminster, and 124 NW London.

*Halesworth*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday, and a trade in linen yarn and canvas. Near the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It has a canal to Southwold, and is seated near the river Blyth, 28 m NE Ipswich and 101 London.

*Halibut*, an island in the Pacific ocean, so named by Cook on account of the number of fish of that name caught here. It is 22 m in circuit, and very low and barren. Lon. 164 15 W, lat. 54 48 N.

*Halifax*, an inland district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Edgcombe, Warren, Franklin, and Nash.

*Halifax*, the capital of the above district and county. It is situate on the Roanoke, in a rich country, 70 m NE Raleigh. Lon. 77 38 W, lat. 36 16 N.

*Halifax*, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name. It is 25 m W Mecklenburg. Lon. 79 17 W, lat. 36 43 N.

*Halifax*, a city and the capital of Nova Scotia, settled by the British in 1749. It stands on the W side of Chebucto bay, on the lower part of a hill, whose summit is 256 feet above the level of the sea. The harbour extends N by W about 16 m in length, and terminates in a beautiful sheet of water called Bedford Basin, which contains 10 square m of safe anchorage.

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The town has an entrenchment, and is strengthened with forts of timber. The streets are parallel, and the houses on the side of the hill, being elevated one above another, have a picturesque appearance. At the N extremity is the king's yard, supplied with stores of every kind for the royal navy. The population 10,000. It is 780 m NE New York. Lon. 63 31 W, lat. 44 40 N.

*Halifax*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. Its parish is very extensive, including 24 other townships, and the inhabitants are principally employed in woollen manufactures. Halifax is the great mart for broad and narrow cloths, tammies, shalloons, calamancos, everlastings, &c. It has a market-house, called the Piece Hall, and various others for particular goods. The church is a venerable building, and contains many ancient monuments. The population was 9159 in 1811. It is seated in a hilly country, near a branch of the Calder, 40 m WSW York, and 197 N by W London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 53 45 N.

*Halitz*, a town of Poland, in Galicia, with a castle; seated on the Dniester, 60 m SSE Lemberg. Lon. 25 19 E, lat. 49 20 N.

*Halkirk*, a town of Scotland, in Caithness, seated near the Thurso, over which is a bridge, 16 m WNW Wick.

*Halkin*, a village of Wales, in Flintshire, 4 m SSE Holywell. On the summit of a hill is a strong British fortress, surrounded by a great foss and dike.

*Halland*, a province of Sweden, on the W coast of Gothland. It is 60 m along the coast, but not above 12 in breadth; and is in general mountainous, with considerable woods of oak and birch. Halmstadt is the capital.

*Hallaton*, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, 12 m ESE Leicester, and 91 N by E London.

*Halle*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a famous university. It has large salt-works, and manufactures of starch, linen, and flannel. It is seated on the Saal, 18 m NNW Leipzig, and 46 SSE Magdeburg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 51 32 N.

*Halle*, a town of Suabia, noted for its salt-pits, and the famous protestant league concluded here in 1610. It is seated on the Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 37 m NE Stutgard.

*Halle*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, famous for its salt-mine; seated on the Inn, 6 m ENE Inspruck.

*Halle*, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the Senne, 8 m SSW Brussels.



## HAM

*Hellin*, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on the Salza, among mountains that abound in mines of salt, 3 m s by E Salzburg.

*Hallerspring*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, at the source of the Haller, 14 m ssw Hanover.

*Hallowell*, a town of the district of Maine, capital of Lincoln county, with a court-house and a well-endowed academy. It is situate near the head of the tide waters of the Kenebec, 70 m NE Portland. Lon. 69 50 W, lat. 44 16 N.

*Halmstadt*, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Halland. Here are flourishing woollen manufactures, and a profitable salmon fishery. It stands at the mouth of the Nissa, on a bay of the Categat, 70 m sse Gothenburg. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 56 39 N.

*Hals*, a town and fort of Denmark, in N Jutland, on the N side of the entrance into the gulf of Lymförd. Here vessels of too great a draft to ascend the gulf discharge their cargoes. It is 26 m E by N Alburg.

*Halstead*, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of bays and says; seated on the side of a hill, by the river Coln, 16 m N Chelmsford, and 46 NE London.

*Halteren*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated on the Lippe, 25 m sw Munster.

*Halton*, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It had a stately castle, which maintained a large jurisdiction round it, by the name of Halton Fee; but all that remains is now a prison. It is seated near the Mersey, 13 m NE Chester, and 195 NW London.

*Haltwhistle*, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill by the S branch of the Tyne, 35 m W Newcastle, and 283 N by W London.

*Halva*, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the Cebu, 8 m S Fez.

*Ham*, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Mark. It is a place of good trade, and has extensive bleaching-grounds. In 1761, the French were defeated near this place by the troops of Brunswick. It is seated on the Lippe, 20 m W Lipstadt. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 51 40 N.

*Ham*, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with a strong castle; seated on the Somme, 43 m N Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 49 45 N.

*Hamadan*, a city of Persia, in Irak. The walls and the citadel were destroyed by order of Aga Mohamed Khan, and neither has since been rebuilt. It is famed for a manufacture of leather, and is a mart

## HAM

of trade between Ispahan, Teheran, and Bagdad. The Jews have here a synagogue, in which they show the tomb of Mordecai and Esther. It is situate on the edge of a rich plain, and the skirt of the mountain of Alwend, 130 m wsw Teheran. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 34 53 N.

*Hamah*, a city of Syria, the residence of a scheik, with the title of emir. The best houses, the mosques, and the castle, are built of black and white stones. The bazars are numerous, and abundantly supplied with provisions and merchandise. The river Aassi, or Orontes, runs close by the castle, and fills its ditches, which are cut deep into the solid rock. The inhabitants, above 80,000, have a trade in linen and silk stuffs of their own manufacture. It is seated among hills, 83 m s by W Aleppo, and 100 NNE Damascus. Lon. 37 4 E, lat. 34 55 N.

*Hamamet*, a town on the E coast of Tunis, which has a considerable trade in corn, wool, and oil. It stands on a gulf of the same name, 37 m S Tunis. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 36 13 N.

*Hamars*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 13 m ssw Caen.

*Hambach*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Rur, 5 m SE Juliers.

*Hambledon*, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Monday, 15 m SE Winchester, and 64 wsw London.

*Hamburg*, a free city of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, consisting of the old and the new town; both nearly of an equal size. Most of the houses are built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets have long and broad canals, which are filled by the tide; the others are narrow and ill paved. It is seated on the rivers Elbe and Alster; and the latter, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handsome walks, planted with rows of trees. The town, from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany; and hence it is one of the most commercial places in the world, though not conspicuous for manufactures. Here is a celebrated college, an arsenal, a bank, an exchange, a German theatre, and a foundling hospital; also a famous wooden bridge, which extends nearly 3 m over a morass and the river Elbe to Harburg. The population 120,000, of which 12,000 are Jews, who transact much business. The religion is Lutheran, and none but the English have the liberty of performing di-

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vine service in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altona, a large town near the harbour of Hamburg, except the Jews, who have no synagogue. Beside the five principal churches, there are 11 smaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals. The cathedral of Our Lady is a very fine structure; and the church of St. Michael is celebrated for a tower 390 feet high, on which many astronomical and physical experiments have been made. Hamburg was occupied in 1806 by the French, who confiscated all English property found here, and laid heavy contributions on the inhabitants. In 1813, it was occupied by the Russians, then by the Danes, who suffered it to be regained by the French, under whom it suffered the extremes of tyranny and spoliation, till their expulsion by the allied powers in 1814. It is 55 m SE of the mouth of the Elbe in the German ocean, and 55 NE Bremen. Lon. 10 1 E, lat. 53 33 N.

*Hamburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Burke county, on the E side of the Schuylkill, 14 m N by W Reading, and 60 NNW Philadelphia.

*Hamburg*, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, 20 m NE Newtown, and 60 NW Newark.

*Hamelburg*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Fulda, seated on the Saal, 15 m WNW Schweinfurt.

*Hamelin*, a strong town of Lower Saxony, at the extremity of the duchy of Brunswick, of which it is the key. Here are manufactures of stuffs, silks, and stockings. The fortress surrendered to the French in 1806. It is situate at the conflux of the Hamel with the Weser, 25 m SW Hanover. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 52 5 N.

*Ha-mi*, a province of Western Tartary, surrounded by deserts, yet accounted one of the most delightful countries in the world. Its rice and fruits, particularly the melons and dried raisins, are in high esteem in China. It is tributary to that country; and the capital is of the same name, 1040 m W by N Peking. Lon. 93 44 E, lat. 42 55 N.

*Hamilton*, a town and fort of the state of Ohio, in Hamilton county. It has a good trade with the settlers of the back country, and stands on the Great Miami, 25 m N Cincinnati.

*Hamilton*, a town of New York, in Albany county, with a noted manufacture of glass, 10 m WNW Albany.

*Hamilton*, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, with a palace belonging to the duke of Hamilton. The principal manufactures are linen, cotton, cabinet work, and shoes. It is seated on the Avon, near

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its conflux with the Clyde, 10 m SE Glasgow, and 33 WSW Edinburg.

*Hamma*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its baths, 12 m W Cabes.

*Hamnam*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a celebrated hot bath, seated near a mountain rich in lead ore, 16 m S Tunis.

*Hammer*, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 m NNE Christiania.

*Hammermith*, a large village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 4 m W London. Here is a nunnery, established originally as a boarding-school for young ladies of the Roman catholic persuasion; and toward the river are a number of handsome seats and villas.

*Hammerstein*, a fortress of Germany, in the territory of Treves, seated on the Rhine, opposite Coblentz.

*Hamont*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 15 m W by N Ruremonde.

*Hampshire*, a county of England, bounded on the N by Berkshire, E by Surry and Sussex, S by the English channel, and W by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire. It extends, exclusive of the isle of Wight, 42 m from N to S, and 33 from E to W. Including the island, it contains 931,120 acres; is divided into 10 hundreds, and 311 parishes; has one city and 20 market towns; and sends 26 members to parliament. The population was 245,080 in 1811. This county has a great variety of soils, but the principal part is chalk. The Dorsetshire border has large tracts of heath; and toward the sea are great quantities of marsh land, but very fertile; and all the remainder is excellent land. On the downs, of which a ridge runs almost across the county, are fed plenty of sheep: but the stock is considerably decreased, owing to enclosures. Beside wheat, barley, and hops, it is famous for bacon, honey, and timber; the last in particular, on account of its great woods, of which the principal are the New Forest and the forest of Bere. The principal rivers are the Avon, Test, Itchen, and Stour. Southampton is the county-town, but the assizes are held at Winchester. See *New Forest*, and *Wight*.

*Hampshire, New*, one of the United States of America, 160 m long and 90 broad; bounded on the N by Canada, E by the district of Maine and the Atlantic, S by Massachusetts, and W by the river Connecticut, which separates it from Vermont. It is divided into five counties, Rockingham, Stafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton: the last lies to the N, and comprehends nearly as much territory

as all the other four counties. The chief rivers are the Connecticut, Merrimac, and Piscataqua; and it has several lakes, the largest of which, called the Winipiscongee, is 24 m long and from 3 to 12 broad. The land near the sea is generally low, but, advancing into the country, it rises into hills. The best lands are along the borders of the rivers; but they are better calculated for pasture than tillage. The hills and mountains are covered with pine, oak, walnut, cedar, hemlock, fir, beech, and maple. From the vicinity of some mountains, whose summits are covered with snow most of the year, this country is intensely cold in winter. In summer the heat is great, but of short duration. In 1810 the population was 214,414. The capital is Portsmouth.

*Hampstead*, a town of New York, in Queen county, Long-island, situate in a large plain, which feeds numerous cattle, 23 m E by S New York.

*Hampstead*, a village in Middlesex, 4 m NNW London, formerly famous for its medicinal waters. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath that commands a delightful prospect; and in the vicinity are many elegant seats and villas.

*Hampton*, or *Minching Hampton*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, and extensive cloth manufactures; seated near the Stroud canal, 14 m S Gloucester, and 99 W London.

*Hampton*, a town of Virginia, capital of Elisabeth county. It has a trade in grain, lumber, staves, &c. and stands at the head of a bay, near the mouth of James river, 80 m ESE Richmond. Lon. 76 28 W, lat. 37 5 N.

*Hampton*, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, on a river of its name, near the sea. It has a canal to the Merrimac, at Salisbury; and is 14 m S by W Portsmouth.

*Hampton*, a village in Middlesex, on the river Thames, 11 m SW London. It is famous for a royal palace, called Hampton Court, originally and magnificently built by cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VIII. What remains of the old palace are only some of the domestic offices, the principal part being taken down in 1690, and the present palace erected by William III. The buildings, gardens, and parks, are 4 m in compass.

*Hampton, Little*, a village on the coast of Sussex, near the mouth of the Arun, 4 m S by E Arundel. It is a bathing-place for family parties, who wish for cheapness and retirement.

*Hanau*, a strong town of Germany, in Wetteravia, capital of a fertile county. It

is divided into the old and new town, and in the former is a magnificent castle. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, stockings, porcelain, and tobacco; and a trade in corn, iron, and timber. Here, in 1813, Napoleon received his last defeat in Germany, and fled during the battle for France. It is seated on the Kintzig, near its conflux with the Maine, 18 m NE Darmstadt. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 50 10 N.

*Hancock*, a town of Maryland, in Washington county, seated on the Potomac, 70 m NW Baltimore.

*Hang-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first class, capital of Tche-kiang. It is 12 m in circuit, exclusive of its suburbs, contains more than a million of inhabitants, and is the general emporium for all articles that pass between the northern and southern provinces. Here are extensive shops and warehouses; and it has a great trade in died cottons and nankins, silks, rice, and other grain. It is seated between a large basin that forms the S extremity of the Grand canal, and a small lake called Seehou, 700 m S by E Peking. Lon. 120 20 E, lat. 30 20 N.

*Hanley*, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday, and several potteries. It stands on the Grand Trunk canal, 2 m ENE Newcastle, and 149 NNW London.

*Hanover*, a kingdom of Germany, in the circles of Lower Saxony and Westphalia. It was formerly an electorate, and contained the duchies of Zell, Lauenburg, Bremen, Luneburg, and the principalities of Verden, Grubenhagen, and Overwald. George I of Great Britain was the first possessor of these states. In 1803, the French obtained possession of all those territories; but in 1813, his Britannic majesty's government was re-established. In 1815, the duchy of Lauenburg was ceded to Denmark, and some small territories to Prussia. The remaining states, with the accession of the principalities of Hildesheim, E Friesland, and Lower Munster, and the city and territory of Goslar, now constitute the kingdom of Hanover, which is governed by a viceroy.

*Hanover*, a fortified city of Lower Saxony, capital of the above kingdom. In its neighbourhood are the palace and elegant gardens of Herrenhausen. Hanover is well built, has 15,700 inhabitants, and manufactures of lace, stuff, stockings, ribands, and leather. The French took it in 1757, but were soon after expelled. They took it again in 1803, and were again expelled in 1813. It is seated on both sides of the Leine, 38 m W by N Brunswick. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 52 22 N.

*Hanover*, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, on the E bank of the Con-

necticut. Three m s of it, and near the same river, is Dartmouth college, one of the most celebrated seminaries of education in the United States. Hanover is 32 m N Charleston, and 80 wnw Portsmouth. Lon. 72 5 w, lat. 43 46 n.

*Hanover*, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, 14 m wsw York, and 94 w by s Philadelphia.

*Hanover*, a town of Virginia, in a county of the same name, with an academy; situate on the Pamunky, the s branch of York river, 20 m nne Richmond.

*Hanover, New*, a large island in the S Pacific ocean, opposite the nw extremity of New Ireland. It is high, and covered with trees, among which are many beautiful plantations.

*Han-san*; see *Turon*.

*Hansbach*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with manufactures of cotton, thread, and paper, 12 m n Kamnitz.

*Hansfelden*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 8 m nww Judenburg.

*Han-tchong*, a city of China, of the first class, in Chen-si, on the river Han, surrounded by mountains and forests. The chief articles of trade are honey, wax, musk, and cinnabar. It is 625 m sw Peking. Lon. 106 35 e, lat. 32 58 n.

*Hanuye*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the frontiers of Liege and Namur, 25 m nne Namur.

*Han-yang*, a city of China, of the first class, in Hou-quang. It is seated at the conflux of the Han with the Kian-ku, 585 m w Peking. Lon. 113 44 e, lat. 30 36 n.

*Hapae*, the name of four of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean. They are of similar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, dry at low water. The plantations are numerous and extensive. These islands extend from n to s about 19 m.

*Hapsal*, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Dago, 5 m sw Revel.

*Hapsburg*, an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence, near Schintznach. What is left of it is now inhabited by the family of a peasant. This castle was the cradle, as it were, of the house of Austria, whose ancestors may be traced back to the beginning of the 13th century, when Rodolph count of Hapsburg was elevated to the empire of Germany and archduchy of Austria.

*Harborough*, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of tammies, shalloons, and lastings; seated on the Welland, 15 m s Leicester, and 83 n by w London.

*Harburg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in

the duchy of Luneburg, with a castle and palace of the duke. It has manufactures of silk, stockings, wax, and tobacco; and a great trade in timber. In 1757 it was taken by the French, but retaken the same year by the Hanoverians. It is seated on the Seeve, at its conflux with the Elbe, opposite Hamburg, and 37 m nw Luneburg. Lon. 10 2 e, lat. 53 28 n.

*Harcourt*, a town of France, in the department of Eure, 15 m wnw Evreux.

*Harcourt*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 12 m s by w Caen.

*Hardberg*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 12 m ssw Friedberg.

*Hardesgen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a considerable manufacture of leather, 10 m nw Göttingen.

*Hardenberg*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 13 m ene Dusseldorp.

*Hardenburg*, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, situate on the Vecht, 10 m sw Covoerden.

*Harderwick*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, with a university. It has a trade in corn and wood, and is seated on the Zuider zee, 24 m nne Arnhem. Lon. 53 3 e, lat. 52 20 n.

*Hurdwick*, a town of the state of Georgia, seated on the Ogeechee, 16 m from its mouth, and 18 w by s Savanna.

*Harewood*, a village in W Yorkshire, on the river Wharf, 8 m n Leeds. Here are the remains of an ancient castle; and in the church is the monument of sir William Gascoyne, who committed Henry prince of Wales to prison, for striking him while he sat administering justice. Near it is Harewood-house, the seat of the earl of Harewood.

*Harfleur*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. Its fortifications have been long demolished, and its harbour is now choked up. It stands on a small river, near the mouth of the Seine, 36 m nw Rouen.

*Harjford*, a town of Maryland, in a county of the same name, situate on Bush river, 25 m ene Baltimore.

*Haridwar*; see *Hurdwar*.

*Harihara*, a town of Hindoostan, in Balagaut, with a fort, in which is a celebrated temple. In the vicinity much cotton wool is cleaned, and spun into thread. It stands on the e side of the Toombuddra, 64 m ne Nagara.

*Harlebeck*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Lis, 3 m ne Courtray.

*Harlech*, or *Harleigh*, a town of Wales, capital of Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and has a castle, almost entire, on a rock

projecting into Cardigan bay. In the vicinity are several lakes and many antique monuments. It is a small place, 26 m SE Carnarvon, and 231 NW London. Lon. 4 6 W, lat. 52 54 N.

*Harlem*, a fortified city of the Netherlands, in S Holland. It is memorable for sustaining a siege against the Spaniards, in 1573, for ten months, before it capitulated. It has broad regular streets, and many canals; and is noted for its velvets, damasks, worsted stuffs, and bleaching-grounds. The inhabitants, about 40,000, are famous for the raising of hyacinths, tulips, and most bulbous rooted flowers. In the great church is one of the grandest organs in Europe; it contains 8000 pipes, and 68 stops. Harlem is one of the towns that claim the invention of printing. It is seated near a lake of the same name, 12 m W Amsterdam. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 52 22 N.

*Harleston*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Wavenay, 16 m S Norwich, and 99 NE London.

*Harling*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 24 m SW Norwich, and 89 NE London.

*Harlingen*, a fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in Friesland, of which, next to Lewarden, it is the largest and most populous. It has flourishing manufactures of paper and canvas, and is seated on the Zuider zee, 15 m W Lewarden. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 53 11 N.

*Harlow*, a town in Essex, 7 m NW Ongar. On a common, 2 m from the town, is a famous fair on the 9th of September, called Harlow Bush Fair, much resorted to by the neighbouring gentry.

*Harmony*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, on the N side of Starucca creek, a water of the E branch of the Susquehanna. Between this place and Stockport, on Delaware river, distant 18 m to the ESE, there is a portage. It is 130 m NW New York, and 140 N by W Philadelphia. Lon. 75 50 W, lat. 41 58 N.

*Haro*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, 32 m NE Burgos.

*Harpersfield*, a town of New York, in Otsego county, 28 m SE Cooperstown, and 45 W Hudson.

*Harponully*, a town of Hindoostan, in Balagaut, capital of a district in which are some strong positions. It stands on the frontier of Mysore, 45 m N by W Chittledroog. Lon. 76 18 E, lat. 14 47 N.

*Harran*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, known in scripture as the country of Laban, and by the Romans called Charrae. It is situate in a plain, famous for the defeat of Crassus by the Parthians, 25 m E by S Orfa.

*Harrington*, a town in Cumberland, on a creek of the Irish sea, which admits vessels of 120 tons burden up to the houses. Coal, lime, iron-stone, and fire-clay, are sent hence to Ireland and Scotland. It is 6 m N Whitehaven, and 3 WSW Cocker-mouth.

*Harrington*, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the W side of the Kennebec, which will here admit vessels of 100 tons. It stands 3 m above Hallowell, of which till 1797 it was a part, and known by the name of Fort Western. The judicial courts for the county are held alternately in this town and at Pownalborough. It carries on a brisk trade with the back country, and is 20 m N Pownalborough.

*Harrioorpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, capital of the district of Mohurbunge. It is 50 m SW Midnapoor. Lon. 86 52 E, lat. 21 52 N.

*Harrioorpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Nepal, on the river Bogmutty, 27 m SE Mocwanpoor.

*Harris*; see *Lewis*.

*Harrisburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Dauphin county. It is situate on the Susquehanna, 86 m WNW Philadelphia. Lon. 76 55 W, lat. 40 16 N.

*Harristown*, a borough of Ireland, in Kildare county, 12 m E by S Kildare.

*Harrodsburg*, a town of Kentucky, chief of Mercer county. It stands at the head of Salt river, 30 m S by E Frankfort.

*Harrow*, a village in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the county, 10 m WNW London. It has a noted church and a celebrated freeschool.

*Harrowgate*, a village in W Yorkshire, 2 m W Knaresborough. It is famous for medicinal springs, one of which is the strongest sulphur-water in Britain. Here are several large buildings, with a theatre, &c. for the accommodation of the numerous visitants in the summer. It is 211 m N by W London.

*Hartenstein*, a town and castle of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, 6 m SE Zwickau.

*Hartford*, a city of Connecticut, capital of a county, and the place where the half-yearly assembly of the state is held in May. It stands on the W side of the Connecticut, 50 m from its mouth; and thus far the tide flows. It has three churches and an elegant state-house. Here are numerous manufactures; and on the opposite bank of the river is the town of East Hartford, where are iron and glass works. The city is divided by a small stream, called Little River, with high romantic banks, over which is a bridge; and the streets intersect each other at right angles. It is

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38 m NE Newhaven, and 80 wsw Boston. Lon. 72 36 E, lat. 41 40 N.

*Hartford, New*, a town of Connecticut, in Lichfield county, 14 m NE Lichfield.

*Hartland*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. Near it is Hartland abbey, which includes the site and some portion of the ancient abbey. It is seated near the Bristol channel, and a promontory called Hartland-point, 28 m wsw Barnstaple, and 214 w bys London.

*Hartlepool*, a town on the coast of Durham, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. Its fortifications are in decay, but yet present a perfect idea of the defences of ancient times. Here is a chalybeate spring, and a great resort of company in the bathing-season. It stands on a promontory, sheltering a bay on the sw that admits fishing vessels, 16 m ESE Durham, and 258 N by W London.

*Hartley*, a town in Northumberland, a little NW of Tynemouth. A haven has been constructed, whence coal is shipped to London; and a canal is cut through a rock to the harbour. Here are also salt, copperas, and glass works.

*Hartwell*, a village in Buckinghamshire, 2 m wsw Aylesbury. It is noted for being some years the residence of Louis XVIII, prior to his obtaining the throne; and his consort died here in 1810.

*Hartzgerode*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Bernberg, situate near the Hartz mountains, which contain mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. It has a mine-office and a castle, and is 23 m sw Bernberg.

*Harwich*, a seaport and borough in Essex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It has a capacious harbour, and a convenient dock for the building of men of war. Much company resort hither for the purpose of sea-bathing, and it is the principal place of embarkation for Holland and Germany. The entrance into the harbour is defended by a battery and *Languard Fort*, and on a hill opposite the fort is a lighthouse. The town is seated on a tongue of land, opposite the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell, 42 m E by N Chelmsford, and 71 ENE London. Lon. 1 13 E, lat. 51 56 N.

*Harwich*, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstaple county, on the N side of the peninsula of Cape Cod. The marine business is chiefly in the fishery, and it is 12 m NE Barnstaple.

*Harwington*, a town of Connecticut, in Lichfield county, 8 m E Lichfield, and 20 w Hartford.

*Hastenere*, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday, 12 m sw Guilford and 42 London.

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*Haslinden*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, and considerable manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton. The population was 5127 in 1811. It is 16 m N by W Manchester, and 204 NNW London.

*Hassan Cala*, a town of Turkish Armenia, which has several hot springs. It is situate around a hill, on the summit of which is an old fortification, 22 m E Erzerum.

*Hasselt*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, seated on the Vecht, immediately below the influx of the Aa, 6 m N Zwooll.

*Hasselt*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Demer, 14 m NW Maestricht.

*Hasser*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Khandesh, of which it was the capital, when subdued by Acber. It still gives name to a district, which contains many strong positions, and is 15 m N by E Boorhanpoor.

*Hassfurt*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine, 8 m E Schweinfurt.

*Hasslach*, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, on the river Kintzig, 14 m SSE Geugenbach.

*Hastenbeck*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, near which the French gained a victory over the duke of Cumberland, in 1757. It is 5 m SE Hamelin.

*Hastings*, a borough in Sussex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had once a large castle, now in ruins. The harbour, formerly of much consequence, is now only an indifferent road for small vessels. The town is commanded by a small fort, has two churches, and is a fashionable bathing-place. The chief trade is the fishery, and the building of boats and small coasting vessels. In 1066, a bloody battle was fought near this place, between Harold II of England and William duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom: William, hence surnamed the Conqueror, was soon after crowned king of England, and introduced a memorable epoch in the annals of the country. Hastings is seated between a high cliff toward the sea, and a high hill toward the land side, 24 m E Lewes, and 64 SE London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 50 52 N.

*Hatfield*, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the W side of the Connecticut, nearly opposite Hadley, to which place there is a ferry. It is 5 m N Northampton.

*Hatfield*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It formerly belonged to the bishop of Ely, in whose pa-

lace the princess Elisabeth resided, and was thence conducted, on the death of Mary, to ascend the throne. She procured the alienation of this manor; and James I exchanged it with sir Robert Cecil, afterward earl of Salisbury, for Theobalds; and on the site of the episcopal palace, that nobleman built the magnificent seat called Hatfield-house. It is seated on the river Lea, 20 m NNW London.

*Hatherley*, a corporate town in Devonshire, with a market on Friday, and a woollen manufacture; seated near the river Oke, 26 m NW Exeter, and 201 w by s London.

*Hatras*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, and the chief mart for the cotton produced in the province. It is 32 m N by E Agra.

*Hattem*, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, seated on the Yssel, 4 m SW Zwoll.

*Hatteras*, a cape of N America, which extends far into the ocean, from the coast of N Carolina, in lat. 35 15 N.

*Hattingen*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, seated on the Roer, 17 m ENE Dusseldorp.

*Hatvan*, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, seated on the Zagyva, 23 m ENE Pest.

*Hatzfeld*, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, capital of a county. It is seated on the Eder, 17 m NNW Marburg.

*Havana*, a city and seaport on the NW part of Cuba, 2 m in circuit, and the capital of the island, with a university. The houses are built of stone, and the churches and monasteries are rich and magnificent. The population 25,000; and the chief exports are sugar, coffee, and wax. The harbour is capable of containing upward of 1000 vessels; and the entrance, so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time, is defended by two strong forts, called the Moro and the Puntal; there are also many other forts and platforms, well furnished with artillery. Here all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. This city was taken by the English in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards in 1763. In 1810, it suffered much damage by a hurricane, followed by an earthquake. It is seated on the W side of the harbour, and watered by two branches of the river Lagida. Lon. 82 23 W, lat. 23 9 N.

*Havant*, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, 7 m NE Portsmouth, and 66 W by S London.

*Havelberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, seated on the Havel, near its conflux with the Elbe. Many vessels for the navigation of the Elbe are

built here, and great quantities of wood sent hence to Hamburg. It is 37 m NW Brandenburg.

*Haverfordwest*, a borough of Wales, and the largest town in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and has a considerable trade. The assizes are kept here; and the remain of its castle is used as the county gaol. The population was 3093 in 1811. It is seated on the Dougledy, which soon after enters a creek of Milford haven, 15 m ESE St. David, and 253 W by N London. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 51 30 N.

*Haverhill*, a town of New Hampshire, chief of Grafton county. It is situated on the Connecticut, 32 m N Hanover, and 100 NW Portsmouth. Lon. 72 3 W, lat. 44 8 N.

*Haverhill*, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, with two churches, and a bridge over the Merrimac. Some vessels are built here, and several are employed in the W India trade. It has also a considerable inland trade, and a manufacture of canvas. It is 12 m W Newbury Port, at the mouth of the river, and 32 N Boston.

*Haverhill*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of checks, cottons, and fustians. It is 16 m SW Bury, and 59 NE London.

*Haverstraw*, a town of New York, in Orange county, on the W side of Hudson river, 38 m N New York.

*Havre de Grace*, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a strong citadel, a good arsenal, and storehouses for the construction and arming of ships. It is surrounded by lofty walls, and large ditches filled with water. The chief manufactures are tobacco, snuff, and fine lace. The harbour has particular advantages above all others on the coast; for the water does not begin to ebb till near three hours after the full tide. Havre was bombarded by the English in 1694 and 1759. It is seated at the mouth of the Seine, 45 m W Rouen, and 112 NW Paris. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 49 29 N.

*Havre de Grace*, a town of Maryland, in Harford county, on the W side of the Susquehanna, at the head of Chesapeake bay, 37 m NE Baltimore.

*Hausen*, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship, in the principality of Furstenburg; seated on the Kintzig, 16 m NE Friburg.

*Hauterive*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Arriege, 10 m S Toulouse.

*Hautvilliers*, a town of France, in the department of Marne, with a rich abbey, seated on the Marne, 16 m S by E Rheims.

*Hawarden*, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Saturday, a con-

siderable manufacture of earthen ware, and a foundery for cannon. On a conical eminence between the town and the river Dee, are the remains of an ancient castle. It is 10 m SE Flint, and 196 NW London.

*Havick*, a burgh town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, with manufactures of carpeting, woollen stockings, and leather. It is situate on both sides the Slitride, at its entrance into the Tiviot, 21 m SSW Kelso, and 47 SSE Edinburg.

*Hawksbury*, a town of New S Wales, with a school and chapel where divine service is performed. It stands on a river of the same name, which annually inundates the adjacent soil, 30 m WNW Sydney.

*Hawkshead*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. Here is a neat townhouse, and an excellent freeschool founded by archbishop Sandys, a native of this place. It is 24 m NNW Lancaster and 267 London.

*Haws-water*, a lake in Westmorland, S of Penrith, 3 m long and half a mile over in some places. It is almost divided in the middle by a promontory, of enclosures, that it consists of two sheets of water.

*Hay*, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of flannel. It had a fine castle, now demolished; and about 2 m below is the ruin of Clifford castle, where fair Rosamond was born. Hay is seated on the Wye, 15 m NE Brecknock, and 156 WBS London.

*Haye*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. It is the birthplace of Descartes, and seated on the Creuse, 25 m S Tours.

*Hayn*; see *Grosshayn*.

*Hayti*, the native name of the island of *St. Domingo*.

*Hazebrouch*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 18 m W by N Lisle, and 19 S by E Dunkirk.

*Headford*, a town of Ireland, in Galway county, on the river Blackwater, which 4 m below enters Lough Corrib. About 2 m to the W, on the Mayo side of the river, is the splendid ruin of Ross abbey. Headford is 13 m WSW Tuam.

*Hean*, a town of Tonquin, on the river Hoti, 20 m SE Cachao, and 60 NW of the gulf of Tonquin.

*Heap*, a town in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures. The population was 5148 in 1811. It is 2 m SE Bury.

*Heaton Norris*, a town in Lancashire, noted for its trade and manufactures. The population was 5232 in 1811. It is seated on the Mersey, opposite Stockport, and 6 m SSE Manchester.

*Hebrides*, or *Western Islands*, a name given to a great number of islands lying

off the W coast of Scotland, and extending from the small island of Sanda, in lat. 55 22, to the northern extremity of Lewis, in lat. 58 34. Among them are several large islands; and all of them are allotted to three shires on the W side of Scotland: of these the chief are Lewis, and its smaller islands, which belong to Rossshire, except the district of Harris, which with N and S Uist, Benbecula, St. Kilda, Bara, Skye, Raaza, and Eigg, are attached to Invernesshire; and Canna, Rum, Muck, Coll, Tiray, Mull, Jura, Isla, and Sanda, belong to Argyleshire.

*Hebrides*, *New*, islands in the Pacific ocean, lying between 14 29 and 20 4 S lat. and 166 41 and 170 21 E lon. They were discovered by Quiros in 1606, and considered as part of a southern continent, under the name of Tierra Australia de Espiritu Santo. Bougainville visited them in 1768, and found that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear. The principal islands are Tierra del Espiritu Santo and Mallicollo, beside several of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. In general they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood, water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands; but are chiefly of a slender make and dark colour, and most of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houses are small, and poorly constructed; and, except their arms, they have scarcely any manufacture, not even for clothing. They are, however, hospitable and goodnatured, when not prompted to a contrary conduct by the jealousy which the unusual appearance of European visitors may be supposed to excite.

*Hebron*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, with a castle. The mosque, formerly a Greek church, is said to contain the tombs of Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, &c. which are visited by many pilgrims. It is 25 m SW Jerusalem.

*Hebron*, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, situate on the Little Androscoggin, 35 m N by W Portland.

*Hechingen*, a town and castle of Suabia, which gives name to a branch of the family of Hohenzollern, and is the residence of the prince. It is seated on the Starzel, 4 m N Hohenzollern.

*Hechosoa*, a town of New Spain, in Sonora, seated on the Hiaqui, 25 m from its mouth in the gulf of California, and 44 NW Guitivis.

*Hecla*, *Mount*; see *Iceland*.



*Hedemora*, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, with a manufacture of gunpowder; seated on the Dahll, 30 m sse Fahlun.

*Hedon*, a borough in E Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday; seated on a creek of the Humber, 6 m E Hull, and 182 N by W London.

*Heerenveen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, 17 m s by E Lewarden.

*Heidelberg*, a city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a celebrated university. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, carpets, silk stockings, velvet, and soap. It was the capital of the palatinate, and celebrated for a great tun, which held 300 hogsheads: The protestant electoral house becoming extinct in 1693, a bloody war ensued, in which the castle was ruined, and the elector removed his residence to Mannheim. It is seated on the Neckar, over which is a bridge, 12 m SE Manheim, and 52 s Frankfort. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 49 21 N.

*Heidelberg*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county, with two German churches, 33 m E by N Harrisburg, and 74 W by W Philadelphia.

*Heila*, a town of W Prussia, opposite the mouth of the Vistula, on a headland that projects, into the Baltic, 26 m N Dantzic.

*Heilbron*, a town of Wirtemberg, in a country yielding good wine. It is a handsome place, and derives great advantages from its baths. It stands on the Neckar, 25 m N Stuttgart.

*Heilbrunn*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with a medicinal spring, 10 m ENE Anspach.

*Heiligenbeil*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, famous for fine beer and white bread; seated on a small river, which soon after enters the Frisch Haff, 32 m SW Konigsberg.

*Heiligenberg*, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 12 m NNE Constance.

*Heiligenhafen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femeren, 40 m N Lubec.

*Heiligenstadt*, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the territory of Eichfeld, with a castle and a college. It is seated at the conflux of the Geisland with the Leina, 17 m SE Gottingen. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 51 22 N.

*Heilsberg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. In 1703, Charles XII of Sweden fixed here his head quarters. It is seated on the Alla, 45 m S Konigsberg. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 54 4 N.

*Heirmund*, or *Helmund*, a river that rises in the mountains of Hazara, NW of Cabul, flows SW through that country, then W into Segestan, where it enters the E extremity

of the lake Zereh. This river is the Ety-mander of the ancients.

*Helder*, a town of the Netherlands, in N Holland, with a strong fort that defends the entrance of the Texel. In 1799 the fort was taken by the English, and the whole of the Dutch fleet lying in the Texel surrendered to them, for the service of the prince of Orange; the English abandoned the fort soon afterward. It is situate on the NW point of the province, opposite the W end of Texel island, 24 m N Alcaer. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 53 0 N.

*Helen, St.* a village in Hampshire, at the E end of the isle of Wight, 2 m NE Brading. It has a bay or road of considerable note as a rendezvous for ships that are outward bound and kept back by westerly winds.

*Helen, St.* a village in Lancashire, 3 m NE Prescott. In and near it are a variety of manufactures; particularly an extensive copper work, and a still larger one, at Ravenhead, for casting plateglass. The Sankey canal begins at the coal mines here, and takes a circuitous course by Newton to the Mersey, below Warrington.

*Helena, St.* a lofty island in the Atlantic ocean, 27 m in circuit, belonging to the English E India company. It lies between the continent of Africa and S America, about 1200 m W of the former, and 1800 E of the latter; and was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1502, on St. Helena day. Afterward, the Dutch were in possession of it till 1600, when they were expelled by the English. In 1673, the Dutch retook it by surprise; but it was soon after recovered. It has some mountains, particularly one called Diana Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. There are other hills also, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin. The chief inconvenience to which the island is subject is want of rain; but it is far from being barren, the interior valleys and little hills being covered with verdure, and interspersed with gardens, orchards, and various plantations. There are also many pastures, filled with cattle and sheep; goats, hogs, and poultry are likewise numerous. The population 3000, including 600 soldiers and 1400 blacks, who are supplied with corn and merchandise by the company's ships, in return for refreshments. Rupert bay, Jamestown, and Lemon valley are the landing places; and they are so strongly defended by nature and art, that it seems impossible to force a descent. This island, in 1814, was appointed by the allied powers of Europe, to be the place of perpetual exile of Napoleon Bonaparte, who arrived here the same year. The only town, called Jamestown, is situate at the bottom of a bay on the S side of the island,

between two steep mountains. Lon. 5 43 w, lat. 15 55 s.

*Helier, St.* the capital of the island of Jersey, with a tide harbour, and strong pier, in the bay of St. Aubin. The town stands at the E extremity of a long and rocky hill, and is neatly built. It has a commodious market, lately erected; and at the top of the old market-place, now the square, is the statue of George II. In the church, where prayers are read alternately in English and French, is a public monument to the memory of major Pierson, who fell here in the moment of victory: see *Jersey*. On the town hill, the erection of a citadel is now far advanced. In the bay, a little sw of the town, is the small isle of St. Helier, which took its name from a holy man who lived here, and was slain by some piratical Normans. His cell, with the stone bed, is still shown among the rocks; and in memory of him a noble abbey was founded. On the site of this abbey now stands Elisabeth castle, the residence of the governor and garrison of Jersey. It occupies the whole island, which is near a mile in circuit, and is surrounded by the sea at every half flood; and hence, at low water, is a passage to the town, called the Bridge, half a mile long, formed of sand and stones. The town of St. Helier contains about 1000 houses, mostly shops, and 6000 inhabitants. It has manufactures of wollen stockings and caps, and a considerable trade in the Newfoundland fishery. Lon. 2 10 w, lat. 49 11 n.

*Heligoland, or Helgeland*, an island in the German ocean, nearly equidistant 30 m from the mouths of the Eyder, Elbe, and Weser, belonging to Denmark. It is a long and narrow rock, 9 m in circuit, rising in the centre to a round elevation. On the n end is a lighthouse, and on the s a haven for fishing boats. Pilots are taken on board here by vessels going up either of the three rivers. The inhabitants, not less than 2000, subsist chiefly on fish and vegetable food. The houses are built in parallel streets, the ascent from the lower to the upper being affected by wooden steps. In 1807 this island was seized by the British. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 54 8 n.

*Heliopolis, or Matarea*, a village of Egypt, 5 m ENE Cairo, where the French gained a decisive victory over the Turks in 1800. Here is the celebrated fountain of the Sun, to which, according to tradition, the Holy Family came on their flight from Herod. Near this is the renowned pillar of On, or obelisk of Heliopolis, 67 feet high and 6 square at the base, formed of one entire mass of redish granite; and each of its sides exhibits the same hierogly-

phics. It stands on a plain, where the Hebrews had their first settlement, and is the only great work of antiquity now remaining in all the land Goshen. The city of Heliopolis, once a famous seat of science, was in ruins prior to the christian era, and is one of the most ancient in the world of which a vestige can now be traced.

*Helleh, or Hillah*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak, situate on both sides of the Euphrates, with a bridge of boats that forms a communication. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, and is said to stand on part of the site of ancient Babylon, of which the ruins extend several miles around. The vicinity is so covered with fruit trees, particularly palms, that the town appears as if seated in a wood. It is 60 m s Bagdad. Lon. 44 22 E, lat. 32 31 N.

*Hellgate*, a strait near the w end of Long-island sound, 8 m to the NNE of New York. It is narrow and crooked, with a bed of rocks extending quite across, which cause whirlpools and a tremendous roaring at low water; but, at proper times of the tide, ships of any burden may be conducted through this strait by a skilful pilot.

*Helmershausen*, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, on the river Diemel, 20 m N Cassel.

*Helmont*, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, with a strong castle, seated on the Aa, 17 m SE Bois le Duc.

*Helmsdale*, a river of Scotland, which issues from several mountain-lakes in Sutherlandshire, and rolls over a rocky bottom to the Ord of Caithness. At its mouth in the German ocean is a good salmon fishery.

*Helmsley*, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It has the remains of a castle, and is seated on the Rye, 20 m N York, and 218 N by W London.

*Helmsstadt*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a university, 22 m N Brunswick.

*Helsingburg*, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Sound, nearly opposite Elsinore, to which there is a ferry. Here are manufactures of ribands, hats, and boots; and in the vicinity is the only coal mine in Sweden. It is 5 m NE Elsinore, and 32 NW Lund. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 56 3 N.

*Helsingjors*, the capital of Finland, and a seaport, in the province of Nyland. It has a commodious harbour in the gulf of Finland, and opposite is the immense fortress of *Sveaborg*. It is 110 m ESE Abo. Lon. 25 6 E, lat. 60 10 N.

*Helsingia, or Helsingland*, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, 210 m long, be-

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tween Dalecarlia and the gulf of Bothnia, and from 50 to 80 broad. It has extensive forests and many iron mines. The chief articles of trade are iron, flax, linen, tallow, butter, tar, deal, and timber. The principal town is Hudwicksvald.

*Helston*, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It stands on the river Loe, near its entrance into Mount bay, and is one of the towns appointed for the coinage of tin. It is 14 m sw Falmouth, and 274 w by s London. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 50 2 N.

*Helvellyn*, a large mountain in Cumberland, to the s of Keswick, extending 5 m in length between the river Derwent and Leathes-water; the latter skirting its E side, and receiving some of its numerous torrents. Its perpendicular height above the level of the sea is 3055 feet.

*Helvetia*; see *Switzerland*.

*Helvoetsluis*, a strong seaport of the Netherlands, in the island of Voorn. Here some of the Dutch men of war, are laid up in ordinary; and it is the general port for the English packets from Harwich. It is 7 m s by w Briel. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 51 42 N.

*Hennendorf*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Saal, 12 m E Hamelin.

*Hempstead*, or *Hemel Hempsted*, a corporate town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday; seated among hills, on the river Gade, 18 m w Hertford, and 23 nw London.

*Hems*, a city of Syria, surrounded by walls 3 m in circuit; but the present buildings only take up about a fourth of the area in the nw quarter. To the s of the town is a large ruined castle, on a high round mount, faced with stone. It is seated on a small river, which runs into the Orontes, 95 m s Aleppo. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 34 25 N.

*Heng-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang. The chief manufacture is paper. It is seated on the river Heng, 840 m ssw Peking. Lon. 111 40 E, lat. 26 30 N.

*Henley*, a town in Oxfordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The church is a large ancient building, but the houses are modern and the streets spacious. The principal trade is in corn, flour, malt, and beech wood. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, 24 m SE Oxford, and 35 w London.

*Henley*, or *Henley in Arden*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Alne, 15 m s by E Birmingham, and 101 wnw London.

*Henneberg*, a town of Upper Saxony, in

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a county of the same name. Some ruins of the castle of its ancient counts are yet to be seen. It is 4 m ssw Meinungen.

*Hennebion*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a great trade in corn, iron, honey, &c. It is seated on the Blavet, 22 m nw Vannes.

*Heurichemont*, a town of France, in the department of Cher, seated on the Saudre, 15 m NNE Bourges.

*Henry, Cape*, the s cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake bay, 14 m to the ssw of Cape Charles. Lon. 76 0 w, lat. 37 1 N.

*Heppenheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, situate on the Eisbach, 12 m E Heidelberg.

*Herakli*; see *Erekli*.

*Herat*, a city of Persia, the largest in Chorasán, of which it was formerly the capital. It covers an area of 4 square miles, is encompassed by a lofty mud wall and wet ditch, and has a strong citadel. The governor is an Afgan prince, who pays a tribute to the king of Persia. The city has little ground unoccupied, and, with the suburbs, contains 100,000 inhabitants. The staple commodities are silk, saffron, and asafoetida, which are sent to Hindoostan; and it is the emporium of the trade carried on between Cabul, Bokharia, Hindoostan, and Persia. The environs produce excellent fruit; and numerous mulberry trees are raised solely for the sake of the silkworm. It is situate on the Herirood, at the s extremity of a rich and extensive plain, bordered by mountains, 300 m SE Mesched. Lon. 60 50 E, lat. 34 20 N.

*Herault*, a department of France, so named from a river which runs into the gulf of Lyon. It includes part of the old province of Languedoc; and the capital is Montpellier.

*Herbmont*, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Semoy, 3 m wnw Chiny.

*Herborn*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a celebrated Calvinist academy, and manufactures of iron; seated on the Dille, 8 m sse Dillenburg.

*Herculaneum*, an ancient city of Naples, totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius, in the year 79. In 1689 and 1711, something of this city was discovered; and from 1738 to the present time, researches being frequently made by digging, a great number of manuscripts, paintings, statues, busts, domestic utensils, instruments of husbandry, &c. have been found. The village of Portici now stands on part of its site.

*Hereford*, the capital of Herefordshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The city is governed by a mayor, and its chief manufacture is gloves. The castle, part of the walls, and three of the six gates are destroyed. It has four churches beside the cathedral, several meeting houses for dissenters, and a freeschool endowed with some exhibitions at each of the universities. In 1786, the w tower of the cathedral fell down, but it was soon rebuilt. The population was 7306 in 1811. It is seated on the Wye, over which is an ancient stone bridge, 24 m wsw Worcester, and 135 wnw London. Lon. 2 35 w, lat. 52 4 n.

*Herefordshire*, a county of England, bounded on the e by Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, n by Shropshire, w by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, and s by Monmouthshire. It is 40 m long and 35 broad, containing 621,440 acres; is divided into 11 hundreds, and 220 parishes; has one city and 7 market-towns; and sends 8 members to parliament. The population was 94,073 in 1811. The soil is exceedingly rich, producing excellent corn, hops, and fruit, as is evident from the Leominster bread, Weobly ale, and Herefordshire cider. The apples producing the cider grow in great abundance, being plentiful even in the hedge-rows. The cattle of Herefordshire are deemed the superior breed in this island. The sheep are small, affording a fine silky wool. The principal rivers are the Wye, Monnow, and Lug.

*Herencia*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 48 m se Toledo.

*Herenthals*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Nethes, 20 m ne Louvain.

*Herford*, or *Herforden*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg, with a nunnery, belonging to the protestants of the confession of Augsburg. It has a trade in ale and linen, and is seated on the Werra, at the influx of the Aa, 20 m sw Minden.

*Heri*, an island in the Indian ocean, 2 m nnw Ternate. It is not more than 2 m in compass, but very fertile and well inhabited.

*Hericour*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, 11 m se Lure, and 23 e Vesoul.

*Herisau*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Appenzel, with manufactures of fine linen and muslin, 12 m nw Appenzel.

*Heristal*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a castle, seated on the Meuse, 3 m n Liege.

*Heriuru*, a town of Hindoostan, in My-

sore, seated on the Vedawati, 22 m wnw Sera.

*Herk*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, on a river of the same name, near its conflux with the Demer, 2 m w Maestricht.

*Herkemer*, a town of New York, capital of a county. It is situate on the n side of Mohawk river, 20 m se Whitestown, and 80 wnw Albany.

*Hermanstadt*, a strong city, capital of Transylvania, and a bishop's see. It has a large church, built by Maria Theresa, with a globe and steeple not easily described. In the great square is the house of the governor, in the best German style, containing many good pictures. The population 15,000. It is seated on the Cibin, 230 m ese Buda. Lon. 24 56 e, lat. 45 43 n.

*Hermbach*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, 17 m s Juliers.

*Hermsstadt*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau, on the river Bartch, 10 m nw Trachenberg.

*Herngrund*, a town of Hungary, seated among mountains, with rich mines of copper, 28 m n by e Schemnitz.

*Hernhuth*, a village in Lusatia, 6 m nnw Zittan. It was founded in 1722, by some persecuted Moravian brethren, in the fields belonging to count Zinzendorf, who they considered as their bishop and father; and they were for some time called Hernhuthers, as this place continued their principal nursery.

*Hernosand*, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Angermania, and a bishop's see. The principal trade is in linen. It is situate on an island in the gulf of Bothnia, which is joined to the continent by a bridge, 240 m n by w Stockholm. Lon. 17 53 e, lat. 62 38 n.

*Heroldsberg*, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, 7 m nne Nuremberg.

*Herrieden*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstadt, with a collegiate church, situate on the Altmuhl, 5 m sw Anspach.

*Hersbruck*, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, noted for excellent hops and strong beer; seated on the Pregnitz, 16 m e Nuremberg.

*Hertford*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Gates county. It stands on the w side of the Perquimons, a water of Albemarle sound, 14 m ne Edenton, and 23 ese Winton.

*Hertford*, or *Hartford*, a borough and the capital of Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Lea, which is navigable for barges, as it was once for ships. In 879, the Danes erected two

forts here, for the security of their ships; but Alfred turned the course of the river, so that their vessels were left on dry ground. Edward, the eldest son of Alfred, built a castle here, which has been often a royal residence. The town is governed by a mayor, and had formerly five churches, but now only two. Here is a hospital belonging to Christ's hospital in London; also a shire hall, and a large county gaol. The population was 3900 in 1811. About a mile to the E is a basin of water called Chadwell, which is the head spring of the New River. Hertford is 21 m N London. Lon. 0 1 E, lat. 51 50 N.

*Hertfordshire*, a county of England, bounded on the NW by Bedfordshire, N by Cambridgeshire, E by Essex, S by Middlesex, and W by Buckinghamshire. It is 36 m long and 28 broad, containing 385,280 acres; is divided into eight hundreds, and 134 parishes; has 19 market-towns; and sends six members to parliament. The population was 111,654 in 1811. The N part is hilly, forming a scattered part of the chalky ridge that extends across the kingdom in this direction, and flint stones are spread in great profusion over the surface; the soil, however, produces excellent wheat and barley. A number of clear streams take their rise from this side. The W part is, in general, a tolerable rich soil, and under excellent cultivation. The principal rivers are the Lea, Stort, and Coln, and the artificial one called the New River.

*Hertzberg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen, with manufactures of arms and iron tools; seated near the Hartz mountain, 17 m SSW Goslar.

*Hertzberg*, a town of the duchy of Saxony, with a trade in saltpetre, wool, and cloths; seated on the Elster, 14 m NNE Torgau.

*Herze*, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, 9 m WNW Limburg.

*Herzegovina*, a fortified town of Turkish Dalmatia, capital of a duchy, and the residence of a Turkish governor. It is 80 m SSW Belgrade.

*Hesdin*, a strong town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Canche, 12 m SE Montreuil.

*Hesse*, a country of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by the principality of Paderborn and duchy of Brunswick, E by Thuringia, S by Fulda and Wetteravia, and W by Westerwald, the duchy of Westphalia, and county of Waldeck. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hesse: the latter, which is the northern part, lies on the rivers Werra, Fulda, Schwalm, Diemel, and Weser, and is subject to Hesse-Cassel; and the former,

or southern part, lies on the Lahn, and belongs principally to Hesse-Darmstadt. These are the two principal branches of the house of Hesse; the former has the title of landgrave, and the other of grand duke. This country is surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper. In the middle are fine plains, fertile in corn and pasture; and there is plenty of honey and all sorts of fruit. Hops are likewise cultivated, which serve to make excellent beer; and birch-trees are very common, from the sap of which a deal of wine is made.

*Hettocra*; see *Etondah*.

*Hecses*, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name, 24 m S by W Agria.

*Heukelum*, or *Hoekelum*, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, seated on the Linghe, 5 m NE Gorcum.

*Heusden*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, seated on the Meuse, with a castle, 8 m WNW Bois le Duc.

*Hexham*, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, and a trade in tanned leather, shoes, and gloves. It had formerly a famous abbey, some parts of which yet remain. Near this place, in 1463, was a battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter was defeated. Hexham is seated on the Tyne, 22 m W Newcastle, and 285 NNW London.

*Heydenheim*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a castle on the river Brenz, 16 m NNE Ulm.

*Heydingsfeld*, a town of Franconia, on the river Maine, 3 m S Wurtzburg.

*Heymertsen*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, situate on the Erft, 11 m S Cologne.

*Heytesbury*, a borough in Wiltshire, which has now no market, seated on the Willy, 20 m WNW Salisbury, and 92 W by S London.

*Hiamen*; see *Emouy*.

*Hidelsheim*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, with a fortified castle and convent; seated on the Eiffel, 33 m N Treves.

*Hidjeltec*, or *Injelly*, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. The vicinity is fertile in grain, and furnishes abundance of excellent salt. It stands on the W side of the mouth of the Hoogly, 55 m SSW Calcutta. Lon. 88 10 E, lat. 21 50 N.

*Hielmer*, a lake of Sweden, lying between the lakes Wener and Maelar. It is 36 m long, and 8 broad in the middle, but in general is much narrower. Its outlet at the E end flows by Eskilsluna and Torshalla to the lake Maelar.

*Hieres*, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of Var, seated on the s side and skirt of a mountain. From this eminence a gradual slope extends nearly 8 m to the Mediterranean sea, and all this space is covered with palm and orange trees. It is 12 m E Toulon.

*Hieres*, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, opposite the town of Hieres. The four principal ones are called Porquerolles, Portecros, Bageau, and Titan, or Levant, which is the eastern. Between these islands and the continent is the bay of Hieres, which is so capacious and excellent that it has afforded shelter for large squadrons. It is defended by three forts.

*Hicro*; see *Ferro*.

*Hiesmes*, a town of France, in the department of Orne, seated on a barren mountain, 10 m from Seez, and 90 w Paris.

*Higham Ferrers*, a borough in Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins; and is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Nen, 25 m ESE Coventry, and 65 xw London.

*Highgate*, a village in Middlesex, seated on a hill, 4 m x by w London. Here lord chief baron Cholmondeley built a free-school in 1562, which was enlarged, in 1570, by Sandys, bishop of London, who also added a chapel.

*Highworth*, a town in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday; seated on a hill, in a rich plain, 36 m x Salisbury, and 77 w London.

*Higuy*, a town of St. Domingo, with a handsome and rich church, in which is the shrine of a miraculous virgin, much visited in pilgrimage. It is situate near the mouth of a river of the same name, 90 m E by x St. Domingo. Lon. 68 30 w, lat. 18 30 n.

*Hilburghausen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg. The duke of Saxe-Hilburghausen has a palace here. It is seated on the Werra, 13 m xw Coburg.

*Hildesheim*, a city of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality. It was lately an imperial city, and a bishop's see. It is divided into the old and new town, and seated on the Irneste, 17 m SSE Hanover. Lon. 10 3 E, lat. 52 9 n.

*Hillah*; see *Helleh*.

*Hillsborough*, an inland district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Granville, Pearson, Caswell, Orange, Wake, Chatham, and Randolph.

*Hilsborough*, a town of N Carolina, in Orange county, capital of the district of its name. It stands on the x side of the Eno, which unites with the Little and Flat

rivers, and forms the Neus, 17 m below the town. It is 35 m nw Raleigh. Lon. 79 15 w, lat. 36 2 n.

*Hilsborough*, a borough of Ireland, in Down county, with a manufacture of muslins, situate on a lofty eminence, 2 1/2 m NNE Newry.

*Himalch*, or *Himalaya*, a stupendous chain of mountains, in Asia, which extends from Cabul along the n of Hindoostan, and is the general boundary of Tibet, through the whole extent from Cabul to China. This ridge is precisely that designed by the ancients, under the names of Imaus and the Indian Caucasus. The natives call it Hindoo Kho (Indian mountain) as well as Himaleh; which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying *snowy*; its summit being always covered with snow. The snowy mountains seen from Rohicund are probably the highest ground between the level plains of Hindoostan and the elevated regions of Southern Tartary, and throughout their whole extent rear their heads far above the line of perpetual snow. On the side of Hindoostan, the central part of this ridge rises from a level at once into sharp and precipitous cliffs, while the Tibet side, from the best accounts that have been obtained, falls gradually into green hills, and ends in a sloping plain. The mountains in this part far exceed in height those of the Andes. Jumnatra, the source of the Jumna, is estimated at 25,500 feet above the level of the sea, and has been ascended within about 2000 feet of its summit. The different peaks of this ridge are estimated to be from 22,000 to 26,800 feet in height. These mountains run in irregular ridges, and are undivided by any valley of consequence from the one plain to the other.

*Hinchinbrook*, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 38 E, lat. 17 25 s.

*Hinckley*, a town in Leicestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It has a large church, with a lofty spire; and had formerly a castle and walls, traces of which are still to be seen. Here is a considerable manufacture of stockings. The population was 5386 in 1811. It is seated on an eminence, 12 m sw Leicester, and 99 xw London.

*Hindlopen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider zee, 21 m ssw Lewarden.

*Hindia*, a town of Hindoostan, in Khandesh, capital of a district. It is situate on the Nerbudda, 100 m NE Boorhanpoor. Lon. 77 10 E, lat. 22 31 n.

*Hinlopen*, *Cape*, a cape of N America, on the s side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 2 w, lat. 38 47 n.

*Hindon*, a borough in Wiltshire, with

a market on Thursday, 20 m w Salisbury, and 97 w bys London.

*Hindone*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, formerly a large city, and still contains extensive buildings. It is 64 m wsw Agra.

*Hindoo Kho*; see *Himaleh*.

*Hindoostan*, or *India*, a region of Asia, which comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Tibet on the n, Assam and Cassay on the e, the Indian ocean on the s, and the same ocean, Ballogistan, and Afganistan on the w. But this country must be considered under the four grand divisions of Northern Hindoostan, Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and Southern Hindoostan; the last is frequently, but improperly, denominated the Peninsula. Northern Hindoostan comprehends Cashmere on the w, and Bootan on the e, with all the intermediate hilly provinces that lie between the range of mountains on the n frontiers of Delhi, Oude, Bahar, and Bengal, and the lofty Himaleh ridge bordering on Tibet; the principal of them are Serinagur, Kemaon, Gorkah, Nepal, Mocwanpoor, Morung, and Kyraut. Hindoostan Proper includes the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and all those that lie to the north of the river Nerbudda; the principal of which are Ajmeer, Agra, Allahabad, Delhi, Gujrat, Lahore, Malwah, Mooltan, Oude, Rohilcund, and Sindy. The Deccan has been extended to the whole region s of Hindoostan Proper; but in its most restricted sense, it means only the countries situate between Hindoostan Proper and the river Kistna; these are Khandesh, Aurungabad, Berar, Gundwana, Orissa, the Circars, Nandere, Beder, and nearly the whole of Bejapoor and Hyderabad. Southern Hindoostan is the tract south of these, or the river Kistna, and has the form of a triangle; it includes a small part of Bejapoor and Hyderabad, Balagaut, Barramahal, Mysore, Canara, Coimbetoor, and Carnada, with Madura, Travancore, and other small districts; the w coast being called that of Malabar, and the e that of Coromandel. The principal rivers of this extensive region are the Ganges, Brahmopootra, Indus, Jumna, Pidda, Nerbudda, Tuptee, Godavery, Kistna, Pennar, and Cavery. The chief mountains are those of Himaleh, Vindhya, and the Gauts. To give an idea of the modern revolutions in the empire of Hindoostan, it is proper to observe, that from a pure Hindoo government, it became, at last, a Mohamedan state, and continued to be so, under various dynasties, till the beginning of the 18th century. The first irruption of the Mohamedans was in the year 1000. From this period the provinces

of Hindoostan were held rather as tributary kingdoms, than as provinces of the same empire; and the conquest of the Deccan, in particular, was for ages an object of considerable importance to the emperors. In 1389, the Mogul Tartars, under the conduct of Timur, or Tamerlane, invaded Hindoostan: but the conquest of the country was not effected till 1525, by sultan Baber, one of his descendants, who, from this circumstance, was the founder of the Mogul dynasty: and hence Hindoostan has been called the Mogul empire, its chief, the Great Mogul, and its inhabitants, Mongols. The illustrious Acbar, his son, failed in his attack upon the Deccan; an attempt in which many of his successors were equally unfortunate, and which tended, in the sequel, to the decline and dissolution of the empire. In 1615, emperor Jehanguir, his son, received sir Thomas Roe, as the first English ambassador; and the Portuguese had, by this time, acquired considerable settlements in Bengal and Gujrat. In the reign of his grandson Aurengzebe, which lasted from 1660 to 1707, the empire attained its full extent: his authority reached from 10 to 35 degrees in lat. and nearly as much in lon. and his revenue exceeded 32,000,000l. sterling. But in the course of 50 years after his death, a succession of weak princes and wicked ministers reduced this astonishing empire to very narrow limits, and deprived it of all its power and splendour. In consequence of the intrigues of the nizam of the Deccan, Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, invaded Hindoostan in 1738. The weak emperor, Mohamed Shah, threw himself on the clemency of the invader, who entered Delhi, and demanded thirty millions sterling by way of ransom. Nadir, afterward, evacuated Delhi and left the nizam in possession of the whole remaining power of the empire, which he sacrificed to his own views in the Deccan, where he established an independent kingdom. Mohamed Shah died in 1747, having seen Carnada and Bengal become likewise independent, under their respective nabobs; an independent state too formed by the Rohillas (a tribe from the mountains between India and Persia) on the e of the Ganges, within 80 m of Delhi; and the kingdom of Candahar erected by Abdalla, one of the generals of Nadir Shah. Ahmed Shah, the son of Mohamed, succeeded; in whose reign the entire division of the empire took place; nothing remaining to the house of Tamerlane but the city and small territory of Delhi. The last imperial army was defeated by the Rohillas, in 1749. The Jats, a Hindoo tribe, founded a state in Agra;

Oude was seized by Mohamed Kooli; and the Mahrattas, beside their ancient domains in the Deccan, obtained great part of Malwah, Gujrat, Berar, and Orissa. The Mogul empire was now become merely nominal; and the emperors, from this period, must be regarded as of no political consequence, otherwise than as their names and persons were made use of, by different parties to promote their own views; for the name and person of the emperor retains a considerable degree of veneration among the bulk of the people in Hindoostan. Ahmed was deposed in 1753, and his successor was deposed and murdered in 1760. He was succeeded, however, by his son Shah Ahlum, who was alternately dependent on the contending powers, and more particularly upon the English, who obtained from him a grant of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and the Circars. This prince died in 1806, and was succeeded by his son Acber Shah. Hindoostan now consists of five principal states, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some numerous inferior states. These five states are, the British, the Poonah Mahrattas, the Berar Mahrattas, the nizam of the Deccan, and the Seiks: for, whatever verbal distinctions may be made, a compulsive alliance is at least a dependent, if not a tributary, situation. The British possessions are Bengal, Bahar, Benares, Balagan, the Circars, the Carnatic, Bombay and Salsette, a great part of Gujrat and Bundelcund, the districts of Midnapoor and Cuckat in Orissa, and some others in Mysore. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent upon them, are the nabob of Oude, and the rajahs of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin. The inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at about 10,000,000 Mohamedans, and 91,000,000 Hindoos. The Mohamedans, or Mooselims, whom the English improperly call Moors, are represented to be of a detestable character. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion; their hair is long, their person straight and elegant, and their countenance open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or casts. The four principal tribes are the Brahmims, Soldiers, Labourers, and Mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are Brahmims of various degrees of excellence, who have the care of religion allotted to them, and are held sacred by the rest; some of these acknowledge the errors that have crept into their religion, own one Supreme Being, and laugh at the idolatry of the multitude, but insist upon the necessity of working upon the weaknesses

of the vulgar; yet the generality of them are as ignorant as the laity. Such as are not engaged in worldly pursuits are a very superstitious, innocent people, who promote charity as much as they can, both to man and beast; but those who engage in the world are generally the worst of all the Gentoos; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and being exempt from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice (under the Gentoos governments) they ran into much greater excesses. The Soldiers are commonly called Rajah-poots; that is, descended from rajahs. They are much more robust than the rest, have a great share of courage, and a nice sense of military honour, which consists among them, in fidelity to those they serve. Fighting is their profession; they readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and will follow wherever he leads; but, should their leader fall in the battle, their cause is at an end, and they run off the field, without any stain in their reputation. The English E India Company have many battalions of them in their service: they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade: these again are subdivided into each profession. Beside these there are the Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse of all the tribes. They are a set of wretches, who perform all the vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers: they are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another cast. Every deviation from these points subjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them polluted for ever, and obliges them from that instant, to herd with the Hallachores. The members of each cast adhere invariably to the profession of their forefathers: from generation to generation the same families have followed, and still continue to follow, one uniform manner of life. To this may be ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and also that striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanence of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions



of religion form a complete system of superstition, upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence of the people. The temples consecrated to their deities are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Brahmins have obtained over the minds of the people, is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, and fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and professions are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter) milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spiceries and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle; but they are avaricious and penurious; and where their insatiable desire of gain can meet with its gratification, it is not easy to surpass their keenness in the arts of accumulation. Their mode of transacting bargains is performed secretly and by signs; the buyer and seller seat themselves opposite each other, and, covering their hands with a cloth, perform all the most subtle artifices of chaffering, without uttering a word, by means of certain touches of the fingers that they mutually understand. The happiness of the Hindoos consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives, but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves in the fire with the corpse of their husbands is still practised in Hindoostan. The code of Gentoo laws, with their sacred books, the *Veidam* and the

*Shastah*, are written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, toward the *s*, is pretty temperate, but hot toward the *s*; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are diamonds and other precious stones, silks, spices, aromatics, drugs, maize, rice, and sugar; and the chief manufactures are cotton piece goods, muslins, and calicos. But these and various other particulars will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in this work.

*Hingham*, a town of Massachusetts, in Suffolk county, with two churches, seated on a small bay, 19 m SE Boston.

*Hingham*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 m SW Norwich, and 99 NE London.

*Hing-hou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien. The vicinity furnishes abundance of rice, li-chi, and silk. It is seated on a bay, opposite the *n* part of the island of Formosa, 460 m S Nanking. Lon. 119 20 E, lat. 25 28 N.

*Hinojosa*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 34 m NNW Cordova.

*Hinojosa*, a town of Spain, in Leon, 52 m W by S Salamanca.

*Hinojosa*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 32 m S by E Merida.

*Hintergersdorf*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 8 m E Freyburg.

*Hio*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, on the W side of the lake Wetter, 30 m ESE Skara.

*Hiorring*, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, 27 m NNW Alburg.

*Hirschberg*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, famous for its mineral baths. In the neighbourhood are extensive bleaching-grounds, and next to Breslan it is the most considerable trading town in Silesia. It is seated on the Bober, 20 m SW Jauer. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 50 48 N.

*Hirschfeld*, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, capital of a principality, depending on a famous abbey, which was secularized in favour of the house of Hesse Cassel. It is seated on the Fulda, 35 m S by E Cassel. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 50 50 N.

*Hirschorn*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a castle; seated on the Neckar, 8 m E Heidelberg.

*Hirscholm*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a castle, 12 m N Copenhagen.

*Hispantola*; see *Domingo, St.*

*Hissar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, capital of a district. It is 75 m W Delhi. Lon. 75 53 E, lat. 28 41 N.

*Hit*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak, near which is a spring of naphtha and bitumen. It stands on a river of the same name, which soon after joins the Euphrates, 110 m w Bagdad.

*Hitchin*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a great trade in malt, 15 m NNW Hertford, and 34 NW London.

*Hithe*, a borough in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, governed by a mayor, and has a small fort. Near it are the remains of Saltwood castle, now turned into a farmhouse, barns, &c. *Hithe* had formerly four parishes, but now only one; and the harbour is choked up. It is 10 m wsw Dover, and 68 SE London.

*Hoai-king*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan, 320 m sw Peking. Lon. 112 34 E, lat. 35 6 N.

*Hoai-ngan*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan; seated in a marsh, and enclosed by a triple wall. The suburbs extend to the distance of a league on each side of a canal, and form, at their extremity, a kind of port on the Hoan-ho. It is 415 m SSE Peking. Lon. 118 47 E, lat. 53 30 N.

*Hoang-tchou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang. It is seated on the Kian-ku, 585 m s Peking. Lon. 114 27 E, lat. 38 30 N.

*Haan-ho*, a large river of Asia, also called the Yellow River, from the quantity of clay which it devolves. Its sources are two lakes situate among the mountains of that part of Tartary known by the name of Kokonor, in about 35 N lat. It pursues a NE direction to about 42 N lat. and after running due E, it suddenly bends S, penetrating China to a latitude nearly parallel to its source, and then pursues an easterly direction till it enters the Eastern ocean, 100 m to the N of the mouth of the *Kian-ku*. Its course is estimated at 2000 m. At 70 m from the sea, where it is crossed by the Grand canal, the breadth is little more than a mile; but it is so rapid and shallow as to be scarcely navigable.

*Hochberg*, an ancient castle of Suabia, in Brisgau, which gives name to a marquissate. It is situate on a mountain, 2 m NE Emmendingen, which is the principal town.

*Hochst*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, seated on the Nidda, near its conflux with the Maine, 6 m w Frankfort.

*Hochstat*, a town and castle of Bavaria, famous for a signal victory gained near it by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and which the English call the battle of Blenheim, from a village 3 m sw of this place. It is seated on the Danube, 17 m wsw Donawert.

*Hochstat*, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the river Aisch, 23 m ssw Bamberg.

*Hoddesdon*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday, seated near the river Lea, 4 m SE Hertford, and 17 N by E London.

*Hodeida*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a harbour for small vessels, on the Red sea, 90 m NNW Mocha. Lon. 43 30 E, lat. 14 10 N.

*Hoi-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan. It is famous for tea, varnish, and japanned work; and is 625 m s Peking. Lon. 118 5 E, lat. 29 57 N.

*Hoi-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-ton. It is 1010 m s Peking. Lon. 113 58 E, lat. 23 1 N.

*Hoekelun*; see *Heukclun*.

*Hoff*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, with manufactures of cotton, linen, and fine paper. The adjacent country has quarries of excellent marble. It stands on the Saal, 32 m NNE Bayreuth.

*Hoff*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, with a great trade in wool, 23 m NE Olmutz.

*Hogue*, *Cape la*, the NW point of Normandy, near which the British burnt 13 French men of war, in 1692. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 49 45 N.

*Hohenberg*, an ancient castle of Suabia, in a county of its name, situate near the source of the Neckar, 10 m SE Rothweil.

*Hohenlinden*, a town of Bavaria, near which the French gained a great victory over the Austrians in 1800. It is 22 m E Munich.

*Hohenlohe*, or *Holach*, a principality of Franconia, W of the margravate of Anspach, abounding in wine, corn, wood, and cattle. The castle of its ancient counts stood close by the village of Holach, near Uffenheim. The chief town is Obringen.

*Hohenmaut*, a town of Bohemia, on the river Meyta, 13 m E Chrudim.

*Hohenstein*, an ancient castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which gives name to a county. It stands on a mountain, at the foot of which is the village of Neustadt, 5 m NNE Nordhausen.

*Hohentwiel*, a fortress of Suabia, surrounded by the county of Nellenburg. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French in 1800. It is situate on a mountain, 9 m ENE Schaffhausen.

*Hohenzollern*, a town of Suabia, in a principality of the same name, with a castle on a mountain, the seat of the ancient counts. It stands on a branch of the Neckar, 16 m s by W Tubingen. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 48 23 N.

*Hohnstein*, a town of the kingdom of

Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Mulda, 11 m NE Zwickau.

*Ho-kien*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-tcheli. It is situate between two rivers, 85 m E Peking. Lon. 116 23 E, lat. 38 40 N.

*Holla*, a town of Iceland, at the mouth of a river, on the N coast. Lon. 19 20 W, lat. 65 40 N.

*Holbeach*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 m S by E Boston, and 109 N by E London.

*Holbeck*, a town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a good harbour, from which great quantities of corn are exported. It is situate on the W branch of the gulf of Isefjord, 30 m W Copenhagen. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 55 42 N.

*Holbeck*, a town of W Yorkshire, in the liberty of Leeds. The population was 5124 in 1811.

*Holdsworth*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between two branches of the Tamar, 43 m W by N Exeter, and 214 W by S London.

*Holland*, or *Dutch Netherlands*, a country of Europe, extending 150 m from N to S and 100 from W to E; bounded on the W and N by the German ocean, E by Westphalia, and S by Liege and Brabant, or Belgium. It consists of seven provinces, namely, Holland, Gelderland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overysse, and Groningen; and what was called the Land of the Generality, or Dutch Brabant. They were lately styled the United Provinces of the Netherlands. This country was a part of that inhabited by the ancient Batavi, and is now frequently denominated Batavia; but more usually Holland, from the name of the chief province, which signifies a hollow, or low country. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Mense, Dommel, Waal, Yssel, Scheld, and Veelt. Holland affords a striking proof, that persevering industry is capable of conquering every disadvantage of climate and situation. The air and water are nearly equally bad; the soil produces naturally scarcely any thing but turf; and the possession of this very soil is disputed by the ocean, which, rising considerably above the level of the land, is prevented from overflowing it only by expensive dikes. Yet the labours of the Dutch have rendered this seemingly insignificant territory one of the richest spots in Europe, with respect to population and property. Among the most valuable natural productions of the country may be reckoned its excellent cattle; and large quantities of madder are exported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand. The principal revenue arises from the herring, cod, and whale fisheries; but these are not so

considerable as formerly. The Dutch trade, though much reduced, is still considerable, and their country was, as it were, the universal warehouse of the commodities of every quarter of the globe. Their Asiatic possessions are the coasts of Java, the capital of which is Batavia, the seat of the governor-general of all their East India settlements; some settlements on the coasts of Sumatra, Malabar, and Coromandel; the greatest part of the Moluccas or Spice islands; and settlements of factories in the island of Celebes, at Surat, and in the gulf of Persia. In Africa, the Dutch have several forts and factories in Guinea; in the W Indies, Saba; and in S America, the colony of Surinam. In Holland, the inland trade is greatly facilitated by canals, which pass in every direction, and equal the roads in other countries. By these canals and the Rhine, the inland trade with Germany is very considerable; and the most remarkable feature consists in the vast floats of timber, which arrive at Dort from Andernach, and other places on the Rhine. A great quantity of corn is also obtained by this inland trade, and the other branches of traffic are numerous; that the Rhine may be said to supply Holland with insular advantages, secure from the destructive inroads of maritime war. This country contains thousands of wind-mills for sawing timber, grinding corn, &c. and the number of its manufactures is astonishing; the chief of which are linen, pottery, painted tiles, tobacco-pipes, refined salt, snuff, leather, wax, oil, sugar, starch, paper, beside some of woollen, cotton, and silk. From the year 1579 to 1795, the United Provinces might be considered as one political body, united for the preservation of the whole. The Provinces guaranteed each other's rights; they made war and peace, levied taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province was independent. They sent deputies to the general assembly, called the States-general, which was invested with the supreme legislative power of the confederation. At the head of this government there has usually been a prince stadtholder, who exercised a considerable part of the executive power. After the death of William II (the fourth stadtholder) in 1667, this office was abolished by the states; but, in 1672, when Louis XIV invaded Holland, the popular commotions compelled them to repeal the edict, to invest William III, prince of Orange, with the office, and to declare it hereditary. On his death, in 1702, it was again abolished; but, in 1745, some popular commotions compelled the states to restore the rank to William IV. In

1787, a civil war commenced, and the stadtholder, William v, was deprived of the office of captain general; but he was restored, the same year, by the interference of Great Britain and Prussia. When Holland, however, was rapidly overrun by the French in 1795, the stadtholder and his family were compelled to leave the country; and a convention was assembled to frame a constitution for Holland and Dutch Brabant, in which the country was declared the Batavian Republic, governed by a directory of twelve members. This government continued till 1806, when Holland was erected into a kingdom by Napoleon Bonaparte, in favour of his brother Louis, who, in 1810, abdicated his crown, and Napoleon decreed Holland united to France. But in November, 1813, a counter-revolution took place, the French authorities were dismissed, and a provisional government established in the name of the prince of Orange, who by invitation arrived from England, and made his solemn entry into Amsterdam, on December 1, when he was proclaimed William I, Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands. The Calvinist religion is the most prevalent, but all other sects are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital. See *Netherlands*.

*Holland*, the most considerable province of the Dutch Netherlands; bounded on the s by Dutch Brabant and Zealand, w and n by the German ocean, and e by the Zuider zee, Utrecht, and Gelderland. It is divided into South and North Holland; which last is also called West Friesland, to distinguish it from Friesland on the e side of the Zuider zee. The Ye, or Wye, a small bay, which is an extension of the Zuider zee, separates S Holland from N Holland. This province is not above 180 m in circuit; but is so populous, that no country in Europe, of such a small extent, can equal it. The land is almost every where lower than the sea; and the water is kept out by dikes. It is crossed by the Rhine and Meuse, by several small rivers, and by a great number of canals, which are travelled on day and night, at a small expense. The pastures are so rich, that it has plenty of cattle, butter, and cheese, and the seas and rivers abound with fish. It has considerable linen and woollen manufactures, and numerous docks for the building of ships. The French effected, by the aid of a severe frost, the entire conquest of this province in 1795. Amsterdam is the capital.

*Holland*, a strong town of Prussia, in Oberland, near the river Weeske, 14 m sse Elbing.

*Holland, New*, the country that forms the w part of Terra Australis, extending

from 109 to 135 e lon. and from 11 to 35 s lat. Its circuitous line of coast is upward of 2,000 m, exclusive of numerous indentions. Different parts of the coast have been called by the names of the discoverers, &c. but a great part is yet imperfectly explored, and the interior is wholly unknown to Europeans. When the Dutch first explored Terra Australis, they called the w coast New Holland, and restricted that name to this coast till some time after Tasman's second voyage in 1644, when the whole of the territory, then known, became to be comprehended under the term New Holland. But when the British explored the e coast in 1770, they gave it the name of New South Wales; and ascertained, in 1802, that the two coasts were the boundary of one land. Hence, as neither appellation was deemed proper for the whole, the original name, Terra Australis, was restored. New Holland, therefore, now implies the w portion of Terra Australis, bounded on the e by the meridian line of 135 e lon. which is the w boundary of New South Wales. See *Terra Australis*.

*Hollodale*, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which rises in the mountains on the borders of Caithness, and flows n into a bay of the North sea, forming for several miles, in the latter part of its course, the boundary between the two counties.

*Hollymount*, a town of Ireland, in Mayo county, on the river Robe, 13 m sse Castlebar.

*Holm*, a town in Cumberland, sometimes called Holm Abbey, from an abbey that formerly stood here. It is seated near the mouth of the Waver, 12 m n Cockermouth, and 310 nnw London.

*Holstebro*, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, on a shallow river that runs into the North sea. The principal trade is in corn, oxen, and horses. It is 24 m w Wiburg, and 68 n Ripen.

*Holstein*, a duchy of Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Denmark. It is 100 m long and 50 broad; bounded on the n by Sleswick, e by the Baltic and the duchy of Saxe-Lauenberg, s by the duchies of Bremen and Luneburg, and w by the German ocean. It is a fruitful country, and well seated for trade; having some considerable harbours, particularly those of Hamburg, Lubec, and Kiel; and from the latter is a canal to the Eider, at Rensburg, by which there is a free navigation from the Baltic to the German ocean. The religion of the country is Lutheranism.

*Holston*, a river of the United States, which rises in the Allegany mountains, in Virginia, and flows ssw into the state of Tennessee, where it takes a more westerly

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course to Knoxville, and 35 m below that town is joined by the Broad river, at fort Grainger, where their united stream takes the name of Tennessee. The whole course to this junction is about 200 m, and it is navigable for boats of 25 tons upward of 100 m. On its banks are several iron-works; and the adjacent country abounds with iron ore, and has sundry lead mines and salt springs.

*Holt*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, and an excellent freeschool founded by sir John Gresham. It is 21 m *W* *N* *W* Norwich, and 119 *N* *E* London.

*Holt*, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, governed by a mayor, though now a small place. The castle was demolished during the civil wars, in 1645. It is situate on the Dee, over which is an ancient bridge of 10 arches, 6 m *E* *N* *E* Wrexham.

*Holten*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, 11 m *S* *S* *E* Wesel.

*Holy Cross*, a village of Ireland, in Tipperary county, on the river Suir, 11 m *N* Cashel. It was once a considerable town, and has large remains of an extensive abbey.

*Holy Island*, an island on the coast of the detached part of Durham called Islandshire, 8 m to the *S* *E* of Berwick. It is 3 m long and 2 broad, the soil rocky and full of stones, and at low water accessible by horses and carriages. It has a town called Kylo, and a castle on a high rock, under which is a commodious harbour, defended by a blockhouse. On this island are considerable remains of a stately monastery, called Lindisfarne, of which St. Cuthbert was prior 12 years; and here was anciently a bishop's see, removed, with the body of St. Cuthbert, first to Chester le Street, and afterward to Durham.

*Holyhead*, a seaport of Wales, and the largest town in the isle of Anglesea, with a market on Saturday. It stands at the *w* extremity of the island, on a cape that is separated from the rest of the island by a narrow channel, over which is a bridge, and hence is called Holyhead Island. It is the most usual place of embarkation for Dublin, being the station of the packet-boats to and from that city, distant about 20 leagues. The population was 3005 in 1811. In the neighbourhood is a large vein of white fullers earth, and another of yellow. On Salt island, which forms one side of the harbour, is a lighthouse; and on the isle of Skerries, 9 m to the *N*, is another. Holyhead is 88 m *w* *b* *y* *N* Chester, and 262 *N* *W* London. Lon. 4 40 *w*, lat. 53 23 *n*.

*Holywell*, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Friday. From its vicinity to the mines, it is become the

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largest town in the county. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with great impetuosity, at the foot of a hill. Beside the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring-head, and covered with a beautiful shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. The population was 6394 in 1811. It stands near the estuary of the Dee, 10 m *E* *b* *y* *N* St. Asaph, and 208 *N* *E* London. Lon. 3 21 *w*, lat. 54 13 *n*.

*Holzappel*, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county. It is situate on the Lahn, at the foot of a mountain, on which is the tower of an ancient castle, the original seat of the princes of Nassau, 4 m *N* *E* Nassau.

*Holzmunten*, a tower of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Wollienbuttle, seated at the conflux of the Holz with the Weser, 28 m *N* *W* Gottingen.

*Homburg*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, and a glass manufacture, 8 m *N* Frankfurt.

*Homburg*, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, with an iron forge, and a glass manufacture, 20 m *S* Cassel.

*Homburg*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 48 m *S* *E* Dusseldorf.

*Homburg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on a mountain, 5 m *N* Deux Ponts.

*Homs*, a city of Syria, governed by a sheik. The inhabitants, estimated at 40,000, carry on an active commerce. There are a great number of mosques, and several caravansaries and bazars, which last are well supplied. It stands near the Orontes, 85 m *N* *E* Damascus. Lon. 37 17 *E*, lat. 34 35 *N*.

*Ho-nan*, a province of China, bounded on the *N* by Pe-tcheli and Chan-si, *E* by Kiang-si and Chen-tong, *S* by Hou-quang, and *w* by Chen-si. As every thing that can contribute to render a country delightful is found in this province, the Chinese call it Tong-hoa, the Middle Flower; being situate almost in the centre of China. It contains eight cities of the first class, and 102 of the second and third. Cai-fong is the capital.

*Ho-nan*, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Ho-nan. It is 360 m *S* *W* Peking. Lon. 112 9 *E*, lat. 34 44 *N*.

*Hondtschoote*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 7 m *S* *E* Dunkirk.

*Honduras*, a province of New Spain, 490 m long and 150 broad; bounded on the *N* by a bay of its name, *E* by the Atlantic, *S* by Nicaragua, and *w* by Guati-

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mala and Vera Paz. The country consists of mountains, valleys, and plains, watered by numerous rivers; and is exceedingly fertile. The vineyards bear thrice a year, and the soil in many parts yields three crops of maize; other productions are wheat, peas, cotton, wool, logwood, with excellent pasture, honey, wax, and provisions of all kinds. The bay of Honduras lies w of the Caribbean sea, between this province and the peninsula of Yucatan; and on its coast great quantities of logwood and mahogany are cut, chiefly by the English, who once possessed the NE part of the province, called the *Mosquito Shore*. Honduras was formerly one of the most populous countries in America, but at present, though so fertile, is almost a desert. The capital is Valladolid.

*Honfleur*, a seaport of France, in the department of Calvados. The harbour is very capacious, at the mouth of the Seine. The chief exports are ship timber and corn; and it has a trade in lace. It is 8 m N Pont l'Eveque, and 110 NW Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 49 24 N.

*Honiton*, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of broad lace. The church is half a mile from the town. A fire happened here in 1747, which consumed three-fourths of the town; and another, in 1765, destroyed nearly 180 buildings. It is seated on the Otter, 16 m E Exeter, and 151 W by S London.

*Hoogly*, a river of Hindoostan, in Bengal, formed by the two most western branches of the Ganges, named the Cossimbazar and Jellinghy, which unite at Nuddea. It flows by Hoogly, Chinsura, Chandernagore, and Calcutta, to the bay of Bengal. It is the port of Calcutta, and the only branch of the Ganges that is navigated by large vessels. The Hindoos deem it the most sacred of all the branches of the Ganges, as having the most direct southern course to the sea.

*Hoogly*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, which possesses many vestiges of former greatness. In the beginning of the 18th century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe; and though now comparatively of little note, is still prosperous and well inhabited. It stands on the river Hoogly, 23 m N Calcutta.

*Hoogstraten*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 15 m N Herentals.

*Hooly Onore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large square fort, situate on the Buddra, a little above its junction with the Toom, 40 m E by S Bednore.

*Hope*, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which flows N, forms a lake of its

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name, and enters the E side of Loch Eribol. Near its source, on the E bank, are the ruins of a curious ancient fort, called Dun of Dornadilla.

*Hopkinton*, a town of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, situate on the Connecticut, 7 m above its conflux with the Merrimac, and 44 W by N Portsmouth.

*Horaidan*, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, 76 m NW Shiras.

*Horb*, a town of Suabia, with a considerable trade in woollen goods, seated on the Neckar, 21 m WSW Tubingen.

*Horeb*, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, a little to the W of that of Sinai. On this mount God appeared to Moses in the burning bush; and at its foot Moses struck the rock, and drew water to assuage the people's thirst. The mountain is steep and difficult to ascend. On the summit is a small white building, crowned with a cupola, said to contain the tomb of Aaron.

*Horgen*, a town of Switzerland, on the left bank of the lake of Zurich, 9 m SSE Zurich.

*Horn*, or *Hoorn*, a seaport of the Netherlands, in N Holland, with a good harbour. It has a trade in cattle, butter, and cheese; the herring fishery is also considerable, and many ships of war and merchant vessels are built here. It is seated on the Zuider zee, 20 m NNE Amsterdam. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 52 33 N.

*Horn*, a town of Austria, with a trade in beer made of oats; seated on the Tiffer, 48 m WNW Vienna.

*Horn*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 3 m WNW Ruremonde.

*Horn, Cape*, the most southern extremity of S America, forming part of Hermite island, on the S coast of Terra del Fuego. It is lofty and full of woods, and inhabited by Indians, of whom little is known. Lon. 67 20 W, lat. 55 56 S.

*Hornachos*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, near the river Malachel, 30 m SSE Merida.

*Hornbach*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, on the river Horn, 5 m S Deux Ponts.

*Hornberg*, a town of Subia, in the Black forest, with a fortress on a mountain; seated on the Gutlash, 12 m NW Rothweil.

*Hornburg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, situate on the Ilse, 8 m S Wolfenbuttle.

*Hornby*, a village in Lancashire, on the river Loyne, 10 m NE Lancaster. Here is a cotton manufacture, and a market every other Tuesday for cattle.

*Horncastle*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It was a Roman station, and part of the wall of the castle

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s still remaining. It is seated on the Bane, 20 m E Lincoln, and 126 N London.

*Hornsey*, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. Near it is a mere 2 m long and a mile broad, famous for its pike and eels. Hornsey is 40 m E York, and 190 N London.

*Horseneck*, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, where a bloody battle was gained by the Dutch over the Indians, in 1646, a great number being slain on both sides. It is 22 m sw Fairfield, and 28 NE New York.

*Horsens*, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, with manufactures of woollen goods, and a considerable trade. It is seated at the head of a bay, which opens into the Categat, 20 m ssw Arhusen. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 55 57 N.

*Horsham*, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday, noted for fine poultry. Here is the county gaol, and here the spring assizes are held. It is seated on the Aran, 36 m s by w London. Lon. 0 12 w, lat. 51 8 N.

*Hortsmar*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with a castle, and a collegiate church; seated on an eminence, 23 m NW Munster.

*Hostimuri*, a town of New Spain, in Sonora, surrounded by considerable mines, 130 m s by w Arispe.

*Hottentots, Country of the*, a large region in the s of Africa, extending 350 m s along the Atlantic ocean (its w boundary) from the mouth of the Kousie, in lat. 29 35 s, to the Cape of Good Hope; and thence E 500 m along the Indian ocean (its s boundary) to the mouth of the Great Fish river, which parts it from Caffreria. Its boundary on the N is by regions very little, if at all, explored. The Hottentots, in the vicinity of the Cape, are as tall as most Europeans, but are more slender; and the characteristic mark of this nation is, the smallness of their hands and feet, compared with the other parts of their body. Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue, resembling that of an European who has the jaundice in a high degree. They have high cheek-bones, but not such thick lips as their neighbours the Negros and Caffres; and their mouth is of the middling size, with the finest set of teeth imaginable. Their heads are covered with hair, more woolly, if possible, than that of the Negros. With respect to shape, carriage, and every motion, their whole appearance indicates health and content. Not only the men, but the women also are clothed with sheepskins; the wool being worn outward in summer, and inward in winter. They wear one skin over their shoulders, the ends of it crossing each other before, and leav-

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ing their neck bare; another is fastened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. They besmear their bodies all over with fat, in which a little soot is mixed; and they are likewise perfumed with a rank and aromatic powder of herbs. They are excellent swimmers and divers, and practise bathing several times in the day. The women braid or plait their hair, and adorn themselves with necklaces of shells. They seldom content themselves with one covering, but almost always have two; the outermost frequently adorned with glass beads strung in different figures. Both the men and women generally go bareheaded, and seldom wear any shoes. Neither their ears nor nose are adorned with any pendant ornaments; but the nose is sometimes marked with a black streak of soot, or with a large spot of red lead; of which latter, on high days, they likewise put a little on their cheeks. Both sexes wear rings on their arms and legs, chiefly made of thick leather straps, cut in a circular shape; but rings of iron, copper, or brass, of the size of a goosequill, are considered more genteel. Girls are not allowed to use any rings till they are marriageable. Their habitations are adapted to their wandering pastoral life. They are merely huts, resembling a round beehive, from 18 to 24 feet in diameter, and so low that a middle sized man cannot stand upright in them. But neither the lowness of the hut, nor that of the door, which is barely three feet high, can be considered as any inconvenience to a Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in stooping and crawling on all-fours, and who is more inclined to lie down than stand. The fire-place is in the middle, and they sit or lie round it in a circle. The low door is the only place that admits the light, and the only outlet that is left for the smoke. The order of these huts in a craal, or clan, is most frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inward; by which means a kind of yard is formed, where the cattle are kept at night. Among other tribes of Hottentots, are the Bosjesmans, who inhabit the interior part of the country, NE of the Cape, and live by hunting and plunder. They are very low of stature, and remarkably lean, with the same characteristic features as those of the Hottentots, but their eyes infinitely more wild and animated, and their whole countenance exhibiting strong symptoms of suspicion and apprehension. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, shot from a small bow; and they will hit a wild animal, with a tolerable degree of certainty, at the distance of 100 paces. The effect of the poison is such, that they are sure to find the animal in a quarter of an hour,

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either absolutely dead, or stunned and powerless. To kill it entirely, to cut out the poisoned part, and to begin devouring the prey, are acts that follow each other with the utmost rapidity; nor is the spot quitted till the last bone is cleared. The like is done by any domestic cattle they can steal and drive away from their more civilized neighbours; for they never keep any animal alive for the space of one night. Their habitations are not more agreeable than their manners and maxims; bushes, holes made in the ground, and clefts in rocks serve them by turns for dwellings. Many of the savages are entirely naked; but some of them cover their shoulders with the skin of any sort of animal, and have that of a jacket on the centre of their bodies. Being ignorant of agriculture, they wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which they eat raw; also caterpillars, termites, locusts, grasshoppers, lizards, and snakes. To the *n* of the country of the Bosjesmans, and on the other side of Orange river, are another tribe called Corans, who may be reckoned to rank higher than any of the other Hottentots known in the *s* of Africa. Their features are of a superior cast; they are more cleanly in their appearance, and neater in their dress and domestic utensils; their huts are also constructed with greater care, and with a view of being more durable. They seem to be a mixed breed, between the Hottentot and Caffre; a tribe of the latter are their nearest neighbours, with whom they live on very good terms; but a perpetual warfare subsists between them and the Bosjesmans. The Corans appear to have no knowledge of agriculture, but are particularly attentive to their oxen, sheep, and goats, the first of which they train in habits of strict subordination and command. With respect to the Hottentots, in general, none of them seem to have any religion, nor do they appear willing to receive any instruction. All of them, however, have the firmest opinion of the power of magic; whence it might be inferred that they believe in an evil being; but they pay no religious worship to him, though from this source they derive all the evils that happen; and among these, they reckon cold, rain, and thunder. They seem to have some idea of a future state, as they reproach their friends, when dead, with leaving them so soon; and admonish them to behave henceforth more properly. This country, chiefly possessed by the Dutch, is naturally barren and mountainous; but, in many parts, industry has overcome those difficulties, and it produces not only a sufficiency of all the necessaries of life

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for the inhabitants, but also for the refreshment of European ships that touch at the Cape. The year is divided into two seasons, or monsoons; the wet monsoon, or winter, begins in March, and the dry one, or summer, in September. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in large herds; buffalos; camelopardilises; the gemsboch, a species of antelope, which has remarkably long sharp horns, and, when attacked by dogs, will sit on its hind quarters, and defend itself; wild dogs, which travel in herds, and are very destructive to sheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koedo, an animal rather larger than a deer, of a mouse colour, with three white stripes over the back, and the male having very large twisted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; the quacha, a species of zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroses; horses; domestic horned cattle; common sheep, and a peculiar species of sheep covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus, or river-horse, is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures; ostriches, whose eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a species of gregarious bird: these latter build their curious nest in the mimosa tree, where they form a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of nests on both sides, containing under its roof several hundred birds. Among the insects are a species of termites, which do no injury to wood as in the *E Indies*, but, by raising a number of hills, they impede the progress of vegetation. The black, or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the serpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds.

*Houat*, an island of France, between that of Belleisle and the continent. It is 10 m in circuit, and defended by a fort. Lon. 3 10 w, lat. 47 26 n.

*Houdain*, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 6 m s Bethune.

*Houdan*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 21 m w Versailles.

*Hounslow*, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, situate on the edge of a heath of its name, on which are some gunpowder mills, 10 m w bys London.

*Hou-quang*, a province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire, and is divided into two parts, the *n* and *s*, by the river Kian-ku. It is a flat, open country, watered by lakes, canals, and rivers; and has plenty of wild fowl and cattle. The soil is remarkably fertile; gold is found in the sands of the rivers; and there is such a variety of all sorts of commodities, that it is deemed the storehouse of the empire. It contains 15 cities of the



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first class, and 114 of the second and third. Vout-chang is the capital.

*Hourn, Loch*, an arm of the sea, on the w coast of Scotland, in Invernesshire, extending 20 m inland from the sound of Skye.

*Houssa*, a city of Nigritia, capital of a country, extending along the n side of the Niger. The city is deemed more extensive and populous than Tombuctoo, and equally enriched by commerce. It is 150 m E by S Tombuctoo. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 15 17 N.

*Hou-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first class, in Tche-kiang. The quantity of silk manufactured here is almost incredible, and it is the chief place for making writing pencils. It stands near a large lake, called Tai, 110 m SE Nanking. Lon. 120 15 E, lat. 30 55 N.

*Howakil*, an island in the Red sea, on the coast of Abyssina, in the middle of a bay to which it gives name. It is 8 m long and 3 broad, and on the E side is a town of the same name. Lon. 40 30 E, lat. 15 8 N.

*Howden*, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It gives name to a small district called Howdenshire. The bishops of Durham had formerly a palace here, but what remains of it is now occupied as a farm-house. Here is a large church, like a cathedral, part of which is in ruins. It is seated near the Ouse, 20 m SSE York, and 179 N by W London.

*Howe, Cape*, the promontory at the SE end of New S Wales. Lon. 150 2 E, lat. 37 32 S.

*Howth*, a town of Ireland, in Dublin county, on a lofty peninsula that forms the n point of Dublin bay, and at the point are two lighthouses. It is 9 m ENE Dublin.

*Hoxter*, a town of Westphalia, in the territory of Corvey, seated on the Weser, 23 m E by N Paderborn.

*Hoy*, one of the Orkney islands, 10 m long and 4 broad, between the island of Pomona and the coast of Caithness. Here is a stupendous rock, called the Beary; and on the w coast is a great conic hill, called Hoy Head, which is a seamark. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 58 46 N.

*Hoya*, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county. It is seated on the Weser, 37 m NW Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 47 N.

*Hoyer*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, celebrated for its oyster fishery, 4 m W Tonderen.

*Hoyerswerda*, a town and castle of Lusatia, on the river Elster, 17 m NNW Bautzen.

*Hoym*, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, seated

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on the Godel, at its junction with the Selke, 7 m E Quedlinburg.

*Hradisch*, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle, which produces excellent wine. It is a frontier fortress toward Hungary, and stands on an island in the river Moraw, 30 m SSE Olmutz. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 49 7 N.

*Huaheine*, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, 30 leagues from Otaheite. It is 21 m in circuit, and has a commodious harbour, called Owharre, on the w side. Lon. 151 5 W, lat. 16 44 S.

*Hubely*, a town of Hindoostan, in Benjapoor, with two small forts. It has an extensive inland traffic, and a considerable trade with the coast through the medium of Goa, that the merchants are numerous and rich. It is 17 m SSE Darwar.

*Hubert, St.* a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a celebrated abbey, seated in the forest of Ardenne, on the rivulet Homme, 14 m W Bastogne.

*Hubertsburg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a magnificent hunting seat, built by Augustus III, then electoral prince. A peace was concluded here between the kings of Prussia and Poland, and the empress queen. It is 22 m E Leipsic.

*Huddersfield*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. Here is a large circular hall, in which narrow and broad cloths, serges, kerseymers, &c. manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, are weekly exposed to sale. It stands on the Colne, 3 m from the Calder, from which it has a canal to Ashton-under-Line. The population was 9671 in 1811. It is 42 m SW York, and 189 NNW London.

*Hudson*, a river of the United States, which passes its whole course of 250 m in the state of New York. It rises in the mountains between the lakes Ontario and Champlain, and taking a SE course passes within 7 m of the lake George; it then flows S by Lausenburgh, Albany, and Hudson, and enters the Atlantic ocean at New York. It is navigable for ships to Hudson, and for sloops of 30 tons to Albany.

*Hudson*, a city of New York, in Columbia county. The streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles; and the houses are supplied with water brought in pipes from a spring 2 m distant. The trade is considerable, and vessels of large size are built here. It is seated on an eminence, on the E side of Hudson river, 30 m S Albany, and 120 N New York. Lon. 73 56 W, lat. 42 16 N.

*Hudson Bay*, a bay of N America, lying between 51 and 69 N latitude, discovered in 1610 by captain Henry Hudson. This intrepid mariner, in searching after a NW

passage to the Pacific ocean, discovered three straits, through which he hoped to have found a passage to the Pacific ocean. The entrance of this bay, from the Atlantic, is between Resolution island on the *n*, and the Labrador coast on the *s*, forming the *e* extremity of the strait, distinguished by the name of its great discoverer. This bay is said to communicate on the *n*, by a strait, with Baffin bay; on the *e* side it is bordered by Labrador, on the *sw* by New S Wales, and on the *w* by New N Wales. These countries, included under the name of New Britain, abound with animals whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions, and when manufactured, afford articles for trading with many European nations to great advantage. The natives are called Esquimaux, and Cree Indians; and toward the *n* are the Copper, Dog-ribbed, and Hare-foot Indians, who are materially different from all the southern tribes. In 1670, a charter was granted to a British company, for the exclusive trade to this bay, at the head of which was prince Rupert. On the coasts of James bay, by which name the *s* part of Hudson bay is distinguished, the Hudson Bay Company have the factories of East Main, Moose, and Albany; and formerly they had those of Rupert and Richmond, but the first is now in ruins, and the other abandoned as a permanent settlement. On the *w* side of Hudson bay they have a factory called Severn; to the *n* of this is York Fort, and further *n* is Churchill or Prince of Wales Fort, in lon. 93 4 *w*, lat. 53 50 *n*. Beside these factories, all situate at the mouth of rivers, the company have numerous mart-houses, dispersed in all directions for upward of 1000 m in the interior, to which the natives bring furs, skins, feathers, &c. in exchange for cloths, blankets, trinkets, &c. In 1770, Mr. Hearne, in the service of the company, set out from Prince of Wales Fort to explore a river that the Esquimaux had brought to their knowledge; and which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper-mine River. Under the convoy of those Indians, in 1771, he arrived at this river, and traced it to the Arctic ocean, finding it encumbered with shoals and a bar at its mouth, in lon. 110 *w*, lat. 69 *n*. In 1789, Mr. Mackenzie, another officer, explored the country still more to the westward; and entering a river (now called after his name) which is the outlet of the Slave-lake, he traced it to its mouth in the Arctic ocean, where it forms a wide estuary in lon. 135 *w*, lat. 69 *n*. It flows 780 m *sw* from the lake, in which course it re-

ceives many rivers. No discoveries w of this river have been made by land.

*Hudewickswald*, a seaport of Sweden, the chief town of Helsingia, with a good harbour, on the gulf of Bothnia. The inhabitants carry on an advantageous trade in timber, flax, linen, butter, fish, &c. It is 185 m *n* by *w* Stockholm. Lon. 17 46 *e*, lat. 62 6 *n*.

*Hue*, or *Hufo*, the capital of Cochinchina, with a royal palace. The inhabitants blacken their teeth, thinking it a shame to have them white, like dogs. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river, 30 m from its mouth; in the China sea. Lon. 107 25 *e*, lat. 16 25 *n*.

*Huelva*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the coast of the Atlantic, between the mouths of the Odiel and Tinto, 53 m *w* Seville.

*Huen*, an island in the Baltic, 3 m from the coast of Sweden, and 9 *sse* Elsinore. It is 6 m in circuit, and was ceded by the Danes to the Swedes, in 1658. It has one scattered village, on the *n* side. This island, about the year 1575, was granted by the king of Denmark to Tycho Brahe, who erected a mansion and observatory, which he named Uraniburg [Castle of the Heavens]; and here, for about 20 years, he made his observations, and gave a new basis to astronomy. No other vestige of them remains than an elevation formed of their rubbish. Lon. 12 43 *e*, lat. 55 55 *n*.

*Huesca*, a city of Spain, in Aragon, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated on the Issuela, 35 m *ne* Saragossa. Lon. 0 25 *w*, lat. 42 8 *n*.

*Huescar*, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, 42 m *ne* Guadix.

*Huessen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, seated on the Rhine, 7 m *nne* Nimegen.

*Hucta*; see *Gueta*.

*Huetinberg*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 20 m *nne* Clagenfurt.

*Huffingen*, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 4 m *nsw* Furstenburg.

*Hughesburg*; see *Catawessy*.

*Huilquilemu*, an inland province of Chili, lying between Puchacay and the Andes. It is rich in gold dust, and produces an excellent muscadel wine. The capital is Estancia del Rey.

*Hultschin*, a town of Silesia, near the river Oppa, 13 m *e* Troppau.

*Hull*, or *Kingston upon Hull*, a borough and seaport in E Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It was built by Edward I, who called it Kingston, and stands on the *w* side of the river Hull (over

which is a modern stone bridge) near its entrance into the Humber. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and has two parish churches. The population was 29,944 in 1811, including the suburb of Sculcoates. It is fortified, and was the first town that shut its gates against Charles I. The commerce of this place is considerable, and it is deemed the fourth port in the kingdom. Beside its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has access also to the Trent, and all its branches; that it has the import and export trade of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent hence to Greenland than from any other port, that of London excepted. Here are two wet docks, with spacious quays, beside several dry docks for building and repairing ships. Among the public buildings are the Trinity-house, for the relief of seamen and their widows, an armoury, a naval storehouse, a customhouse, and an exchange. Hull is 37 m SE York, and 170 N London. Lon. 0 13 W, lat. 53 45 N.

*Hulpen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 m SE Brussels.

*Hulst*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, strong by its situation and fortifications. It was shamefully surrendered to the French in 1747, and taken by them in 1794. It is seated on a plain, which may be overflowed, and on a canal that communicates with the Scheldt, 15 m WNW Antwerp.

*Humber*, a river of England, formed by the junction of the Trent and Ouse. It is a large estuary, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and enters the German ocean, at Spurn Head.

*Hummelstown*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county, on the S side of the Swetara, which runs into the Susquehanna, 10 m E by N Harrisburg, and 76 WNW Philadelphia.

*Hummoch*, a small island in the Indian ocean, 16 m S Mindanao. Lon. 125 12 E, lat. 5 27 N.

*Hundsmarck*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, near the river Muelr, 17 m W by S Judenburg.

*Hunefeld*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, with a collegiate church, 10 m N Fulda.

*Hungary*, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N by Silesia and Galicia, E by Galicia, Transylvania, and Walachia, S by Servia, Slavonia, and Croatia, and W by Germany. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary, and subdivided into

46 counties, which, in 1815, contained 6,874,856 inhabitants. The principal rivers are the Danube, Save, Drave, Theisz, Maros, Raab, and Waag. The air is in many parts unhealthy, occasioned by the lakes and bogs; but it abounds in all the necessaries of life. The wine, especially that called Tokay, is excellent; and tobacco is much cultivated, immense quantities being consumed in smoking and in snuff. There are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron; and also of opal, at Czerwenitz, which gem is peculiar to this country. There is such plenty of game, that hunting is allowed to all. The inhabitants are well shaped, generous and brave, but haughty and revengeful. The chief manufactures are glass and earthen ware, coarse linen, and some fabrics of cotton and woollen. The trade principally consists in horses, cattle, swine, sheep, flour, wheat, rye, wool, and wine; and these are almost wholly sent to the Austrian provinces. No country in the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths; and those of Buda, when the Turks were in possession of it, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Hungary can easily raise an army of 80,000 men; the horsemen are called Hussars, and the foot Heyduks. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is popery, though there are a great number of protestants. The language is a dialect of the Slavonian. Buda is the capital of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper.

*Hungen*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and county of Solms-Braunfels, 14 m SE Wetzlar.

*Hungerford*, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a good trade by its canal navigation. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, granted it a charter by the gift of a brass bugle horn, which is blown annually for the inhabitants to elect the constable, who is the chief officer. It is seated on the Kennet, 22 m SSW Abingdon, and 64 W London.

*Huninguen*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on the Rhine, 2 m N Basel, and 14 E Altkirch.

*Hunmanby*, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 34 m NE York, and 209 N London.

*Hunslet*, a town in W Yorkshire, in the liberty of Leeds. The population was 6393 in 1811.

*Huntingdon*, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, Long-island, situate on a bay, in the sound, 25 m E by N New York.

*Huntingdon*, a town of Pennsylvania,

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capital of a mountainous county, which abounds with limestone, iron, and lead. It is situate on the Juniatta, at the influx of Standing Stone creek, 23 m wsw Lewis-town. Lon. 78 15 w, lat. 40 22 n.

*Huntingdon*, a borough and the capital of Huntingdonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a great trade in corn. It was once a large place, said to have had 15 churches, which are now reduced to two; and there are the cemeteries of two other parishes, in one of which is an ancient steeple. The population was 2397 in 1811. On an eminence near the town stood a castle, erected by Edward the elder. Huntingdon is the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell. It is seated on a rising ground, on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge to Godmanchester, 16 m wsw Cambridge, and 59 n by w London. Lon. 0 5 w, lat. 52 17 n.

*Huntingdonshire*, a county of England, bounded on the nw and n by Northamptonshire, e by Cambridgeshire, and sw by Bedfordshire. It is 25 m long and 20 broad, containing 220,080 acres; is divided into four hundreds, and 106 parishes; has six market-towns, and sends four members to parliament. The population was 42,203 in 1811. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen. The s<sup>e</sup> part consists of beautiful meadows; the middle and western parts are fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods; and the upland part was anciently a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting. The ne part consists of fens, which join those of Ely; but they are drained, so as to afford rich pasturage, and even large crops of corn. In the midst of them are some shallow pools, abounding with fish; and two lakes called Whittlesey-mere and Ramsey-mere. The chief commodities are corn, malt, and cheese; and it fattens abundance of cattle.

*Huntley*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with the magnificent remains of a castle. It has a considerable manufacture of linen cloth, and stands on a point of land formed by the conflux of the Bogie with the Deveron, 35 m nw Aberdeen.

*Huntspill*, a town in Somersetshire, at the mouth of the Parret, in Bridgewater bay, 7 m n Bridgewater, and 143 w by s London.

*Huntsville*, a town in N Carolina, on Yadkin river, 30 m n Salisbury, and 90 w Hillsborough.

*Hurdwar*, or *Haridwar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, where the Ganges first enters the plains. It is a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage, and visited also by immense numbers of traders at its annual fair in April, held in the bed of the river,

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which, at this period, is nearly dry. It is 104 m nne Delhi. Lon. 78 2 e, lat. 29 57 n.

*Huron*, a lake of N America, which lies between 80 and 85 w lon. and 42 and 46 n lat. It has a communication with Lake Michigan to the w, by the strait of Michilimakinac; with Lake Superior to the nw, by the strait of St. Mary; and with Lake Erie to the s, by the strait of Detroit. Its shape is nearly triangular, 800 m in circuit. On the n side is a chain of islands extending 150 m, called Manitoulin by the Indians. On the sw side is Saguna bay, penetrating 45 m into the country of the United States; and a little more to the nw is Thunder bay, so called from the frequent thunder that is heard there. At the entrance of the strait of St. Mary is the island of St. Joseph, about 75 m in circuit; on the s extremity of which is a handsome fort, belonging to the British. The Chippeway Indians live scattered around this lake; and on its banks are found great quantities of sand cherries.

*Hurrepoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, capital of a district in the Seik territories. It is situate near the Sankinee, 100 m e by n Lahore. Lon. 75 31 e, lat. 32 6 n.

*Hurst Castle*, a fortress in Hampshire, 4 m s Lymington. It stands on the extreme point of a neck of land, which shoots 2 m into the sea toward the isle of Wight, from which it is a mile distant. In this castle Charles I was confined previously to his being brought to trial. Lon. 1 33 w, lat. 50 42 n.

*Hus*, or *Hussu*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, the see of a Greek bishop. Here Peter the great made peace with the Turks. It is situate on the Pruth, 70 m sw Bender. Lon. 28 34 e, lat. 46 35 n.

*Husseinabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Khandesh, situate on the Nerbudda, 47 m e by n Hindia.

*Husseinpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, 64 m e Delhi, and 72 wsw Bareilly.

*Husum*, a seaport of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel. It has a trade in horses and oxen, and manufactures of leather, cotton, and linen. It stands at the mouth of the Hewan, opposite the island of Nordstrand, 20 m w Sleswick. Lon. 9 20 e, lat. 54 36 n.

*Huttany*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, with manufactures of silk and cotton, and an extensive commerce, particularly in grain. It is 20 m e Merritch, and 30 wsw Bejapoor.

*Hutweil*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 16 m ne Bern.

*Huy*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with many paper mills, and iron founderies; seated on the Meuse, 12 m wsw Liege.

*Hydra*, an island in the Archipelago, 15 m long and 3 broad, lying between the gulf of Napoli and the island of Thermia. Though mountainous and without a stream of water, it is the residence of a numerous Greek colony, who pay a fixed annual tribute to the Porte, and carry on an extensive commerce. The chief town is of the same name, and one of the most considerable in the Archipelago, with a good harbour on the nw coast. Lon. 23 15 E, lat. 37 21 N.

*Hydrabad*, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, which communicates its name to the nizam's dominions generally. It is 180 m long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Berar, E by Gundwana and Orissa, S by the river Kistna, and W by Beeder and Aurungabad. This territory, lately called Golconda, composed a considerable portion of ancient Telingana. The surface is hilly, but fertile, and tolerably well watered.

*Hydrabad*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the above province, and the metropolis of the Deccan. It is surrounded by walls with towers, and with the suburbs is supposed to contain 120,000 inhabitants. The suburbs, which are very large, are occupied by merchants and tradesmen. Six m to the wnw is the celebrated fortress of Golconda. The city contains a considerable number of mosques, having long been the principal Mohamedan station in the Deccan. It stands in a plain, on the river Musah, which flows to the Kistna, 310 m nsw Madras. Lon. 78 42 E, lat. 17 15 N.

*Hydrabad*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Sindy. It stands on the E side of an island, 24 m long and 6 broad, formed by the Indus and a branch called the Fulalee. The fortress is on a rocky hill, by the river Fulalee, and surrounded by a high brick wall, flanked with round towers. On the N side is a dry ditch, hewn out of the rock, over which is a bridge opposite the gate. Here is the suburb, which, together with the city, contain about 15,000 inhabitants, among whom are numerous and skilful artisans, particularly the armourers, and those who embroider on leather. It is 330 m ssw Moul-tan. Lon. 68 41 E, lat. 25 22 N.

*Hypolite, St.* a town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on the Vi-dourle, near its source, 12 m sw Alais.

*Hypolite, St.* a town of France, in the department of Doubs, on the river Doubs, 40 m E by N Besançon.

*Jablunkau*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Teschen, with a fort near it, which defends a defile toward Hungary. It is seated on the Elsa, between high mountains, 12 m sse Teschen.

*Jaca*, a city of Spain, in Aragon, and a bishop's see, with a fort. It is seated on a river of the same name, among the mountains of Jaca, which are a part of the Pyrenees, 52 m N by E Saragossa. Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 42 28 N.

*Jacatra*, a country in the W part of Java, with a town and fortress of the same name, near to Batavia, which is now the seat of government. The productions of Jacatra are coffee, sugar, ginger, rice, indigo, cotton, arrack, turmeric, and cadjang or lentiles, from which last oil is pressed.

*Jaci Reale*, or *Jacid Aquila*, a town on the E coast of Sicily, in Valdi Demona, at the mouth of the Fiume Freddo, the ancient Acis, celebrated by the story of Acis and Galatea. Large quantities of wine and fruit are exported hence. It is 13 m nne Catania, and 14 ssw Taormina.

*Jacksonborough*, a town of S Carolina, on the E side of the Edisto, 32 m W Charleston.

*Jacktall*, a town of Hindoostan, in Hydrabad, 51 m nsw Warangol.

*Jaen*, a fortified city of Spain, in Andalusia, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruit and very fine silk, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Guadalbullon, 60 m E by S Cordova. Lon. 3 37 W, lat. 37 38 N.

*Jaen*, or *Jaen de Bracamoros*, a town of Quito, capital of a district, in which abundance of tobacco is cultivated. It is situate on the Tunguragua, 300 m S Quito. Lon. 78 28 W, lat. 5 24 S.

*Jaffa*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, formerly a celebrated city, called Joppa, and the chief port of Judea, but entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur, though yet a considerable place. It is situate near the Mediterranean, on an eminence in the form of a sugar-loaf, on the summit of which is a small citadel; and the houses distributed along the side appear rising above each other. The bottom of the hill is surrounded by a wall, with battlements; and it is environed by gardens, which produce lemons, oranges, melons, and citrons of a prodigious size. The road is defended by a castle, on a rock; and the harbour is now too shallow to admit large vessels. The principal commerce is in fruit and grain. In 1799, it

was taken by the French under Bonaparte, with some difficulty and much bloodshed; but they held possession forty days only. It is 35 m ssw Acre. Lon. 35 10 E, lat. 32 5 N.

*Jaffierabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, near the river Kistna, 50 m NE Aurungabad.

*Jaffnapatam*, a seaport of Ceylon, with a small fort, but exceedingly well built. Hence are exported great quantities of excellent tobacco, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. The chank fishery on the coast, and near the neighbouring islets, is also a source of great wealth. The Dutch took this place from the Portuguese in 1653; and it surrendered to the British in 1795. It stands at the NW end of the island, 186 m N Colombo. Lon. 70 30 E, lat. 9 35 N.

*Jaffrabat*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, near the mouth of a river, noted for large oysters, 32 m ENE Diu.

*Jagarnaut*, or *Juggernaut*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, district of Cuttack. Here is a famous pagoda, the first object of Hindoo veneration, and an excellent sea-mark. The number of pilgrims that visit this temple is not less than 1,200,000, annually, of whom many never return; and to 50 m distance the way is strewed with human bones. It stands on the bay of Bengal, 43 m s byw Cuttack. Lon. 86 5 E, lat. 19 49 N.

*Jagepoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, district of Cuttack. Much cloth is made here; and the remains of several Mohamedan edifices are still visible. It stands on the Byturnee, 35 m NE Cuttack.

*Jagendorf*, a town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province. It is seated on the Oppa, 13 m NW Troppan. Lon. 17 44 E, lat. 50 0 N.

*Jagersburg*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Darmstadt, 13 m ssw Darmstadt.

*Jagherch*, a town of Hindoostan, in Ajmeer, 25 m N Nagore, and 6½ m NW Ajmeer.

*Jaghire*, a district of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, the ancient possession of the English E India Company, who obtained it in 1750 and 1763 from the nabob of Arcot, for services rendered to him and his father. It extends 103 m along the coast from Allamparva on the S to Pullicat on the N, and is 47 m inland in the widest part. Madras is the chief place.

*Jago, St.* the largest and most fertile of the Cape Verd islands, 10 m long and 5 broad. It abounds with high barren mountains; and the air, in the rainy season, is unwholesome to strangers. The animals

are beeves, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-rats, and monkeys. Here are fowls and birds of almost all sorts; and maize, plantains, bananas, pumpions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pineapples, cocoa-nuts, guavas, tar, apples, and sugar-canes. It has also some cedar-trees, and plenty of cotton. Ribeira Grande is the capital, but the governor resides at Porto Praya.

*Jago, St.* the capital of Chili, and a bishop's see, with a royal audience and a university. It is also the capital of a province, which produces abundance of corn, wine, and fruit, and has mines of gold, silver, copper, and tin. The city contains a fine cathedral, four parish churches, ten monasteries, and seven nunneries. The streets are 36 feet wide, and intersect each other at right angles. The great square is 450 feet on each side; it contains the palace of the captain-general, the tribunal of the royal audience, the cathedral, the bishop's palace, and other public edifices; and in the middle is a magnificent fountain. The inhabitants, upward of 46,000, are native Americans and Spaniards, and it is the center of all the trade of Chili. Here are several canals, and a dike, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the streets. It stands in an extensive plain, at the foot of the Andes, on the S side of the Topocalma, over which is a bridge that connects the city with the suburbs. It is 75 m ESE Valparaiso, which is its port. Lon. 70 50 W, lat. 33 26 S.

*Jago, St.* a town of New Spain, capital of Veragua. It has an elegant hospital; and is famous for spun cotton, dyed of a durable purple by the juice of a small fish found on the coast of the Pacific. It stands in a country that produces maize, plantains, &c. and abundance of cattle, 150 m WSW Panama. Lon. 81 24 W, lat. 8 23 N.

*Jago, St.* a fortified seaport on the S coast of Cuba, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour. In 1810, it was nearly swallowed up by an earthquake. It is situate on a bay, about 6 m from the sea. Lon. 76 3 W, lat. 20 1 N.

*Jago, St.* a river of New Spain, in Guadalaxara, which issues from the NE part of the lake Chapala, flows by the city of Guadalaxara, and enters the Pacific ocean at St. Blas.

*Jago, St.* a river of St. Domingo, called by Columbus the Gold river. It rises near the center of the island, flows through a long extent of plains and tobacco lands, and enters the sea on the confines of Monte Christo.

*Jago de los Cavalleros, St.* a city of St. Domingo, the next in size to the capital. The population 20,000. It stands in a

fertile soil, on the river St Jago, 70 m from its mouth, and 90 NNW St. Domingo. Lon. 70 38 w, lat. 19 22 n.

*Jago de Compestella, St.* see *Compostella*.

*Jago del Estero, St.* a city of Tucuman, now much decayed by its hot and stagnate situation. The vicinity produces plenty of wheat, rice, barley, fruit of all sorts, particularly figs and raisins. It is seated on the Dulce, 180 m SW Tucuman. Lon. 62 40 w, lat. 28 40 s.

*Jago de Nexapa, St.* a town of New Spain, in Guaxaca, situate in the valley of Nexapa, 65 m ESE of Guaxaca.

*Jago de los Valles, St.* a town of New Spain, in the province of Panuco, on the river Panuco, 170 m N by E Mexico. Lon. 99 56 w, lat. 22 30 n.

*Jago de la Vega, St.* or *Spanish town*, a town of Jamaica, where the legislative assembly and the grand courts of justice are held. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Cobre, 16 m WNW Kingston.

*Jagodina*, a town of European Turkey, in Serbia, seated on the Morava, 70 m SSE Belgrade.

*Jaicza*, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, with a strong citadel, seated on the Plena, 50 m NE Serai.

*Jakutskoi*; see *Yakutsk*.

*Jalalabad*, a town of Afghanistan, in Cabul, situate near the Kameh, 73 m ESE Cabul.

*Jalacau*, a province in the E part of Ballogistan, having that of Sarawan on the N and Lus on the S. It is 220 m long and 120 broad, and full of mountains, but intermixed with some fertile plains and valleys. Khozdar is the capital.

*Jallinder*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, capital of a rich district of the same name, between the Setlege and Beyah. The town is of great extent, but now in ruins; and the modern houses are constructed from the materials of the ruinous houses formerly occupied by the Afghans. It is 94 m ESE Lahore. Lon. 75 19 E, lat. 31 16 N.

*Jalnah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Arungabad, capital of a district, with a fort. It is situate on both sides of a small river, 32 m ENE Arungabad. Lon. 76 30 E, lat. 19 57 N.

*Jaluitza*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on a river of the same name, 95 m SW Ismael.

*Jalooan*, a town of Hindoostan in Agra, with a considerable trade in cotton, which is principally sent into Bengal. It is situate on the Sinde, 114 m SE Agra. Lon. 79 23 E, lat. 26 7 N.

*Jalore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Ajmere, 36 m SSW Chitore.—Another, with a hill fortress, 55 m SSW Joudpoor.

*Jannagorod*, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, with a strong fort, seated on the Jama, 12 m NE Narva.

*Jamaica*, an island of the W Indies, discovered by Columbus, in 1494, and occupied by Spain in 1559. It was attacked by the British, and ceded to them in 1656. It lies 30 leagues W Hispaniola, nearly the same distance S Cuba, and is of an oval figure, 170 m long and 60 broad. It is divided into three counties, Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall, and contains upward of 4,080,000 acres. A ridge of hills runs lengthwise from E to W, whence numerous rivers take their rise on both sides; and though none of them are navigable, even for barges, yet the sugars are carried upon many of them in canoes from the inland plantations to the seaside; some of them run under ground for a considerable space, particularly the Cobre and Pedra. The mountains and a great part of the island are covered with many kinds of trees; such as lignum vitæ, cedar, mahogany, &c. always green. In the valleys are sugar-canes, and such a variety of fruit-trees, as to make the country look like a paradise. But to balance this, there are alligators in the rivers; guianoes and galliwaspes in the fens and marshes; and snakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The year is distinguished into two seasons, the wet and dry; but the rains are not so frequent as formerly, which is supposed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. About nine in the morning it is so intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the easterly breeze did not arise to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are deemed unwholesome, especially to new comers. The months of July, August, and September, are called the hurricane months, because then they are the most frequent; and there is lightning almost every night. Not above a third part of this island is inhabited, for the plantations are along the coasts. Here and there are savannas, or large plains, where the original natives used to plant their corn, and which the Spaniards made use of for breeding their cattle. The best houses are generally built low, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the negro huts, made of reeds, will hold only two or three persons. The common bread or that which serves for it, is plantains, yams, and cassava-roots; but, in 1793, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from Otahete, and introduced into the different plantations. Hogs and sheep are plentiful; but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the Negroes have herrings and salt-fish. The

general produce of this island is sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimenta, cocoa, coffee, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. It has some tobacco, but not good, and used only by the Negroes, who can scarcely live without it; also maize, Guinea corn, and peas of various kinds, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as oranges, lemons, shaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, prickly-pears, melons, pumpions, guavas, and many other sorts. This island is now the most valuable of the British W India colonies. The government of Jamaica is one of the richest places, next to that of Ireland, in the disposal of the crown: the standing salary is 2500*l.* and the assembly commonly vote as much more to the governor, which, with other perquisites, make it little less than 10,000*l.* a year. In 1795, the Maroons, or original natives, who inhabit the mountains, rose against the English, and were not quelled for nine months. St. Jago de la Vega is the seat of government, but Kingston is the capital.

*Jamaica*, a town of New York, chief of Queen county, Long-island. It has three churches and an academy, and is 12 m E by S New York.

*Jamalabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, with a fort, on the summit of an immense rock, which is only accessible by one narrow way. The town stands on the bank of a river, 30 m ENE Mangalore.

*Jamama*, a town of Arabia, capital of a district, lying W of the province of Bahrin. It is seated on the river Astan, 140 m SW Lachsa. Lon. 46 8 E, lat. 25 5 N.

*Jambi*, the capital of a small kingdom on the E coast of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper hence, with the best sort of canes. The town is large, and situate inland, on a river navigable for boats, 160 m N by E Bencoolen. Lon. 102 45 E, lat. 1 22 S.

*Jambo*, or *Jamboa*, a town of Arabia Deserta, situate in a barren plain, surrounded by a wall, with towers. A large tower mounted with artillery faces the country, and it has a good harbour on the Red sea. It is 160 m W by N Medina. Lon. 37 32 E, lat. 24 7 N.

*Jamboc*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, capital of a hilly and woody district. It is a great mart for Cashmere shawls and other articles, and situate on the side of a hill, 83 m N by E Lahore. Lon. 74 5 E, lat. 33 1 N.

*James*, a river of Virginia, which commences on the W side of the Blue ridge of the Allegany mountains, where it is formed by the junction of Jackson and Carpenter rivers. It thence flows E through the

state, and enters Chesapeak bay, near Hampton.

*James, St.* a town of S Carolina, on the S side of the Santee, 24 m from its mouth, and 44 NNE Charleston.

*James Bay*; see *Hudson Bay*.

*Jamestown*, a town of Virginia, seated in a peninsula, on the N side of James river, 3 m SSW Williamsburg.

*Jamestown*, a borough of Ireland, in Leitrim county, seated on the Shannon, 5 m S by E Carrick, and 84 WSW Dublin.

*Jamets*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 12 m S Stenay.

*Jamsio*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen, 32 m W Carlscrona.

*Janagur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, situate in a low fenney district, on the right bank of the Banass, 44 m SW Rah-dunpoor.

*Janina*, or *Janna*, a strong city of European Turkey, capital of Albania, and an archbishop's see. It stands, in a hilly country, on the SW side of the lake Acherusia, which is 6 m long and 2 where broadest; the depth is very inconsiderable, but it abounds in fish. On a peninsula that projects into the lake, is the old seraglio of the pashaw, a large mosque, and the fortress, which are isolated from the town by a lofty wall and a broad moat. Opposite the peninsula, on the other shore of the lake, is a small island embellished with a palace of the vizier; and in the northern suburb he has a grand pavilion. The basars consist of about 12 narrow streets, intersecting each other at irregular angles, in the center of the city, and is the only part of it where much continuity is preserved. The population 40,000, among whom are many rich Greek merchants, whose commerce extends over the whole empire, and to the ports of the Adriatic. The chief articles of export are silk and spun cotton, from the adjoining province of Thessaly. It is 85 m W by N Larissa. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 39 52 N.

*Janowitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Bradawke, 23 m SSW Pilsen.

*Janville*, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, 20 m SE Chartres.

*Jao-tcheou*, a city of China, in Kiang-si, seated on the river Po, near its entrance into the lake Poyang, 40 m NE Nantchang.

*Japan*, an empire, in the most eastern part of Asia, composed of three considerable and a great number of small islands, separated from Corea and China, by the strait of Corea and the sea of Japan, and extending from lon. 131 to 142 E, and from lat. 30 to 41 N. The three principal islands are Nippon, Xicoco, and Ximo.



Their surface presents a variety of mountains, hills, and valleys. Many of the mountains contain volcanos, but in general they are covered with evergreens, and give rise to numerous rivulets, which fertilize the valleys. The hills are cultivated to their summits, and exhibit a smiling picture of human industry amid vestiges of physical convulsions. The whole empire is divided into seven principal districts, which are subdivided into 70 provinces; and the population is, in proportion to extent, deemed equal to that of China. These islands are the richest country in the world for gold; there are also rich silver mines, and fine copper is the main source of the wealth of many provinces. Rice is the principal grain cultivated, but millet, maize, wheat, rye, and barley are also produced. Ginger, black pepper, sugar, cotton, and indigo are raised in great quantity, and the tea shrub grows wild in the hedges. Cedars are common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships and columns for temples. The rocks and most barren places produce a variety of fruits, plants, and roots. The woods, forests, and mountains afford good pasturage, and are stocked with deer, oxen, buffalos, hogs, and a few horses; but there are no sheep nor goats. Here are large quantities of fine porcelain, silk, and skins, as also red pearls, which are not in less esteem than the white. The Japanese are of a yellowish complexion all over; their heads are in general large, their necks short, and their hair black, thick, and shining, from the use they make of oils; their eyes are small, of a dark brown colour and sunk deep in the head, and the eyelids form in the great angle of the eye a deep furrow, which discriminates them from other nations; their eyebrows are also placed somewhat higher; and their noses, though not flat, are thick and short. They are naturally ingenious, and have a happy memory. Their houses are of wood, coloured white, and never exceed two stories in height; and the interior is divided into apartments at pleasure, by moveable partitions sliding in grooves. They have neither tables, beds, nor chairs; but sit and lie on carpets and mats, the meal being served apart to each in a basin of porcelain, or on a square salver of japanned wood. Their food consists almost entirely of fish, fowl, eggs, and vegetables. The first compliment offered to a stranger is a dish of tea; and the next is a pipe of tobacco. The dress of the Japanese consists of trowsers, and a loose robe of silk or cotton fastened by a girdle; the number being increased according to the coldness of the weather: their stockings, which

cover only half the leg, are made of woollen stuffs sewed together; instead of shoes they merely wear soles made of rice straw, fastened to the great toe by a kind of loop, and these are taken off when they enter a room. Fans are used by both sexes equally, and are, within and without doors, their inseparable companions. The men have no beard, the hair being plucked out with small pincers, that it may not grow again: they shave the head daily from the brow to the nape; and the hair on the sides is turned up and fastened at the crown, which forms the common covering of the head; but conical hats made of grass are worn on journeys. They treat the women with great severity, and punish adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleases. Foreign women are not suffered to approach the shore; and though they do not prohibit their own females from having intercourse with strangers, they will neither permit them nor their offspring to leave the country. They have a language so peculiar, that it is understood by no other nation. The sciences are highly esteemed among them; and they have several schools at different places, in which are taught arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their arts and manufactures even surpass those of Europe. The Japanese are naturally good soldiers, and skilful at shooting with a bow; however, as they inhabit islands, they are seldom at war with their neighbours. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication is forbidden, except with the Dutch and Russians; and with them only at the port of Nangasaki. The merchandise brought are spices, sugar, linen and woollen cloth, elephant teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they receive gold, silver, copper, rice, tea, fine porcelain, cabinets, and other japanned or lackered wares. The Japanese are as fabulous as the Chinese in the antiquity of their empire; but the certain period begins with the hereditary succession of the ecclesiastical emperors, from the year 660 before the Christian epoch. Their emperor was called daïro; but in the minority of one of them, in 1150, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors for the crown assumed the ecclesiastical government, retaining the same title; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called cubo. From that time the daïro has only been at the head of religious matters, while the cubo, or secular emperor, bears an absolute dominion over all civil and military affairs. The former still lives in great state and grandeur at Miaco; and the latter pays him a kind of homage;

as if he acted only as his deputy or viceroy; but in reality, the cubo is now the real monarch of Japan, and the dairo only his high priest. The religion of the country is paganism; but there are two different sects. Their temples are free from any idols; and they make strict search, on the arrival of Dutch or Russian vessels, after all sorts of images, paintings, and books, which, on any being found, are instantly burned. There was once a great number of Christians in different parts of the empire; but, in 1638, they underwent great persecutions, insomuch that they were all extirpated. The capital of the empire is Jedo.

*Japara*, a town and fort of Java, situate on the w side of a mountainous promontory on the n coast. It was among the first of the Dutch settlements in the Eastern seas, and is 32 m nNE Samarang.

*Jaquemel*, a town of St. Domingo, on a bay of its name, on the s coast, 32 m ssw Port au Prince.

*Jargeau*, a town of France, in the department of Loiret. It was taken by the English in 1438, and retaken by Joan of Arc the next year. It is seated near the Loire, 10 m ESE Orleans.

*Jarisberg*, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuys, capital of a district abounding in mines. It is 5 m n Tonsberg.

*Jarnac*, a town of France, in the department of Charente. Near this place the duke of Anjou, afterward Henry III, obtained a victory over the Huguenots, in 1569. It is seated on the Charente, 20 m w Angouleme.

*Jaromitz*, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 9 m n Konigingratz.

*Jaron*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, celebrated for abundance of palm-trees and their excellent fruit. It is 95 m s by r Shiras. Lon. 53 10 E, lat. 28 15 N.

*Jaroslaw*, a town of Poland, in Galicia, with a strong citadel. A battle was gained here by the Swedes, in 1656, after which they took the town. It is seated on the Saine, 55 m w Lemberg. Lon. 22 43 E, lat. 50 4 N.

*Jaroslaw*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It is 160 m long, and from 30 to 110 broad. The capital is of the same name, and a large commercial place, with numerous manufactures; seated on the Wolga, 145 m nNE Moscow. Lon. 39 50 E, lat. 57 35 N.

*Jasenitz*, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 8 m n Stettin.

*Jasque*, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran, which gives name to a cape in the gulf of Ormus. Lon. 57 4 E, lat. 25 40 N.

*Jassy*, a city of European Turkey, capital of Moldavia, and an archbishop's see. In 1753, it was destroyed by fire; but is now a well-fortified place, defended by a castle, and governed by a hospodar. It contains some spacious brick mansions, covered with stucco, interspersed among a number of mean houses, built of shingles; and the streets are laid with planks. The population 12,000. It has been several times taken in the wars between the Turks and the Russians or Austrians. It is seated on the Baglui, which flows to the Pruth, 170 m nNE Buchorest. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 47 8 N.

*Jaszbercny*, a town of Hungary, capital of Jazyga county. The population in 1815 was 12,033. It is situate on the Zagyva, 40 m E Pest. Lon. 20 4 E, lat. 47 30 N.

*Java*, an island of the E Indies, lying to the s of Borneo, and separated at its w end from Sumatra, by the strait of Sunda. It is 666 m long and from 56 to 135 broad, extending from 105 to 114 E lon. and 6 to 9 S lat. The land is low, and in some places marshy, near the northern shore, but rises in a gradual slope toward the interior of the country, admitting in its ascent every variety of situation and verdure. The n coast has many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. The s coast is bold, rocky, and almost inaccessible, that it is little known. In the interior of the island, through its whole length, is an uninterrupted range of mountains, varying in their elevation above the sea from 5000 to 11,000 feet, and exhibiting, by a round base or conical summit, their volcanic origin; there are also many indications and remains of their former eruptions. Beside these mountains there are extensive ranges of inferior elevation; and numerous ridges of hills traverse the country in various directions. Along the northern side of the island is a fine military road, from Bantam to the E end, measuring 634 m; it is a monument of Dutch enterprise, though accomplished by the loss of about 12,000 natives, chiefly owing to the unhealthiness of the forests and marshes through which it runs. In former times Java had as many petty kingdoms as there were large towns; but now they are greatly reduced, and their sovereigns either pensioned by, or subject to, the European government. The general division of the country is into the Sunda or western, and Java or eastern district; and these are subdivided into provinces. The Sunda district terminates with the province of Cheribon; and the Java district contains all those to the E of it. The Java provinces on the s coast are governed by native princes, of whom there

are two principal; the susubunan, or emperor, who resides at Solo, and the sultan, who resides at Matarem. The Javans of the lower class live in mean huts of bambu, plastered with clay and thatched with leaves. Their food consists principally of rice and vegetables; but fish, flesh, and fowl, are daily served up, as suits the parties. They are of a brown complexion, black hair, large checks, flattish nose, small eyes, and large eyebrows. They smear their hair with cocoa-nut oil; and the women twist it into a knot on the top of the head, where it is fixed with gold or silver pins, and decorated with sweet-smelling flowers. Both sexes of all ranks file and blacken the teeth. The men of the lowest class wear a pair of coarse drawers, reaching toward the knees, with a cloth folded round the waist, and descending like a short petticoat; some have also a jacket with short sleeves. The women wear the cloth round their loins descending to the ankles; and a body cloth, passed above the bosom and close under the arms, descending to the waistband; they also often wear a loose gown reaching below the hips, with long sleeves buttoned at the wrists. The higher classes wear a vest, a jacket with long sleeves, and pantaloons; and these, with the cloth round the waist, are made of finer materials. The emperor and sultan are habited much in the European fashion; and on public occasions they wear a velvet hat or cap of a particular form, somewhat different at each court. The men have two or three wives and several concubines, according to their circumstances, for their religion is Mohamedanism. This island, beside its mountains, has large forests and extensive swamps; but other parts produce abundance of rice, maize, sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, salt, and tobacco, also most sorts of tropical fruits and vegetables. Here is a fine breed of small horses; plenty of hogs, beeves, and goats, with other tame animals; and fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance. In the woods are tigers, leopards, rhinoceroses, buffalos, and other wild beasts. The air, except toward the west end of the island, is as temperate and healthy as in any part of the E. Indies. The serene season is from May till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, kill the insects, and continue till April. 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 fruit. Java has numerous rivers, of which the Solo and the Kediri, or Surabaya, are the chief; many others are important for the conveyance of teak and other timber from

the central forests; but in the dry season they are mostly choked up at their mouths with sand or mud, that their entrance at low water is difficult for the smallest vessels. The southern provinces, particularly in the Java district, abound with the ruins of temples, sculptures, casts in metal, and other antiquities, indubitably derived from a period preceding the introduction of Mohamedanism. The whole island may be deemed under the dominion of the Dutch; and beside the native Javans, it is inhabited by Chinese, Bugese, and other eastern Mohamedans. In 1740, the Dutch pretended that the Chinese were going to make an insurrection, and upon that account disarmed them; yet, after that, they massacred them to the number of 20,000, and seized their effects. In 1811, a British force was sent against this island, and a landing effected 12 m E of Batavia, which city surrendered on the approach of the army; the French forces, by whom it had been garrisoned, having previously retired to a neighbouring fort. This fort was immediately attacked, and taken by storm; but the French general, with most of the cavalry, escaped. They were afterward pursued, and being defeated in an action near Samarang, the French general capitulated, and surrendered all the Dutch possessions to the British. In 1815, the Dutch possessions were restored. Batavia is the European capital, and Solo the native capital.

*Javut*, a town of Persia, in Schirvan, seated on the Kur, nearly opposite the influx of the Aras, 45 m S Schamachie.

*Jauer*, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality, with a citadel, and a large square, surrounded by piazzas. Near this place, in 1813, the allies gained a great victory over the French. It is seated in a fine country, on the rivulet Jauer, 35 m W by S Breslau. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 51 2 N.

*Jaubnais*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 6 m N Poitiers.

*Jaxtberg*, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Jaxt, 10 m SE Mergentheim.

*Ibarra*, a town of the kingdom of Quito, 45 m NNE Quito.

*Ibila*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, seated on the Drino, 55 m E Scentari.

*Ibrim*, a town of Nubia, lately the capital of the country of the Barabras, with a citadel on the summit of a mountain. In 1811 it was destroyed by the Mamlukes, who here made their last stand against the pashaw of Egypt, and were compelled to retreat into Dongola. It is situate at the S extremity of a ridge of mountains, on

the right bank of the Nile, 20 m sw Dehr, the present capital.

*Iburg*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osna burg, 13 m s by E Osna burg.

*Iceland*, an island to the w of Norway, 260 m long and 180 broad, lying between 63 and 67 n. lat. The earliest discoverer on record was Naddod, a famous pirate, who was driven here by a tempest, in 861, while on a voyage from Norway to the Feroe islands. The first settler was Ingulf, a Norwegian of great opulence, who dreading the tyranny of his king, emigrated in 874. He was followed by such numbers, that in the course of sixty years the whole coast and most of the habitable parts are said to have been occupied. The chiefs of the different colonies, notwithstanding intestine broils, continued as a republic till 1260, when they became subjects of Norway, and subsequently of Denmark in 1387 to the present time. The climate of Iceland is very unsettled; in winter there are frequent and sudden thaws, and in summer almost as frequent snow and frost; but the northern part of the island has more severe weather than the southern. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The island is mountainous, stony, barren, and destitute of trees; but in some places there are excellent pastures. The animals are small horses, bees, and sheep; and there are no wild quadrupeds except rats, cats, and white and brown foxes. Birds are very numerous; and there are several kinds of falcons, swans, and eider-ducks, which furnish the inhabitants with eggs and valuable down. On all parts of the coast the bays and harbours are both numerous and safe. The chief rivers are in the E part; the Skalfanda, Oxarfird, and Bruna, all flowing from s to n; and there are extensive fresh-water lakes. The highest mountains, clothed with perpetual snow, are called *yokuls*; and of these Snæfell, a promontory on the w coast, is esteemed the highest, being computed at 4560 feet. Mount Hecla is 18 m from the s coast, about 4000 feet in height, and a noted volcano; but there are several other volcanos, and many sulphurous and hot springs. Some of the latter, called *geysers*, frequently throw up boiling water: the principal one has a basin 51 feet in diameter, and in the centre an orifice 17 feet over, in which the water rises and falls; and from this pipe, in violent eruptions, a column of boiling water is frequently, by a sudden jet, shot up perpendicularly 100 feet, or thrown out diagonally to a great distance. In 1783, the

most tremendous volcanic eruption on record, accompanied by violent wind and rain, took place in this island. On Mount Skapta, 40 m NE of Hecla, three fire-spouts broke out in the NW part, which, after rising to a considerable height in the air, formed a torrent of red-hot lava that flowed for six weeks, and ran a distance of 60 m to the sea, in a broken breadth of above 12 m. By this dreadful calamity, 12 rivers were dried up, 21 villages totally overwhelmed by fire or water, and 34 very materially injured: of the inhabitants, 220 perished by fire, 21 by water, and above 3700 by famine; all vegetation, the support of their cattle, being destroyed, and the fish driven from the coasts. The inhabitants are now estimated at upward of 50,000. The men are rather tall, of a frank open countenance, a florid complexion, and yellow flaxen hair. The women are shorter in proportion, and more inclined to corpulency; but many would appear handsome in an English dress. From the nature of their food, neglect of personal cleanliness, and being often obliged to sit long in wet woollen clothes, they are greatly exposed to cutaneous diseases; and many are annually carried off by obstinate coughs and pulmonary complaints. Their predominant character is unsuspecting frankness, pious contentment, and a steady liveliness of temperament, combined with a strength of intellect rarely to be met with in other parts. They adhere most rigidly to whatever has been adopted as a national custom; and their dress and mode of life have been invariably the same during a period of nine centuries. They are strongly attached to their native soil, and live under the practical influence of one of their common proverbs: Iceland is the best land on which the sun shines. In the towns, particularly along the coasts, most of the houses are constructed of wood, previously framed in Norway; but in other parts the dwellings are at a distance from each other, many of them little above the level of the ground, and chiefly miserable huts, covered with turf or skins. The principal articles of food are fish and butter; the former most eaten in a dry state and uncooked; mutton, beef, and rye-bread, are only brought to the table of the higher classes. The chief exports are dried fish, mutton, beef, butter, tallow, trainoil, coarse woollen cloth, stockings, gloves, wool, sheep and fox skins, eider-down, and feathers. The imports are timber, fishing tackle, implements of iron, tobacco, bread, spirits, wine, salt, linen, and other necessaries of life, with a very few superfluities. Iceland once abounded in learning and science, at a time when the greatest part

of Europe was involved in ignorance. The language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms. The religion of the early inhabitants was pagan; in 974 the Roman catholic was introduced, and in 1510 the Lutheran, which in a few years became the established religion. Iceland is divided into four commercial districts, Reikiavik, Eskelfjord, Eyafjord, and Isafjord, so named from the chief ports. The town of Reikiavik, where the governor and bishop reside, consists of about 70 wooden houses, with scattered huts in the outskirts, and a church of stone, covered with tiles. It is the principal place of traffic, and stands on the s side of a bay of its name, in the sw part of the island. Lon. 21 52 w, lat. 64 3 n.

*Iechterhausen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Gotha, 12 m ESE Gotha.

*Icolmkill*, or *Iona*, a famous little island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, near the sw point of the isle of Mull. It is only 3 m long, and produces beautiful white marble. Here are the ruins of an august nunnery, monastery, and cathedral, said to have been founded by St. Columba, about the year 735; also a small chapel, dedicated to St. Oran, containing many marble tomb-stones of the great lords of the isles; and adjoining it is a cemetery, in which many ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway, are buried. Other ruins of monastic and druidical edifices can be traced; and many places are pointed out, noted for particular acts of St. Columba. This island was the retreat of learning, during the Gothic ignorance which pervaded Europe, after the overthrow of the Roman empire, and the seminary whence issued those pious monks and laymen, who again revived learning, and propagated Christianity through many kingdoms of Europe. This place, formerly so religious, has now divine service performed only four times in the year. The only village is *Sodor*. Lon. 6 20 w, lat. 56 43 n.

*Ida*, a lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the island of Candia, famous in ancient times as being the place on which Jupiter was brought up, and where there was a temple dedicated to Cybele.

*Ida*, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, famous in ancient fable, for the judgment of Paris, and for being the resort of the gods during the Trojan war. It is 140 m to the w of Olympus.

*Idanha a Nuova*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 3 m sw Idanha a Vella.

*Idanha a Vella*, a town of Portugal, in

Beira, seated on the Ponsul, 25 m E Castel Branco.

*Idria*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, celebrated for rich quicksilver mines; seated amid mountains, on the river Idria, 20 m ENE Gorz.

*Idstein*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, 22 m sw Wetzlar.

*Jean, St.* a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sare, 12 m w Deux Pouts.

*Jean d'Angely, St.* a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a fine Benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Huguenots in 1621, by Louis XIII, who demolished the fortifications. It is famous for brandy, and seated on the Bon-tonne, 15 m NE Santes, and 32 SE Rochelle.

*Jean de Losne, St.* a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, seated on the Saone, 15 m SSE Dijon.

*Jean de Luz, St.* a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, the last next Spain, with a harbour. It owes its opulence to the cod and whale fishery, and is seated on the Nivelle, near its mouth, 12 m sw Bayonne.

*Jean de Maurienne, St.* a town of Savoy, capital of the county of Maurienne, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arc, 25 m ENE Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 17 N.

*Jean Pied de Port, St.* a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a citadel on an eminence, at the entrance of those passes, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which here are called Ports. It is seated on the Nive, 20 m SSE Bayonne, and 30 NE Pamplona.

*Jean Rabel*, a town of St. Domingo, on the N coast of the N peninsula, with a fort, 10 m NE St. Nicholas.

*Jed*, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which rises on the borders of England, and joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburg. On its bank are several large caverns, which were the hiding places of ancient border-warriors.

*Jedburg*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Roxburghshire. Here is the ruin of a fine abbey church, and part of it has been made the parish church. It has manufactures of cloth, flannel, and hose, and the vicinity is noted for fine orchards. The population was 4454 in 1811. It is situate on the Jed, near its conflux with the Teviot, 45 m SE Edinburg. Lon. 2 35 w, lat. 55 30 N.

*Jedo*, the capital of the empire of Japan, situate on the SE side of Nippon, the largest of the Japanese islands. The city has neither walls nor ramparts, is 9 m long and 6 broad, and contains 1,000,000 inha-

## JEM

bitants. The houses are built of earth, and boarded on the outside, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of customhouse, or magazine, for merchandise. The imperial palace is surrounded by walls and ditches, with drawbridges, forming of itself a considerable town, in the middle of the city. Where the emperor resides are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden. The houses of the common class are nothing but ground floor, the rooms parted by folding skreens; so that they can be made larger or smaller at pleasure. Jedo is seated in a plain at the head of a shallow bay, and a river that passes through it supplies several canals. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 36 10 N.

*Jeghederpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, with a small fort on a peninsula formed by the river Inderowty, which in the rainy season here forms a lake of considerable dimensions. It is 21 m S Bustar.

*Jegun*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 3 m NNW Auch, and 13 S Condom.

*Jehud*, or *Joud*, mountains in the NW part of Hindoostan, extending eastward from Attock to Behmbur. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers called Gickers, Gehkers, or Kakares.

*Jehungseal*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mooltan, seated on the Chinaub, just below the influx of the Jhylum, 30 m NE Mooltan.

*Jejury*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, famous for a rich and majestic temple on a high hill, 23 m SE Poonah.

*Jekyl*, a small island of N America, on the coast of Georgia, S of the island of St. Simon.

*Jellasore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated on the Subureeka, 42 m S Midnapoor.

*Jellinghy*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges, where a branch separates from the main stream, and is called the Jellinghy river, which joins the Cossimbazar, at Nuddea. It is 25 m E by S Moorshedabad.

*Jemappe*, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 3 m W by S Mons, where the French, in 1792, obtained a complete victory over the Austrians.

## JER

*Jemaulabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, with a fort on an immense rock, which is wholly inaccessible except by one narrow way. It is 29 m ENE Mangalore.

*Jemaulbaig*, or *Jemaulmuyag*, a town of Hindoostan, in Balagaut, situate on the Pennar, 42 m WNW Cudapah.

*Jemlah*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Nepaul, which gives name to a district, on the W border of Tibet. It stands on a mountain, 9 m X by W Chinnachin, the capital of the district.

*Jemptia*, or *Jemptland*, an inland province of Sweden, in Nordland, 120 m long and 75 broad. The W part, on the frontiers of Norway, is full of craggy rocks and high mountains; but the E part is a champaign country, watered by lakes and rivers. It is divided into 11 parishes, but has not one town. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by agriculture, grazing, hunting, and fishing, and supply the Norwegians with iron ware, steel, and leather; of the last they make shoes, boots, and jackets that are proof against wet.

*Jena*, a strong town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle and a celebrated university. Near this place, in 1806, the French defeated the Prussians, who suffered immense loss. It is seated on the Saal, 10 m SSE Weimar. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 50 55 N.

*Jenboa*; see *Jambo*.

*Jenisa*; see *Yenisei*.

*Jeniskoi*; see *Yeniseisk*.

*Jenitz*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Dessau, situate on the Muldau, 2 m NE Dessau.

*Jenitza*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situate on a lake which communicates with the gulf of Salonichi, by a canal 12 m long. It is 24 m WNW Salonichi.

*Jemie*, a town and cape on the N side of the S peninsula of St. Domingo. The town is situate on an eminence, at the mouth of a rivulet, and the vicinity is particularly excellent for the culture of coffee. It is 130 m W Port au Prince. Lon. 74 14 W, lat. 18 40 N.

*Jericho*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, once a famous city. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and contains only a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is 5 m W of the river Jordan, and 20 E by N Jerusalem.

*Jericho*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, situate on the Elbe, 32 m ENE Magdeburg.

*Jermah*, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, which now consists of clay-built cottages. Numerous herds of sheep and goats feed around it, and many majestic ruins

exhibit vestiges of its former greatness. It is 60 m SE Mourzook.

*Jersey*, an island in the English channel, 18 m from the coast of Normandy, in France, and 84 s from Portland, in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English, but still governed by the ancient Norman laws, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. It is 12 m long and 6 broad, contains near 30,000 acres, and is divided into 12 parishes. The valleys are finely watered by brooks, and abound with cattle and small sheep. It produces excellent butter and honey, and the s part is nearly covered with apple-trees, from which abundance of cider is made. The population in 1806 was 22,855. It has two towns, St. Helier and St. Aubin, both situate on St. Aubin bay, on the s side of the island. The town of St. Aubin has a tide harbour, on the w side of the bay, and is inhabited principally by merchants and mariners; but it is not a fourth the size of that of St. Helier. It has a fort, called the Tower, built on an insulated rock. In 1781, a body of 800 French troops landed on this island, surprised the garrison, took the governor prisoner, and compelled him to sign a capitulation; but major Pierson, the next in command, refusing to abide by this forced capitulation, attacked the French, and made them surrender prisoners of war; but he fell in the moment of victory. See *Helier, St.*

*Jersey, New*, one of the United States of America, 160 m long and 52 broad; bounded on the n by New York, e by Hudson river and the Atlantic ocean, s by Delaware bay and river, and w by Pennsylvania. It is divided into 13 counties; namely, Cape Mary, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Burlington, Hunterdon, Sussex, Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset, and Morris; the last two are mountainous, and one fourth of the others are sandy and barren. The hilly country feeds great quantities of cattle; the barren part produces little else but shrub-oaks and yellow pines; and the sandy lands yield an immense quantity of bog iron ore, which is worked up to great advantage in the numerous iron-works in this state. The soil in other parts is fertile, producing plenty of corn, and fruit of all kinds common to the climate. The principal rivers are, beside the boundary ones, the Hackinsac, Passaic, and Rariton. In 1810 the population was 245,562. Trenton is the capital.

*Jerusalem*, a famous city of Syria, in Palestine. It was the capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusites; and in the reign of Zedekiah, it was taken

by Nebuchadnezzar, who led the Jews captive to Babylon. It was afterward taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, as was foretold by him. Emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem; including the summit of Mount Moriah, and a small part of Mount Sion. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the crusaders, who founded a kingdom that lasted 88 years, under nine kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it in 1187. The Turks expelled the Saracens in 1217, have kept possession of it ever since, and call it Heleeds, that is, the Holy City. They have a bey here, who lives in great state. The city has steep ascents on every side, except the s; and being almost surrounded by valleys encompassed with mountains, it seems to stand in the middle of an amphitheatre, and presents, to the approaching traveller, a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries. It is of a square form, surrounded by a wall, in which are six gates, and is nearly 3 m in circuit; but the resident inhabitants are only about 6000. The brook Kedron flows in the valley on its e side, along the foot of Mount Olivet. The houses are lofty, with flat roofs; and as no windows appear on the lower stories, and those above are latticed, the streets which are narrow, seem to be between high walls. The bazars are covered over, and have few articles in them exposed for sale, through fear of Turkish rapacity. The Armenians and Jews dispose of its manufactures to a great extent; these are beads, rosaries, amulets, crosses, shells, &c. The shells (mother-of-pearl) are formed into various shapes; the largest and most perfect are made into clasps for the zones of the Grecian ladies of Cyprus and the Archipelago. But what renders the city considerable is the great resort of pilgrims; for the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and provisions, which is their chief business. A guard of janissaries always reside here to protect them from the Arabs. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims principally visit, is a large structure; at the end of it is a superb rotunda and cupola, which has no other light than what comes through the top; and directly under this opening is the Holy Sepulchre, placed in a small chapel, with three holes in the roof, to let out the smoke of many lamps, which are always kept lighted. The cupola of this building was destroyed by fire in 1807; but a new one was soon erected. The temple of Jerusalem occupies the site of

the ancient temple of Solomon, and is the most magnificent pile of architecture in the Turkish empire: it is composed of several buildings within an enclosed square, 1440 feet long and 890 broad; the two principal edifices are called the Aksa and the Saharra; the former is a kind of immense church, with a nave, and on each side three aisles; the other is an octagonal temple, which rises from a large square platform raised in the middle of a spacious court, and is surmounted by a superb cupola. This temple is not permitted to be entered by any other sect than the Mohammedans. The Franciscan monastery of St. Salvador is a large building like a fortress; and a part of it, surrounding a large open court, is appropriated to the reception of pilgrims, for whose maintenance the monks have considerable funds. The Armenian monastery is the largest in the city, and is maintained in a degree of oriental splendor. Jerusalem is 140 m ssw Damascus. Lon. 35 20 e, lat. 31 47 n.

*Jesi*, a town of Italy, in Anconia, seated on a mountain, near the river Fiumesinus, 15 m wsw Ancona.

*Jesselmere*, a town of Hindoostan, in Ajmere, capital of a large district in the Sandy Desert. It is 174 m wnw Ajmere. Lon. 72 16 e, lat. 27 44 n.

*Jesso*, a large island, lying between those of Nippon and the Kuriles. It is of an irregular form, 350 m long and from 80 to 220 broad; the narrow part is in the s, toward Nippon, from which it is separated by the strait of Sangar. It is full of mountains and woods; and most of the common esculents of Europe are found here, either wild or cultivated. The shores abound with seals and sea-otters, and the bays with fish, particularly sprats. The natives, who live by fishing and hunting, are strong, robust, savage, and slovenly, when compared to the Japanese. They are called Ainos; but the Japanese call them Mosins, from their bodies being covered with hair more than other people. They are now driven from the southern parts of the island by the Japanese, who have here some colonies. The island is generally deemed subject to Japan; but it may be rather considered as a foreign conquest, than as a part of the civilized empire. Their principal settlement is Matsumay, and they give that name to the whole island. The se point is in lon. 142 30 e, lat. 40 50 n.

*Jessore*; see *Moorley*.

*Jever*, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, capital of a territory, 28 m n E Embden.

*If*, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, the most eastern of

the three before the harbour of Marseilles, and well fortified.

*Iglau*, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle, with two convents and a college. Good cloth is manufactured here, and the commerce in corn and hemp is considerable. It is seated on the Iglau, 40 m wsw Brinn. Lon. 15 32 e, lat. 49 28 n.

*Iglesias*, a town of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, 37 m wsw Cagliari. Lon. 8 39 e, lat. 39 18 n.

*Iglo*, a town of Hungary, with rich copper mines, seated on the Hernath, 5 m s Leutchau, and 32 wnw Kaschau.

*Ihor*; see *Johore*.

*Jhylum*, *Jillum*, or *Chelum*, a river of Hindoostan, the westernmost of the Punjab streams of the Indus. It issues from the Himalch mountains in the se quarter of Cashmere, flows w through the province, and 10 m w from the city of Cashmere expands into a sheet of water 8 m in circuit, named the Ouller Lake. On quitting this lake it passes through the mountains into Lahore, when its course is shyw till it joins the Chinaub, in the province of Mooltan, at Jehungseal. This river, sometimes called the Bchut, is the Hydaspes of Alexander.

*Jiddu*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on the Red sea, in the sheriffate of Mecca. A very considerable trade is carried on here, it being a mart between Egypt and India. The ships from Suez seldom proceed further than this port, and those from India are not suffered to advance to Suez. The English are particularly favoured in the trade of this place. Jidda has no fresh water, but rain water is preserved good in cisterns. It is situate in a barren sandy district, 74 m w by n Mecca, of which it is the port. Lon. 39 6 e, lat. 21 33 n.

*Jillifree*, a town of Senegambia, and a British establishment, on the right bank of the Gambia, 30 m from its mouth. On an islet opposite, 3 m from the nearest shore, is James Fort, another establishment. Jillifree stands in a healthy and fertile district, 125 m se Goree. Lon. 16 9 w, lat. 13 17 n.

*Jinbala*, a town of Nigritia, capital of an island so called, which is formed by two branches of the Niger that separate at leaving the lake Dibble, and unite again about 15 m from Tombuctoo. The town is a resting place for traders between Tombuctoo and the western parts of the country. It stands on the w branch of the Niger, 80 m sw Tombuctoo. Lon. 0 16 e, lat. 16 4 n.

*Jionpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, capital of a sandy district, which is well cultivated and covered with wood. It is seated on the Coomty, and has a stone



fort on a high bank commanding the bridge over the river. This place was at one time the seat of an empire; and sultan Shirki built the great mausoleum, which is still remaining. The stone bridge over the Goomty, in the dry season, consists of 16 pointed arches; and on the top of it are many little shops on both sides. It was built in 1567, and has hitherto withstood the force of the stream, which, in the time of the rains frequently flows over the bridge; and in 1774 a brigade of the British army from Oude passed over it in boats. Jionpoor is 38 m NNW Benares. Lon. 82 39 E, lat. 25 45 N.

*Ikery*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, formerly the capital of a principality. It was of a great size, surrounded by three concentric walls; but the court having removed hence to Bednore, the inhabitants willingly followed, and devastation succeeded. Ruins, and a large temple in good repair, are all that remains. It is 25 m N by E Bednore.

*Ila*; see *Isla*.

*Ilak*, or *Julak*, a town of Nubia, supposed by some to be the ancient Meroe. It is situate on the Nile, at the influx of the Tacazze, 210 m SE Dongola. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 13 8 N.

*Ilanz*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, formerly capital of the Grey League. It is partly surrounded by walls, and seated on the Rhine, 23 m SW Coire.

*Ilchester*, or *Ivelchester*, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is of great antiquity, and once had 16 churches, but now only one, at the w end of which is an octagonal tower, supposed to be built with Roman materials. Here are also various relics of monastic antiquities. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Roger Bacon. The election of the county members is held here, and here also is the county gaol. It is seated on the Ivel, 16 m SbyW Wells, and 122 W by S London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 56 N.

*Ildefonso, St.* a town of Spain, in New Castile, noted for a magnificent summer palace, built by Philip v, and for a large manufacture of glass, belonging to the crown. It is seated on the Cogolludo, 5 m N Uzeda.

*Ildefonso, St.* a town of New Spain, in the province of Guaxaca, seated on a mountain, 70 m ENE Guaxaca. Lon. 97 30 W, lat. 17 5 N.

*Ilderton*, a village in Northumberland, 4 m S Wooler. On a hill near it is a semi-circular encampment, defended by two high rampiers of earth, and a deep fosse, with an inner circle of stones, which appear un-

cemented. The area is about 100 yards diameter, and contains many remains of buildings.

*Ilfracomb*, a seaport in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a spacious natural basin, that will admit the largest ships, with a good pier and quay, projecting into the Bristol channel. On the outside of the pier are convenient machines for bathing. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn from Bristol; also a number of fishing skiffs, which take soles, turbot, &c. for the Bristol market. It is 49 m NNW Exeter, and 202 W London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 14 N.

*Ilheos*, a government of Brasil, s of that of All Saints Bay, from which it is separated by the river Serinhaem. The chief town, of the same name, stands near the mouth of the river Ilheos, 130 m SSW St. Salvador. Lon. 40 15 W, lat. 14 55 S.

*Ilkuch*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver and lead mines; seated in a barren country, at the foot of several mountains, 15 m NW Cracow.

*Ille*, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, on the river Teck, 10 m SE Perpignan.

*Ille and Vilaine*, a department of France, containing part of the old province of Bretagne. It takes its name from two rivers, which unite at Rennes, the capital of the department.

*Iller*, a river of Germany, which rises in Tyrol, runs N through Suabia, by Kempfen, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and joins the Danube near Ulm.

*Illescas*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 m SSW Madrid, and 15 NNE Toledo.

*Illinois*, a river of the United States, formed by the junction of the Chicago and Theakiki, near the s end of Lake Michigan, which takes a SW course of 250 m, and enters the Mississippi, 30 m above the influx of the Missouri, by a mouth 400 yards wide. It flows through a rich fertile country, and receives a great number of rivers that are navigable for boats from 15 to 130 miles.

*Illinois*, one of the United States of America, 360 m long and 200 broad; bounded on the N by the Northwest territory, E by Indiana, S by the Ohio, which divides it from Kentucky, and W by the Mississippi, which separates it from the Missouri territory. The other chief rivers are the Illinois and Wabash. The s part is level, and in some parts, subject to inundation; the rest contains some hills and much fine

land, which feed numerous horses and cattle. It is divided into six counties; Edward, Johnson, Madison, Randolph, St. Clair, and Wabash. The population of Randolph and St. Clair in 1810 was 12,232. The estimated population in 1816 was 20,000; and the increase to 1818 was very considerable, the territory being then admitted as a state into the Union. Kaskaskia is the seat of government.

*Ilm*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the upper county of Schwartzburg, on the river Ilm, 13 m nw Rudelstadt, and 14 s by E Erfurt.

*Imen*, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, 40 m long and from 12 to 18 broad. This lake communicates with that of Ladoga to the n, by the river Volkhof; and to the s, by the Msta, the Wolozok canal, and the Teverza, it communicates with the river Volga.

*Imenau*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneberg. Near it is a mineral spring, also a copper and silver mine. It is seated near the source of the Ilm, 17 m ese Smalkalden.

*Imminster*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of narrow cloths. Here is a handsome church, with a glazed tower, and a free-school founded by Edward vi. It is seated among hills, near the river Ille, 26 m sw Wells, and 136 w bys London.

*Ilo*, a seaport of Peru, in the diocese of Arequipa, 146 m se Arequipa. Lon. 71 12 w, lat. 17 36 s.

*Isey*, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated between two hills, 14 m nw Reading, and 54 w London.

*Ist*, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, seated on the Weymar, 12 m s Lewarden.

*Ustrop*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 27 m sse Gothenburg.

*Item*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Luneburg, 16 m ssw Zell.

*Itzhofen*, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Halle, 3 m ne Halle.

*Imbro*, an island in the Archipelago, about 20 m in circuit. It is mountainous and woody, with plenty of game. Lon. 25 44 e, lat. 40 10 n.

*Imeritia*, or *Imerethi*, a country of Asia, which with Mingrelia comprehends the ancient Colchis. It is bounded on the n by Caucasia, e by Georgia, of which it was formerly a part, s by Turkish Armenia, and w by Guriel and Mingrelia. The revenues of the czar arise from a contribution of the peasants in wine, grain, and cattle, and from the tribute of the neighbouring princes; and among the extraordinary sources of revenue, confiscations have a considerable share. This country, as well

as Mingrelia, is now dependent on Russia. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000 families, are scattered over the country in small hamlets. They send yearly considerable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horses; but they are without manufactures, very poor and miserable, and cruelly oppressed by their landlords. The Imerethians are of the Greek religion. Their churches are scarcely to be distinguished from common cottages, but by a paper cross over the principal door, and some paintings of the virgin and the saints. Cutais is the capital.

*Immenhausen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Cassel, 3 m nww Cassel.

*Immenstadt*, a town of Suabia, in the county of Koingsegg, situate on a small river, which soon after joins the Iler, 12 m s Kempten.

*Imola*, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a strong citadel. It is surrounded by walls, towers, and ditches; contains 16 churches and 17 convents; and is seated on the Santerno, 13 m w bys Ravenna, and 45 nne Florence. Lon. 11 45 e, lat. 44 28 n.

*Imperial*, a town of Chili, formerly a fine city, but destroyed by the Indians; seated on a river of its name, which flows into the Pacific ocean, 60 m n Valdivia.

*Inca*, a town of Majorca, surrounded by vineyards and almond-trees, 21 m ne Palma.

*Inchbrayock*, a small island of Scotland, in Forfarshire, within the mouth of the S Esk, near Montrose. It is lately become of importance from its two bridges; one of stone, which communicates with the southern shore, the other a draw-bridge, which connects the island with Montrose. It has also a large and convenient dry dock.

*Inchcolm*, a small island of Scotland, in the frith of Forth, near the town of Aberdeen, on the coast of Fife. Here is a small fort, erected by government for the protection of the frith. Also the ruin of a famous monastery, founded by Alexander i, who was driven to this island in a tempest, and hospitably treated by a hermit.

*Inchgarvie*, a small island of Scotland, nearly in the middle of the passage over the Forth, at Queensferry, in Linlithgowshire. In 1799, its fortifications were repaired, and four 24 pounders mounted on them.

*Inchkeith*, a small island of Scotland in the frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is a lighthouse and a ruinous fort.

*Inchmarnock*, a small island of Scotland,

on the sw side of the isle of Bate. The ruin of a chapel dedicated to St. Marnech is still to be seen; and on the w side are vast strata of coral and shells.

*Indal*, a town of Sweden, in Medelpadia, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 23 m s by w Sundswald.

*Indapoar*; see *Indrapoor*.

*Inden Hotan*, a town of Chinese Tartary, capital of the Mantchew Tartars, where they began to establish their empire over China. It is 420 m nne Peking. Lon. 124 36 e, lat 41 46 n.

*India*, an extensive region in Asia, lying between 66 and 92 e lon. and 8 and 35 n lat. Under this name some Europeans have included all the countries that lie s of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia, to the western coasts of China. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety, to that country only which is distinguished both in Asia and Europe by the name of Hindoostan. The countries to the e of Bengal (namely Aracan, Assam, Birmah, Cambodia, Ciampa, Cochinchina, Lao, Malacca, Pegu, Siam, and Tonquin) which some geographers have distinguished by the name of India beyond the Ganges, are no more to be considered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of Persia, Tartary, and Tibet. See *Hindoostan*.

*Indiana*, one of the United States of America, 280 m long and 150 broad; bounded on the n by Illinois and the territory of Michigan, e by the state of Ohio, s by the river Ohio, which separates it from Kentucky, and w by Illinois. The principal rivers are the Ohio and Wabash. This country contains some hills and much fine land. It is divided into 13 counties; namely, Wayne, Franklin, Dearborn, Jefferson, Washington, Harrison, Gibson, Knox, Switzerland, Clark, Posey, Perry, and Warwick. In 1815, the population was 68,784. Vincennes is the capital.

*Indians*, the name by which the original natives of America are generally called. These people are scattered through the extent of the two vast continents; of whom it is observable, that there is a natural distinction between the natives of the temperate zones and those of the torrid zone; and that, accordingly, they may be divided into two great classes. The one comprehends all the N Americans, from the river St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, together with the people of Chili and a few small tribes toward the extremity of the southern continent. To the other belong all the inhabitants of the islands and those settled in the provinces, which extend

from the isthmus of Panama, almost to the southern confines of Brasil, along the e side of the Andes. In the former, which comprehends all the regions of the temperate zones in America that are inhabited, the human species appear manifestly to be more perfect. The natives are more robust, active, intelligent, and courageous; and have defended their liberty with persevering fortitude against the Europeans, who subdued the other rude nations of America, with the greatest ease. The natives of the temperate zones are the only people in the New World who are indebted for their freedom to their own valour. The N Americans, though long encompassed by three formidable European powers, retain part of their original possessions; and the people of Chili, though early invaded, still maintain a gallant contest with the Spaniards, and have set bounds to their encroachments. In the warmer regions, the men are more feeble in their frame, less vigorous in the efforts of their mind, of a gentle but dastardly spirit, more enslaved by pleasure, and more sunk in indolence. Accordingly, it is in the torrid zone that the Europeans have most effectually established their dominion over America; and if several tribes there still enjoy independence, it is either because they have never been attacked by an enemy already satiated with conquest, and possessed of larger territories than he was able to occupy, or because they have been saved from oppression by their remote and inaccessible situation. This distinction, however, although so conspicuous, is not universal. Of the manners of the N American Indians, a general idea may be formed by an account of those who inhabit the countries to the e of the Mississippi. These consist of 23 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, Chicasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Delawares, Miamis, Illinois, Outagamis, Sioux, Chipawas, Ontawas, Wyandots, and the Six Nations. Allowing about 700 to a nation or tribe, they will contain in all 20,000 souls, and may furnish about 5000 warriors. These Indians darken their complexion, by anointing themselves with grease and lying in the sun. They also paint their face, breast, and shoulders, of various colours, but generally red; and in many parts of their bodies they prick in gunpowder in well-designed figures. They are of middle stature, their limbs clean and straight, and their features well formed, especially those of the women. They shave or pluck the hair off their heads, except a patch about the crown, which is ornamented with feathers, beads, wampum, and such like

baubles. Their ears are bored, and stretched by a thong down to their shoulders. They are wound round with wire to expand them, and adorned with silver pendants, rings, and bells, which they likewise wear in their noses. Some of them pierce the cartilage of the nose, and pass through it a large feather; and those who can afford it wear a collar of wampum, a silver breast-plate, and bracelets on the arms and wrists. A piece of cloth about the middle, a shirt of the English make, on which they bestow innumerable stitches to adorn it, a sort of cloth boots and mockasons, which are shoes of a make peculiar to the Indians, ornamented with porcupine quills, with a blanket thrown over all, complete their dress at home; but when they go to war they leave their trinkets behind. There is little difference between the dress of the men and women, excepting that a short petticoat, and the hair, which is exceedingly black and long, and clubbed behind, distinguish some of the latter. Their warlike arms are guns, bows and arrows, darts, scalping knives, and tomahawks; the last is one of their most useful pieces of field furniture, serving all the offices of the hatchet, pipe, and sword; and they are exceedingly expert in throwing it. The world has no better marksmen with any weapon; they will kill birds flying, fishes swimming, and wild beasts running. They are not so ignorant as some suppose them, but are quick of apprehension, sudden in execution, subtle in business, exquisite in invention, and industrious in action. They are of a gentle and amiable disposition to those they think their friends, but as implacable in their enmity; their revenge being completed only by the entire destruction of their enemies. They are very hardy, bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst, in a surprising manner; and yet no people are more addicted to excess in eating and drinking, when it is in their power. The follies, nay mischief, they commit, when inebriated, are entirely imputed to the liquor; and no one will revenge any injury (murder excepted) received from one who is no more himself. Among the Indians all men are equal, personal qualities being most esteemed. No distinction of birth, or rank, renders any man capable of doing prejudice to the rights of private persons: and there is no pre-eminence from merit, which begets pride, and which makes others too sensible of their own inferiority. Their public conferences show them to be men of genius; and they have in a high degree the talent of natural eloquence. They live dispersed in villages, either in the woods, or on the banks of

rivers, where they have little plantations of maize and roots, not enough to supply their families half the year; and they subsist, the remainder of it, by hunting, fishing, and fowling, and the fruits of the earth, which grow spontaneously in great plenty. Their huts are generally built of small logs, and covered with bark; each having a chimney and a door, on which they place a padlock. One of their towns, called Old Chelicothe, is built in the form of a parallelogram; and some of their houses are shingled. A long council-house extends the whole length of the town, where the king and chiefs of the nation frequently meet, and consult on all matters of importance, whether civil or military. Some huts are built by setting up a frame on forks, and placing bark against it; others of reeds, and surrounded with clay. The fire is in the middle of the wigwam, and the smoke passes through a little hole. They join reeds together by cords run through them, which serve them for tables and beds. They mostly lie upon skins of wild beasts, and sit on the ground. They have brass kettles and pots to boil their food. Gourds or calabashes, cut asunder, serve them for pails, cups, and dishes. The accounts of travellers, concerning their religion, are various; and although it cannot be absolutely affirmed that they have none, yet it is very difficult to define what it is. All agree that they acknowledge one Supreme God, but not adore him. They have not seen him, they do not know him; believing him to be so far exalted above them, and too happy in himself, to be concerned about the trifling affairs of poor mortals. They seem also to believe in a future state, and that after death they shall be removed to their friends who have gone before them, to an elysium or paradise. The Wyandots, near Detroit, and some others, have the Roman catholic religion introduced among them by missionaries. These have a church, a minister, and a regular burying ground. Many of them appear zealous, and say prayers in their families. These, by their acquaintance with white people, are a little civilised, which must of necessity precede Christianity. The Cherokees, Chicasaws, and some others, are little concerned about religion. Others continue their former superstitious worship of the objects of hope and fear, and especially those beings whom they most dread; though, at the same time it is allowed they pray to the sun, and other inferior benevolent deities, for success in their undertakings, for plenty of food, and other necessities of life. They have their festivals, and other rejoicing

days, on which they sing and dance in a ring, taking hands, having so painted and disguised themselves, that it is difficult to know any of them; and after enjoying this diversion for a while, they retire to the place where they have prepared a feast of fish, flesh, fowl, and fruit; to which all are invited, and entertained with their country songs. They believe that there is great virtue in feasts for the sick, which is concluded by singing a most harmonious, melancholy song; in which strain their music is particularly excellent. As they approach their towns, when some of their people are lost in war, they make great lamentations for their dead, and bear them long after in remembrance. Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plurality of wives, and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes not so scrupulous. Their form of marriage is short: the man, before witnesses, gives the bride a deer's foot, and she in return presents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their several duties. The women are very slaves to the men; which is usual in rude unpolished nations throughout the world. Their king has no power to put any one to death by his own authority; but the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceased, to do as they please. When one kills another, his friend kills him, and so they continue until much blood is shed; and at last the quarrel is ended by mutual presents. Their kings are hereditary, but their authority extremely limited. No people afford a more striking evidence of the miseries to which mankind are exposed from the want of government than they. Every chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, settles at some distance, and then commences hostilities against his own people. They are generally at war with each other; and are exceedingly cruel to the prisoners taken in war. They load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns, they must run the gauntlet. Many are killed; but if one outlives this trial, he is adopted into a family as a son, and treated with paternal kindness. But sometimes their prisoners are destined to be tortured to death, in order to satiate the revenge of their conquerors. While their lot is in suspense, the prisoners appear altogether unconcerned about what may befall them; and when the fatal sentence is intimated to them, they receive it with unaltered countenance, raise their death-song, and prepare to suffer like men. The prisoners are tied naked to a stake, but so as to be at liberty to move round it. All present, men, women, and children, rush upon them like furies;

some burn their limbs with red-hot irons, some mangle their bodies with knives, others tear their flesh, pluck off their nails, and rend and twist their sinews. In spite of all their sufferings, the victims continue to chaunt their death-song with a firm voice; they boast of their own exploits, and insult their tormentors by the most provoking reproaches and threats. Weary at length in contending with men whose constancy they cannot vanquish, some chief puts a period to their sufferings, by dispatching them with his dagger or his club. The people of S America gratify their revenge in a manner somewhat different, but with the same unrelenting rancour. Their prisoners, at their first entrance, meet with the same rough reception as among the N Americans; but afterward they are treated with the greatest kindness, and some young women are appointed to attend and solace them: yet by a refinement of cruelty, while they seem studious to attach their captives to life, their doom is irrevocably fixed. On an appointed day, the victorious tribe assembles, the prisoner is brought forth with great solemnity, he meets his fate with undaunted firmness, and is dispatched by a single blow. The moment he falls, the women seize the body, and dress it for the feast: they besmear their children with the blood, in order to kindle in their bosoms a hatred of their enemies, and all join in feeding upon the flesh with amazing greediness and exultation. The Indians of S America, immediately under the Spanish government, are now far from being treated with that rigour and cruelty with which the first conquerors of that continent are charged. They are no longer considered as slaves; but are reputed as freemen, and entitled to the privileges of subjects. A certain tribute is, indeed, imposed upon them, and certain services required; but these are all under the due regulations of policy and humanity. The Indians who live in the principal towns are entirely subject to the Spanish laws and magistrates; but, in their own villages, they are governed by caziques, some of whom are the descendants of their ancient lords; others are named by the Spanish viceroys. These regulate the petty affairs of the people under them, according to maxims of justice, transmitted to them by tradition. For their further relief, the Spanish court has appointed an officer in every district with the title of Protector of the Indians, whose duty is to assert the rights of the Indians and to set bounds to the exactions of his countrymen. Hospitals also are founded in every new settlement for the reception of indigent and in-

firm Indians, where they are treated with tenderness and humanity. See *Esquimaux*; *Indies, West*; *Patagonia*.

*Indies, East*, the name given by Europeans to that vast tract of country in Asia, which lies to the s of Tartary, between Persia and China, as well as to a great number of islands in the Indian ocean, extending from Southern Hindoostan as far e as New Guinea, and from the bay of Bengal and the China sea as far s as Terra Australis. The most western of the islands are the Maldives, and the most eastern the Moluccas; between which are several very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes; beside many others of considerable importance as to riches, though much inferior in extent.

*Indies, West*, the name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic ocean, which extend across the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, from the nw extremity of the Bahama islands, off the coast of Florida, to the island of Tobago, 120 m from the coast of Caracas. Cuba is the most western, and Barbados the most eastern of these islands. When Columbus discovered them in 1492, he considered them as part of those vast regions in Asia comprehended under the general name of India; to reach which, by a w course across the Atlantic, had been the grand object of his voyage. This opinion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, in their ratification of a grant to Columbus, upon his return, gave them the name of Indies. Even after the error that gave rise to this opinion was detected, and the position of the New World ascertained, the name has remained; and the appellation of West Indies is given to these islands, and that of Indians to the inhabitants, not only of the islands, but of the continent of America. These islands are likewise called the Caribe Islands, from the aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie is called the Caribbean Sea. By the French they are called the Antilles. The name of Caribe should properly be confined to the smaller islands, lying in a semicircle between Porto Rico and Trinidad. These were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce race of Indians, nowise resembling their timid neighbours in the larger islands. See *Vincent, St.* The British islands are Jamaica, Barbados, St. Christopher, St. Lucia, Antigua, Anegada, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Anguilla, Dominica, St. Vincent, Granada, Tobago, the Bahama Islands, and part of the Virgin Islands. The Spaniards have Cuba, Hispaniola, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Margarita; the French Guadaloupe, Marigalante, Deseda, and Martico; the Dutch, St. Eustatia, Curacao,

Saba, and St. Martin; the Danes, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John; and the Swedes, St. Bartholomew.

*Indore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, capital of one of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs. It is seated at the foot of the Vindhaya mountains, 32 m se Oojain. Lon. 76 10 e, lat. 22 51 n.

*Indrapoor*, a town on the w coast of Sumatra, capital of a kingdom. Here the Dutch have a factory, for the purchase of pepper. It stands at the mouth of a river, which will admit sloops, 160 m nw Bencoolen. Lon. 190 45 e, lat. 1 56 s.

*Indre*, a department of France, including the old province of Berry. It has its name from a river, which rises in this department, flows into that of Indre and Loire, and joins the Loire, 4 m below the influx of the Cher. Chateauroux is the capital.

*Indre and Loire*, a department of France, including the old province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

*Indus*, or *Sinde*, a great river, the source of which has never been explored, but is supposed to be in Cashgur. It enters Hindoostan at Bazaar, on the frontier of Cabul, where the stream is wide and sometimes fordable; but 20 m below it receives the Cabul or Attock river, which adds considerably to its depth. Proceeding s by w along the Afghanistan frontier it receives the other principal streams of that country; and in Mooltan it receives the Punjoub, or five streams of the Punjap, which greatly increase it both in width and depth. The noble stream then pervades Sindy, a little above Bhukor, and flowing thence by Sehwan and Tatta, enters the Indian ocean in one vast body, 50 m to the s of Kurachee. Below Tatta the main stream sends out some trifling branches, which, after various windings and intersections, enter the sea by five or six mouths; but these are merely creeks, and at times empty. See *Tatta*.

*Ineada*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on a beautiful inlet of the Black sea, which affords safe anchorage for vessels of any size. It is 60 m e by n Adrianople. Lon. 27 40 w, lat. 41 52 n.

*Infanto*, a town of Spain, in Mancha, near the river Jabalon, 42 m ese Ciudad Real.

*Ingelfingen*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, seated on the Kocher, 20 m ssw Mergentheim.

*Ingelheim*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on an eminence, by the river Salva, and near the Rhine, 10 m w Mentz.

*Ingelmunster*, a village of the Netherlands, in Flanders, near the river Mandel, 5 m n Courtray. Here is a castle, which

was often made a garrison, in the religious wars of the 16th century.

*Ingleborough*, a mountain in Yorkshire, 8 m to the *xxw* of Settle. It is 2361 feet above the level of the sea. The top is a circular plain, near a mile in circuit, containing the ruins of an old wall, &c. from which some imagine it has been a Roman station. Its sides are steep and rocky, and contain several pits and chasms, but may be ascended without danger. Its limestone base, which nearly extends to those of Wharfedale and Penn-yngant, is perforated in every direction with long caverns.

*Ingleton*, a village in W Yorkshire, 10 m *ww* Settle. It has a cotton mill, and stands at the bases of Wharfedale and Ingleborough, amid the natural curiosities of those mountains.

*Ingling*, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 6 m *E* Thionville.

*Ingolstadt*, a town of Bavaria, with a famous university, and a fine church. It is one of the strongest places in Germany, surrounded by a morass. The houses are built of stone, and the streets are large. It was taken by the Austrians in 1742, and bombarded by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Danube, 9 m *E* Neuburg, and 45 *x* by *w* Munich. Lon. 11 22 *r*, lat. 48 46 *x*.

*Ingraham Islands*, a group of Islands in the Pacific ocean; seven of them discovered in 1791 by capt. Ingraham, of Boston in Massachusetts, and named Washington, Adams, Lincoln, Federal, Franklin, Hancock, and Knox. Afterward, in the same year, some of them were observed by captain Marchand, a Frenchman, who called them Revolution Isles. They have since been visited by other navigators, and their number increased to twenty; lying from 35 to 50 leagues *xxw* of the Marquesas, in lon. 139 to 141 *w*, lat. 8 to 9 *s*. They are sometimes called the New Marquesas, and frequently Washington Islands. They appear generally to be diversified with hills and valleys, and to be well wooded and watered; but animal and vegetable provisions are not plentiful. Most of them are inhabited, and the people resemble those of the Marquesas. Federal island, called by the natives Nukahiva, is the principal one; 70 m in circuit, and very mountainous, but has fertile valleys interspersed, and many secure harbours on its coasts: Port Anna Maria, so named by lieut. Hergist, in 1792, lies on the *s* coast. Lon. 139 40 *w*, lat. 8 56 *s*.

*Ingrande*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, on the river Loire, 15 m *ww* Angers.

*Ingria*, a province of Russia, which now forms the government of Petersburg. It

is 130 m long and 50 broad; bounded on the *n* by the river Neva and the gulf of Finland, *e* and *s* by the government of Novgorod, and *w* by that of Livonia. Peter the great wrested it from the Swedes, and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nystadt in 1721. At that time, the inhabitants of the flat country were Finish people; and they were called Ischorki, and Ischortzi, from the river Ischora, which runs into the Neva. Ingria did not retain its Swedish privileges: on the contrary, Peter made a present of one part of the Ischortzi to certain Russian nobles; who, on their side, were obliged to people the less cultivated cantons of Ingria with colonies of Russians from their estates; and thence it is that a village of Russians is often surrounded by villages of Fins. The Ischortzi have long followed agriculture. Their economy is an ill-chosen mean between that of the Russians and the Fins. They assemble in small villages, of five or ten farms each; and live miserably in small dirty huts. Their inclination to idleness and drinking leads them often to sell their stock, and the corn they have saved for sowing the fields. Some of them, however, imitate the Russian villagers, who are better managers, more at their ease, and in better circumstances. The Ingrians are a stupid, suspicious, thievish race, and dangerous from their phlegmatic temperament, and propensity to pilfering. They resemble the gypsies, are vagabonds like them, calculate nativities, and tell fortunes. The dress of the men is like that of the Fin boors; but the habit of the women betrays a vanity, which, considering the poverty of this people, and the tyranny which their husbands and fathers exercise over them, may pass for luxury. The lower part of their dress resembles that of the Fin country women. Their shift has a neck and close wristbands, both of them pinked or wrought; the body and sleeves are large, the latter whimsically worked, and the body puffed with numberless plaits. Instead of a petticoat, they tie on two aprons: these are sometimes of cloth and sometimes of linen worked with different colours; that behind being much the widest, and the smaller one in front is generally adorned with glass beads and little shells. Several strings of these beads are worn round the neck, and they have heavy carriages, with the addition generally of strings of beads. The married women conceal their hair, like the Finish women, with a long piece of linen, folded toward the middle into a kind of cap, while its extremities fall upon the back and shoulders. When they dress themselves to go to town, they commonly put on the Russ cap,

which is ornamented with a peak in front, is lined with fur, and laced round the edges; with this they wear a long gown, made of coarse stuff, and fastened down the breast with buttons. Before the Russians conquered this country, the Ingrians had Lutheran ministers for every canton; but numbers of them have been since converted to the Greek faith. They are addicted to absurd notions and pagan superstitions, which they mix with the ceremonials of Christianity. The dead are buried by the priest of the profession to which they belong. Their general opinion is, that they continued to live in the subterranean world in the same manner as they did on the surface of the earth; and that the grave is little more than a change of habitation: for which reason they bury their money, that they may have it to use in the other world.

*Ingushi*; see *Kisti*.

*Inhambane*, a country on the coast of Caffraria, bounded on the N by Sabia, E and SE by the Indian sea, SW and W by the river Manica. It has a river and port of the same name, subject to Portugal. Lon. 35 50 E, lat. 23 28 S.

*Injelly*; see *Kidjellee*.

*Inishonan*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, with a considerable linen manufacture; seated on the Bandon, 7 m NW Kinsale, and 13 SSW Cork.

*Inistioge*, or *Ennisteege*, a borough of Ireland, in Kilkenny county, on the river Nore, 5 m above its conflux with the Barrow, and 15 SSE Kilkenny.

*Inn*, a river that rises in Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons. It issues from the E end of the lake Siglio, flows NE through Tyrol, by Inspruc and Kufstein, and continuing its course in Bavaria, passes by Wasseburg and Branau to Passau, where it joins the Danube.

*Innacanda*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the Circars, district of Guntoor, situate on a hill, 50 m WSW Guntoor.

*Innichen*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, situate among mountains, at the source of the Drave, 29 m E Brixen.

*Inycootta*, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, on the left bank of the Wurda, 55 m SW Nagpoor.

*Inowloczac*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Wladislaw, 24 m W by N Wladislaw.

*Insch*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 26 m WNW Aberdeen.

*Inspruc*, a fortified town of Germany, capital of Tyrol, with a strong castle. It was formerly the place where the archdukes of Austria resided; and here, in 1672, emperor Leopold I founded a university, which in 1782 was changed into a lyceum. The population nearly 13,000.

The principal manufactures are gloves, silk and woollen stuffs, and all kinds of glass wares. Inspruc was entered by the French, in 1805. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 60 m S Munich. Lon. 11 32 E, lat. 47 17 N.

*Insterburg*, a town of E Prussia, with a trade in corn and beer; seated on the Pregel, opposite the influx of the Iuster, 45 m E by S Konigsberg.

*Interlachen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated between the lakes of Brienz and Thun, 23 m SSW Lucern, and 32 SE Bern.

*Inthal*; see *Engadine*.

*Inveraray*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Argyleshire, situate on the W side of Loch Fyne, at the influx of the Aray. It has an elegant modern church, erected in the gothic style, with two places of worship under its roof. Here are manufactures of linen, woollen, and iron, and a trade in wool, timber, and oak bark; but its chief support is from the herring fishery. Near the town is Inveraray castle, the seat of the duke of Argyll; and in the neighbourhood is a considerable iron-work. It is 33 m NW Dumbarton, and 88 WNW Edinburgh. Lon. 4 54 W, lat. 56 15 N.

*Inverbervie*; see *Bervie*.

*Inveresk*, a village of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, situate on a hill, at the E side of the mouth of the Esk, a little to the N of Musselburg. In 1793, the subterraneous remains of a Roman hot bath were discovered here.

*Invergordon*, a village of Scotland, in Rosshire, at the mouth of the frith of Cromarty, 8 m SSW Tain. It has a good harbour, and a regular ferry over the frith to the town of Cromarty.

*Inverkeithing*, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Fifehire, which has a considerable trade in coal and salt. Before the entrance of the harbour is a bay, which affords safe anchorage for ships in all winds; and the harbour itself is commodious, with excellent quays. It is situate on the N side of the frith of Forth, 12 m WNW Edinburgh. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 55 57 N.

*Inverkip*, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 3 m SSW Greenock. It is situate on the Kip, at its entrance into the frith of Clyde, and much frequented for sea-bathing.

*Inverleithen*, a town of Scotland, in Peebleshire, on the river Tweed, at the influx of the Leithen. Here is an extensive woollen manufacture, and a famous sulphurous spring. It is 5 m ESE Peebles, and 9 W Selkirk.

*Inverness*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Invernesshire, situate on both sides the river Ness, near its entrance into the frith



of Moray. It has a commodious harbour, for vessels of 200 tons, and larger ones may ride in safety within a mile of the town. Here are six incorporated trades, a good salmon fishery, a large manufacture of ropes and canvas, several tan-works, and a considerable trade. The population was 10,757 in 1811. On an eminence are the ruins of the old castle, demolished by the rebels in 1746; and over the Ness is a bridge of seven arches. The court-house is a handsome building, with a fine tower and spire; and here is an excellent academy, provided with a rector and four masters. Near this town, on Culloden heath, the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels in 1746. To the w of the town is the hill of Craig Phatric, on the summit of which are the extensive remains of a vitrified fort. Inverness is 65 m nr Fort William, and 116 xnw Edinburg. Lon. 4 5 w, lat. 57 31 n.

*Invernesshire*, the most extensive county of Scotland; bounded on the n by Rosshire, e by the counties of Nairn, Elgin, and Aberdeen, s by those of Perth and Argyle, and w by the Atlantic ocean. It also includes several of the Hebrides. Independent of the islands, it is 80 m long and 50 broad; and is divided into 31 parishes, which contained 78,386 inhabitants in 1811. The n part is mountainous and barren; the s part is also mountainous, and here is Bennevis, the highest mountain in Britain. This county has several considerable lakes, and is divided, in a manner, into two equal parts, by those of Ness, Oich, Lochy, and Linnhe; through which is now cutting the Caledonian canal, to unite the eastern and western oceans. The extensive plains which surround the lakes are, in general, fertile; and the high grounds feed many sheep and beeves, the rearing and selling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants; and numerous herds of goats are found in every district. The mountains and forests are inhabited by immense numbers of red and roe deer; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. Limestone, iron-ore, and some traces of different minerals have been found in this county, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints; but no mines have been worked hitherto with much success. The principal rivers are the Spey, Ness, and Beaulley.

*Inversnaid*, a village of Scotland, on the e side of Loch Lomond, 25 m n by w Dumbarton. Here is a small fort, and near it there is a ferry over the lake.

*Inverurie*, a village of Scotland, on the e coast of Aberdeenshire, at the mouth of the Ugie, 2 m xw Peterhead. It has an extensive bleach-field, and a considerable

brewery. Near it is the ruin of Inverurie castle.

*Inverury*, a borough of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the river Ury, just above its conflux with the Don, 15 m nw Aberdeen.

*Jochimsthal*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, noted for its mines and a manufacture of lace, 15 m n by e Elbogen.

*Jochimsthal*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 31 m nne Berlin.

*Joannina*; see *Janina*.

*Jockgrim*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, situate on an eminence, near the Rhine, 9 m se Landau.

*Johangeorgenstadt*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its mines and a considerable manufacture of lace, 18 m sse Zwickau.

*Johannesburg*, a town of E Prussia, with a citadel, on the river Pych, near the lake Spirding, 95 m se Konigsberg. Lon. 22 39 e, lat. 53 16 n.

*John, St.* one of the Philippine islands, e of Mindanao. Lon. 126 32 e, lat. 9 30 n.

*John, St.* one of the Virgin islands, in the W Indies, 12 m in circuit. It has a town and spacious harbour. Lon. 65 10 w, lat. 18 10 n.

*John, St.* or *Prince Edward*, an island in the s part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, having New Brunswick on the w, Nova Scotia on the s, and Cape Breton on the e. It is 60 m long and 30 broad, and exceedingly fertile, with several streams. In 1745 it surrendered, with Cape Breton, to the English. The capital is Charlottetown, situate on the w coast, on the river Hillsburg. Lon. 62 50 w, lat. 46 50 n.

*John, St.* a lake of Lower Canada, of an oval form, 34 m long and 25 broad. It receives rivers from every direction, and its outlet is the river Saguenay, which flows e to the St. Lawrence, at Tadousac.

*John, St.* a river that rises in the nw part of the district of Main, flows ne into New Brunswick, where it soon takes a sse course, and enters the bay of Fundy, at the city of St. John. It is navigable 60 m for sloops of 50 tons, and about 200 for boats; and affords a common and near route from the province of New Brunswick to Quebec.

*John, St.* a city of New Brunswick, and the chief place of trade in the province. It is situate at the mouth of the river St. John, in the bay of Fundy. Lon. 65 15 w, lat. 45 12 n.

*John, St.* the chief town of Newfoundland, situate on the e side of the island. It has a good harbour, entirely landlocked, and defended by several forts, in one of which the governor of the island resides.

It has been nearly destroyed by a fire in 1818, and another in 1819. Lon. 52 21 w, lat. 47 32 n.

*John, St.* the capital of Antigua, and the chief residence of the governor of the Leeward islands. In 1769 it was nearly destroyed by fire; and in 1772 it suffered much by a hurricane. It is now one of the most regular towns in the W Indies, and has a most commodious harbour, well fortified. Lon. 61 50 w, lat. 17 8 n.

*John, St.* a town and fort of Lower Canada, on the w bank of the Sorel, 20 m from the n end of Lake Champlain. In 1796, it was made the sole port of entry and clearance for all goods imported from the United States into Canada. It is 24 m SE Montreal, and 110 N Crown Point. Lon. 75 20 w, lat. 45 25 n.

*John d'Acree, St.* see *Acree*.

*Johnshaven*, a village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, with a harbour for small vessels, 4 m ssw Bervie. It has an extensive manufacture of canvas, and a trade in importing coal and exporting grain.

*Johnstown*, a town of New York, chief of Montgomery county, with two churches. It stands on the left bank of Mohawk river; and on the opposite side, in the fork formed by the influx of the Schohary, is Fort Hunter. It is 14 m wsw Schenectady.

*Johnstown*, a town of Upper Canada, extending near a mile on the river St. Lawrence. It is 50 m NE Kingstown, and 100 sw Montreal. Lon. 75 10 w, lat. 44 42 n.

*Johnstown, St.* a borough of Ireland, in Donegal county, on the river Foyle, 8 m N Lifford.

*Johnstown, St.* a borough of Ireland, in Longford county, on the river Camlin, 6 m NE Longford.

*Johore*, a town of the Malaya peninsula, and the capital of a kingdom. The exports are pepper, gold, tin, and elephant teeth, sent to Prince of Wales island, whence opium and other articles are brought in return. It stands near the s coast, 20 m from the mouth of a river of the same name, and 150 SE Malacca. Lon. 103 30 E, lat. 1 35 n.

*Joiny, St.* a town of France, in the department of Yonne. In the vicinity are numerous vineyards. It stands on the side of a hill, by the river Yonne, 17 m SSE Sens.

*Joinville*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, with a magnificent castle, seated on the Marne, 22 m N Chaumont.

*Joliba*; see *Niger*.

*Iona*; see *Icolnkill*.

*Jonesborough*, a town of Tennessee, chief of Washington county. It is seated near

the foot of the Iron mountains, 86 m E by N Knoxville. Lon. 82 49 w, lat. 36 8 n.

*Ionian Islands*, seven islands in the Mediterranean, on the sw coast of European Turkey; namely, Corfu, Paxo, St. Maura, Theaki, Cefalonia, Zante, and Cergio. They belonged to Venice, and on the fall of that republic were occupied by the French, but were taken from them by the Russians, who, in 1800, formed them into a government styled the Republic of the Seven Islands. In 1815, by the treaty of Paris, they were put under the protection of Britain, with the continental seaport of Parga, in Albania, and called the United States of the Ionian Islands. In 1819, the continental territory was given up. Corfu is the seat of government.

*Jonkoping*, a town of Sweden, capital of Smoland, and the supreme seat of justice for Gothland. In 1790 the town was burnt down, and has since been wholly rebuilt. It has a citadel, numerous public edifices, and a manufacture of arms. The houses are large and comfortable, but still chiefly of wood, and the roof covered with turf or wood. It is seated at the s end of the lake Wetter, 64 m sw Linkoping. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

*Joogdea*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, where is an establishment for the manufacture of salt, 76 m SE Dacca.

*Jordan*, a river of Syria, which rises in Mount Libanus, and flows s, through the lake of Tiberias, to the Dead sea.

*Jorjan*, or *Corcan*, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, capital of a district, bordering on the Caspian sea and Asterabad. This place is reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in the kingdom. It is 50 m ENE Asterabad, and 120 wsw Mesched. Lon. 56 45 E, lat. 37 0 N.

*Jorkau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, where great quantities of beer are brewed. On a mountain by the town is the magnificent castle of Rothenhaus, and near it are celebrated alum works. It is 5 m N Commotau.

*Joseph, St.* a river and fort of the United States, on the s border of the Michigan territory. The river rises about 30 m from the w end of Lake Erie, to which there is a portage, and it flows wnw into the SE part of Lake Michigan. The fort stands 30 m above the mouth of the river, and 130 w by s Detroit. Lon. 85 8 w, lat. 42 2 n.

*Joseph, St.* the capital of the island of Trinidad, with a church and a Franciscan convent. It is strongly seated on a mountain, by the side of a river, 6 m above its entrance in the gulf of Paria. Lon. 61 44 w, lat. 10 0 N.

## IPS

*Josimath*, a town of Hindoostan, in Serinagar, the residence of the high priest and the other inhabitants of Bhadrinath, during the six cold months while the temple is shut up at that place. It is 26 m ENE Serinagar.

*Josselin*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 25 m NNE Vannes.

*Jouarre*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 10 m SE Meaux, and 35 E Paris.

*Joud*; see *Jehad*.

*Joudpoor*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Ajmere, capital of a district, and of an extensive Rajpoot principality, anciently named Marwar. The rajah is occasionally called the Marwar, or Rhatore rajah, and deemed one of the most powerful native princes in India. The chief articles of trade are salt, camels, oxen, and horses. It is 92 m W Ajmeer. Lon. 73 18 E, lat. 26 27 N.

*Joux, Mount*; see *Jura, Mount*.

*Joyeuse*, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, seated on the Baune, 27 m SW Privas.

*Jpfofen*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, 15 m ESE Wurtzburg.

*Ipoly Sagh*, a town of Hungary, where the assembly of Honth county is held; situate near the Ipoly, 27 m S by E Schemnitz.

*Ips*, a town of Austria, situate near the conflux of the Ips with the Danube, 22 m W St. Polten.

*Ipsala*, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, and a Greek archbishop's see. Near it are mines of alum; and red wine is an article of commerce. It is seated on the Marissa, 60 m S Adrianople, and 130 W Constantinople. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 40 57 N.

*Ipsera*, a small island in the Archipelago, in the form of a heart, 15 m NW of the island of Scio. To the W is another small island, called Anti-Ipsera.

*Ipsheim*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 17 m NNW Anspach.

*Ipswich*, a borough and principal town of Suffolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It was once surrounded by a wall, traces of which are yet to be seen. It is irregularly built on the side of a hill, and has declined from its former consequence; but now contains 12 parish churches, a guildhall, and a customhouse with a good quay. The population was 13,670 in 1811; and it is the birth-place of cardinal Wolsey. Much corn and malt is sent hence to London, and timber to the different dockyards.

## IRE

It has a considerable coasting trade, a small share of foreign commerce, and sends ships to Greenland. Vessels of large burden are obliged to stop 3 m below the town. It is seated on the Orwell, 26 m SE Bury St. Edmund, and 69 NE London. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 52 8 N.

*Ipswich*, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, seated on both sides of a river of its name, near the mouth, over which is a stone bridge. Though it has a barred harbour and shoals in the river, some vessels trade to the W Indies. Large quantities of silk and thread lace are manufactured here. The judicial courts for the county are held here once a year. It is 25 m NNE Boston. Lon. 70 50 W, lat. 42 39 N.

*Irabatty*; see *Irrawaddy*.

*Irak*, or *Irak Agemi*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Aderbijan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan, E by Chorasani, S by Farsistan and Kusistan, and W by Kurdistan. It includes the greatest part of the ancient Media, and is a large mountainous country, with vallies that seldom exceed 12 m in breadth. The mountains are barren and devoid of timber, but the vallies, where cultivated, yield abundance of corn. Ispahan is the capital.

*Irak*, or *Irak Arabi*, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N by Kurdistan and Diarbek, E by Irak Agemi and Kusistan, and SW by the desert of Arabia. It is the ancient Chaldea, and a fertile country, watered by the Euphrates and Tigris. Bagdad is the capital.

*Ireby*, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday, seated in a valley, at the source of the Ellen, 10 m NE Cocker-mouth, and 303 NNW London.

*Ireland*, an island of Europe, lying to the W of that of Great Britain. It is 230 m long and 160 broad; bounded on the E by St. George channel and the Irish sea, which separate it from England and Wales; on the NE by a channel, called the North Channel, 34 m broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on every other side by the ocean. It contains about 19,436,000 acres, and the population is upward of 5,000,000. Ireland is divided into four provinces; namely, Ulster to the N, Leinster to the E, Munster to the S, and Connaught to the W; and these are subdivided into 32 counties. Ulster contains the counties of Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Donegal; Leinster has those of Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, Wexford, Longford, East Meath, West Meath, King, Queen, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Carlow; Munster includes Clare, Cork, Kerry, Li-

merick, Tipperary, and Waterford; and Connaught has Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Galway. The climate of Ireland is mild and temperate, but more humid than in England. In general, it is a level country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil, in most parts, is very good and fertile; even in those places where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that beef and butter are exported to foreign parts; and not only the English, but other ships, frequently come to be victualled here. The other commodities are, hides, wool, tallow, wood, salt, honey, and wax. The principal manufacture is fine linen cloth, which is brought to great perfection, and the trade in it is very great. This country is well situate for foreign trade, on account of its many secure and commodious bays and harbours. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Foyle, Liffey, Boyne, Sure, Barrow, Blackwater, and Lee. Every habitable part of the island abounds in the ruins of castles, churches, and religious houses; and many more have entirely disappeared, whose site is now unknown. The laws of Ireland differ but little from those of England; and the established religion is the same; but the majority of the people are Roman catholics, and yet retain their nominal bishops and dignitaries. The ecclesiastical districts are four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics; the former are, Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; the latter are, Meath, Kildare, Derry, Raphoe, Limerick, Ardferd and Aghadoe, Dromore, Elphin, Down and Connor, Waterford and Lismore, Leighlin and Ferns, Cloyne, Cork and Ross, Killaloe and Killenora, Kilmore and Ardagh, Clogher, Ossory, Killala and Achonry, and Clonfert and Kilmacduagh. Formerly, this kingdom had a parliament, which was subordinate to that of Great Britain; but, in 1800, it was deemed expedient that Ireland should be united to Great Britain. The two parliaments passed acts for that purpose, and the two kingdoms, at the commencement of 1801, were styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: and 32 lords (four of them bishops) and 100 commoners of Ireland, were enacted to represent that country in the Imperial Parliament, assembled in England. The lord lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed, from time to time, by the king. The common Irish are generally represented as an ignorant, uncivilised, and blundering sort of people, implacable and violent in all their affections, but quick of

apprehension, courteous to strangers, and patient of hardships. Their diet consists chiefly of coarse bread, potatoes, and butter-milk; the favorite liquor is usquebaugh, an ardent distillation from corn; and the rural cottage is a wretched hovel of mud. The manners of the superior classes differ little from those of the same rank in England; but the gentry are more addicted to hunting and other robust exercises, than to literature and the arts. Dublin is the capital.

*Ireland, New*; see *Britain, New*.

*Ijah*, a town of Afghanistan, in Cabul, seated near a branch of the Kameh, 55 m SSE Cabul.

*Irishtown*; see *Kilkenny*.

*Irken*, or *Irkien*; see *Farkan*.

*Irkutsk*, the largest and least populous government of the Russian empire, comprising all the E part of Siberia, from the Northern ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk to the Eastern ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Russians in their desultory excursions from Tobolsk. It is divided into four provinces; Irkutsk, Nertchinsk, Yakutsk, and Okotsk; to which must be added the peninsula of Kamtschatka.

*Irkutsk*, the capital of the above government, and the see of a bishop. It is a place of considerable traffic, the caravans passing through it that trade to China, and being the seat of supreme jurisdiction over eastern Siberia. There are several churches and other edifices of stone, and the wooden houses are large and convenient. The population 12,000. It stands on the river Angara, near the lake Baikal, 900 m ESE Tobolsk. Lon. 104 58 E, lat. 52 4 N.

*Iroquois*; see *Lawrence, St*.

*Irrawaddy*, or *Irabatty*, a river that rises in Tibet, flows S through the kingdoms of Birman and Pegu, and enters the bay of Bengal by several mouths. On its banks are produced great quantities of the finest teak, so much esteemed in ship-building. The principal market for this valuable timber is Rangoon, at the most eastern mouth of this river.

*Irtysk*, a river of Siberia, which issues from the lake Saisan, in Chinese Tartary, runs NW between the two countries above 300 m, then flows by Omsk, Tobolsk, and Samarof, below which it joins the Ob.

*Irran*, or *Irivan*; see *Erivan*.

*Irvine*, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which passes by Newmills and Kilmarnock to the town of Irvine, below which it enters the frith of Clyde.

*Irvine*, a borough of Scotland, in Ayr-

shire, near the mouth of the river Irvine, with the ruin of a castle. It has a commodious harbour, a dock-yard, and manufactures of carpets, muslins, lawns, &c. but the chief trade is the exporting of coal to Ireland. It is 10 m N Ayr, and 24 SW Glasgow. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 55 39 N.

*Iracell*, a river in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence SE to Manchester, and then SW to the Mersey, 7 m above Warrington.

*Isabella*, a town on the N coast of St. Domingo, now in ruins, but noted for being the first settlement of the immortal Columbus, in 1492. Lon. 71 2 W, lat. 19 55 N.

*Isaktcha*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, noted as the spot that in all ages has been selected by invading armies for crossing the Ister or Danube. This place was burnt by the Russians in 1711. It is seated on the Danube, a few miles above the point where it begins to form its delta of mouths, 46 m NE Kirsova.

*Ischia*, an island of Naples, 16 m in circuit, lying 3 m off the coast of Terra di Lavoro. It is mountainous; but abounds in minerals, sulphur, fruit, and excellent wine. The air is healthy, and there are several hot baths, on which account it is much resorted to by invalids.

*Ischia*, the capital of the above island, and the see of a bishop, with a strong fort. It stands upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a bridge, and is like a pyramid of houses piled one above another. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron gates, which open into a subterranean passage, through which the city is entered. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 40 41 N.

*Isenburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, which gives name to a county. It is seated on the rivulet Iser, 48 m NW Frankfort.

*Isenburg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county. It is seated near the Maine, 3 m S by E Frankfort.

*Iseo*, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, on the SE side of a lake of the same name, 10 m NW Brescia.

*Iser*, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tyrol and Bavaria, passes by Munich and Landschut, and joins the Danube, between Stranbing and Passau.

*Iscre*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Dauphiny. It is so named from a river, which rises in Savoy, crosses this department by Grenoble, Moirans, and St. Marcellin, and joins the Rhone, above Valence. Grenoble is the capital.

*Iserlohn*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with manufactures of iron,

tin, velvets, silks, and stuffs. It is 40 m E by N Dusseldorf.

*Isernia*, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, at the foot of the Apennines. In 1805 it was destroyed by an earthquake, and upward of 1500 persons perished. A singular festival and fair is held here at the end of September, which is much frequented by people from Naples and other places. It is 12 m W Molise.

*Isigny*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, at the conflux of the Esques with the Vire, 8 m from the sea, and 15 W by N Bayeux.

*Isis*, a river that rises in Gloucestershire, near the village of Torleton, at the foot of Sapperton hill, 5 m SW Cirencester. It immediately enters Wiltshire, and is joined by the Churn, from Cirencester, 2 m W of Cricklade, where their junction forms the Thames. Some writers have continued the name of Isis to the Thames till it receives the Thame at Dorchester.

*Isjun*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kharkof, with four churches, one of them built of stone by order of Peter the great. It has a considerable traffic in Greek and Turkish commodities, and is seated on both sides the Donetz, 68 m SSE Charkow.

*Isla*, or *Ila*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the SW of Jura, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Sound of Isla. It is 21 m long and 15 broad; the E side is hilly, and covered with heath, but the greater part is flat, and well cultivated. In the centre is Loch Finlagan, about 3 m in circuit, with an islet of the same name in the middle, where the great lord of the isles resided; but the palaces and offices are now in ruins. Isla has mines of iron, lead, copper, emery, quicksilver, and black-lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Much flax is raised here, a great number of cattle fed, and a large quantity of yarn exported. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbour and quay, at the extremity of the bay of Loch-in-Daul, on the S coast. Lon. 5 58 W, lat. 55 45 N.

*Islamabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of the district of Chittigong. In the vicinity a sort of canvas is made from cotton; and vessels of considerable burden are built here. It is situated on the river Chittigong, near its entrance into the bay of Bengal, 130 m SE Dacca. Lon. 91 42 E, lat. 22 22 N.

*Islamabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Cashmere, on the river Jhylum, over which is a wooden bridge 80 yards long, 27 m E Cashmere.

*Islands, Bay of*, a bay of New Zealand,

at the  $\text{N}$  extremity of the northern island. In 1772, M. Dufresne Marion, with two French sloops, put into this bay, and with 28 of his crew, were murdered by the natives.

*Isle Adam*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Oise, 20 m  $\text{N}$  by  $\text{W}$  Paris.

*Isle of Beeves*, an island in the bay of Campeachy, 17 in long and 8 broad. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle and fruit.

*Isle Bouchard*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, surrounded by the Vienne, 21 m  $\text{SSW}$  Tours.

*Isle Dieu*, a small island of France, lying 13 m  $\text{SSW}$  of Noirmoutier. It was taken by the English in 1795, but soon after evacuated. Lon. 2 15  $\text{W}$ , lat. 46 45  $\text{N}$ .

*Isle de France*; see *France, Isle of*.

*Isle Jourdain*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on an island in the river Save, 3 m  $\text{N}$  Lombez.

*Isle de Rhe*, an island of France, opposite Rochelle, separated by a navigable channel called Pertuis Breton. It is 14 m long and 3 broad, and salt-works are its only riches. The principal place is St. Martin, at the  $\text{NE}$  end, defended by three forts. Lon. 1 21  $\text{W}$ , lat. 46 10  $\text{N}$ .

*Isleworth*, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 9 m  $\text{W}$  London. Here are many elegant villas; and near it is Lionhouse, a magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland.

*Islington*, a large village in Middlesex,  $\text{N}$  of London, to which it is now contiguous. The New River is received at the  $\text{SW}$  end of it, into a large reservoir, whence its water is conveyed, in pipes, to all parts of the metropolis. Near this is a spring of chalybeate water, called New Tunbridge Wells. To the  $\text{E}$  of the town, is a manufacture of white lead.

*Islip*, a village in Oxfordshire, on the river Cherwell, 5 m  $\text{N}$  Oxford. It is noted for being the birthplace of Edward the confessor, whose father had a palace near the church, not a trace of which is now remaining.

*Ismail*, a strong town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. The Russians took it by storm, in 1790; but the long siege and the capture cost them 20,000 men. It now belongs to the Russians, and is seated on the  $\text{N}$  side of the Danube, 140 m  $\text{S}$  by  $\text{W}$  Bender. Lon. 29 30  $\text{E}$ , lat. 45 11  $\text{N}$ .

*Ismaning*, a town of Bavaria, which gives name to a county. It is situate on the Iser, 3 m  $\text{NNE}$  Munich, and 9  $\text{SSW}$  Fresingen.

*Isnik*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is

the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council held here in 325. It is now a small place, with vineyards, fields of tobacco, and masses of decayed buildings, enclosed in a vast compass of ancient walls with majestic gates. Silk is the principal article of trade. It stands at the  $\text{SE}$  extremity of the lake Ascanius, 75 m  $\text{SE}$  Constantinople. Lon. 30 2  $\text{E}$ , lat. 40 23  $\text{N}$ .

*Isnikmid*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, supposed to have been the ancient Nicomedia, the capital of Bithynia. The Greeks and Arminians have each a church and an archbishop here. It stands on the side of a hill, bordering on a gulf of the sea of Marmora, 53 m  $\text{ESE}$  Constantinople. Lon. 29 52  $\text{E}$ , lat. 40 52  $\text{N}$ .

*Isnny*, a town of Suabia, with an abbey, called St. George, whose abbot was a state of the empire. It is seated on the Isnny, 13 m  $\text{NE}$  Lindau.

*Isola*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 13 m  $\text{SE}$  St. Severino.

*Ispahan*, the principal city, and the southern capital of Persia, in the province of Irak. It is 12 m in circuit, situate in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains at 3 m distance, and near the river Senderud, which supplies it with water. The houses are universally of a light yellow, and have flat roofs, on which the inhabitants walk, eat, and lie, in summer, for the sake of the cool air. The streets are not paved, but always clean, as it seldom rains here; and many of them have a canal, planted on each side with trees. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; that of the king is enclosed with a lofty wall above 2 m in circuit, and though he seldom resides here, its establishment is so perfect as to be ready to receive him and his suit without a moment's notice. The mosques, bazars, caravansaries, public baths, confectionhouses, and shops of sweetmeats (the chief ingredients of Persian food) are very numerous. The inhabitants were computed at above 600,000; but having suffered great devastations by civil wars, and the seat of government being removed hence to Teheran, the actual population in 1808 did not exceed 30,000. Ispahan has three suburbs, called Juifa, Hasenbath, and Kebrabath; the first is large, and contains 12 Arminian churches. The chief manufactures are gold brocades, silks, and fine cotton cloths; and here is a foundery for cannon. Though at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, people of several nations resorting here for the sake of traffic; and every article which is of the produce of Persia, is to be purchased in its extensive bazars. It is 230 m  $\text{S}$  by  $\text{E}$  Teheran,

the northern capital, and 260 NE Bassora. Lon. 51 52 E, lat. 32 33 N.

*Ispertlick*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, 24 m NNE Nissa.

*Issel*; see *Yssel*.

*Issengeaux*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 17 m NE Puy.

*Issiquibo*, a settlement in Guayana, on a river of the same name, and contiguous to that of Demerara. The river is 20 m wide at its mouth, and more than 300 in length. See *Demerara*.

*Issigeac*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 12 m ssw Bergerac.

*Issoire*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on the Couze, near the Allier, 15 m sse Clermont.

*Issoudun*, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a castle, and a trade in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings; seated on the Theols, 17 m w Bourges, and 135 s Paris.

*Is sur Tille*, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated on the Tille, 12 m N Dijon.

*Issurdu*, a town of Hindoostan, in Ajmeer, surrounded by a wall and a ditch. It is well built, and has a citadel in the center, 26 m se Ajmeer.

*Istapa*, a town of New Spain, in the province of Tabasco, 60 m sw Tabasco.

*Istapa*, a town of New Spain, in Mechocacan, 100 m ese Zacatula.

*Istapa*, a town of New Spain, in the province of Culiacan, 40 m E by s Culiacan.

*Istria*, a district of Italy, forming a kind of peninsula on the NE part of the gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the NE, and on all other sides by the sea. The soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pasture; and there are quarries of fine marble; also forests that produce abundance of firewood, ship-timber, and game. Capo d'Istria is the capital.

*Italy*, a country of Europe, bounded on the N and NE by Switzerland and Germany, E by the gulf of Venice, S by the Mediterranean, and W by that sea and France. Its figure has been compared to that of a high boot: its length, from the utmost point of the duchy of Milan to the gulf of Squillace, is 670 m; its breadth, between France and Germany, is 250 m, but the mediate breadth between the Mediterranean and the gulf of Venice is only 110. This classical and interesting country has been, in all ages of history, divided into three parts, the northern, central, and southern. The northern had the appellation of Cisalpine Gaul; the central was the seat of Roman and Etrurian power; and the southern, having received many

Greek colonies, was called Magna Græcia. In the middle ages the kingdom of Lombardy and that of Naples held the N and S extremes, and the Ecclesiastical and Tuscan states occupied the center. In more modern times the northern part became divided into a great number of states; and previous to the late alterations made by the French the whole country was divided in the following manner. Between the confines of France and Switzerland, on the W and N were the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Savoy, Nice, Piedmont, part of Milanese, and Oneglia. To the NE were the territories of Venice, which are enumerated under that article. South of these, were the dominions of the emperor of Germany, namely, part of Milanese and Mantuan; and S of the latter is Modenese, which belonged to the duke of Modena. West of Modenese is the duchy of Parma, whose sovereign was of the house of Bourbon; to the SW of which was the republic of Genoa; and SE of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuscany. The Ecclesiastical State, or territory of the pope, lies NE and E of Tuscany, between the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and all S of this is the kingdom of Naples. Of the state of this country, while under the domination of France, a brief account must be given. Savoy, Nice, and Piedmont, were annexed to France. By the treaty of Campo Formio, in 1797, the Venetian territories to the E and N of the river Adige were ceded to Austria; and the remainder of the Venetian states, with the duchies of Modena, Milan, and Mantua, the principality of Massa, and the three legations of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna in the Ecclesiastical State, were erected into a government, and called the Cisalpine Republic. This republic, in 1802, received a new constitution, under the name of the Italian Republic, and Bonaparte, then first consul of France, was elected president. In 1805, the Italian republic was erected into a kingdom, and the emperor of France, Napoleon Bonaparte, assumed the title of King of Italy. Then the Austrian part of the Venetian states were added to its territories, by the treaty of Presburg; and afterward Valteline and the counties of Chiavenna and Bormio, from the country of the Grisons, were annexed. The kingdom of Italy was divided into departments, and the city of Milan made the capital. See *Tuscany*, *Ecclesiastical State*, and *Naples*, for further changes in the government of this country, while under the control of France. But in 1814, on the downfall of emperor Napoleon, all the altera-

tions caused by France were done away by the pacification of Paris, and the pope, the emperor of Austria, and the king of Sardinia, restored to their former possessions. In 1815, at the congress of Vienna, the duchy of Parma was given to the empress Maria Louisa, to possess in full sovereignty; and the republics of Genoa and Lucca were erected into duchies, the first to be held by the king of Sardinia, and the other by her majesty the infanta Maria Louisa, widow of prince Louis of Parma, who for some time governed Tuscany, under the title of king of Etruria. The climate of Italy is very different, according to the various situations of its provinces: in those on the  $\text{NE}$  side of the Apennines, it is more temperate; but on the  $\text{SW}$  it is very warm. In Campagna di Roma, and Ferrarese, the air is said to be unwholesome, from the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained; but in the other parts it is generally dry and healthy. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Var; and there are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Perugia, Bracciano, and Celano. The country produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, figs, peaches, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chestnuts, &c. Most of these fruits were at first imported by the Romans from Asia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the soil. This country also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffalos, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well-stored with game; and the mountains afford iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and evergreens. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and silks, are the principal articles of exportation; and great sums of money are expended by travellers in the purchase of pictures, curiosities, relics, antiquities, &c. No country has produced better politicians, historians, poets, musicians, painters, and sculptors; that is, since the revival of the arts and sciences, exclusive of those of ancient times. The Italians are generally well proportioned; but of their complexion they cannot boast. With respect to dress, they follow the fashions of the countries on which they border, or to which they are subject. They are very affable, courteous, ingenious, sober, and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivious, ceremonious, and superstitious. In their disposition

they are a medium between the French and Spaniards; neither so gay and volatile as the one, nor so grave and solemn as the other. Their fondness for greens, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, contributes to their contentment and satisfaction; and an Italian gentleman or peasant can be luxurious at a very small expense. The women affect yellow hair, as did formerly the Roman ladies and courtizans, and use paints and washes, both for their hands and face. Masquerades, gaming, horse-races without riders, and conversations or assemblies, are the chief diversions of the Italians, excepting religious exhibitions, in which they are pompous beyond all other nations. There are forty-one archbishoprics in Italy, but the bishoprics are too indefinite and arbitrary to be depended on; the pope creating or suppressing them as he pleases. The established religion is the Roman catholic; but all sects live unmolested, provided no gross insult is offered to their own worship. The Italian language, a corruption of the Latin, is remarkable for its smoothness, and is said to be spoken in its greatest purity at Florence.

*Itata*, a province of Chili, watered by a river of the same name. The best wine in Chili is obtained here, and being produced from lands belonging to the inhabitants of Conception, has received the name of Conception; and much gold is found in the mountains and rivers. The capital is Conlema.

*Itchen*, or *Alre*, a river in Hampshire, which rises near Alresford, flows by Winchester, and enters the bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

*Itzehoe*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a fortress. A duty is exacted here from all ships coming up the Stoer, on which river it is seated, 12  $\text{m}$   $\text{NNE}$  Gluckstadt, and 33  $\text{NW}$  Hamburg.

*Juan, St. or Desaguadero*, a river of New Spain, which issues from the  $\text{SE}$  corner of the lake Nicaragua, and flows between the provinces of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, into the Caribbean sea.

*Juan, St.* a town of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua, at the head of the river St. Juan, 110  $\text{m}$   $\text{NE}$  Nicaragua. Lon. 84 45  $\text{W}$ , lat. 11 15  $\text{N}$ .

*Juan Baptista, St.* a town of the province of Caracas, with a large trade in horses, mules, beeves, and cheese; seated on the  $\text{W}$  side of the Pas, 105  $\text{m}$   $\text{SW}$  Caracas. Lon. 68 20  $\text{W}$ , lat. 9 23  $\text{N}$ .

*Juan de la Frontera, St.* a town of Cujo, near which are mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate. It is seated near the lake Guanache, at the foot of the Andes, 150  $\text{m}$   $\text{N}$  Mendoza.



*Juan de Fuca, Strait of*, a large bay or gulf of the Pacific ocean, on the w coast of N America. Its narrow entrance is in lon. 125 3 w, lat. 48 25 s.

*Juan de los Llanos, St.* a town of New Granada, capital of the province of Llanos. It was formerly celebrated for the gold found in its vicinity, but now contains few inhabitants. It is seated at the skirt of a ridge of mountains, on the w side of a fertile plain, 100 m s by e St. Fe. Lon. 73 54 w, lat. 3 12 n.

*Juan de Maguanu, St.* a town of St. Domingo, on the river Neyba, 43 m nw Ocoa.

*Juan de Oro, St.* see *Carabaya*.

*Juan de Pasto, St.* a town of New Granada, chief of a district in the province of Popayan, 80 m ssw Popayan.

*Juan de Porto Rico, St.* the capital of the island of Porto Rico, and a bishop's see. It has a good harbour, defended by several forts, and is well built and better inhabited than most of the Spanish towns. It was taken by sir Francis Drake; and afterward by the earl of Cumberland, who was forced to abandon it from losing most of his men by sickness. In 1615, the Dutch took and plundered this city, but could not retain it. It stands on a peninsula, on the n coast of the island. Lon. 66 12 w, lat. 18 29 n.

*Juan del Rio, St.* a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, with upward of 10,000 inhabitants, 65 m n by e Durango.

*Juan de Ulua, St.* a small island in the gulf of Mexico. See *Vera Cruz*.

*Juan Fernandez*, an island in the Pacific ocean, lying 110 leagues w of Chili. It was formerly uninhabited; and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, was left on this solitary place, by his captain, and lived five years, till he was discovered in 1709. The narrative of his proceedings in this island gave rise to the celebrated production, the *Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*. The island is about 40 m in circuit, and at a distance appears like a naked rock; but there are intersecting vallies covered with wood, and a great number of goats on the sides of every hill. In 1766, a settlement was made by the Spaniards, on the n and highest part of the island, at Cumberland bay, which is defended by batteries. The town is situate in a fine valley, between two high hills, and the houses have gardens, with arbours shaded by vines. Lon. 79 30 w, lat. 33 40 s.

*Ivangorod*; see *Narva*.

*Ivanitz*, a town of Croatia, on the river Lonia, 45 m sse Agram.

*Jaba*, a country on the e coast of Africa, with a town of the same name. Lon. 43 20 e, lat. 0 10 s.

*Jucatan*, or *Yucatan*, a province and peninsula of New Spain, lying between the bays of Campeachy and Honduras, and bounded at the isthmus by Vera Cruz, Chiapa, and Vera Paz. It projects from the continent 360 m, and is 150 m breadth. The s part has mountains, rivers, and lakes; and produces a great quantity of logwood and mahogany, as also sugar, cassia, maize, cotton, indigo, cattle, fowls, and bees. Here the English have a settlement, on the coast of the bay of Honduras, between the rivers Bellize and Rio Hondo. The n part is less productive, and not only without mountains, but almost without any inequality of ground. The inhabitants obtain water from pits, and, wherever they dig them, find it in abundance; but there is not a river or stream. Merida is the capital.

*Judenburg*, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Stiria, with a handsome castle. The public buildings, with the square, are magnificent. This town was taken by the French, in 1797. It is seated on the Muer, 40 m w Gratz. Lon. 14 24 e, lat. 47 10 n.

*Judoigne*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, near which are the ruins of an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Gete, 13 m sse Louvain.

*Ivelchester*; see *Ilchester*.

*Ives, St.* a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on a bay of the same name, which being unsafe, is frequented by fishermen only. Here is a grammar-school, founded by Charles I. It is 8 m ne Penzance, and 277 w by s London.

*Ives, St.* a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Monday; seated on the Ouse, 6 m ne Huntingdon, and 59 n by w London.

*Juggernaut*; see *Jagernaut*.

*Jugon*, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, seated on the Arqueon, 19 m sse St. Briec.

*Ivica*, or *Eviza*, an island of the Mediterranean, 56 m to the sw of Majorca. It is about 60 m in circuit, and mountainous; but rich in corn and fruit. A great quantity of salt is made here, highly esteemed for its whiteness. The capital, of the same name, which stands on the s side of the island, is little more than a fortress, and has a good harbour. Lon. 1 25 e, lat. 38 52 n.

*Ivingho*, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday, and manufactures of bonelace. It is 6 m sw Dunstable, and 33 nw London.

*Julamerik*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, with a stone fort. It is

governed by a bey, and seated on the Hakiar, 80 m ESE Betlis.

*Julfur*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, situate on a bay of the gulf of Persia, 100 m NW Oman. Lon. 56 14 E, lat. 25 55 N.

*Jujuj*, a city of Tucuman, capital of a district on the frontier of Charcas. It stands on a river of the same name, at the skirt of a mountain of the eastern Andes, 230 m N by E Tucuman. Lon. 63 40 W, lat. 23 25 S.

*Julien, St.* a town of France, in the department of Jura, 18 m S by W Lons le Saunier.

*Julien de Sault, St.* a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne, 6 m NW Joigny.

*Juliers*, a duchy of Westphalia, 68 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Gelderland, E by Cologne, S by Luxemburg and Treves, and W by Limburg. It is remarkable for the quantity of woad it produces.

*Juliers*, a fortified city, capital of the above duchy. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Roer, 27 m W Cologne. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 50 55 N.

*Juliusburg*, a town of Silesia, with a castle, 4 m N Oels.

*Jambosier*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat. It has a considerable trade with Bombay and other places, the exports consisting of cotton, grain, oil, and piece goods. It stands near a river of the same name, which flows into the gulf of Cambay, 28 m N by W Broach.

*Jumella*, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 22 m SW Murcia.

*Jumiege*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Seine, 12 m SW Rouen.

*Jummoo*, or *Jumbo*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore. It is a place of considerable trade, situate on the Rawee, 80 m NE Lahore. Lon. 73 40 E, lat. 31 52 N.

*Jumna*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Himalch mountains, on the E borders of Cashmere, and to the W of the source of the Ganges. It flows S through the provinces of Serinagur and Delhi, nearly in a line with the Ganges, at the distance of from 40 to 70 m from each other; they then gradually approach, and join at Allahabad, where the Jumna, which is little inferior in size, has its name absorbed by the larger and more holy stream. The course of the Jumna is estimated at 780 miles.

*Junagar*, a town and fortress of Hin-

doostan, in Gujrat, 152 m WSW Ahmedabad. Lon. 70 33 E, lat. 21 49 N.

*Jungerpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, situate on a mountain, 88 m NE Ahmedabad.

*Jungeypoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, and the greatest silk station belonging to the East India company, 17 m N by W Moorsshedabad.

*Jungnau*, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship, 14 m W Buchau.

*Junieu, St.* a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, on the river Vienne, 15 m W Limoges.

*Junkseylan*, an island in the Indian ocean, near the SW coast of Siam, 60 m long, and from 10 to 20 broad. The soil is luxuriant, and it has a considerable trade in ivory and tin. The principal town, of the same name, is situate on the N coast, and has a harbour for vessels of a moderate size. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 3 10 N.

*Ivoir*; see *Carignan*.

*Ivory Coast*, a country of Guinea, extending along the Atlantic from Cape Palmas to the river Ancobar, between the Grain coast and Gold coast. Here are found abundance of elephant teeth, whence it is called the Tooth Coast; and whatever the Gold coast produces, is also found here in greater abundance and perfection. But the inhabitants are reputed to be the most savage and barbarous on the whole coast of Guinea.

*Jura*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying NNE of Isla. It is 23 m long and 7 broad, separated from the mainland of the county of Argyle, by a strait 4 m wide, called the Sound of Jura. On the W coast are four mountains of a conic form, called the Paps of Jura, one of which is elevated 2600 feet above the level of the sea. The rest of the island is rugged, and generally covered with heath; but it feeds numerous flocks of sheep and goats. Here is abundance of iron ore; and on the W coast a great quantity of fine sand, which is carried away for making glass. It has a village of the same name, on the E coast, with a good harbour. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 56 8 N.

*Jura*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Franche Comté. It contains mines of iron, copper, and lead, and many quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura. Lons le Saunier is the capital.

*Jura, Mount*, a chain of mountains that begins in the canton of Argau, in Switzerland, extends into the cantons of Soleure, Neuchatel, and Vaud, then branches into France, and separates that country from

the canton of Geneva as far as the Rhone. In Vaud, this chain forms many elevated valleys; particularly one on the top of that part called Mount Joux, which is watered by two picturesque lakes, the largest called Joux, and the other Brenet.

*Ivrea*, a city of Piedmont, and a bishop's see, with a fort, citadel, and castle. The cathedral is said to have been anciently a temple of Apollo; beside which there are four other churches and several religious houses. It is seated on the Doria, between two hills, 20 m N Turin, and 32 E by N Susa. Lon. 7 43 E, lat. 45 22 N.

*Ivry*, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Eure, 12 m SE Evreux.

*Jushpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, capital of a barren and mountainous district. It is 70 m NNE Sumbulpoor. Lon. 84 7 E, lat. 22 29 N.

*Jussey*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, situate on the Amance, 15 m NW Vesoul, and 22 E Langres.

*Justingen*, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship, 16 m NNE Buchau.

*Juterboch*, a town of the duchy of Saxony, situate on the Angerbach. Here, in 1813, the French, under marshal Ney, were defeated by the allies, under the prince royal of Sweden. It is 12 m NE Wittenberg.

*Juthia*; see *Siam*.

*Jutland*, a peninsula, the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark, 210 m long and from 30 to 80 broad; bounded on the S by the duchy of Holstein, and on the other sides by the German ocean and the Baltic. In the middle of the northern part the soil is fertile in corn, and feeds a great number of horses and beeves, which are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. It was anciently called Cimbrica Chersonesus, and is supposed to be the country whence the Saxons came who conquered England. It is divided into two provinces, called North and South Jutland. N Jutland is subdivided into the dioceses of Alburg, Wiburg, Arhusen, and Ripen, so named from the chief towns; and Wiburg is the capital of the province. S Jutland is not half the size of the other province, and is commonly called the Duchy of Sleswick, from its capital of that name.

*Irworth*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, 7 m NE Bury St. Edmund, and 77 NNE London.

*Jyenagur*, or *Jyepoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Ajmeer, capital of a Rajpoot principality, with a strong citadel on a steep rock. The town is handsome, and reckoned the most regularly built in Hindoostan; and is the great mart for horses

from the northern provinces and Persia. It is 56 m ENE Ajmeer. Lon. 75 40 E, lat. 26 56 N.

*Jyhtpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, 19 m N by W Clutterpoor.

*Izeron*, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, 10 m SW Lyon.

*Iziginsk*, a town of Siberia, in the province of Okotsk, defended by lofty pallisades, and wooden bastions provided with cannon and military stores. The commerce consists of furs and the skins of reindeer. It is seated on the Izigin, 15 m from its mouth, and 520 NE Okotsk. Lon. 160 10 E, lat. 63 40 N.

*Izquintinango*, a town of New Spain, in the province of Chiapa. The vicinity produces cotton and a great number of pineapples. It is 100 m SE Chiapa. Lon. 93 45 W, lat. 16 10 N.

## K.

*Words that sometimes begin with K, and are not found under this letter, may be sought for under the letter C.*

*Kabarda*, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasia, which has a court of justice. It stands at the skirts of Mount Caucasus, 36 m S Catharinograd.

*Kabis*, or *Kubbees*, a town of Persia, in Kerman, situate in the midst of the desert, 130 m NE Kerman.

*Kadhema*, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the pearl fishery. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Persia, 170 m N by W Lachsa. Lon. 47 36 E, lat. 23 40 N.

*Kahl*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, on a river of the same name, 4 m S Hanau.

*Kahla*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a hill; seated on the Saal, 30 m SW Naumburg.

*Kain*; see *Kin*.

*Kairan*, a city of Tunis, the second in the kingdom for trade and population, and has the most magnificent mosque in Barbary. It is 60 m SSE Tunis. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 35 40 N.

*Kaisariéh*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, the capital of a sangiacat. It was the ancient Cesarea of Capadocchia, of which extensive ruins remain; a considerable part of the walls and several towers are still standing, but the castle is rapidly sinking to decay. The present town contains about 25,000 inhabitants, and is the emporium of an extensive trade. The principal trade is in cotton and Morocco leather. It is situate on the S side

of a fertile plain, at the foot of a mountain, always capped with snow, 150 m ENE Cogni. Lon. 35 15 E, lat. 38 41 N.

*Kuket*, a town of Asiatic Georgia, in the province of its name, which comprehends a part of the ancient Iberia. It is situate near Mount Caucasus, 45 m NNE Teflis, and 120 NW Derbend.

*Katau*, a town of Lusatia, which has a great trade in wool, 11 m SE Luckan.

*Kalbergah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Beeder, capital of a district. It is 58 m SW Beeder. Lon. 77 8 E, lat. 17 17 N.

*Kalhat*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the gulf of Ormus, 80 m SE Mascat.

*Kalis*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, near the frontiers of Poland, 37 m E Stargard.

*Kalisch*, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate. It is seated on the Proсна, surrounded by morasses and walls, 40 m S Gnesen. Lon. 18 5 W, lat. 52 0 N.

*Kalkal*, a town of Persia, in Aderbeitzan, which has mines of saltpetre, copper, and lead. It is seated amid mountains, 60 m ESE Tabriz.

*Kalkas*, a tribe of the Mogul Tartars, in Chinese Tartary. They inhabit the country N of the Mongols, properly so called, which stretches as far as the kingdom of the Eluths; and is near 300 leagues in extent from E to W. They live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers, the principal one called Kalka Pira. They adore a lama of the second order, who is held in such veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindoostan, Pegu, &c. come to pay their devotions at his residence in Iben Pira.

*Kallingburg*, a seaport of Denmark, in Zealand, seated on an inlet of the Great Belt, with the best harbour, next to Copenhagen, on the island. Here is the ruin of an ancient castle, in which Christian II ended his days of captivity. It is 55 m W by N Copenhagen. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 55 47 N.

*Kalmucs*, or *Eluths*, a nation of Tartars, inhabiting that part of the Russian government of Caucasia, which lies between the Volga and the Ural, toward the Caspian sea. They all live in tents, and remove from place to place in quest of pasture for their horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They neither sow corn, nor make hay; so that they live without bread, and, in winter, their cattle fare like the wild beasts. Their food is flesh (especially that of horses) fish, wild fowl, and venison; and they have great plenty of milk, butter, and cheese; but mare's milk is the most esteemed, and from it they make a strong

spirit, to which they are partial. They are divided into a number of hordes or clans, each under their own particular khan, and all acknowledge the authority of one principal khan, who is called Orchicurtkhan, or the king of kings, and derives his pedigree from the great Tamerlane. All of them, however, have submitted to the government of Russia, or live under its protection. They are pagans, and believe in the transmigration of souls. They are of low stature, and bow-legged, occasioned by their being so continually on horseback, or sitting with their legs below them. Their faces are broad and full of wrinkles, with a flat nose and small black eyes, distant from each other like the Chinese. They are of an olive colour, have very little beard, and shave their heads, leaving only a tuft of hair on the crown. The better sort wear coats of stuff or silk, with a wide surcoat of sheep-skins, and a cap of the same. Their weapons are the cimeter, lance, bow, and fire-arms. In winter they are obliged to cross the river, and live on the bare plains of Astracan, where their only firing is the dried dung of the cattle, and the cattle themselves starving on the scanty produce of a desert. In spring, their former habitation on the E side of the river is overflowed, for near a month, by the melting of the snow; and when the water subsides, they swim their loaded camels and cattle over the river, where the intervening islands make the passage easiest. When they go upon an expedition, every one takes a sheep with him for his provision, and three horses, which he rides alternately; and when any one of them fails, they kill it and divide the flesh, putting pieces of it under their saddle, and after riding some time upon it, they eat it without further preparation. Their kibbets, or tents, are round, with a fire in the middle, and a hole at the top to let out the smoke, on which is a krine that can be turned against the wind. The tents can be enlarged or contracted at pleasure, their sides being made of wicker-work, and the cross sticks jointed for folding together or extending; and they are covered over with thick felt, more or less according as the season is cold or warm.

*Kalmunz*, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, at the conflux of the Nab with the Vilz, 12 m NW Ratisbon.

*Kalnick*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, 16 m ENE Braclaw.

*Kalo*, a town of Hungary, capital of Szabolt's county, which contains several soda lakes and saltpetre-works. It is seated on a lake, 27 m NNE Debretzin.

*Kalotsa*, a town of Hungary, and an

archbishop's see; but only a small town, 68 m s Pest.

*Kalpy*, or *Calpee*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Agra. It is a place of great trade, and the entrepot for the transport of cotton from the western and southern provinces into the British territories. Here, in 1765, was the first action between the British and the Mahrattas, in which the latter were totally routed. In 1806, the town, with a small district, was ceded by the Mahratta chief to the British. It stands on the right bank of the Jumna, 156 m SE Agra. Lon. 79 48 E, lat. 26 10 N.

*Kaluga*, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province in the government of Moscow.

*Kaluga*, the capital of the above government, and a city of considerable trade. In 1812, it was entered by some of the French from Moscow, but soon after evacuated. It is seated on the Oka, 110 m SW Moscow. Lon. 71 34 E, lat. 54 23 N.

*Kamakura*, an island of Japan, 3 m in circuit, lying on the S coast of Nippon. It is a place of exile for state prisoners; and the coast is so steep, that they are lifted up by cranes.

*Kamalia*, a town of Nigritia, in the country of Manding. The inhabitants are partly pagans, and partly Mohamedans, and have manufactures of cotton, leather, and iron. It is 210 m WNW Kong. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 12 10 N.

*Kambala*, a ridge of mountains in Tibet, between the lake Palte and the river Brahmapootrah.

*Kameh*, a river of the country of Cabul, which gives name to a district. It has its source in the Hindoo Kho, flows E to the city of Cabul, thence in a SE direction to the Indus, which it enters 10 m above Attock. Below Peshawer it is frequently called the Attock River, and Hindoostan commences at its junction with the Indus.

*Kamenitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beclin, 27 m E by N Bechin.

*Kamenskaia*, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez, on the river Danaetz, 60 m ESE Lugan.

*Kaminiack*, a strong town of Poland, capital of Podolia, and a bishop's see, with a castle. When the Russians seized part of the Polish territories in 1793, this fortress held out a long time before it surrendered. The castle is seated on a craggy rock, 85 m W Braclaw, and 100 ESE Lemberg. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 48 58 N.

*Kamnitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with a manufacture of stockings, 21 m NNE Leitmeritz.

*Kamouraska*, a town of Lower Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence,

which is here 20 m broad. It is a place of resort during summer for sea-bathing, the salt-water first evidently commencing in this neighbourhood. Opposite the town is a cluster of small wooded islands; and among them there are considerable fisheries of salmon and herrings, which are cured and exported to the W Indies. It is 90 m NE Quebec.

*Kamtschatka*, a peninsula on the E coast of Siberia, extending from 51 to 61 N lat. The isthmus, joining it to the continent on the N, lies between the gulfs of Ohitorsk and Penshink; and its extremity to the S is cape Lopatka. The greatest breadth is 240 m, being from the mouth of the river Tigril to the river Kamtschatka; and toward each extremity it gradually becomes narrower. It is bounded on the N by the country of the Koriacks, NE by the sea of Kamtschatka, SE by the Pacific ocean, and W by the sea of Okotsk. A chain of mountains extends the whole length of the peninsula, and almost equally divides it; whence several rivers take their rise and pursue their course to the sea. In the S part is a volcano; and near it are the hot baths of Natchikin, where the hot water falls in a rapid cascade 300 feet. The soil, in general, is barren and heathy, with a few stunted trees; but some parts are said to produce good grass. The severity of the climate is equal to the sterility of the soil; for in computing the seasons here, spring should be omitted. Summer may be said to extend from the middle of June to the middle of September; October may be considered as an autumn; from which period to the middle of June it is all dreary winter. Some vegetables grow here in a wild state, such as chervil, garlic, onions, angelica, and celery; also a variety of berries, which are gathered at proper seasons, and preserved by mashing them into a thick jam; these constitute a considerable part of the winter provisions, serving as a general sauce to dried fish. Here are also some turnips and turnip-radishes, upon a few spots of ground in the valleys; and this is the utmost extent of garden cultivation. The inhabitants consist of Kamtschadales, Russians, and Cossacs, and a mixture produced by their inter-marriages. Their habitations are of three sorts, called jourts, balagans, and log-houses. They inhabit the first in the winter, and the second in the summer; in the third, introduced by the Russians, only the more wealthy people reside. The external appearance of a jourt resembles a round squat hillock; a hole serving for a chimney, window, and door, is left in the centre; and the inhabitants go in and out by the assistance of a long pole, having

notches deep enough to afford a little security for the toes. The upper garment of the Kamtschadales resembles a wagoner's frock; for summer wear it is made of nan-kin, and for winter of a skin, with the hairy side innermost. A close jacket of nan-kin, or other cotton stuff, is the next under this; and beneath that a shirt made of thin Persian silk of any colour. They wear long breeches and boots made of skin, with the hair innermost; also a fur cap, with two flaps, that are usually tied up close to the head, but are permitted to fall round the shoulders in bad weather. A plurality of wives is allowed among them; and there is no less sensuality in their courts, than in the harems of the Turks. They are subject to the Russians, and their trade consists in furs and skins.

*Kamtschatkoi*, a town of Siberia, capital of Kamtschatka, with a citadel, arsenal, and barracks. It is seated on the N side of the river Kamtschatka, 20 m from its mouth. Lon. 161 50 E, lat. 56 30 N.

*Kamtschatkoi, Verchni*, a town of Siberia, in Kamtschatka, on the river Kamtschatka, 120 m SW Kamtschatkoi.

*Kandegheri*; see *Chandegheru*.

*Kanem*, a town of the empire of Bornou, in a province of the same name, where are bred multitudes of cattle and horses. It is seated on the Gazel, 150 m NNW Bornou.

*Kaniow*, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiow, seated near the Dnieper, 62 m S by E Kiow, and 100 NE Bracław.

*Kanisa*, or *Canischa*, a strong town of Hungary, capital of Szalad county. It is one of the chief central marts to which the produce of the country is brought, and hence conveyed to Edenburg and Vienna. It is seated on a river of the same name, which flows to the Drave, 53 m SSE Stein am Anger, and 66 WSW Eunkirchen. Lon. 17 8 E, lat. 46 27 N.

*Kan-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si. Its district contains 12 cities of the third class; and the soil produces a great number of trees, from which distils a fine varnish, reckoned the best in China. It is seated on the Kan-kiang, 840 m S Peking. Lon. 115 2 E, lat. 25 52 N.

*Kao-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong. In the vicinity is found a kind of marble, that represents, naturally, rivers, mountains, landscapes, and trees: it is cut into leaves, and made into tables, &c. Kao-tcheou stands on a navigable river, 36 m from the sea, and 1130 SSW Peking. Lon. 145 36 E, lat. 21 40 N.

*Kapostar*, a town and fort of Hungary,

capital of Schumeg county. It is situated on the Kapos, 66 m SSW Stuhlweissenburg. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 46 20 N.

*Kapronieza*, a town or small fortress of Croatia, 22 m SE Varasdin.

*Karahissar*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, with a fortress on the top of a high rock. At the foot of this rock, and on the side of an adjacent mountain, the town is built, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants. It is frequently called *Ofium* Karahissar, from the vast quantity of opium here grown and prepared; and is also celebrated for a manufacture of black felts. Opposite the town is a fine plain, through which wanders the river Akar. It is 50 m S by E Kütaja, and 185 E by N Smyrna. Lon. 30 40 E, lat. 38 36 N.

*Karak*, an island in the NE part of the gulf of Persia, 5 m long and 2 broad. It was anciently possessed by the Portuguese, of whose residence and religious worship some monuments may yet be traced. The landing-place is defended by a fort. Here ships bound for Bassora generally call for pilots. Lon. 50 26 E, lat. 29 15 N.

*Karaklisch*, a town and fort of Asiatic Georgia, on the river Pambek and the frontiers of Persian Armenia, 40 m NNE Erivan, and 60 SSE Teflis.

*Karasubazar*, a town of Crimea, which has an ancient manufacture of leather from the skins of Tauric goats, and a trade in pottery, hardware, soap, and candles. It is situated on the Karasu, in a delightful valley, 34 m W Caffa.

*Karleby, Gamla*, a seaport of Finland, in E Bothnia, with a trade in hemp, salt, and ship-building; seated on the gulf of Bothnia, near the influx of the river Karleby, 90 m N by E Christinestadt. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 63 56 N.

*Karleby, Ny*, a town of Finland, in E Bothnia, on the river Lappjock, 6 m from the sea, and 20 S Gamla Karleby.

*Karoly*, a town of Hungary, where the assembly of Szathmar county is held. The population in 1815 was 7567. It is 26 m WSW Szathmar.

*Kars*, a fortified town of Turkish Armenia, capital of a district, governed by a pashaw. It has the finest castle in Armenia, and the inhabitants are estimated at 30,000. It is situated on the Arpotcheri, 90 m W by N Erivan, and 100 ENE Erzerum. Lon. 42 56 E, lat. 40 15 N.

*Kartzag*, a town of Hungary, in a district that produces a great many melons. The population in 1815 was 8436. It is 36 m WSW Debretzin.

*Kasan*, a country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the Volga. It was formerly an independent kingdom; belonging to the Kalnuics, to whom the dukes of

Moscow, with other petty principalities of Russia, were tributary. But, in 1552, Ivan Bassilowitz II conquered Kasan, which now forms the three Russian governments of Kasan, Simbirsk, and Fenza.

*Kasan*, the capital of the government of Kasan, and an archbishop's see. It has a strong stone fort, several churches, almost all of them built with stone, and 11 convents; and there are several suburbs, one of them inhabited by Tartars. At one end of the city is a manufacture of cloth for the army. It is seated on the rivulet Kasanka, where it enters the Volga, 420 m E Moscow. Lon. 49 8 E, lat. 55 44 N.

*Kasankaia*, a town of the Don Cossacs, and the first in their territory on the entrance from Russia. Its neat and numerous wooden houses extend along the bank of the Don, and in the centre is a large church with several domes. The shups are supplied with several articles of luxury, and caravans are constantly crossing the river. It is 130 m SSE Veronetz, and 190 NNW Tscherkask. Lon. 41 20 E, lat. 49 44 N.

*Kaschau*, a strong town of Hungary, capital of Abaujvar county, and a bishop's see, with a fine arsenal. The population in 1815 was 8647. It is situate on the Hernath, 114 m E by N Schemnitz. Lon. 21 26 E, lat. 48 38 N.

*Kastamouni*; see *Custamena*.

*Kaskaskia*, a town of the United States, capital of Illinois. It is situate on a river of the same name, 10 m above its entrance into the Mississippi, 50 SE St. Louis, and 130 SSW Vincennes. Lon. 89 10 W, lat. 37 50 N.

*Kastelorio*; see *Castel Bosso*.

*Katuba*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a citadel; situate in a fertile country, near a river which runs into the sea at Aden, 75 m N Aden. Lon. 44 39 E, lat. 13 54 N.

*Katif*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin. It is built of rock salt, and stands on the gulf of Persia, 95 m N Lachsa. Lon. 48 38 E, lat. 27 40 N.

*Kaufbeuren*, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Kempten, seated on the Wutach, 30 m SSW Augsburg.

*Kauga*, the capital of a kingdom, of the same name, in the empire of Bornou. It is seated on a large lake, 230 m S by E Bornou. Lon. 23 30 E, lat. 15 50 N.

*Kaakeban*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, situate on a mountain, almost inaccessible, 20 m W Sana.

*Kaunitz*, a town and castle of Moravia, situate on a mountain, on the river Iгла, 11 m SSW Brinn.

*Kaurzim*, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, which produces much timber. It

stands on a river that runs into the Elbe, 26 m ESE Prague.

*Kauzeroon*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, near which are groves of orange-trees, whence the bees cull a celebrated honey. Fourteen m to the NW are the extensive ruins of the city of Shapoor. Kauzeroon is 60 m W Shiras.

*Kaye Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the W coast of N America, 30 m long and 4 broad, discovered by Cook in 1773. It abounds in small valleys, filled with pine-trees, but of no extraordinary growth; and the NE point is a lofty naked rock. Lon. 144 43 W, lat. 59 56 N.

*Kayesersberg*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 5 m NW Colmar.

*Kaysersech*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, 12 m W Coblentz.

*Kayserlautern*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. In 1793, it was taken by the French, who, the year following, were surprised in their intrenchments near it, by the Austrians, and defeated. It is seated on the Lauter, 23 m SW Wormis. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 49 27 N.

*Kayserstol*, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, with a castle; seated on the Rhine, over which is a covered wooden bridge, 10 m NE Baden.

*Kayserswert*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 7 m NNW Dusseldorf.

*Kazimiers*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, with a castle, situate on a hill, by the Vistula, 30 m WSW Lublin.

*Kebban*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, with rich mines of copper and silver. It is seated at the junction of the two branches of the Euphrates, 100 m NW Diarbekir. Lon. 38 40 E, lat. 38 45 N.

*Kecho*; see *Cachao*.

*Kedje*; see *Kidge*.

*Kediri*, a town of Java, capital of a province. The environs abound with ruins and antiquities of every kind; and the Mohamedan temple here, is supposed to have been constructed principally of the materials of an ancient edifice, demolished for the purpose. The town stands on the river Kediri, which is navigable hence for boats to its mouth at Surabaya. It is 34 m ESE Solo. Lon. 111 52 E, lat. 7 52 S.

*Kedleston*, a village in Derbyshire, 3 m NNW Derby; noted for its medicinal spring, much resorted to in summer, and for the elegant seat of the earl of Scarsdale.

*Keene*, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, 25 m S by E Charleston, and 95 W by S Portsmouth.

*Keff*, or *Keffls*, a town of the kingdom

**KEL**

of Tunis, with a citadel; situate on the side of a hill, with a plentiful source of water, 70 m wsw Tunis.

*Kefil*, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak, 14 m s Helleh: celebrated for the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel, which is annually visited by a number of Jews.

*Kehl*, a fortress of Suabia, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge of boats to Strasburg. It was taken by the French in 1796; retaken by the Austrians soon afterward, but the French regained possession of it the same day. Some of the ancient fortifications are in ruins, but it is still an important pass between France and Germany. It is 22 m sw Baden.

*Keighley*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of woollen cloths, cottons, and linsseys; seated near the river Aire, 12 m n Halifax, and 406 n by w London.

*Keith*, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with manufactures of flax; seated on the Isla, which a little below forms a fine cascade, called the Linn of Keith. It is 12 m ssw Cullen, and 41 nw Aberdeen.

*Kelat*, the capital of Ballogistan. It is surrounded by a mud wall, with bastions; and with the suburbs contain upward of 4000 houses, built on the skirt and side of a hill. The palace of the khan stands above the town. The bazar is well supplied, and it enjoys a considerable trade, unusual in this miserable country: It is seated on the Nehink, 280 m nē Kidge. Lon. 65 43 E, lat. 29 6 N.

*Kelbra*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near the river Helm, 10 m s Stolberg.

*Kelheim*, a town and castle of Bavaria, with a Franciscan convent, a considerable brewery, and extensive magazines of salt; situate at the confluent of the Althmuhl and Danube, 10 m ssw Ratisbon.

*Kells*, a borough of Ireland, in Meath county, anciently a bishop's see. On the site of its castle the market-house now stands, and in the churchyard is a round tower 90 feet high. It is situate on the river Blackwater, 12 m n by w Prim.

*Kelpoory*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, capital of a small district, at the foot of the Kemaon mountains. It is situate on the Bavgole, 47 m nNE Bareilly. Lon. 79 41 E, lat. 28 59 N.

*Kelso*, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, with a modern bridge over the Tweed, immediately below the influx of the Teviot. The abbey, magnificent ruins of which still remain, was founded by David I. Near it is Fleurs, the noble palace of the duke of Roxburg; and, on an eminence, the ruin of Roxburg castle. Kelso has manufactures of carpeting, flan-

**KEN**

nels, leather, linen, and stockings. It is 10 m nNE Jedburg, and 42 SE Edinburg. Lon. 2 29 W, lat. 55 37 N.

*Kemaon*, a province of Northern Hindoostan, belonging to the rajah of Nepal. It lies E of Serinagur, and is separated from it by a ridge of mountains, on which are several villages that descend on each side, one half being in Serinagur, and the other half in Kemaon. The s boundary is a chain of lofty hills, called the Kemaon Mountains, which separate it from the British territories. The surface of the country is hilly, but there are spacious valleys, rendered fertile by cultivation. Almora is the capital.

*Kemi*, or *Kieni*; see *Kimi*.

*Kemmoo*, a town of Nigritia, capital of a country lying to the w of Bambara. It is 340 m w Segou. Lon. 7 46 W, lat. 14 15 N.

*Kemnat*, a town of the palatinat of Bavaria, 15 m ESE Bayreuth, and 26 N Amberg.

*Kempten*, a town of Suabia, with a rich Benedictine abbey, and a great trade in linen; seated on the Iller, 46 m s by w Augsburg.

*Ken*, a river in Westmorland, which flows by Kendal, and enters the sandy wash of Lancashire, called Morcaumbey. It has a cataract near its mouth, which obstructs the navigation.

*Ken*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the nw part of Kirkcudbrightshire, flows to New Galloway, thence expands into a lake, 4 m long and a mile broad, and then joins the river Dee.

*Kendal*, a town of Westmorland, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ken, over which are two stone bridges, and another of wood leads to the castle, which is now in ruins. It has a spacious church, and a freeschool endowed with some exhibitions to Queens college in Oxford. Here are manufactures of coarse woollen, woven and knit stockings, cottons, leather, fish-hooks, wool-cards, and gunpowder. It has seven trading companies, who have each a hall; and its trade is very considerable, notwithstanding the disadvantage of its river for water carriage. The population was 7505 in 1811. It is 46 m s Carlisle, and 262 NNW London. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 54 15 N.

*Kene*, or *Caana*, a town of Egypt, with a manufacture of black earthen ware. The caravans assemble here in their journey to Coseir. It is seated on the Nile, 280 m s Cairo. Lon. 32 2 E, lat. 26 2 N.

*Kengis*, a village of Sweden, in W Bothnia, noted for a considerable iron forge, and the last to the north; seated on the



Tornea, a little above the influx of the Muonio, 90 m s by w Tornea.

*Kenilworth*, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here was a famous castle, the remains of which form one of the most picturesque objects in the kingdom. It is 5 m n Warwick, and 95 nw London.

*Kenmare*, a town of Ireland, in Kerry county, at the head of a river or bay of the same name, abounding with spacious and secure harbours. It is 28 m sst Tralee, and 46 w bys Cork.

*Kenmore*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, on an isthmus at the e end of Loch Tay, with an elegant bridge over the river Tay. Near 2 m to the ne is Taymouth, the principal seat of the earl of Breadalbane, celebrated by Burns, the poet. Kenmore is 27 m nw Perth, and 36 n Stirling.

*Kennebec*, a river of Massachusetts, in the district of Maine, which enters the Atlantic ocean, between the bays of Casco and Penobscot. The head of its navigable waters is a basin, 46 m from the sea, very commodious for the anchoring of vessels.

*Kennet*, a river of England, which rises among the chalky hills in Wiltshire, and flows to Newbury, in Berkshire, where it becomes navigable: it is then augmented by the Lambourn, and runs to Reading, below which it enters the Thames. From this river, at Newbury, is a canal to the Avon, at Bath.

*Kensington*, a village in Middlesex, a mile w London. Here is a royal palace, purchased of lord chancellor Finch by William III. The gardens have since been considerably augmented, by upward of 350 acres taken from Hyde-park, and are now a fashionable promenade.

*Kent*, a county of England, bounded on the n by the Thames and German ocean, e by the same ocean, se and s by the English channel and Sussex, and w by Surry. It is 53 m long and 36 broad, containing 935,686 acres; is divided into five lathes, subdivided into 62 hundreds, and 405 parishes; has two cities and 28 market-towns; and sends 18 members to parliament. The population was 373,095 in 1811. In the soil and face of the country there is a great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences, sometimes rising to a moderate height. This kind of hard chalky soil, inclining to barrenness, extends to the ne extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting its nature in the lofty white cliffs, which here bound the island, and produce that striking appearance at sea which gave it the name of Albion. The s part of Kent, call'd the Weald, is a flat and woody tract, of a clay-y

soil, and fertile. The midland and western districts are a mixture of pleasant hill and dale, arable and pasture. This county produces, beside the usual objects of agriculture, large quantities of hops, cherries, apples, madder, and birch twigs for brooms, which form no inconsiderable article of trade for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for the feeding of sheep; and many are fattened to an extraordinary size in Romney marsh. Paper of every description is manufactured in this county, and there are several gunpowder mills. The principal rivers are the Thames, Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. The cities of Kent are Canterbury and Rochester, but Maidstone is the county-town.

*Kentucky*, one of the United States of America, 330 m long and from 40 to 180 broad; bounded on the n by the river Ohio, which separates it from the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, e by Virginia, s by Tennessee, and w by the river Mississippi. The other principal rivers are the Kentucky, Licking, Green, Cumberland, and Great Kenhaway, which all flow into the Ohio. It is divided into 57 counties. The soil is amazingly fertile in the central part; to the e and w it is mountainous, and the s is principally composed of the Barrens, a sterile country destitute of water. Tobacco, hemp, cotton, and the different grains of Europe, but particularly maize and wheat, are cultivated. The country, in general, may be considered as well timbered, producing large trees of many kinds: those peculiar to it are the sugar-tree, which grows in great plenty, and furnishes excellent sugar; and the honey locust, which is surrounded by thorny spikes, bearing pods in form of peas, has a sweet taste, and makes excellent beer; also some other kinds of trees not common elsewhere. There is plenty of fine cane, on which the cattle feed; and where no cane grows, there is wild rye, clover, and buffalo-grass. The mountainous parts produce a great quantity of ginseng. Iron ore and lead are found in abundance; and much nitre is produced in caves, some of which extend above a mile under a limestone rock, supported by curious arches and pillars. Geese and ducks are amazingly numerous; the wild fowls are turkeys, grouse, and quails. Serpents are not numerous, and such as are to be found in other parts of the continent, except the bull, the horned, and the mokason snakes. Among the native animals are deers, bears, wild cats, wolves, beavers, otters, foxes, rabbits, squirrels, racoons, and opossums. The domestic quadrupeds have been introduced since the settlements, such as horses,

cows, sheep, and hogs. In 1810 the population was 406,511. Frankfort is the capital.

*Kentucky*, a river in the above state, which rises in the Laurel mountains, and after a general *nw* course of 200 m, enters the Ohio in lat. 38 20 *n*. It is navigable 150 m. Its banks may rather be called precipices, for, almost every where, they consist of 300 or 400 feet of solid perpendicular limestone rock; in some parts of a fine white marble, curiously arched, pillared, or blocked up into fine building stones.

*Kentzingen*, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, on the river Elz, 13 m *nw* Friburg.

*Kerbela*; see *Mesched Hossein*.

*Kercolang*, an island in the Indian ocean, about 80 m in circuit. The face of the country seems to be steep hills and extensive valleys, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. The inhabitants are Malays. Lon. 126 30 *e*, lat. 4 28 *n*.

*Kerquelen Land*, an island in the Southern ocean, visited by Cook, in 1776. For its sterility, it might properly have been called the Island of Desolation. On the *ne* coast is a good and safe bay, named Christmas Harbour. Lon. 69 4 *e*, lat. 48 41 *s*.

*Kerisoun*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, formerly a place of strength. The inhabitants trade to Crimea, and build their own ships. It stands on a lofty promontory, which bounds on the *e* a fine bay of the Black sea, 150 m *ene* Teocat. Lon. 38 20 *e*, lat. 40 45 *n*.

*Kerkeni*; see *Querquini*.

*Kerkissu*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, at the conflux of the Khabour with the Euphrates, 90 m *se* Racca, and 105 *nw* Anah.

*Kerkouk*, a city of Kurdistan, the capital of a district and residence of a pashaw. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and on an eminence that is nearly perpendicular on all sides, below which is an extensive suburb. The country around is hilly; and in a pass through a range of rocky mountains, on the *n*, are a number of springs that produce an inexhaustible supply of naphtha. It is 135 m *sse* Betlis. Lon. 41 58 *e*, lat. 35 29 *n*.

*Kerman*, a large province of Persia, bounded on the *n* by Chorasau, *e* by Segistan and Balochistan, *sw* by Laristan, and *w* by Farsistan. The northern part is a salt and barren desert, but toward the south the land is fertile. Many sheep are bred here, and their fine wool is an article of great trade.

*Kerman*, or *Sirgan*, a city, capital of the above province. It was plundered and destroyed in the civil wars, in 1794; and the present fortifications enclose but a small

portion of the ancient city, which is in a most ruinous state. It is celebrated for its beautiful shawls, carpets, and stuffs. It stands on the *w* side of an extensive plain, 180 m *n* Gombron, and 200 *e* Shiras. Lon. 56 6 *e*, lat. 29 56 *n*.

*Kerpen*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, with a collegiate church; seated on the Ertt, 14 m *sse* Juliers.

*Kerry*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 m long and 45 broad; bounded on the *n* by the Shannon, which separates it from Clare, *e* by Limerick and Cork, *s* by the latter, and *w* by the ocean. It is divided into 84 parishes, contains about 107,000 inhabitants, and sends four members to parliament. The southern part is plain, and fertile in corn; but the greater part is mountains, and chiefly adapted for grazing. It has some rare plants, celebrated mineral waters, and the famous lake of Killarney. The chief rivers are the Blackwater, Feal, Gale, Brick, and Cusheen. Considerable quantities of beef, butter, hides, and tallow, are exported from its excellent harbours. Tralce is the capital.

*Kertch*, a seaport of Crimear, on the strait of Tannan, and on the site of the ancient Panticapeum. It was formerly of great importance, but the Russians have lately reduced it to insignificance; yet its ruins, and the many antiquities in its vicinity, still make it interesting. Within the fortress, now a ruin, stands the church, erected in the year 757. It is 7 m *w* by *s* Yenikale, and 12 *nw* Fanan.

*Keschim*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, in Hadramaut, 80 m *e* Shibam. Lon. 50 50 *e*, lat. 15 25 *n*.

*Kesh*, or *Sebz*, a town of Usbec Tartary, in Bokharia, once the ordinary summer residence of Timur, who surrounded it with walls, and built a palace in 1379. It is 35 m *s* by *w* Samarcand.

*Kessel*, a town of the Netherlands, in Prussian Gelderland, with a handsome castle, seated on the Meuse, 7 m *n* Ruremonde.

*Kesseldorf*, a village of Upper Saxony, 7 m *w* Dresden, where a victory was gained by the king of Prussia over the Saxons in 1745.

*Keszthely*, a town of Lower Hungary, with a castle, and an agricultural seminary called the Georgicon. It stands on the *n* side of the *w* end of the Balaton-see, 64 m *sw* Schulweissenburg.

*Keswick*, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday; seated in a vale, near the rapid river Greeta. This vale is much visited by the admirers of nature; here is the lake of Keswick, or Derwant-water; and to the *n* of this source the lofty inoun-

tain Skiddaw, one of the most distinguished in England. Keswick has manufactures of stuffs, flannels, &c. It is 25 m *nw* Kendal, and 291 *nw* London.

*Ketschemet*, a town of Hungary, which in the summer has frequent fairs, resorted to by merchants from distant parts of Europe. It is 60 m *sse* Pest.

*Kettering*, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Friday, and manufactures of tannies, serges, lastings, &c. It is 12 m *ne* Northampton, and 74 *nw* London.

*Keuschberg*, or *Kiade*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, 6 m *se* Mersburg.

*Kew*, a village in Surry, 7 m *w* by *s* London. Here is a royal palace, built by his present majesty; and a stone bridge over the Thames, to Brentford.

*Kexholm*, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, seated on two islands in the river Woxon, which here flows into Lake Ladoga. The houses are built of wood, but it is well fortified, and has a strong castle. It is 60 m *ne* Wiburg, and 67 *n* Petersburg. Lon. 30 25 *e*, lat. 61 3 *n*.

*Keynsham*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, and a trade in malt; seated on the Chew, near its conflux with the Avon, 5 m *se* Bristol, and 114 *w* London.

*Khandesh*, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, 200 m long and 90 broad; bounded on the *n* by Malwah, *e* by Berar, *s* by Aurungabad, and *w* by Gujrat. It belongs to the Malhattas. Though of an irregular surface, and containing many strong holds, it is not mountainous, but in general fertile, and produces abundance of cotton. The chief rivers are the Ner-buddah and Tuptee. Boorhanpoor is the capital.

*Khemlasa*, a walled town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, with a fort adjoining, 97 m *ne* Bopal.

*Khiva*, the capital of the country of Charasm. It has a strong wall of earth, with three gates, turrets at small distances, and a broad ditch full of water. The houses are low, mostly built with mud, the roofs flat, and covered with earth. It stands on a rising ground, amid fertile plains, 210 m *nw* Bokhara. Lon. 53 50 *w*, lat. 40 58 *n*.

*Khoi*, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan, surrounded by a wall, with towers that present a triangular front. It is the residence of a governor, has 20 mosques, and about 50,000 inhabitants, of which the greater part are Arminians. It stands in a rich and beautiful plain, near the river Otur, 88 m *nw* Tabriz. Lon. 45 40 *e*, lat. 38 20 *n*.

*Khonsur*, a town of Persia, in Irak, situate

in a most fruitful valley, between two ranges of rocky hills, 80 m *nw* Ispahan.

*Khorremabad*; see *Korumabad*.

*Khovar*, a town of Persia, in Irak, seated in a pass of the Albores mountains, called the Strait of Khovar, 60 m *se* Teheran.

*Khazdar*, a city of Ballogistan, capital of Jalawan. Though a small place, the traffic is considerable, being chiefly inhabited by Hindoos, who have a pagoda here. It is situate in a fruitful valley, 100 m *sse* Kelat. Lon. 66 45 *e*, lat. 27 54 *n*.

*Khum*; see *Kom*.

*Khyrabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, capital of a fertile district. It is situate near a branch of the Goomty, 45 m *n* by *w* Lucknow. Lon. 80 45 *e*, lat. 27 29 *n*.

*Kiu-king*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang. The streets have beautiful piazzas to shelter passengers from the sun and rain; and there is scarcely a house where they do not breed silkworms. There are many triumphal arches both in the city and suburbs; and several marble towers on the sides of a canal to the *w* of the city. It is 590 m *sse* Peking. Lon. 120 14 *e*, lat. 30 50 *n*.

*Kiakta*, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of Chinese Tartary. It has a considerable fur trade, and is the mart of the Russian and Chinese commerce. It stands on a small river, near its conflux with the Selenga, 75 m *ssw* Selenginsk. Lon. 106 30 *e*, lat. 50 20 *n*.

*Kianguri*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, chief place of a sangiacat, with a castle on a rock. It is 230 m *e* Bursa. Lon. 34 47 *e*, lat. 39 56 *n*.

*Kiang-nan*, a province of China, bounded on the *w* by Ho-nan and Hou-quang, *s* by Tche-kiang and Kiang-si, *e* by the gulf of Nanking, and *n* by Chan-tong. It is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are very populous, and of the greatest note for trade in the empire. It is full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and its silks, cottons, japanned goods, and paper, are in high esteem. Nanking is the capital.

*Kiang-nin*; see *Nanking*.

*Kiang-si*, a province of China, bounded on the *n* by Kiang-nan, *w* by Hou-quang, *s* by Quang-tung, and *e* by Fo-kien and Tche-kiang. The *n* part contains the great Po-yang lake, and some extensive morasses; the middle and *s* parts abound in mountains, but there are fine valleys among them. It contains 13 cities of the first rank, and 78 of the second and third. The arrack in this province is excellent; and its porcelain is the finest and most valuable in the empire. Nan-tchang is the capital.

*Kian-ku*, the largest river of Asia. It rises on the n borders of Tibet, flows e to the confines of Tartary, then s through Lower Tibet into China, entering the province of Yunnan, where it turns to the e, and crossing the provinces of Se-tchuen, Hou-quang, and Kiang-nan, enters the Eastern ocean, opposite the island of Tsong-ming, after a course of about 2200 m. Near its source it is called, by the Eleuths, Porticho or Petchow. At the place where the Kian-ku bends to the s, it is on the opposite side of the mountains which give rise to the Hoan-ho; and these two great rivers afterward part to the distance of above 1000 m, yet finally discharge themselves into the same sea at about the distance of 100 m from each other.

*Kilburg*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle, seated on the Theoff, 14 m ene Zurich.

*Kidderminster*, a corporate town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is a great mart for beautiful carpets, and has also manufactures of poplins, crapes, bombazeens, &c. The population was 8038 in 1811. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes this place. It is seated on the Stour, 14 m se Bridgenorth, and 126 nw London.

*Kidge*, or *Kedje*, a city of Ballogistan, capital of Mékran. The fort stands on a high precipice, on the left bank of the Dustee, and is surrounded by the town. The country in its vicinity is flat, and produces great quantities of dates. It is 286 m se Keruan. Lon. 62 25 e, lat. 26 25 n.

*Kidwely*, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It stands on a creek of the Bristol channel, and has a canal to some collieries, whence coal is brought and exported. Here also is an iron foundery, and a tin mill. On the opposite bank of the creek, where the old town formerly stood, are the remains of a castle. It is 8 m s Carmarthen, and 226 w by n London.

*Kief*, or *Kiev*; see *Kiof*.

*Kiel*, a strong town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a castle and a university. It stands on a peninsula, at the head of a bay of the Baltic, and has a commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. It is one of the most commercial places in Holstein; and its trade is augmented by means of the Eyder canal, to Rendsburg. Kiel is 37 m nw Lubec, and 46 n by e Hamburg. Lon. 10 16 e, lat. 54 21 n.

*Kien-ning*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien. At the time of the conquest of China by the Tartars, it sustained two sieges, in the last of which it was taken, and all the inhabitants were put to the sword. It was afterward re-establish-

ed, by the Tartars, and is a place of considerable trade. It stands on the river Min-ho, 260 m se Nanking. Lon. 117 2 e, lat. 27 5 n.

*Kien-tchung*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si. It is seated in a fertile country, 340 m ssw Nanking. Lon. 116 35 e, lat. 27 35 n.

*Kieou-kiang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si, situate on the Kian-ku, immediately above the influx of the Poyang-hou. It is the rendezvous of all the barks that pass to and from other places in this province, and the provinces of Kiang-nan and Houquang. It is 250 m sw Nan-king. Lon. 116 0 e, lat. 29 54 n.

*Kilbarchan*, a village of Scotland, on the w side of Loch Winnoch, 5 m sw Renfrew. It is occupied by weavers, and has extensive bleach-fields.

*Kilbeggan*, a borough of Ireland, in W Meath county, seated on the Brosna, 14 m e Athlone, and 42 w Dublin.

*Kilbride*, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, noted for its cotton weavers, and for being the birthplace of Dr. William Hunter and his brother John, two celebrated anatomists. It is 6 m s by e Glasgow.

*Kilcalmonil*, a town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, and in the peninsula of Cantyre, 17 m x Campbelton.

*Kilcock*, a town of Ireland, in Kildare county, on the river Blackwater, 17 m w by n Dublin.

*Kilcool*, a town of Ireland, in Wicklow county, near which is the celebrated salt-marsh of Cooldross. It is seated near the sea, 18 m sse Dublin.

*Kilcullen-bridge*, a town of Ireland, in Kildare county, on the river Liffey. A mile to the s is the village of Kilcullen, anciently a walled town with seven gates, one of which yet remains, and some other antiquities. It is 26 m sw Dublin.

*Kilda*, *St.* an island of Scotland, the most western of the Hebrides, 28 m to the w of N Uist. It is 3 m long and 2 broad; and presents one continued perpendicular face of rock, of prodigious height, except at the landing-place, on the se, where there is a narrow and steep passage to a village on the top of the rock. The surface of the island is hilly; but it feeds many sheep, and produces barley and potatoes. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing, and catching wild fowls. In the latter employment, they are let down by a rope from the summit of the precipitous rocks, and then clamber along their fronts, in search of the eggs and nests of various birds. Lon. 8 23 w, lat. 57 43 n.

*Kildare*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster; 37 m long and 20 broad; bounded on the e by Dublin and Wicklow,

w by King county and Queen county, n by E Meath, and s by Catherlough. It is divided into 113 parishes, contains about 56,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Liffey, Barrow, and Boyne. It is a very fertile and arable country. The capital is of the same name; but the assizes are held alternately at Athy and Naas.

*Kildare*, a borough, capital of the above county, and a bishop's see. The nave of the cathedral has been long in ruins. The town is chiefly supported by frequent horse-races on the Curragh, a fine lofty plain, containing near 5000 acres, which feeds a great number of sheep. It is 32 m wsw Dublin. Lon. 6 54 w, lat. 53 9 n.

*Kilfenora*, a town of Ireland, in Clare county, and a bishop's see united to Killaloe. The cathedral is very ancient, but in good repair. It is a small place, 14 m nw Ennis.

*Kilgaron*, a town of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are the remains of a castle, on a high rock; and near it are large works for fabricating tin plates. It is seated near the Tivy, 30 m n Pembroke, and 231 wnw London.

*Kilham*, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, 31 m ene York, and 200 n London.

*Kilia*, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bessarbia, on an island at the mouth of the Danube. It was taken by the Russians in 1790, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is 36 m sw Bielgorod. Lon. 28 46 e, lat. 45 22 n.

*Kilkenny*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 40 m long and 20 broad; bounded on the e by Catherlough and Wexford, w by Tipperary, n by Queen county, and s by Waterford. It is divided into 147 parishes, contains about 100,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. The surface is in general level, and the soil fertile. Wool is a considerable article of trade; and it is particularly noted for its coal, which makes no smoke in burning. The principal rivers are the Barrow, Suir, and Nore.

*Kilkenny*, a city, capital of the above county, situate on the Nore, over which are two bridges. The borough of Irish-town, on the e side of the river, is joined to it, and both together form one of the most populous and commercial cities in Ireland. The remains of its castle walls, towers, and bastions, evince it to have been a place of great strength. It sends a member to parliament. Kilkenny once had a bishop; and the cathedral, which stands in Irish-town, belongs to the bishop of Ossory. Here is also a college, and the re-

main of a monastery, part of which has been converted into a shire-house. The chief manufactures are coarse woollens and fine blankets; and in the vicinity are large quarries of black and white marble. It is 30 m n Waterford, and 57 sw Dublin. Lon. 7 32 w, lat. 52 36 n.

*Killala*, a town of Ireland, in Mayo county, and though a small place; is a bishop's see united with Achonry. The cathedral serves for the parish church. In 1793, a number of French landed here, and were joined by some infatuated rebels, who committed many atrocities in this county and Sligo, before they were subdued. It stands on a bay to which it gives name, 26 m n Castlebar. Lon. 9 40 w, lat. 54 8 n.

*Killaloe*, a town of Ireland, in Clare county, and a bishop's see united with Kilfenora. The cathedral is the only church. It is seated on the Shannon, over which is a bridge, 12 m nse Limerick.

*Killany Bay*, a bay of Ireland, on the e coast of the island of Arranmore, in the county of Galway. Lon. 9 36 w, lat. 52 44 n.

*Killarney*, a town of Ireland, in Kerry county, with an extensive linen manufacture; seated near a celebrated lake of the same name, 14 m se Tralee.

*Killarney*, a lake of Ireland, in Kerry county, otherwise called Lough Lean, from its being surrounded by high mountains. It is divided into three parts, the lower, middle, and upper lake. The northern, or lower lake, is 6 m long and 3 broad. On the side of one of the mountains is O'Sullivan's cascade, which falls above 70 feet; and opposite this is the island of Inmisfallen, containing 18 Irish acres. The promontory of Mucruss divides the upper from the lower lake, and on passing into the upper lake, there is a rock, called the Eagles-nest, which produces wonderful echos. The upper lake is 4 m long and 2 broad; from the mountains descend a number of beautiful cascades; and the numerous islands in this lake afford a variety of picturesque views. The centre lake, which communicates with the upper, is small in comparison with the other two, and cannot boast of equal variety; but the shores are indented with bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. The e boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 150 yards: this fall of water is supplied by a lake, near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch-bowl.

*Killenaule*, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, 10 m ene Cashel.

*Killeshadra*, a town of Ireland, in Ca-

van county, on the river Croghan, 10 m w Cavan.

*Killevan*, a town of Ireland, in Monaghan county, 8 m sw Monaghan.

*Killingly*, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, situate on the Quinabaug, 18 m NE Windham.

*Killingworth*, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, seated on the Hammonasset, on Long-island sound, 24 m E New-haven.

*Killyony*, a town of Ireland, in Sligo county, 6 m s Sligo.

*Killough*, or *Port St. Ann*, a seaport of Ireland, in Down county, to the N of St. John point, in the Irish sea. A rock stands in the entrance of its harbour, covered at half flood. Here is a manufacture of salt. It is 6 m SSE Downpatrick.

*Killybegs*, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in Donegal county, with a spacious harbour, on a bay of the same name, 16 m w Donegal. Lon. 3 52 w, lat. 54 40 N.

*Killyleagh*, a borough of Ireland, in Down county, with a linen and thread manufacture. The celebrated sir Hans Sloane was born here. It is seated on an arm of Lough Strangford, 7 m N by E Downpatrick.

*Kilmacduagh*, a village of Ireland, in Galway county, but a bishop's see united to Clonfert. The ruins of the cathedral, a monastery, &c. denote the former consequence of this now wretched place. It is 2 m sw Gort (in which is its parish church) and 15 N Ennis.

*Kilmacthomas*, a town of Ireland, in Waterford county, on the river Mahon, 14 m wsw Waterford.

*Kilmainham*, a town of Ireland, in a valley, about half a mile sw Dublin. It has a session-house, a gaol, a foundling hospital, and a hospital for invalid soldiers. Here the knights for the county of Dublin are elected; and it was the seat of government, before the castle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpose.

*Kilmallock*, a borough of Ireland, in Limerick county. The ruins of churches, monasteries, &c. denote its former splendour. It is now a poor place, situate on the Maig, 20 m s Limerick.

*Kilmarnock*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with manufactures of carpets, serges, and other woollen goods, and a trade in saddlery, leather, &c. Near it are the remains of Dean castle, which was destroyed by fire in 1735. It is seated on a rivulet of the same name, which here joins the Irvine, 11 m NNE Ayr, and 22 sw Glasgow.

*Kilmarnock*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a trade in cutiery, 2 m Nw Kilmarnock.

*Kilmeaden*, a village of Ireland, on the river Suir, 6 m w Waterford. Here is a celebrated spa, of a chalybeate quality.

*Kilmore*, a town of Ireland, in Cavan county, and, with Armagh, the see of a bishop, who has a palace here; but there is no cathedral. It is 3 m wsw Cavan.

*Kilrea*, a town of Ireland, in Londonderry county, on the river Bann, 28 m E Londonderry.

*Kilrenny*, a decayed borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, 2 m NE Anstruther.

*Kilrush*, a town of Ireland, in Clare county, seated near the mouth of the Shannon, 25 m sw Ennis.

*Kilsyth*, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire. The vicinity abounds with coal and iron-stone; of the latter about 5000 tons are sent annually to Carron. It is 15 m sw Stirling, and 15 NE Glasgow.

*Kilwinning*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Here are the remains of a magnificent monastery; and on the site of its church a modern one has been built in a style to correspond with the venerable ruins. The vicinity abounds in limestone and coal. It is seated on the Garnock, 5 m NNW Irvine.

*Kilworth*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, near the river Funcheon, 25 m NNE Cork.

*Kinberworth*, a village in W Yorkshire, 2 m w Rotherham, noted for its woollen and linen manufactures.

*Kimbolton*, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Friday. Here is a castle, the seat of the duke of Manchester, where queen Catharine, first wife to Henry VIII, died in 1535. It is 8 m NW St. Neot, and 63 N by W London.

*Kimi*, or *Kiemi*, a town of Finland, in E Bothnia, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 10 m E Tornea.

*Kimlassa*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, 40 m s Chanderee, and 185 ENE Ougein.

*Kimpolung*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the river Moldava, 92 m NE Coloswar.

*Kin*, or *Kain*, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, situate at the foot of a mountain, 60 m ssw Herat.

*Kinburn*, a fortress of Russia, on the side of the estuary of the Dnieper. It has been frequently attacked by the Turks, by land and sea, but without success. It is 18 m SSE Oczakof, on the opposite side of the Dnieper. Lon. 30° 34' E, lat. 46° 28' N.

*Kincardine*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, in a district almost surrounded by Clackmananshire, with a commodious

harbour, and a good road in the frith of Forth. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent, and the coasting and foreign trade is considerable. It is 2 m se. Alloa, and 22 s by w Perth.

*Kincardine*, a town of Scotland, in Ross-shire, with a small harbour, on the frith of Dornoch, 14 m w by n Tain.

*Kincardine Oniel*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the river Dee, 23 m w by s Aberdeen.

*Kincardineshire*, or *Mearns*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the n w and n by Aberdeenshire, e by the German ocean, and s and sw by Forfarshire. It extends 50 m along the coast, and 20 is its greatest breadth. The population was 27,459 in 1811. It sends one member to parliament. The n w part is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for pasture; but to the s of the Grampians the surface is in general fertile. The small village of Kincardine, 9 m sw Stonehaven, was formerly the capital; but Stonehaven is now the county-town.

*Kinderhook*, a town of New York, in Columbia county, on the e side of Hudson river, 13 m n Hudson, and 18 s Albany.

*Kinton*; see *Kington*.

*King County*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 38 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the n by W Meath, e by Kildare, s by Queen county and Tipperary, and w by the Shannon, which separates it from Galway and Roscommon. It is divided into 52 parishes, contains about 74,500 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Brozna, Boyne, and Barrow. It is not so well cultivated as some of the other counties, nor the soil so naturally fertile; but limestone everywhere abounds. The capital is Philiptown.

*King George the Third Sound*, a bay on the sw coast of New Holland, discovered by Vancouver in 1791. It contains several harbours, and is easy of access any where between its two points of entrance, Bald Head and Mount Gardner, 11 m distant from each other. The former is in lon. 118 1 E, lat. 35 6 s.

*King George Sound*, the name given by Cook, in 1778, to a bay on the w coast of N America, in lon. 126 38 w, and lat. 49 32 n. But the first European discoverer was Juan Perez, who anchored here in 1774, and called the port St. Lorenzo. The natives call it Nootka; the name now generally adopted by the English. It does not lie on the continent, as Cook had reason to suppose, but on the w side of Quadra and Vancouver island, which see. A settlement was formed here some years

afterward, by a few English traders, which, giving cause of jealousy, was captured by the Spaniards. On complaint being made to the British court, captain Vancouver was sent out in 1790 to redress this grievance. He obtained the restitution of the settlement; and all pretensions to this spot, or any territorial claims to the n of it, were abandoned by the court of Spain in favour of the British, who formally took possession in 1795. The woods are composed of the Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts of pine; and in general they are of a large size. The principal animals are racoons, martens, and squirrels. The stature of the natives is, in general, below the common standard, and they are usually plump, though not muscular. The women are of the same size and form as the men; nor is it easy to distinguish them, as they possess no natural feminine graces. Their bodies are covered with red paint; but their faces are ornamented with a black, a bright red, or a white colour. They are docile, courteous, and goodnatured; but quick in resenting injuries, and, like most other passionate people, as quickly forgetting them. Their weapons are bows and arrows, slings, spears, short truncheons of bone, and a small ax, not unlike the common American tomahawk. Their houses consist of long broad planks, resting upon the edges of each other, and tied in different parts with withes of pine bark. Their furniture consists principally of chests and boxes, piled upon each other, at the sides and ends of their houses, in which are deposited their garments and whatever they deem valuable; they have also square and oblong pails, bowls to eat their food out of, &c. The irregularity and confusion of their houses are exceeded by their nastiness, and every thing stinks of train oil, fish, and smoke.

*Kin-gan*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kian-si, seated on the Kan-kiang, 800 m s Peking. Lon. 115 10 E, lat. 27 16 n.

*Kinghorn*, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth. It has two harbours, one below the town, and the other half a mile w, at Pettycur, for the passage-boats between this place and Leith. The chief manufactures are thread stockings, and the spinning of cotton and flax. It is 8 m n by w Leith.

*Kings Langley*, a village in Hertfordshire, on the river Gade, 5 m sw St. Alban. Here was a royal palace built by Henry III, the ruins of which are to be seen. Richard II was buried in its monastery, but removed, by Henry V, to Westminster.

*Kingsbridge*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday; seated at the head of Salcomb haven, and at the influx of a rivulet, over which is a bridge to Dodbrook. It is 34 m s by w Exeter, and 203 wsw London.

*Kingsbridge*, a town of the state of New York, on the w side of the Hudson, over which is a bridge that connects New York island with the mainland, 15 m x New York.

*Kingsclere*, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a great trade in malt. It was the residence of some of our Saxon kings. It is 9 m sw Basingstoke, and 54 w by s London.

*Kingscliff*, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 m w Peterborough, and 86 n by w London.

*Kingsstein*, a strong fortress of Norway. See *Fredricstadt*.

*Kingston*, a coporate town in Surry, on the river Thames, with a market on Saturday. A national council was held here in 838, at which Egbert, the first king of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present; and several of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here. This town sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward II and III; but it ceased afterward in consequence of a petition from the corporation. Queen Elisabeth founded here a freeschool; and the spring assizes are held at this place. The population was 4144 in 1811. It has a wooden bridge over the river, and the corporation have a revenue for its support. It is 10 m sw London. Lon. 0 12 w, lat. 51 27 n.

*Kingston*, the capital of St. Vincent, in the W Indies, situate at the head of a bay of the same name, on the sw shore of the island. Lon. 61 18 w, lat. 13 11 n.

*Kingston*, the capital of Jamaica, situate on the n side of Port Royal bay. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692 (which destroyed the town of Port Royal) has since continued to increase in size and opulence, and in 1803 was incorporated as a city. It is a place of great trade, and deemed as healthy as any in Europe. The houses are one story high, many of them with porticos, and every conveniency for a comfortable habitation in this climate. Lon. 76 43 w, lat. 18 0 n.

*Kingston*, or *Esopus*, a town of New York, chief of Ulster county. It was destroyed by an English fleet in 1777, but has been rebuilt on a regular plan. It stands on Esopus creek, near its entrance into Hudson river, 86 m n New York. Lon. 73 56 w, lat. 41 56 n.

*Kingston*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Lenoir county. It stands on the n side

of the Neus, 40 m w by n Newbern, and 50 se Raleigh.

*Kingston*, a town of S Carolina, in Georgetown district, on the w side of Wakamaw river, 30 m nne Georgetown.

*Kingston*, a town of Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario, near its outlet the river St. Lawrence. It was formerly called Frontenac. Here is a strong fort to defend the navy-yard, which is on a peninsula between the town and the fort; and there are batteries on the point of the peninsula, and also on the point of the town, which is pallisaded, and strengthened with block-houses. It contains some good houses and shops, a large wooden government-house, and all the appendages of an extensive military and naval establishment. Battaux from Montreal go no further than this place; and hence to York, Niagara, &c. stores and merchandise are conveyed along the lake in ships and in boats. It is 150 m sw Montreal. Lon. 76 41 w, lat. 44 8 n.

*Kingston, South*, a town of Rhode Island, chief of Washington county, 24 m s Providence.

*Kingston upon Hull*; see *Hull*.

*King-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang. It is divided by a single wall into two parts, one of which belongs to the Chinese and the other to the Tartars, of whom the garrison consists. It has a great trade, and stands on the Kian-ku, 620 m ssw Peking. Lon. 111 37 e, lat. 41 6 n.

*King-te-tching*, a town of China, in Kiang-si. It contains above a million of inhabitants, and extends 4 m along the banks of a river, which here forms a kind of harbour. This town is famous for its beautiful porcelain, and wants nothing but walls to make it a great city. It is 655 m s Peking. Lon. 116 54 e, lat. 29 25 n.

*Kington*, or *Kineton*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. King John erected a castle here, in which he kept his court. It is 10 m sse Warwick, and 83 nw London.

*Kington*, or *Kyneton*, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of woollen cloth; seated on the Arrow, under Bradnor mountain, 15 m nw Hereford, and 155 wnw London.

*Kin-hoa*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang, on the banks of a fine river. It has a great trade in dried plums and hams; and is famous for good rice-wine, and very white candles; the latter made of a substance obtained from little shrubs with a white flower, not unlike jessamine. It is 190 m s by e Nanking. Lon. 120 10 e, lat. 29 16 n.



## KIN

**Kinnaird Head**, a lofty promontory of Scotland, on the n coast of Aberdeenshire, projecting above a mile into the sea, to the n of the town of Fraserburg. Here is a castle four stories high; and on the top of it is a lighthouse. Lon. 1 46 w, lat. 57 39 n.

**Kinnoul**, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with the remains of an ancient castle. The hill of Kinnoul is famous for its fine agates, and also abounds with many rare plants. The town stands at the foot of the hill, on the river Tay, at the e end of the bridge of Perth.

**Kinross**, a borough of Scotland, capital of Kinrosshire, with a manufacture of cotton goods. The population was 2214 in 1811. It is seated in a plain, screened on the n by the Ochil hills, and on the river Leven, before it enters Loch Leven, 23 m nsw Edinburg. Lon. 3 9 w, lat. 56 7 n.

**Kinrosshire**, a small county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife. It is almost circular, about 10 m in diameter, and contains four parishes. The population was 7245 in 1811. The central part is occupied by Loch Leven, and the country around has a rich appearance. It sends a member to parliament, alternately with the county of Clackmanan.

**Kinsale**, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in Cork county. It is a maritime arsenal, contains 10,000 inhabitants, and has an excellent harbour, defended by a strong fort. It sends a member to parliament. Considerable quantities of grain are exported from this place. It is seated at the mouth of the Bandon, 14 m s Cork. Lon. 8 28 w, lat. 51 42 n.

**Kin-ting**, the capital of the island of Lieou-kieou, in the China sea, and of all the islands under that appellation, which form a kingdom. The edifices, temples, and the palace of the king are built after the Japanese manner; but the houses of the Chinese, the imperial college, and the temple of the goddess Tien-fey, are built after the Chinese. The king's palace is of very great extent, and stands on a neighbouring mountain. Kin-ting has manufactures of silk, cotton, paper, arms, copper utensils, tobacco-pipes, fans, &c. It stands in a district called Cheouli, the s part of the island. Lon. 127 53 e, lat. 26 16 n.

**Kin-tong**, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan. The surrounding country is mountainous, but the vallies yield abundance of rice. It is seated on the Papien, 750 m w by n Canton. Lon. 100 40 e, lat. 24 30 n.

**Kintore**, a borough of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the river Don, 15 m w by n Aberdeen.

## KIP

**Kintzingen**, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, with a noble Benedictine convent, seated on the Maine, 10 m ese Wurtzburg.

**Kin-yang**, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-si. It has always been deemed as a barrier against the incursions of the Tartars, and is strongly fortified. The country around is very fruitful. It is 560 m sw Peking. Lon. 107 30 e, lat. 36 6 n.

**Kin-yuen**, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-si. It is seated on a fine river, but surrounded with craggy mountains inhabited by a people almost savage, 310 m w by n Canton. Lon. 108 15 e, lat. 24 28 n.

**Kiof**, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. It was once a duchy, belonging to the great dukes of Russia, from whom it was conquered by the Tartars. It came again into the possession of the great dukes, but was over-run and possessed by the Cossacs, under the protection of Poland, and made a palatinate. In 1664, the natives, discontented with John Casimir, king of Poland, submitted to Russia, and have ever since remained subject to that empire. This government contains eleven districts; and its principal rivers are the Dnieper, Desna, Oster, Udai, Sula, Psol, and Trubesh.

**Kiof**, the capital of the above government; and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a university. It is divided into the old and new town, and carries on a considerable trade. Here are catacombs of considerable extent, excavated in a massy rock, under one of its monasteries, containing the revered remains of many primitive Christians; to whose shrines frequent and long pilgrimages are made by the superstition of the Russians. The town is seated on the w side of the Dnieper, 180 m ne Kamienieck, and 335 e by s Warsaw. Lon. 30 27 e, lat. 50 27 n.

**Kio-feou**, a town of China, in the province of Chan-tong and district of Yentcheou. It is the birthplace of Confucius, several monuments to whose memory are still to be seen here.

**Kioge**, a seaport of Denmark, in Zealand. The English defeated the Danes here, and took the town, in 1807. It is situate on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of a river, 18 m sw Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 e, lat. 55 30 n.

**Kioping**, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, seated on a river, that at a little distance enters the lake Maeler, 28 m wsw Westeras.

**Kippen**, a town of Scotland, in Stirling-

- shire, seated near the Forth, 10 m w Sirling.
- Kirby Loosdale**, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Loyne, over which is an ancient stone bridge, 10 m sse Kendal, and 252 nw London.
- Kirby Moxside**, a town in N. Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the edge of the Moors, near the river Dow, 28 m n York, and 224 n by w London.
- Kirby Stephen**, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of stockings; seated on the Eden, 9 m sse Appleby, and 266 nw London.
- Kirchbach**, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 14 m se Gratz.
- Kirchberg**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 28 m ssw Coblenz.
- Kirchberg**, a town of Suabia, capital of a burgravate; seated on the Iler, 9 m s Ulm.
- Kirchberg**, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with a castle on a hill, by the river Jaxt, 12 m ssw Rotenburg.
- Kirchhain**, a town of Lusatz, on the river Bober, 18 m s Luckau.
- Kirchhain**, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, situate on the Wohra, 6 m e Marburg.
- Kirchheim**, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 15 m w Worms.
- Kirchheim**, a town of Wurtemberg, on the river Lauter, 16 m se Stutgard.
- Kirdof**, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 11 m e Marburg.
- Kirin**, one of the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, bounded on the nw by the province of Teiticar, n by the river Saghalien, e by the sea of Japan, s by Corea and Leao-tong, and w by Western Tartary. This country is extremely cold, from the forests by which it is covered, and thinly inhabited. The valuable plant ginseng grows here; and the emperor of China sends hither the criminals banished by the laws.
- Kirin**, a city, capital of the above province, and the residence of a Mandshur general, who is invested with the authority of a viceroy. It is situate on the river Songari, which is here called Kirin, 540 m ene Peking. Lon. 127 20 E, lat. 43 20 N.
- Kirkcaldy**, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour, on the frith of Forth. Here are a customhouse, a dockyard for small vessels, and manufactures of checks, stickin, cotton, leather, and salt. Dr. Adam Smith was born here, and wrote the greatest part of his celebrated work on the Wealth of Nations. It is 12 m n Edinburg, and 21 sw St. Andrew. Lon. 3 3 w, lat. 56 6 n.
- Kirkcudbright**, a borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of the county of its name, with a castle. The harbour will admit such ships only as can take the ground, but at its entrance is an excellent road. Considerable quantities of corn are exported, and coal is the principal article imported. The population was 2763 in 1811. It is seated near the mouth of the Dee, 25 m sw Dumfries. Lon. 4 5 w, lat. 54 54 n.
- Kirkcudbrightshire**, or *East Galloway*, a county of Scotland, 45 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the nw by Ayrshire, ne by Dumfriesshire, e and s by Solway frith and the Irish sea, and w by Wigtonshire. It is divided into 28 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The population was 33,664 in 1811. The northern part is mountainous, and uncultivated; but there is some fertile land on the sides of the rivers, and it feeds a great number of cattle and sheep. The chief rivers are the Dee, Ken, and Orr.
- Kirkham**, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, and a considerable manufacture of canvas; seated near the mouth of the Ribble, 18 m s Lancaster, and 225 nw London.
- Kirkintilloch**, a town of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, with manufactures of linen and cotton; seated near the Kelvin, and the Grand Canal, 7 m nne Glasgow.
- Kirkland**, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the s side of the Leven, 9 m nne Kirkcaldy. Here is a large flax spinning mill, and a manufacture of coarse linen.
- Kirklees**, a village in W Yorkshire, situate on the Calder, 3 m nne Huddersfield. In the park near it is the monument of the famous Robin Hood.
- Kirkoswald**, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. On an elevated spot, a little to the e, is the ruin of a castle; and on an eminence, 3 m to the s, is the famous druidical monument, called Long Meg and her Daughters. Kirkoswald is seated on the Eden, at the influx of the Craglin, 9 m n by e Penrith, and 292 nw London.
- Kirkpatrick**, a village of Scotland, 5 m sse Dumbarton. The vestiges of the Roman wall, built by Antoninus, extend from the Clyde at this place, to Abercorn on the frith of Forth.
- Kirkwall**, a borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of Pomona, the principal island of the Orkneys. It is built on a

neck of land, on the E coast, at the head of a deep bay. The most striking object is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus; opposite which is the castle, and near it the bishop's palace, now in ruins. The harbour is excellent, with a good outer road, which are defended by a pier. Here are manufactures of linen, cotton, and plating straw, and great quantities of kelp and corn are exported. Two m to the s is the village of Scalpa, on a commodious bay of its name, which is the usual landing-place from the coast of Caithness. Kirkwall is 30 m NE Thurso, in Caithness. Lon. 2 55 w, lat. 59 12 N.

*Kirmansha*, a city of Persia, in Irak. It is the residence of a prince, whose government comprehends an extensive tract of country. Here are four mosques, 14 public baths, and many gardens. Five m from the city, in the mountains that form the northern boundary of a fine plain, are many excavations and sculptures. Kirmansha stands at the s extremity of the plain, on the river Karasu, 190 m NE Bagdad, and 340 wnw Ispahan. Lon. 47 20 E, lat. 34 26 N.

*Kirn*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, situate on the Nahe, 42 m sbyw Coblenz.

*Kirrymuir*, a town of Scotland, in Forfarshire, with considerable manufactures of sheeting and coarse linens. It is 5 m nw Forfar, and 16 N Dundee.

*Kirsehr*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, formerly a considerable city, called Diocesarea. Salt is made in the neighbourhood. It is 34 m NE Cogni. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 39 10 N.

*Kirsova*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, seated on the Danube, 106 m N Varna. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 44 47 N.

*Kirton*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 m N Lincoln, and 147 N by w London.

*Kishenagar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of a very fertile district of its name, but sometimes called Nuddea. It is situate on the left bank of the Jellinghy, 62 m N by E Calcutta. Lon. 38 35 E, lat. 23 26 N.

*Kishengur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Ajmeer, the residence of an independent rajah, 14 m ESE Ajmeer.

*Kishtewar*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a hilly and woody district in the NE extremity of Lahore, in which the Chinamb, Ravey, Beyah, and Setledge have their sources. It is situate near the Chinamb, close to the SE range of Cashmere hills, 94 m E by S Cashmere. Lon. 75 20 E, lat. 34 7 N.

*Kishm*, or *Kismich*, a fertile island at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, 60 m long and 8 broad, separated from the continent of Persia by a narrow channel that is navigable for large vessels. On the s side of the island is an excellent harbour; and at the E extremity is the fort of Kishm, 20 m s Gombron. Lon. 56 10 E, lat. 26 58 N.

*Kissengen*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg. In the environs are some medicinal and salt springs. It is seated on the Saal, 10 m nw Schweinfurt.

*Kisti*, one of the seven Caucasian nations that inhabit the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian. This nation extends from the highest ridge of Caucasus, along the Suudsha rivulets. They are bounded on the w by Little Kabarda, E by the Tartars and Lesgnis, and s by the Lesguis and Georgians. They consist of 16 d stricts or tribes, which are generally at variance with each other, and with their neighbours. Those belonging to the districts of Wapi, Angusht, and Shalka, submitted to Russia in 1770. The Tshetsken tribe is so numerous and warlike, and has given the Russians so much trouble, that its name is usually given by them to the whole Kistui nation. The Ingushi, who are capable of arming above 5000 men, live in villages near each other; they are diligent husbandmen, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a stone tower, which serves, in time of war, as a retreat to their women and children, and a magazine for their effects. These people are all armed, and have the custom of wearing shields. Their religion is very simple, but has some traces of Christianity. They believe in one God, whom they call Dailé, but have no saints or religious persons; and celebrate Sunday, not by any religious ceremony, but by resting from labour. They observe no ceremonies either at births or deaths, allow of polygamy, and eat pork.

*Kistna*, or *Krishna*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Sukheim mountains, not far to the s of Poona, flows E about 500 m, through the provinces of Bejapoor, Beeder, and Hydrabad, forming the boundary between the Deccan and Southern Hindoostan; it then turns to the SE, and passing between the circars of Guntoor and Condapilly, enters the bay of Bengal by several mouths, to the s of Masulpatan. This river rivals any Indian stream in the fertility diffused by its inundations; and the richest diamond mines in the world are in the neighbouring hills to the north.

*Kistnaghery*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan in Barramahal. The country around consists of a plain, in which are scattered high rocky mountains of a very singular appearance. That on which the fort is situate is 700 feet in perpendicular height, and so bare and steep, that it was never taken except by surprise. In 1791 the British attempted to storm it, and were repulsed with great loss; but it was subsequently ceded to them, with the province. It is 54 m SE Bangaloor. Lon. 78 23 E, lat. 12 32 N.

*Kittery*, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, on Sturgeon creek, 8 m SW York.

*Kitzbuhl*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, on the river Acha, 11 m SE Kufstein.

*Kitzingen*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine, 10 m ESE Wurtzburg.

*Kium-tcheou*, a city of China, capital of the island of Hainan, on the N coast, at the mouth of the Limou. It stands on a promontory, and ships often anchor under its walls. Lon. 109 33 E, lat. 20 0 N.

*Kiusiu*; see *Ximo*.

*Kiutaja*, or *Kutaieh*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Natolia. Here are twenty mosques with minarets, and one Greek and four Arminian churches. The houses are built of stone and wood, painted entirely over, and the greater part have fine gardens. The population 55,000. In the vicinity are some warm baths, much esteemed in several disorders. It is situate on the skirt of a mountain, near the river Poursak, 145 m SSE Constantinople. Lon. 30 14 E, lat. 39 22 N.

*Kizil Irmak*, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which is formed by the union of several streams in Caranania. The two extreme branches are from Sivas and Bostan, which unite below Nous. The river then flows NW, but afterward turns NE, and continues a meandering course, of above 300 m, till it enters the Black sea.

*Kizal Ozan*, a river of Persia, which rises in Irak, in the Kurdistan mountains, flows N into Aderbijan, where it turns to the E, and, separating Ghilan from Mazanderan, enters the Caspian sea.

*Kizilgatch*, a town of Persia, in Ghilan, and a place of some commerce. It stands on a river of the same name, near its entrance into a large bay of the Caspian sea, 150 m NNW Resht. Lon. 49 24 E, lat. 39 17 N.

*Kizlar*, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasia, situate on the Terek, which soon after divides into several branches and enters the Caspian sea. The environs are rich in corn, silk, wine, and

excellent brandy. It is 120 m E Cathari-nograd, and 140 s by W Astrachan. Lon. 47 30 E, lat. 43 45 N.

*Kladrau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, near the river Misa, 20 m W Pilsen.

*Klattau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Walta, 20 m SW Pilsen.

*Klin*, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, seated on both sides the Sestra, between two hills, 42 m NNW Moscow.

*Klingnan*, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, on the river Aar, 7 m N Baden.

*Klissoura*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the river Vissa, 40 m E by N Valona, and 64 NNW Janina.

*Knaresborough*, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. On a rugged rock, almost encompassed by the river Nid, are the ruins of its castle. Near it is a famous spring, called the Dropping Well, which falls in drops from the top of a rock, and is of a strong petrifying quality. Knaresborough is celebrated for its linen cloth, sheeting, &c. It is 18 m W by N York, and 902 N by W London.

*Knighton*, a town of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Teme, 7 m N by W Presteign, and 153 NW London.

*Knightsbridge*, a village in Middlesex, the first from London on the great western road. Here are extensive barracks for soldiers, a large brewery, and a considerable manufacture of painted floor-cloths.

*Kniphausen*, a town and castle of Westphalia, in the territory of Jever, 8 m ESE Jever.

*Knüttelfeld*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Meur, 10 m NNE Judenburg.

*Knoctopher*, a borough of Ireland, in Kilkenny county, on a rivulet that soon joins the Nere, 12 m S by E Kilkenny.

*Knottingley*, a village in W Yorkshire, on the river Aire, 3 m ENE Pontefract, noted for its trade in lime, which is burnt here in great quantities.

*Knoxville*, the capital of Tennessee, and of Knox county. Here is a college established by government, called Blount College. It stands on the river Holston, 36 m above its junction with the Tennessee, 200 S by E Frankfort, and 430 WSW Richmond. Lon. 84 3 W, lat. 35 53 N.

*Knutsford*, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a cotton-mill, and a manufacture of shag velvets. It is 7 m NE Northwich, and 173 NNW London.

*Koang-nan*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 170 m ESE Yun-nan.

*Koang-si*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 100 m ESE Yun-nan.

*Koang-sin*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si. Here are manufactures of good paper, and the best candles in the empire. It is 250 m S by W Nanking. Lon. 118 20 E, lat. 28 30 N.

*Koben*, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, on the river Oder, 15 m SE Glogau.

*Kobi*, called Chamo by the Chinese, a vast desert of Chinese Tartary, which occupies almost all the S extremity of the country of the Kalkas. It is more than 100 leagues from E to W, and almost as much from N to S.

*Kobrin*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. It was taken by the Russians in 1794; and again in 1812, after a battle in which they defeated the Saxons. It is 30 m E Brzesc.

*Koei-tcheou*, one of the smallest provinces in China, bounded on the S by Quang-si, E by Hon-quang, N by Setchuen, and W by Yun-nan. It is almost a desert; but produces the best horses in China. The inhabitants are mountaineers, accustomed to independence, and seem to form a separate nation; being no less ferocious than the savage animals among which they live. Beside Koei-yang, the capital, it contains nine cities of the first, and 38 of the second and third class.

*Koei-tchou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen. It is very rich, through its great commerce, and has a custom-house to receive the duties on merchandise. Vast quantities of musk are collected in the neighbourhood, and there are several springs from which salt is procured. It stands on the great river Kian-ku, 637 m SSW Peking. Lon. 109 24 E, lat. 31 10 N.

*Koei-yang*, a city of China, capital of the province of Koei-tcheou. The remains of temples and palaces still announce its former magnificence. It is 420 m NW Canton. Lon. 106 19 E, lat. 26 30 N.

*Kohistan*, a province of Ballogistan, to the N of Mekran and bordering on Persia. It is 220 m long and 90 broad, little cultivated and thinly inhabited, the N part being full of hills, and the S a sandy desert. The chief place is Bumpoor.

*Kola*, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, capital of Russian Lapland. It has a good harbour on the river Kola, near a bay of the same name in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 33 1 E, lat. 63 52 N.

*Kolm*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, with a castle. A little to the W of this place, in 1757, the Austrians gained a victory over the Prussians. It is 26 m ESE Prague.

*Kolivan*, a government of the Russian empire, in Siberia, formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. This country has very productive silver mines, which have been called the Potosi of Russia. They lie between the Oby and Irtysh, and chiefly near the mountains which separate Siberia from Chinese Tartary.

*Kolivan*, the capital of the above government. In its neighbourhood are silver mines of considerable produce. It was formerly called Berdskoi, and is seated on the river Berd, at its conflux with the Oby, 430 m ESE Tobolsk. Lon. 81 20 E, lat. 55 28 N.

*Kolonna*, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, and a bishop's see; seated on the Oka, near the influx of the Moskva, 60 m SE Moskow.

*Kon*, or *Khum*, a city of Persia, in Irak, with a large college, and a celebrated mosque containing the superb tombs of Sefi I and Abas II. It was taken by the Afgans, in 1722, and almost wholly destroyed. Part of it has since been rebuilt, but the ruins are yet extensive. The best sabres and poniards in Persia are made here, and it has manufactures of earthenware. It stands at the foot of a mountain, and near a river which is lost in the great salt desert, 70 m S by W Teheran. Lon. 50 40 E, lat. 34 45 N.

*Komorn*, a town and fortress of Upper Hungary, capital of a county. It has a trade in wine, grain, honey, and timber; and the population in 1815 was 9283. It is situate at the angle formed by the junction of the Waal with the Danube, 58 m SE Presburg. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 47 44 N.

*Kong*, a town of Nigritia, capital of a kingdom on the borders of Guinea, from which it is separated by a ridge of mountains. It is 230 m SSW Sego. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 11 20 N.

*Kongsbacha*, a town of Sweden, in Halland, at the head of a bay of the Categat, 14 m SE Gothenburg.

*Kongsberg*, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, celebrated for the richest silver mines in Europe. It is situate on both sides of the Lowen, 44 m SW Christiania.

*Kongsocur*, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, at the W extremity of the lake Maclar, 20 m ESE Orrebro.

*Kongsringer*, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, near the river Glemme, at the foot of a steep rock, on

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which is a strong citadel. It is 46 m ENE Christiania. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 60 12 N.

*Kong-tchang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-si. It stands on the river Hoei, surrounded by high mountains, where a tomb is seen, which the Chinese pretend to be that of Fo-hi. It is 650 m wsw Peking. Lon. 104 20 E, lat. 34 56 N.

*Konia*, or *Konieh*; see *Cogni*.

*Konjeur*, or *Kondjourry*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, capital of a district, capable of high cultivation, but continues very desolate. It is situate near the Byturnee, 77 m xsw Cuttack. Lon. 85 45 E, lat. 21 54 N.

*Konigingratz*, a fortified town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, and a bishop's see. It has a spacious market-place, and many elegant buildings. In 1762, a body of Prussian troops entered the town, and laid the greater part of it in ashes. It is seated on the Elbe, 44 m E Prague. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 50 10 N.

*Konigsberg*, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 7 m xw Giessen.

*Konigsberg*, a town and castle of Franconia, 14 m E Schweinfurt.

*Konigsberg*, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, 15 m SE Troppau.

*Konigsberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the river Rorike, 25 m xsw Custrin.

*Konigsberg*, a fortified city, the capital of Prussia, with a university, a magnificent palace, and a public library. It stands on an island in the Pregel, near its entrance into the Frisch Haff, and communicates with the shore by seven bridges. The townhouse, the exchange, the royal mint, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high, whence there is a beautiful prospect. The city is 7 m in circuit, and contains 56,000 inhabitants, who are principally of the Lutheran religion. Many of the houses are large and elegant; and the trade is very considerable, exporting the same objects as Dantzic. The strong citadel, called Fredricsburg, is a regular square, surrounded by broad ditches and the river; and within it are a church and an arsenal. No ships drawing more than seven feet water can pass the bar, that large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic. *Konigsberg* was taken by the Russians in 1758; and in 1807, after the battle of Friedland, it was entered by the French. It is 170 m N Warsaw. Lon. 20 29 E, lat. 54 42 N.

*Konigsegg*, an ancient castle of Suabia, in a county of the same name, 8 m xw Ravensburg.

*Konigshof*, a town and castle of Bohe-

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mia, seated on the Elbe, 12 m x Konigin-gratz.

*Konigshofen*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, with a castle, on the river Saal, 13 m xne Schweinfurt.

*Konigslutter*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Wollenbuttle, with a celebrated abbey, on the rivulet Lutter, 10 m E Brunswick.

*Konigssee*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a hill, 7 m w Rudelstadt.

*Konigstein*, a town and fortress of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, on the frontiers of Bohemia. The fort stands on a high rock, and is deemed impregnable: here the archives and treasures of Saxony are deposited; and a surprising well, 1700 feet in depth, supplies the garrison with water. The town has manufactures of woollen and linen, and is seated on the Elbe, 19 m SE Dresden. Lon. 14 14 E, lat. 50 54 N.

*Konigstein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a castle on a rock, 11 m xw Frankfurt.

*Konitz*, a town of W Prussia, 10 m xw Culm.

*Koom*, a town of Persia, in Irak, famous for the magnificent tomb of Fatmech, which is one of the most considerable sanctuaries in Persia. It is 64 m ssw Teberan.

*Koorcey*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, with a stone fort, situate on the Betwah, 30 m NE Boral.

*Kopaul*, a town of Hindoostan, in Beja-poor, with a lower, middle, and upper fort, on a steep rocky mountain, deemed one of the strongest places in the s of India. It is 22 m SSE Gnjundergur, and 35 xw Bijanagur.

*Koping*, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, on a river that soon after enters the lake Maeler, 29 m wsw Westeras.

*Kopis*, a fortified town of Lithuania, in the government of Mohilef, situate on the Dnieper, 30 m N Mohilef.

*Koppau*, a town and fort of Hungary, on a river of the same name, 23 m xne Kaposvar.

*Korah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, capital of a rich district in the doab of the Jumna and Ganges. It is situate on the Riride, which flows into the Jumna, 67 m ssw Lucknow. Lon. 80 40 E, lat. 26 6 N.

*Korfakan*, a town of Arabia, in Oman, on a bay of the gulf of Ormus, 110 m N by w Rostak.

*Koriacs*, a people of Siberia, divided into two sorts. These properly called Koriacs have a fixed residence; the others are wanderers, and are known by the ap-

pellation of Reindeer Koriacs. Their flocks are numerous, which they conduct to those cantons that abound with moss; and when these pastures are exhausted, they seek for others. In this manner they wander about, encamping under tents of skin, and supporting themselves with the produce of their deer, which are as serviceable for draught to the Koriacs, as the dogs are to the Kamtschadales. There is, in many respects, a great resemblance between the fixed and the wandering Koriacs; yet the misunderstanding which subsists among them, causes them to be considered as two different people. Their country, however, is the same, and takes in a vast extent; bounded on the south by Kamtschatka and the gulf of Peninga, on the east by the country of the Oulterians, on the west by that of the Tchoukchis, and on the north by the Tongouses, the Lamouts, and the Yakouts. The number of fixed Koriacs scarcely exceeds 900; and the wandering Koriacs, it is imagined, do not much exceed that amount. The manners of the former are a mixture of duplicity, mistrust, and avarice. Robbers by nature, they are suspicious, cruel, incapable either of benevolence or pity. From this perfidious and savage disposition proceeds their continual insurrections against the Russians, and their daily incursions on the people who surround them. The practice of attacking, and of defending themselves, creates in them an inflexible courage, which delights in perpetual combats, and glories in a contempt of life. Superstition lends its aid to this thirst of blood, by imposing a law that obliges them to conquer or to die: the vanquished never seek their safety by flight, and not a Koriac will survive the slaughter of his countrymen. Their regular occupation is hunting and fishing; but every season will not permit them to follow it. During these intervals, they sleep, smoke, and get drunk; and come not out of their jourts till the most urgent necessity compels them. These jourts are larger than those of the Kamtschadales; but their filthiness is more disgusting, for there is neither door, nor vent hole for the smoke. They live upon dried fish, and the flesh and fat of the whale and seawolf. The whale is commonly eaten raw, and the seawolf dried and cooked in the same manner as their fish, except the sinews, the marrow, the brain, and now and then a slice of the flesh, which they devour raw with extreme avidity. Reindeer is their favourite dish. Vegetables also form a part of their food: they gather in autumn various sorts of berries, of a part of which they make a refreshing beverage, and the rest is bruised to powder, and kneaded with the oil of the

whale or seawolf. Their passion for strong liquors, increased by the difficulty of procuring brandy, has led them to invent a drink equally potent, which they extract from a red mushroom. The features of the majority of the Koriacs are not Asiatic; and they might be considered as Europeans, but for their low stature, their ill shape, and the colour of their skin. The other Koriacs have the same characteristic outlines as the Kamtschadales. Among the women, particularly, there are very few who have not sunk eyes, flat noses, and prominent cheeks. The men are almost entirely beardless, and have short hair. The women carry their children in a kind of net or basket arched over, in which the infant is placed in a sitting posture, and sheltered from the weather. A plurality of wives is not allowed; although there have been instances of its being practised without scruple. When a Koriac dies, his relations and neighbours erect a funeral pile, upon which they place a portion of his wealth and a stock of provisions, consisting of whatever they conceive he will want for his great journey, and to keep him from starving in the other world. If he be a wandering Koriac, his deer conduct him to the pile; if a resident Koriac, he is drawn by his dogs, or carried by his relations. The body is exhibited, clothed in his best attire, and lying in a kind of coffin. It now receives the adieu of the attendants, who, with torches in their hands, consider it a duty speedily to reduce their relation or friend to ashes. They feel only the regret of a short absence, and not of an eternal separation. They wear no mourning; and the funeral pomp terminates in a scene of intemperance. They acknowledge a Supreme Being, the creator of all things. He inhabits the sun, whose burning orb they consider as the throne or palace of the Lord of Nature. They neither fear nor worship him: goodness they say is his essence; and it is impossible he should do any injury. The principle of evil they consider as a malignant spirit, who divides with the good being the empire of nature. As the one is intent on the happiness of mankind, the other endeavours to render them unhappy. Diseases, tempests, famine, calamities of every kind, are his works, and the instruments of his vengeance. To pacify his wrath, they offer to him various animals, the first-fruits of their hunting and fishing, and whatever they possess that is most valuable; but there is no temple set apart for his votaries, who conceive that they render him propitious by piously getting drunk in their jourts; for drunkenness is

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become with these people a religious practice, and the basis of all their solemnities.

*Korumbad*, or *Khorremabad*, a town of Persia, in Irak, with a fort on a conical hill. It is seated on a river, near its entrance into the Karansu, 75 m sse Kirmansha.

*Kosel*, or *Kosta*, a fortified town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, on the river Oder, 17 m n Ratibor.

*Koslof*; see *Eupatoria*.

*Kostroma*, a government of Russia, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the provinces of Kostroma and Unza, the capitals of which are Kostroma and Makariet.

*Kostroma*, the capital of the above province. It is surrounded by a strong wall, and situate on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the Volga, 163 m ne Moscow, and 380 ese Petersburg. Lon. 41 14 E, lat. 57 30 N.

*Koszeg*, or *Gans*, a walled town of Hungary, chiefly inhabited by Germans. It is 57 m sbye Vienna.

*Kotah*, a city of Hindoostan, in Ajmere, capital of the district of Harowty. It is of an irregular oblong form, surrounded by a stone wall with round bastions, and contains many good stone houses, beside several handsome public edifices. A little to the ne is a clear lake, with a building in the centre dedicated to religious purposes. The city is governed by a rajah, and stands on the right bank of the Chumbul, 152 m se Ajmere. Lon. 75 48 E, lat. 25 11 N.

*Kotatis*; see *Cutais*.

*Kottokole*, a town of Nigritia, capital of a country. It is 200 m ne Gago. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 12 45 N.

*Kotun*, a city of Usbec Tartary, in Cashgur, 110 m se Ireken. Lon. 81 36 E, lat. 37 50 N.

*Koue-te*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan. It is seated in a vast plain, between two large rivers, 312 m s Peking. Lon. 115 29 E, lat. 34 30 N.

*Kous*, or *Coss*, a town of Egypt, on the e bank of the Nile, once a place of great wealth and trade, being the staple of commerce between the Nile and the Red sea. It is 13 m s Dendera, and 45 nne Esne.

*Koeno*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. In 1812, it was possessed by the French, but afterward retaken by the Russians. It is situate on the Niemen, at the influx of the Wilia, 50 m wnw Wilna.

*Krainburg*, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 5 m ne Burkhausen.

*Krainburg*, a town of Germany, in Car-

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niola, with a castle, seated on the Save, 13 m nw Laubach.

*Krainowitz*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, 6 m ssw Ratibor.

*Kranichfeld*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Ilm, 12 m se Erfurt.

*Krappitz*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, with a castle, at the conflux of the Prudnitz with the Oder, 14 m s Oppelen.

*Krasnipol*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia, 32 m nne Kaminiack.

*Krasnoslaw*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm, 26 m ssw Chelm.

*Krasnoy*, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk. In 1812, it was taken by the French; but they were defeated here, soon after, with great loss, and 12,000 laid down their arms. It is 28 m sw Smolensk.

*Kraupen*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. It has considerable tin mines in the vicinity, and is 17 m wnw Leitmeritz.

*Krautheim*, a town and castle of Franconia, in the duchy of Wurtzburg, on the river Jaxt, 15 m sw Mergentheim.

*Krekith*, a corporate town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Irish sea, near Traeth-Awawer bay, where a castle formerly stood, now in ruins. It is 13 m sbye Carnarvon, and 234 nw London.

*Krempe*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated in a marsh and on a river of its name, 5 m n Gluckstadt.

*Krems*, a town of Austria, which has alum-works, and manufactures of velvet, silk stuffs, and excellent thread. It is seated at the conflux of the Krems with the Danube, 36 m wnw Vienna. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 48 24 N.

*Krishna*; see *Kistna*.

*Kronberg*, a town of Austria, on the Danube, opposite Closter Neuburg, 8 m nsw Vienna.

*Kronberg*; see *Cronenberg*.

*Krook*, a city of Persia, capital of a fertile district, called Nurmanshur, in the se part of the province of Kerman. It is surrounded by a dry ditch, and has a large citadel, with other fortifications. It stands on a rivulet, 150 m ese Kerman. Lon. 58 13 E, lat. 29 2 N.

*Kruszwica*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesc, with a castle, noted for being the birthplace of Piast, who, from the station of a private citizen, was elected king of Poland in the year 842. It is seated on the lake Goplo, 23 m w Brzesc.



*Krutzow*, a strong town of Lithuania, seated on the Solz, 30 m sw Mozcislaw. Lon. 32 4 E, lat. 51 3 N.

*Krylow*, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Kiof, seated on the Dnieper, 140 m se Kiof. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 43 50 N.

*Kubbees*; see *Kabis*.

*Kubeshu*, a strong town in the country of the Lesquis, situate on a hill, between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themselves Franki (Franks, a name common in the east to all Europeans) and form a republic. They make very good fire-arms, sabres, coats of mail, and several articles in gold and silver, for exportation; and cast, for their own defence, small copper cannons, of three pounds calibre. They coin Turkish and Persian silver money, and even rubles, which readily pass current, because they are of the full weight and value. Kubeshu is considered as a neutral town, where the neighbouring princes can deposit their treasure with safety. In 1725, it acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute. Lon. 47 59 E, lat. 42 30 N.

*Kufstein*, a strong town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a castle on a rock. It surrendered to the French and Bavarians in 1805. It is seated on the Inn, on the frontiers of Bavaria, 46 m sse Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 47 30 N.

*Kuhlheim*, or *Kultzheim*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, 32 m ene Heidelberg.

*Kunersdorf*, a village of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 3 m ene Frankfort on the Oder. Here, in 1759, was fought one of the most bloody battles on record, in which the king of Prussia, after a great slaughter of the Russians for above six hours, was in the end obliged to quit the field, with the loss of all his cannon and 20,000 men.

*Kunting*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aich-tadt, at the conflux of the Schwarzach with the Altmuhl, 12 m ne Aich-tadt.

*Kuopia*, a town of Finland, capital of Savolax. It is situate on the w side of an extensive lake, 200 m se Uka. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 63 20 N.

*Kupferberg*, a mine-town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, on the river Bober, 19 m e Schweidnitz.

*Kupferberg*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, 3 m ne Cohnbach.

*Kur*, a river that rises in Persian Armenia, flows ne into Georgia, where it receives the Araqui, and turning se passes by Teflis into Schirvan, where it receives the Aras, at Javat, and 50 m below enters

the Caspian sea by three principal mouths. In the lower part of its course, the adjacent country and islands are overflowed in the spring.

*Kurachee*, a fortified seaport of Hindoostan, in Sindy. It contains 13,000 inhabitants, most of whom are Hindoos; and hence the productions of the country are chiefly exported. The entrance of the harbour is obstructed by a bar. It is 65 m whys Tatta. Lon. 67 17 E, lat. 24 52 N.

*Kurdistan*, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the n by Armenia, e by Persia, s by Irak, and w by Diarbek. It comprehends the whole of ancient Assyria; and, though in some parts mountainous, is in general a fertile country, particularly the n part, which is highly cultivated. The Kurds are robust, hardy, and temperate, and live to a great age. Some live in towns and villages, others in tents, and are constantly armed with pistols, a dagger, and a scission. They are averse to settled habits, and war and rapine are their delight. They are not subject either to the Turks or Persians; but are divided into different tribes, each governed by its own chief, all of whom are independent, though some condescend, for the preservation of peace, to pay an annual tribute to the king of Persia. Their language and dress are different from either the Turks or Persians; and their religion is partly Christianity and partly Mohamedanism. The province is sometimes divided into Upper and Lower, of which Betlis and Solymania are the capitals.

*Kuriles*, a chain of small islands, extending from Cape Lopatka, the s promontory of Kamtschatka, in a sw direction, to the ne end of Jesso. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Cape Lopatka, who were called Kuriles, gave these islands the same name, as soon as they became acquainted with them. They are 21 in number, exclusive of the very small ones. The northernmost, called Shoonska, is three leagues from Cape Lopatka; the next, named Paramousic, is considerably larger than Shoonska. These two islands were first visited by the Russians, in 1715, who have found it convenient to substitute numbers for the ancient names of those islands, concerning which authors are much at variance. They now call them No. 1, No. 2, &c. as high as 21, which last terminates the pretensions of Russia. Of these, four only are inhabited, No. 1, 2, 13, 14: but on the others, the islanders land occasionally from their canoes for the sake of hunting foxes and otters. The natives are very hairy, have long beards, and live entirely upon seals, fish, and the

produce of the chase. They are hospitable and docile; and have all embraced the Christian religion.

*Kurum*, a chain of mountains in Asiatic Turkey. See *Taurus*.

*Kursk*, a government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same name, is a large city, half of it situate on a lofty eminence, and has a flourishing trade. It has several fabrics and manufactures, especially tanneries, and the vicinity is fertile and populous. It is seated on the Tukor, which runs into the Sem, 120 m sw Voronetz. Lon 37 8 E, lat. 51 40 N.

*Kusistan*, or *Chusistan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Irak Agemi, E by Farsistan, S by the gulf of Persia, and W by Irak Arabi. The N part is mountainous, the S flat and marshy. Tostar is the capital.

*Kussarkund*, a town of Ballogistan, in Mekran, with a fort in the centre. It is situate on the Nugor, which flows through a cultivated plain, 95 m W by S Kidge.

*Kutaich*; see *Kiutaja*.

*Kattenberg*, a town of Bohemia, seated near a mountain, in which are silver mines, 5 m NW Czeslau.

*Kuttore*, a country of Asia, extending between Cabul and Tibet to Cashmere on the E. It is a mountainous region, and was penetrated by Timour; but since that remote period little has been heard of the country or its inhabitants. The Mohammedans call it Caistran, or the land of infidels. It has a fortress of the same name, 146 m ENE Cabul. Lon. 70 13 E, lat. 25 25 N.

*Kuynder*, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in Friesland, on the W side of the river Kuynder, at its entrance into the Znyder zee, 23 m S Lewarden.

*Kuzneck*, a town of Siberia, capital of a province, in the government of Kolivan. It has manufactures of iron, and stands on the Tom, at the influx of the Kondoma, 230 m ESE Kolivan. Lon. 85 50 E, lat. 54 16 N.

*Kylburg*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, with a collegiate church; seated on the Kyll, 16 m N Treves.

*Kuneton*; see *Kington*.

*Kyrakgur*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Gmdwana, near the Luchnow hills, 30 m SW Ruttonpoor, and 116 E by N Nagpoor.

*Kyraut*, a province of Northern Hindoostan, lying between Nepaul and Bootan, and separated from the former on the W by a tract little known to Europeans. Damsong is the capital.

*Kyritz*, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Prenzitz, 9 m SE Havelberg.

## L.

*Laab*, a town of Austria, on the river Teya and borders of Moravia, 30 m N by W Vienna. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 48 43 N.

*Luas*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a trade in salt, leather, and horses. 12 m S Laubach.

*Labadia*, a town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 20 m NW Ferrara.

*Lubes*, a town of Further Pomerania, with manufactures of cloth, seated on the Recca, 22 m NE New Stargard.

*Labia*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, 62 m SW Nissa.

*Labiau*, a town of E Prussia, at the mouth of the Deime, near the Curisch Hafl, with a strong castle, 30 m NE Konigsberg.

*Labourd*, an old territory of France, part of that of Basques. It abounds in fruit, and is now included in the department of Lower Pyrenees.

*Labrador*, a hilly country of N America, on the E side of Hudson bay. The climate, in only lat. 57 N, is excessively cold during winter. The ice begins to disappear in May; and about the middle of June commences hot weather, which at times is so violent as to scorch the faces of the hunters. Mock suns and halos are frequent; and the night is enlivened by the aurora borealis. The animals are moosedoes, stags, reindeer, bears, tigers, buffalos, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martens, squirrels, ermines, wild cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are geese, bustards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild fowls. The fishes are seals, cod, and a white fish preferable to herrings; and in the rivers and fresh waters are salmon, pike, perch, carp, and trout. In summer, there is here, as in other cold places, a variety in the colour of the several animals; but when that season is over, which continues only for three months, they all assume the livery of winter, and every sort of beasts, and most of the fowls, are of the colour of the snow. The inhabitants consist of two distinct races of Indians, the Esquimaux and the Hunting; the former obtain a precarious subsistence entirely by fishing on the coast, and the latter by killing animals in the interior. They have a flatter head and smaller eyes than the Esquimaux, to whom they bear an inveterate hatred, and consider them to be no better than dogs; their language, manners, and customs, are also dissimilar, that they must be deemed a separate nation. A continual trade is carried on

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between the Mountaineers, or Hunting Indians, and the Europeans; for the former bring down skins and furs to the settlements, and exchange them for ammunition and clothing. The chief British settlement is Forteau. See *Esquimaux* and *Hudson Bay*.

*Laccadives*, a group of 32 small islands, in the Indian sea, lying w of the coast of Malabar. They are all low, and surrounded by coral shoals; and the largest is not above 10 m in circuit. The inhabitants are very poor, and subsist mostly on cocoa-nuts and fish. Their chief traffic is in cocoa-nuts, oil, coir, jagary, and coral. These are sent to the continent of India, whence they get rice, &c. in return; and also to Mascat, in large boats, which bring back dates and coffee. Calpeny, one of the largest, lies most to the s and e; and its s extremity is 170 m to the w of Cochin. Lon. 73 32 r, lat. 10 0 n.

*Lacedogna*; see *Cedogna*.

*Lachsa*, a city of Arabia, capital of the province of Bahrin. It is well built, and seated on the Aftan, which flows into a considerable bay of the gulf of Persia, opposite the isle of Bahrin. Lon. 48 40 E, lat. 26 20 n.

*Lachto*, or *Laotchu*; see *Lao*.

*Ladenburg*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Necker, 3 m nw Heidelberg.

*Ladoga*, a lake of Russia, between the gulf of Finland and the lake Onega. It is 130 m long and 70 broad, and deemed to be the largest lake in Europe. It has many quicksands, which, being moved by the frequent storms, has often proved fatal to the vessels of the Russians. This induced Peter the great to cut a canal 67 m in length, from the se extremity of the lake to the river Neva, by which it has communication with the gulf of Finland.

*Ladoga, New*, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on the Volkhof, between the lake and canal of Ladoga. Old Ladoga, an inconsiderable place, is higher up the Volkhof. New Ladoga is 66 m e Petersburg. Lon. 31 42 r, lat. 60 0 n.

*Ladrones*, or *Marian Islands*, islands of the Pacific ocean. They are 11 in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, lying in 146 E lon. and between 11 and 22 n lat. They were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. He touched first at Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to name these islands the Ladrones, or Islands of Thieves. Beside the other fruits natural to the soil and climate, here is the bread-fruit tree in abundance. The names of the principal islands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam, and Rora.

## LAH

*Lagnasco*, a town of Piedmont, 24 m s Turin.

*Lagny*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a famous Benedictine abbey; seated on the Marne, 15 m e Paris.

*Lagos*, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle. Here the English fleets bound to the Mediterranean usually take in fresh water. Off the cape near this town, in 1759, admiral Boscawen defeated a French fleet. It is 120 m sse Lisbon. Lon. 8 36 w, lat. 37 14 n.

*Lagosa*, a town of New Spain, in Guadalupe, seated in a plain fertile in wheat, on the borders of Mechoacan, 42 m nw Guanajuato.

*Laguna*, the capital of Teneriff. See *Christoph de Laguna, St.*

*Lagunes of Venice*, the 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.

*Lahn*, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse-Cassel, and flows by Marburg, Wetzlar, and Nassau, into the Rhine, above Coblenz.

*Lahn*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, near which is the castle of Lahnhaus. It is seated on the Bober, 10 m nnw Hirschberg.

*Laholm*, a seaport of Sweden, in Halland, with a castle; seated on the Laga, near its entrance into the Categat, 12 m sse Halmstadt. Lon. 12 56 E, lat. 56 31 n.

*Lahore*, a province of Hindoostan, 320 m long and 220 broad; bounded on the n by Puckhohi and Cashmere, e by the Setlege, which parts it from various districts, s by Delhi, Ajmeer, and Mooltan, and w by the Indus, which parts it from Afghanistan. It is often called Punjab, or the country of Five Rivers. It affords, in addition to all the necessaries of life, wine, sugar, and cotton; and in the tract between the Indus and the Chelum are salt-mines. But owing to the devastations it has sustained, and the number of petty hostile states into which it is subdivided, this country, whence Hindoostan might be ruled or conquered, is in a miserable state of cultivation, and one of the most thinly inhabited in India. The inhabitants in the nw part are chiefly Afghans; the other parts are occupied principally by *Seiks*.

*Lahore*, a city, capital of the above province, and formerly of the country of the *Seiks*. It was the residence of the

Mohamedan conquerors of Hindoostan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the country: and owes its modern improvements to Hamaoon, the father of Acher, who made it his residence during a part of his troublesome reign. The city and its suburbs are 7 m in circuit. It is surrounded by walls of brick, and adorned with fine edifices and gardens, but is not inhabited by wealthy people, on account of the frequent sackings it has suffered. Here are manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds, and of very curious carpets. It is situate on the left bank of the Ravey, 174 m s Cashmere, and 290 m nw Delhi. Lon. 73 48 E, lat. 31 50 N.

*Lahory Nepal*, a town of Hindoostan, in Nepal, situate near the Sursatty, 25 m ssw Catmandoo.

*Lahr*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 12 m nw Munster.

*Lahr*, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, with a castle on a mountain. It has manufactures of cloth, stuffs, and snuff, and is situate on the Schutter, 19 m n Friburg.

*Laino*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near a river of the same name, 19 m wnw Cassano.

*Lagoon*, a town of Persia, in the province of Mezanderan, near the coast of the Caspian sea, 20 m E Resht.

*Lai-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Changtoug, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow sea. It stands on a promontory, 255 m se Peking. Lon. 119 46 E, lat. 37 9 N.

*Laland*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying w of Falster, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called Guldborg Sound. It is 38 m long and 12 broad, and produces abundance of corn, pulse, hops, and flax. Naskow is the capital.

*Lalang*, an island, near the n coast of the island of Sumatra, in the strait of Malacca. Lon. 99 20 E, lat. 1 45 N.

*Lambach*, a town of Austria, 24 m ssw Linz.

*Lamballe*, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, with a good trade in cattle, linen, and parchment, 11 m ese St. Brieuc.

*Lambayegue*, a town on the coast of Peru, with upward of 30,000 inhabitants, the generality of whom are poor Spaniards, Mulattos, and Indians. It is 110 m nnw Truxillo. Lon. 79 35 w, lat. 6 45 s.

*Lambesc*, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, rich in corn, wine, and oil. It is 14 m nw Aix.

*Lambeth*, a town in Surry, on the river Thames, opposite Westminster. Here the archbishop of Canterbury has an ancient

palace. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to Southwark; and the population in 1811 was 41,644.

*Lambourn*, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Fridav, seated on a river of the same name, 15 m sw Abingdon, and 65 w London.

*Lamego*, a city of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel, two cathedral churches, and four convents. Here the states assembled to confirm the election of Alfonso Henriquez, the first king of Portugal, and enacted the fundamental laws, now forgotten. It is seated on the Douro, 50 m E Oporto. Lon. 7 30 w, lat. 41 12 N.

*Lammermuir*, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 m, and terminates on the w at Soutra hill, which is elevated 1716 feet above the sea. These hills are bleak and barren, affording but scanty pasture for sheep.

*Lambash*, a lofty island of Scotland, in Buteshire, near the se side of the isle of Arran. It extends 2 m, and on the w side forms a semicircular bay, which is a safe harbour for vessels of any size. It is sometimes called Molas, and the Holy Isle, from having been the retreat of St. Maol Jos, whose cave, well, &c. are shown to strangers. The island is in great part covered with heath, and infested with vipers; but along the side of the bay has sufficient pasture and arable land to support the few inhabitants, who live in a village of the same name. Lon. 4 55 w, lat. 55 33 N.

*Lamo*, an island of Africa, on the coast of Zainguebar, tributary to the Portuguese. The capital, of the same name, is well fortified. Lon. 40 24 E, lat. 2 0 S.

*Lampa*, a town of Peru, capital of a district, in the province of Cusco. The country is in some parts very fertile, others unproductive; but silver mines are abundant. It is 130 m s by w Cusco. Lon. 72 0 w, lat. 14 56 S.

*Lampodosu*, an island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Tunis and the island of Malta. It is 21 m in circuit, pleasant and fertile, though not inhabited; but it has a good harbour, where ships water. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 35 40 N.

*Lampoon*, a town of Sumatra, capital of a district belonging to the king of Bantam. The Dutch have a resident here. It is situate on a bay of the same name, in the strait of Sunda, 180 m se Bencoolen. Lon. 104 15 E, lat. 5 40 N.

*Lampsaco*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, celebrated for its wine; seated on the strait of Gallipoli, nearly opposite the town of Gallipoli.

*Lamspringe*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildersheim, situate at the source of the rivulet Laune, 17 m s Hildersheim.

*Lancashire*, a county of England, bounded on the n by Cumberland and Westmorland, e by Yorkshire, s by Cheshire, and w by the Irish sea. It is 74 m from s to s (including a detached hundred on the nw, called Furness, which is separated from the rest by a creek, at the head of Morecambe bay) and its greatest breadth is 44 m. It contains 1,155,840 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 69 parishes; has 27 market-towns; and sends 14 members to parliament. The population was 328,309 in 1811. It is a county-palatine, under the title of the Duchy of Lancaster; the only duchy of England (that of Cornwall excepted) which is not merely titular. This county comprises a variety of soil and face of country; but upon the whole, is one of those that are the least favoured by nature. The hundred of Furness is a wild and rugged region, stored with quantities of iron-ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in succession, and made into charcoal. The e part, between the Ribble and the Mersey, comprising the ancient forests of Wyresdale and Bowland, is mountainous and generally barren; but the s part of the tract between these two rivers is flat, quite from the sea to the commencement of the ridge called Blackstonedg, which separates the county from York-shire. Much of this is a fertile country, though occasionally deformed by black turf bogs, here called mosses, some of which are of large extent. In the ne part of this division are some lofty hills, the most noted of which is Pendle hill. The remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor. Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, but is singularly fitted for the growth of potatoes. Among its products is a species of coal, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for being capable of being manufactured into candlesticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. As a commercial and manufacturing county, it is superior to any other in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, silk, and cotton goods; fustians and counterpanes, shalloons, bays, serges, tapes, hats, canvas, sucking, pins, iron goods, plate-glass, &c. Of the commerce of this county, it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is the second port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Loyne, Levern, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winster, and Ken; and it has two considerable lakes, Winder-mere and Coniston-mere.

It has also numerous canals, and the honour of exhibiting the first regular one in the kingdom, which was begun by the duke of Bridgewater in 1758.

*Lancaster*, a borough and the capital of Lancashire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Loyne, or Lunc, which forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and over it are two stone bridges. Along the river side is a fine quay, also yards for ship-building; and a canal, from Kendal, winds round the e part of the town, which is conveyed over the river by an aqueduct of five arches. The population was 9247 in 1811. The church is a fine structure, on the side of a hill, on the summit of which is a noble castle, serving both as the shire house and the county-gaol. Here are also a neat chapel, several meeting-houses, and an exchange. On the top of the castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's chair, whence there is an extensive prospect. Five m from this place is Donad-mill-hole, a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs and passes 2 m underground before it appears again: some of its vaults are so high, that they resemble the roof of a church, and in other parts so low, that they can be passed only by creeping on the hands and feet. Lancaster carries on a considerable trade, especially to the W Indies, is noted for the making of mahogany cabinet ware, and has manufactures of canvas and coarse linens. It is 66 m s Carlisle, and 240 nsw London. Lon. 2 56 w, lat. 54 4 s.

*Lancaster*, a borough of Pennsylvania, capital of a county. Beside six churches, and other public buildings, it contains a college founded in 1737, called Franklin College. Here are manufactures of guns and other hardware; and the inhabitants, about 5600, carry on a considerable trade. It is seated near Conestogo creek, which runs into the Susquehanna, 58 m w by s Philadelphia. Lon. 76 20 w, lat. 40 2 s.

*Lancaster*, a town of the state of Ohio, capital of Fairfield county. It is seated on the Hockhocking, 50 m wsw Marietta.

*Lancaster*, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county. In the vicinity is a quarry of excellent stones for tombs, and the best slates for houses. It is situate on a branch of the Nashua, which runs into the Merrimac, 14 m s by e Worcester, and 35 wsw Boston.

*Lancrota*, one of the Canary isles, 30 m long and 10 broad. It is very high, and has a good harbour at the ne end. Lon. 13 26 w, lat. 29 14 s.

*Lanciano*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, and an archbishop's see. It is famous for two great annual fairs, and seat-

ed on the Feltrino, 100 m N by E Naples. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 18 N.

*Landau*, a strong town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. In 1702 it was taken by the Austrians, and the next year retaken by the French. It surrendered to the allies in 1704, and belonged to Austria till 1713, when it again fell into the hands of the French. In 1793 it was attacked by the Austrians and Prussians, without success. It is seated on the Queich, 20 m WSW Spire, and 43 NNE Strasburg. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 49 12 N.

*Landau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Wald-deck, 9 m NE Corbach.

*Landau*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, seated on the Ruhme, 13 m ENE Göttingen.

*Landau*, a town of Bavaria, situate on an eminence, by the Iser, 15 m SSE Straubingen.

*Landen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a battle gained by the French over the allies, in 1693; and for a battle in 1793, in which the Austrians defeated the French. It is seated on the Becke, 18 m ESE Louvain.

*Landerneau*, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on the Elhorn, 20 m NE Brest.

*Landeron*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Neuchâtel, situate at the SW extremity of the lake of Bièvre, 7 m NE Neuchâtel.

*Landes*, a department of France, including the old territory of Marsan. It takes its name from a district, heretofore called Landes, extending along the coast of the bay of Biscay. It is a sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made; and it feeds numerous flocks of sheep. Mont de Marsan is the capital.

*Landrecy*, a strong town of France, in the department of Nord. It was besieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1712. It was taken by the allies in 1794, after a severe bombardment; but shortly after the garrison surrendered to the French. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 m E by S Cambrai, and 19 S by E Valenciennes.

*Landriano*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, 11 m SSE Milan.

*Landsberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with a considerable trade in cloths and wool. In 1753 it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on the Warta, 23 m NE Custrin.

*Landsberg*, a town of Bavaria, with a castle on the frontiers of Suabia, near the river Lech, 20 m S Augsburg.

*Landseron*, a fortified seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on an island, near the

Sound, with a good harbour between the continent and a small island. It is 20 m NW Lund, and 21 NNE Copenhagen. Lon. 12 51 E, lat. 55 53 N.

*Lands-end*, a promontory in Cornwall, the most westerly point of Great Britain. It is a vast aggregate of moorstone, and on the outermost rocks at low water are to be seen veins of lead and copper. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 50 4 N.

*Landshut*, a town of Bavaria, with a palace, a collegiate church, and a beautiful convent. Upon an adjacent mountain is the ancient castle of Trausnitz. It is seated on an island in the river Iser, 35 m NE Munich. Lon. 12 11 E, lat. 48 30 N.

*Landshut*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, with a flourishing linen trade; seated on the Bober, 22 m SW Schweidnitz.

*Landshut*, a town of Moravia, seated on the Morau, on the confines of Hungary and Austria, 36 m SE Brunn.

*Landstrass*, or *Landtrost*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle and a Cistercian convent; situate on an island in the river Gurk, 30 m SSE Cilly.

*Lane End*, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday, and extensive potteries, 14 m N Stafford, and 147 NNW London.

*Lanerk*, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Lanerksire, seated on an eminence, near the river Clyde. The site of its ancient castle is now a bowling-green. Since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, many new houses have been built; and near it, on the banks of the river, is the village of New Lanerk, where are large cotton mills. The population (including the village) was 5667 in 1811. It is 22 m SE Glasgow, and 30 SW Edinburg. Lon. 3 43 W, lat. 55 42 N.

*Lanerksire*, a county of Scotland, 48 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Dumbartonshire, E by the counties of Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburg, and Peebles, S by Dumfriesshire, and W by the shires of Ayr and Renfrew. It is divided into 41 parishes. The population was 191,752 in 1811. It sends a member to parliament. The river Clyde runs through the whole extent of the county, dividing it into two nearly equal parts; the southern part a mountainous district, generally called Clydesdale. It abounds in lead, iron, and coal. The principal place is Glasgow.

*Lanesborough*, a borough of Ireland, in Longford county, with a handsome church, and a fine bridge over the Shannon, 8 m SW Longford.

*Langanico*, the ancient Olympia, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, situate on the small river Carbon, the ancient Al-

phens. It was once a city of great note, near which the famous Olympian games were celebrated; and here was the fine temple of Jupiter Olympus, with a celebrated image of that god, 50 cubits high, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. It is now an inconsiderable place, 32 m SE Chiarenza, and 60 SW Corinth.

*Langeac*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, seated near the Allier, among mountains, 12 m S by E Brioude.

*Langeais*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on the Loire, 12 m W by S Tours.

*Langeland*, an island of Denmark, in the S part of the Gréat Belt. It is 33 m long, but scarcely 5 broad; produces some corn, and exports salted meat, hides, honey, and wax. The principal town is Rudkiøping.

*Langenberg*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with a castle; seated on the Jaxt, 25 m W by S Anspach.

*Langensalza*, a town of Upper Saxony, sometimes accounted the capital of Thuringia, with a castle, a college, and two churches. The environs are pleasant, and it has noted manufactures of stuffs. It stands on the Salza, near its conflux with the Unstrut, 17 m W by N Erfurt. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 51 5 N.

*Langenthal*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Here are three annual fairs, at which great quantities of linen, cattle, cheese, and grain, are sold. Near the town are some medicinal springs. It is 10 m E Soleure, and 18 NE Bern.

*Langenzenn*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, on the river Zenn, and near the Rednitz, 20 m NE Anspach.

*Langholm*, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a considerable manufacture of checks, cotton stockings, &c. It stands on the E bank of the Esk, over which is a bridge to New Langholm, 23 m E by N Dumfries, and 28 N by W Carlisle.

*Langione*, a city, deemed by some the capital, of the kingdom of Lao. It has a magnificent royal palace, and stands on a small river, 290 m NW Lanjan. Lon. 101 15 E, lat. 22 30 N.

*Langogne*, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 21 m NE Mende, and 33 W Privas.

*Langon*, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, celebrated for its delicious white wine; seated on the Garonne, 25 m SE Bourdeaux.

*Langport*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on a hill, by the river Parret, which is navigable for

barges, 10 m SE Bridgewater, and 128 W by S London.

*Langres*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and lately a bishop's see. It has cutlery wares in high esteem, and stands on a mountain, near the source of the Marne, 35 m NE Dijon. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 47 52 N.

*Langward Fort*, a strong fort of England, situate on a sandy point of land on the Suffolk side of the harbour of Harwich, but within the limits of Essex. At high water it is surrounded by the sea, and becomes an island nearly a m from the shore. It was erected for the defence of the port of Harwich, and has a garrison, under the command of a governor.

*Languedoc*, an old province of France, 225 m long and 100 where broadest; bounded on the E by Dauphiny and Provence, SE by the Mediterranean, S by Rousillon, W by Gascony, and N by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyonsis. It now forms the departments of Upper Garonne, Aude, Herault, Gard, Lozere, and Ardeche.

*Lanjan*, or *Lautchan*, a city and the capital of the kingdom of Lao, at least of the southern part, to which it gives name. It is the usual residence of the king, whose palace is of vast extent. The houses of the grandees and persons of condition are elegant; but those of the inferior people are no better than huts. The priests alone have the privilege of building their houses and convents with brick and stone. Lanjan is situate on the W side of the river Mecon, 400 m NW Cambodia. Lon. 101 38 E, lat. 18 30 N.

*Lanmeur*, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, 8 m NE Morlaix.

*Lannion*, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, with a trade in wine and hemp, 15 m W Treguier.

*Lannoy*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 5 m SE Lille.

*Lansinburg*, a town of New York, capital of Renselaer county. Here is a library company, incorporated in 1775; and an academy, incorporated in 1796. It stands on the E side of the Hudson, opposite the S branch of the Mohawk, 9 m NE Albany. Lon. 74 8 W, lat. 42 43 N.

*Lanzo*, a town of Piedmont, on the river Stura, 12 m NW Turin.

*Lao*, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, E by Tonquin, S by Cambodia, and W by Siam and Birmah. It is surrounded by mountains, covered with forests, which produce abundance of excellent timber; but the country is in general flat, and the soil fertile, being watered by numerous rivulets from the mountains, and a number of canals from the Mecon, which flows from N to S, through the whole re-

gion. Some writers make a distinction between the northern part, which they call Laotchu or Lactho; and the southern, which they call Lanjan or Lantchan. In the mountains are many savages who go naked. The climate is somewhat more temperate than that of Tonquin, and more healthful. It abounds in rice, fruit, honey, wax, and cotton; the principal drugs are benjamin and lac; and a great source of wealth is from elephant teeth, which animal is no where in greater perfection than in this country. Gold and silver are found in certain places of the river; and it has mines of iron, lead, and tin. The Laos or Lanjans are well made, robust, of an olive complexion, and mild disposition; but very superstitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground and fishing; for they have little commerce, and are averse to business. The religion, language, and manners are much the same as in Tonquin. This kingdom became subject to Cochinchina about the commencement of the present century. Lanjan is the capital, or, according to some, Langione.

*Laon*, a town of France, capital of the department of Aisne, with a castle, and lately a bishop's see. Here are various manufactures, and the principal trade consists in corn and wine. It is seated on an eminence, in the midst of an extensive plain, 77 m NE Paris. Lon. 3 43 E, lat. 49 34 N.

*Lapela*, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, seated on the Minho, 13 m E by N Valenza.

*Lapland*, a country of Europe, bounded on the N and E by the North sea, S by the White sea, Russia, Finland, and Sweden, and W by Norway. It lies between 15 and 42 E lon. and 64 and 71 N lat. On the most northern side it comprehends the Frozen Alps, or Alps of Snow, which comprise the summit of that chain of mountains called Severnoi, whose declivity toward the E and S consists of lower mountains, deserts, forests, fens, and lakes. Swedish Lapland occupies the S division of this country, and is the largest; it is divided into five lapuarks, or provinces, Umea, Pitea, Lulea, Tornea, and Kimi, so named from rivers, which all flow into the gulf of Bothnia. Russian Lapland forms the E part, and is included in the government of Archangel. Norwegian Lapland, which is the smallest, extends the whole length of the Severnoi, on their northern side, and forms the government of Wardhuys. The Laplanders are low in stature; stout, straight, and of a yellowish complexion, occasioned by the weather, the smoke of their habitations, and their habitual filth-

ness. They have generally a flattish face, fallen cheeks, dark grey eyes, thin beard, and brown hair. Their manner of life renders them hardy, agile, and supple, but at the same time much inclined to laziness. They are peaceable, obedient to their superiors, cheerful in company, but mistrustful, cheats in commerce, and so proud of their country, that when removed from the place of their nativity, they usually die of the nostalgia, or longing to return. Their women are short, often well made, complaisant, chaste, and of weak nerves; which is also observable sometimes among the men. The language of the Laplanders comprehends so many dialects, that it is with difficulty they understand each other. The men are divided into Fishers and Mountaineers. The former, in summer, dwell in the neighbourhood of some lake, whence they draw their subsistence; and in winter they reside in the forests, where they live by hunting. The others seek their support upon the mountains, possessing herds of reindeer, which they use according to the season; but they go generally on foot. They are very industrious herdsmen, and are rich in comparison of the fishers: some of them possess 600 or 1000 reindeer. Beside looking after their reindeer, the fishery, and the chase, the men construct canoes, which are light and compact; they also make sledges, and harness for the reindeer; it is the man's business, likewise, to look after the kitchen. The employment of the women consists in making nets for the fishery, drying fish and meat, making the reindeer, making cheese, and tanning hides. The articles of dress are the sole labour of the women; and they also make several utensils in wood, which are sometimes prettily carved, sometimes ornamented with bones, brass, or horn. They prepare the nerves of the reindeer in such a manner as to serve for thread; and draw brass wire by the help of the horns of the reindeer pierced. They embroider their clothes with brass wire, silver, sham gold, or wool, which they have the art of dying in all sorts of colours. These people live in huts in the form of tents, covered with briars, bark, linen, turf, coarse cloth, felt, or reindeer-skins; and the door is of felt, made like two curtains that open asunder. They are not able to stand upright in these huts, but constantly sit upon their heels round the fire. At night they lie down quite naked; and, to separate the apartments, place upright sticks at small distances. They cover themselves with their clothes, and in winter put their feet into a fur bag. Their household furniture consists of iron or copper kettles, wooden cups, bowls, spoons, and some-



times tin or even silver basins: to these may be added their implements of fishing and hunting. That they may not carry such a number of things with them in their excursions, they have, at certain distances in the forests, little huts placed upon the trunk of a tree cut off at about the height of six feet, in which they keep their goods and provisions; and though they are never fastened, yet are they never plundered. In their dress they use no linen. The men wear cloth pantaloons, reaching down to their shoes, which are made of untanned skin, pointed, and turned up before. Their doublet, or close garment, is made of sheepskin, with the wool on, the woolly side being inward: it has a high collar, made stiff with cloth neatly worked with different coloured threads, and extending a little way down the breast. Over this they wear a loose coat of coarse cloth, or of the skin of the reindeer, the skirts of which reach down to the knees, and it is fastened round them by a leathern girdle, ornamented with plates of tin or brass. To this girdle they tie their knives, their instruments for getting fire, and their smoking apparatus. Their clothes are always bordered with fur, or cloth of a different colour. Their caps are of a conical form, generally made of four pieces of red kersey cloth, and the seams adorned with lists of a yellow colour; at the top is a tassel of different coloured cloth, and the lower part has a border of fur. The Russian Laplanders generally border their caps with ermine. The women wear pantaloons, shoes, doublets, and close coats, like the men; but their girdle is commonly embroidered with brass wire: they also wear kerchiefs, and little aprons, made of Russian painted cloth, rings on their fingers, and earrings, to which they sometimes hang chains of silver, that pass two or three times round the neck. They sometimes wear caps folded after the manner of furbans, and sometimes caps to the shape of the head; but all are ornamented with the embroidery of brass of wire, or with lists of different colours. At their weddings the bride appears with her head quite uncovered, which, at other times, is never the custom with either women or maidens: the feast is a kind of club-mess, to which each of the guests brings meat and drink. Sterility is a reproach among the women. They are generally delivered of children without difficulty. Their cradle is small, made in the shape of a canoe, and in their journeys the women carry it at their backs. The reindeer supply the Laplanders with the greatest part of their provisions; the chase and the fishery furnish the rest; but the flesh of the bear is their most delicate

meat. Their common drink is water, sometimes mixed with milk; and they are fond of brandy, but it is scarce with them. Their most considerable traffic is with the Norwegians, and the balance is always in favour of the Laplanders; because they can furnish more skins and furs than they buy flour, cloth, and hardware goods. All the money, which they have not immediate occasion for, they bury in the earth, as well as their plate, and what ever they think of value. Nor even at the point of death do they declare the spot where it is hidden, imagining that they shall want it in the other world. All the Swedish and Norwegian, as well as the greatest number of the Russian Laplanders, bear the name of Christians; but their religion is a compound of christian and pagan ceremonies.

*Lar*, a city of Persia, capital of Laristan, with a castle on a rock, now in ruins. The residence of the governor is in the middle of the city, surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers. The bazar is said to be the noblest structure of the kind in Persia. Here are manufactures of muskets and cotton cloth. It is situate between mountains, in a sandy soil. 170 m s by e Shiras. Lon. 53 40 E, lat. 27 20 N.

*Larash*, or *Larash*, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with a strong castle and a good harbour. Here are magazines for the fitting of vessels, but no docks for building. The vicinity abounds in delightful gardens. It is seated on the N side of a steep hill, near the mouth of the Lucas, 40 m s by w Tangier. Lon. 6 2 w, lat. 35 13 N.

*Laredo*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a pier haven on the E side of the entrance of the harbour of Santona, 30 m w x w Bilbao.

*Largentiere*, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, 18 m sw Privas.

*Largo*, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on a spacious bay of its name, at the opening of the frith of Forth, with a harbour for ships of 200 tons, at the mouth of the river Keil. The town has a manufacture of linen and cheeks, and is 9 m ssw St. Andrew.

*Largs*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a small harbour on the frith of Clyde. It is memorable for the defeat of the Norwegians, in their last invasion of this country, in 1263. It is 15 m nw Irvine.

*Larino*, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 25 m ene Molise.

*Lario*, a lake of Italy. See *Como*.

*Larissa*, a city of European Turkey, capital of Thessaly, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a palace, and some handsome mosques. The Greek metropolitan church is the only place of christian worship. This city was famous as the

residence of Achilles, and retains its ancient name. It is of considerable extent; but the streets are ill-built, narrow, and dirty. The inhabitants, chiefly Turks, are estimated at 23,000, and carry on a large trade. It is seated on the Salymbria, the ancient Peneus, 75 m s by w Salonica. Lon. 22 42 E, lat. 39 48 N.

*Laristan*, a small province of Persia, bounded on the N by Kerman, E by Balio-gistan, and S and W by the gulf of Persia. It is the poorest and least productive province in Persia. Lar is the capital.

*Larkhanu*, a town of Hindoostan, in Sindy, chief of a very fertile district called Chandoukee, which is a spacious island formed by the river Larkhanu, a stream that rejoins the Indus. Here the Sindians first levy tolls on merchants entering their dominions, and keep a considerable garrison to guard against the encroachments of the Ballo-gese of Cutch Gundava. It is 84 m SSE Gundava, and 110 N Hydrabad.

*Larne*, a town of Ireland, in Antrim county, on the river Kilwalter, at its entrance into Browns bay, 8 m N Carrick-fergus.

*Larnica*, a town of Cyprus, the see of a Greek bi-hop, and the residence of several European consuls. See *Salines*.

*Larry Bunder*, a town of Hindoostan, in Sindy, on the N branch of the Indus, called the Pitty, which is capable of receiving ships of 200 tons. It is 56 m W by S Tatta. Lon. 67 39 E, lat. 24 44 N.

*Larta*; see *Arta*.

*Larvigen*, or *Laurvigen*, a seaport of Norway, capital of a county. It is a place of considerable trade, and its iron-works are esteemed among the most valuable in Norway. It stands at the conflux of two rivers, near the sea, 55 m SSW Christiania. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 59 3 N.

*Lasnebourg*, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc, at the foot of Mount Cenis, the passage of which is the principal support of the inhabitants. The sun is hidden from the inhabitants of this town, by the mountains, during two months in the year. It is 20 m NNW Susa.

*Lassa*, the capital of Tibet, and the seat of the grand lama, or pontifical sovereign. The Chinese keep a garrison here, commanded by a general officer, whose authority supersedes, in a great degree, that of the lama. The city is not large, but the houses are of stone, spacious and lofty. Seven m to the E, on the summit of the mountain Putala, is a palace of the grand lama, and the ordinary place of his residence. Lassa is seated on a spacious plain, on the river Kaltion, which flows SW into

the Sanpoo, 540 m NNE Calcutta. Lon. 91 25 E, lat. 29 30 N.

*Lassan*, a town of Hither Pomerania, on a lake of the same name, formed by the river Peene, 6 m SSE Wolgast.

*Lassay*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, 12 m ENE Mayenne.

*Lastres*, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near a cape of the same name, on the bay of Biscay, 35 m ENE Oviedo.

*Latacunga*, a town of the kingdom of Quito, capital of a jurisdiction. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1698, and most of the inhabitants buried in the ruins. The streets are broad and straight; the houses only one story high, and arched, built with a kind of pumice, which abounds in the neighbourhood. Great quantities of pork are salted here; and in the vicinity is made fine red earthen ware. It is 50 m S Quito. Lon. 78 20 W, lat. 0 55 S.

*Latakia*, the ancient Laodicea, a seaport of Syria, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It has beautiful remains of antiquity, and a considerable trade, being the port of Aleppo, though the harbour is become too shallow for large vessels. It stands on the N side of a small peninsula, 75 m SW Aleppo. Lon. 35 42 E, lat. 35 38 N.

*Laval*, a city of France, capital of the department of Mayenne, with two castles, and lately the see of a bishop. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black veined with white. It is seated on the Mayenne, 45 m W Mans. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 48 5 N.

*Lavamund*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Drave, 23 m E Clagenfurt.

*Lavaur*, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the Agout, 20 m ENE Toulouse.

*Laubach*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, 10 m E by S Giesen.

*Laubach*, or *Laybach*, a town of Germany, capital of Carniola, and an arch-bishop's see. The castle, called the Old Fort, stands on a mountain, and is now used only for a prison. It has manufactures of silk, leather, and excellent linen cloth; and some trade in oil, wine, and cutlery. It is seated on a river of the same name, 38 m SE Clagenfurt. Lon. 14 35 E, lat. 46 11 N.

*Lauban*, a walled town of Lusatia, on the frontiers of Silesia, with a good trade in cloth, yarn, and linen; seated on the Quieß, 14 m ESE Corlitz.

*Lauchstadt*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a celebrated bath, 6 m WNW Merseburg.

*Lauda*, a town and castle of Franconia,

in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Tauber, 22 m sw Wurtzburg.

*Lander*, a borough of Scotland, in Berwickshire. The castle, built by Edward I as a fortress, is now the seat of the earl of Lauderdale. It is seated on the river Lauder, 22 m se Edinburg.

*Laveld*, or *Lafeld*, a village of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 4 m w Maestricht. A battle was gained here by the French, in 1747, over the allies, commanded by the duke of Cumberland.

*Lavello*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 6 m n Venosa,

*Lauenburg*, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy, formerly subject to Hanover, but made over to Denmark in 1815. There is only one wing left of the ancient castle where the dukes resided. Great quantities of merchandise are sent hence to Lubec, by means of the Steckenitz. It stands on the Elbe, below the influx of the Steckenitz, 35 m ese Hanburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 22 N.

*Lauenburg*, a town of Further Pomerania, capital of a territory. It stands on the Leba, near the Baltic, 37 m wby N Dantzic. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 54 27 N.

*Lavenham*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of hempen cloth and woollen yarn; seated on a branch of the Bret, 12 m sby E Bury St. Edmund, and 61 NE London.

*Laveno*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, neatly built and much visited. Close to it on the N rises a craggy mountain, from which pours a constant cascade. It is situate on the E side of the widest part of the lake Maggiore, 10 m w Varese, and 34 nw Milan.

*Lauenstein*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia. It has mines of tin and iron, and stands on the Moglitz, 17 m s Dresden.

*Lavenza*, a town of Italy, in the principality of Massa, with a citadel; seated at the mouth of the Lavenza, on the gulf of Genoa, 6 m wnw Massa.

*Lauf*, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, seated on the Pegnitz, 9 m E Nuremberg.

*Lauffen*, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, with a fine castle, seated on the Saiza, 10 m xxw Salzburg.

*Lauffen*, a town of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 15 m N Stutgard

*Lauffen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, near the river Birs, 12 m ssw Basel.

*Lauffen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine; the perpendicular height of which is about 60

feet, and the breadth 300. It is 3 m sby w Schaufhausen.

*Lauffenburg*, a strong town of Suabia, one of the four Forest-towns, with a castle. It is seated on a rock, on the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. Here is a small cataract, noted for the beauty of the scenery. It is 15 m E by N Basel. Lon. 8 2 E, lat. 47 35 N.

*Laughton*, a village in W Yorkshire, on a high hill, 6 m ese Rotherham. It is noted for its church, whose neat tower and spire are seen at 60 m distance.

*Lauringen*, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Neuberg, seated on the Danube, 3 m w Dillingen.

*Lavington*, a town in Wilkshire, with a market on Wednesday, 20 m nw Salisbury, and 90 whys London:

*Lavis*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, at the conflux of the Lavis with the Adige, 7 m N Trent.

*Launceston*, a borough and the county-town of Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had a strong castle, now in ruins, but the tower serves as a prison; and a little without the town stands the old priory. The spring assizes are held here, the summer assizes at Bodmin or Truro. Here is a freeschool founded by queen Elisabeth. The population was 1753 in 1811. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Tamar, 28 m N Plymouth, and 214 wby London. Lon. 4 21 W, lat. 50 38 N.

*Launy*, a town of Bohemia, near the river Eger, 12 m ene Saaz.

*Lavora, Terro di*, a province of Naples, the ancient Campania Felix, 63 m long and 35 broad; bounded on the w by Campagna di Roma, N by Abruzzo Ultra and Citra, E by the county of Molise and Principato Ultra, and S by Principato Citra. It is proper for tillage, whence it took its name, and fertile in excellent wines and fruits. There are also mineral springs, and mines of sulphur. Naples is the capital.

*Laupen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, at the conflux of the Saanen and Sense, 6 m sw Bern.

*Lauringen*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Laur, 11 m NE Schweinfurt.

*Laurvig*, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, and capital of a county. The trade is considerable, and its iron-works are reckoned among the most valuable in Norway. It is situate near the head of a bay, between the influx of two rivers, 65 m ssw Christiania. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 59 4 N.

*Lausanne*, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Vaud, and a bishop's

see, with a famous college. It stands near the lake of Geneva, on a tract of land formed by three hills, on each of which is a church, whose summits afford one of the most sublime views in nature. The cathedral, the townhouse, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is 34 m NE Geneva, and 42 sw Bern. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 46 31 N.

*Lautenburg*, a town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, 60 m E by S Culm.

*Lauterbach*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, noted for excellent tin-mines, 9 m ssw Carlsbad.

*Lauterbach*, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a trade in linen and woollen cloths; seated on the Vogelsberg, 15 m wnw Fulda.

*Lauterbrunn*, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 6 m s Interlachen. It is seated in a romantic valley, celebrated for its cataract, called Staubbach, which rushes down a precipice 930 feet high with such impetuosity, as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which, viewed in some situations, resembles a cloud of dust.

*Lauterburg*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793. It stands on the Lauter, near its conflux with the Rhine, 10 m ESE Weissenburg, and 14 s Landau.

*Lautereck*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, seated on the Glan, 30 m N by E Deux Ponts.

*Lauzerte*, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 20 m sw Cahors.

*Lauzun*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, 15 m NE Marmande.

*Lawrence, St.* a large river of N America, proceeding from Lake Ontario, from which it runs NE above 700 m to the gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Atlantic. In the last 320 m it becomes broad, and in its progress forms a variety of bays, harbours, and fertile islands. Its mouth is 90 m wide; extending from cape Rosiers, its s point, by the w end of the island of Anticosti, to the N shore. It is navigable for ships of war as far as Quebec, which is upward of 400 m, and vessels from Europe ascend to Montreal, which is 160 m further; a course of navigation, for large vessels, superior to any other river in the world. Beyond Montreal it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels; and the islands that crowd the approach to the lake are, from their number, called Thousand Islands. The upper part of this river is sometimes called the Iroquois.

*Lawrencekirk*, a town of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, with a manufacture of

linen, 8 m N by W Montrose, and 16 sw Stonehaven.

*Laxenburg*, a town of Austria, with a palace, seated on the Suechat, 10 m s Vienna.

*Laybach*; see *Laubach*.

*Lea*, a river that rises in Bedfordshire, near Luton, flows to Hertford and Ware, and dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, enters the Thames, below Blackwall.

*Leadhills*, a village of Scotland, 18 m s Lanerk. It is situate amid mountains, in which are rich mines of lead, and supposed to be the highest inhabited place in Britain, being about 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

*Leamington*, a town in Warwickshire, which was an insignificant place till 1797, when its waters were analysed, and are now in high estimation. Here are several saline springs, many warm and cold baths, a superb pump room, an elegant assembly room, a picture gallery, a museum of curiosities, &c. Adjacent to the pump room is a stone bridge over the river, which connects the village or Old Town with the New Town; and they vie with each other in their buildings and other accommodations for genteel company. It is seated on the Leame, 2 m E Warwick.

*Leac-tong*, or *Chen-yung*, one of the three princes of Eastern Tartary, or country of the Manshur Tartars, who hence entered and conquered China. It is bounded on the s by the great wall of China and the Yellow sea, and enclosed on the e, N, and w by a palisade of stakes seven feet high, without either bank or ditch. *Chen-yang*, or *Moungden*, is the capital.

*Leatherhead*, a town in Surry, which had formerly a market. It has a bridge of 14 arches over the river Mole, and is 18 m ssw London.

*Leathes-water*, or *Thirlmere*, a lake in Cumberland, lying SSE of Keswick. It is narrow and irregular, about 3 m in length, skirting the foot of Helvellyn, and receiving numerous torrents from that huge mountain. The singular beauty of this lake is its being almost intersected in the middle, over which part there is a bridge. Its outlet at the N end joins the river Greeta, which runs into the Derwent, below Keswick.

*Leba*, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Leba, which, after forming a lake 15 m in circuit, enters the Baltic sea. It is 16 m nsw Lauenburg.

*Lebadeu*; see *Livadia*.

*Lebanon*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county, with two churches. It is seated on Quitaphilla creek, 22 m

## LED

**LED**, by N Harrisburg, and 80 NW Philadelphia.

**Lebanon**, New, a town of New York, in Dutchess county, noted for its medicinal spring, 30 m NE Hudson.

**Lebida**, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli, with an old castle. Here are extensive ruins of the renowned city of Leptis, surrounded by a luxuriant plain. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 85 m ESE Tripoli.

**Lebrixa**, or **Lebrija**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, seated in a territory abounding in olive trees that produce the best oil in Spain, 27 m S by W Seville.

**Lebis**, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on the Oder, 5 m N Frankfort.

**Lecasello**, a town of the duchy of Genoa, 23 m NE Genoa.

**Lecce**, a city of Naples, in Otranto, and a bishop's see. It is the residence of the governor, and sometimes called the capital of the province; and by some the province is called *Lecce*, instead of Otranto. It is 17 m NW Otranto, and 195 ESE Naples. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 40 26 N.

**Lecco**, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on the E branch of the lake Como, at its outlet into the river Adda, 20 m NE Como.

**Lech**, a river of Germany, which rises in Tyrol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and enters the Danube below Donawert.

**Lechlade**, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames near this town, and the traffic here, on both, is considerable in cheese, corn, and coal. It is seated at the conflux of the Lech with the Thames, 28 m E by S Gloucester, and 76 W by N London.

**Lechnich**, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, 10 m SSW Cologne.

**Lechnitz**, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen. Near it is the convent of St. Annenberg, much resorted to by pilgrims. It is seated near the Oder, 17 m SSE Oppelen.

**Leck**, a river of Holland, which branches off from the Rhine at Deurstede, and enters the Merve, 10 m E Rotterdam.

**Lectoure**, a strong town of France, in the department of Gers, with a castle, and lately an episcopal see. It is situate on a mountain, near the river Gers, 17 m N Auch. Lon. 0 37 E, lat. 43 56 N.

**Leadbury**, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is inhabited by many clothiers, and seated on a canal, 13 m E Hereford, and 120 WNW London.

**Ledesma**, a strong town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Tormes, 20 m SW Salamanca.

## LEE

**Lec**, a river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry county, and flows E to Cork, below which city it enters Cork harbour.

**Leeds**, a town in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It stands on the river Aire, and in a vale which trade has rendered one of the most populous spots in England. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire, and the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its two cloth-halls, within the space of an hour, without the least confusion. The manufactures that supply these two halls extend about 10 m to the S, 15 to the SW, and eight to the N and W; the mixed cloths being mostly made in the neighbourhood of the river Aire, and the white cloths in that of the Calder. Leeds has five churches and several meeting-houses; a flourishing manufacture of carpets, some mills for the cutting of tobacco, and several potteries. In the vicinity are numerous collieries, and great quantities of coal are sent to York and Hull. Three m to the NNW, on the river Aire, are the venerable remains of Kirkstall abbey, embowered in groves of oak. Leeds and its liberty contained 62,534 inhabitants in 1811. A canal passes hence to Liverpool, by which and the river this town has a communication with the Irish sea and the German ocean. It is 22 m WSW York, and 192 N by W London. Lon. 1 34 W, lat. 53 48 N.

**Leeds**, a town of Virginia, in Richmond county, on the N side of the Rappahannock, 34 m SE Falmouth, and 50 NE Richmond.

**Leek**, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of silk handkerchiefs, ribands, twist, and buttons; seated on an eminence, near the Churnet, 21 m N Stafford, and 154 NNW London.

**Leer**, or **Lehr**, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, on a river of the same name, which soon after joins the Ems. It is 11 m SE Emden.

**Leerdam**, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, seated on the Linghe, 6 m NE Gorcum.

**Leerort**, a fortress of Westphalia, in E Friesland, seated at the conflux of the Leer with the Ems, 10 m E by S Emden.

**Leers**, or **Liers**, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, near which a battle was gained by the French, in 1746, over the allies, commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine. It is 4 m N Liege.

**Leesburg**, a town of Virginia, chief of Loudon county. It is seated on the Poto-

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mac, 35 m wxw Washington, and 55 ESE Winchester.

*Leesburg*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Caswell county. It is 30 m nw Hillsborough, and 95 w Halifax.

*Leesburg*, or *Leestown*, a town of Kentucky, in Fayette county, on the river Kentucky, 20 m w Lexington.

*Leeuue*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, taken by the allies in 1705. It is seated in a morass, on the river Geete, 12 m E Louvain.

*Lefooga*, one of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean, visited by Cook in 1776. Many parts of the country near the sea are sandy and barren; but in the internal parts were large spots covered with the paper mulberry-tree, and plantations stocked with plants and fruit-trees. To these Cook made some increase by adding melons, maize, &c. The island is 7 m long and 3 broad.

*Leghorn*, or *Livorno*, a strong city of Tuscany, in Pisano, and a bishop's see. It has one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean; and the inhabitants, about 50,000, carry on a great trade. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. The Jews, who are numerous, have a handsome synagogue and schools; the Greeks and Arminians have churches of their own; and no religion is disturbed. Near the harbour is a lighthouse, on a small island. The trade consists of foreign goods, as cotton, sugar, cocoa, spices, sulphur, and alum; and in home productions, as essences, oils, wine, straw-hats, cloth, juniper berries, oranges, lamb and goat skins, and coral. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. In 1796, it was entered by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it in 1799, but they re-entered it the following year. It is 12 m SSW Pisa, and 55 WSW Florence. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 43 32 N.

*Legnago*, a town of Italy, in Veronese, seated on the Adige, with a regular fortress. The town is populous, and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in grain, which is facilitated by means of a canal from the Adige to the Po. It surrendered to the French in 1796. It is 24 m SE Verona.

*Leibnitz*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Sulm, 16 m S Gratz.

*Leicester*, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, with an academy and a considerable manufacture of wool cards, 6 m WSW Worcester.

*Leicester*, a borough and the capital of Leicestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. In the civil wars

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the walls were in a great measure demolished; the castle was also dismantled, the hall and kitchen being the only parts that are left entire, and the assizes are held in the former. It has five churches, and several meeting-houses. The combing and spinning of wool, and making it into stockings and other articles, is the chief business of this town and neighbourhood. A canal passes hence by Loughborough to the river Trent. At a parliament held here, in the reign of Henry v, was made the first law for the burning of heretics. In the meadows near the town, is the ruin of an abbey, in which cardinal Wolsey died. Leicester contained 23,146 inhabitants in 1811. It is seated on the Soar, 28 m S by E Derby, and 98 NW London. Lon. 1 8 W, lat. 52 33 N.

*Leicestershire*, a county of England, bounded on the N by Nottinghamshire, E by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, S by Northamptonshire, SW by Warwickshire, and NW by Derbyshire. It is 38 m long and 30 broad, containing 522,240 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 196 parishes; has 12 market-towns; and sends 4 members to parliament. The population was 150,419 in 1811. The chief rivers are the Avon, Soar, Wreke, Anker, and Welland; and it has several canals. The soil, in general, affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans. Toward the NW, the Bardou-hills rise to a great height; and in their neighbourhood is Charwood forest, now chiefly enclosed: further to the NW are valuable coal mines. The NE part feeds a great number of sheep; and the SE part is a rich grazing tract. This county is famous for its large black horses and horned cattle, as well as for its sheep; and for having bred each species to the utmost perfection of form and size. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in the county.

*Leigh*, a town in Essex, on a creek at the mouth of the Thames, opposite the N extremity of Canvey island. It is noted for oysters, and has a good road for shipping. It is 18 m SSE Chelmsford, and 39 E London.

*Leigh*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It has several manufactures, particularly of fine jeans, in imitation of those of India. It stands at the head of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, 9 m NNE Warrington, and 199 NW London.

*Leighlin*, or *Old Leighlin*, a borough of Ireland, in Carlow county, and the see of a bishop united with Ferns. The cathedral serves for the parish church. It was formerly a city, but is now a poor place, 9 m SSW Carlow, and 12 NE Kilkenny.

*Leighlin bridge*, a town of Ireland, in Carlow county, on the river Barrow, 7 m s Carlow.

*Leighton Buzzard*, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Lyssel, 18 m s Bedford, and 41 n w London.

*Leine*, a river of Germany, which rises in the territory of Eichfeld, above Heiligenstadt, and flows through the duchy of Brunswick, by Gottingen, Calenberg, Hannover, and Neustadt, into the Aller.

*Leinster*, a province of Ireland, 112 m long and 70 broad; bounded on the e and s by St. George's channel, w by Connaught and Munster, and n by Ulster. It contains the counties of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King, Longford, Lough, E Meath, Queen, W Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. Dublin is the capital.

*Leipheim*, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Ulm. The vicinity produces good hops. It stands on the s bank of the Danube, 10 m n e Ulm.

*Leipnic*, a walled town of Moravia, near the river Bečzwa, 14 m e s e Olmutz.

*Leipzig*, a city of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a famous university, and a strong citadel called Pleyssenburg. It carries on a considerable trade; and has three great fairs every year, which last a fortnight each. The principal manufactures are silk, gold and silver stuffs, linen and cotton printing, leather, and paper. The population exceeds 30,000; and the houses, in general, are lofty. There are six handsome colleges, belonging to the university, beside the private colleges; and the exchange is a fine structure. Leipzig was taken by the Prussians in 1745 and 1756. The Austrians took it two years after, but were soon obliged to give it up. In 1813, a great victory was obtained here by the allies, over the French grand army; the city was then taken (with the king of Saxony and all his court) and entered at three different points by the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and the crown prince of Sweden. Leipzig is seated in a plain, on the river Pleyse, 60 m w n w Dresden. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 19 N.

*Leira*, a city of Portugal, in Estremadura, and a bishop's see, with an ancient castle on an eminence. In 1811, it was set on fire by the French, on their retreat into Spain. It is 80 m n n e Lisbon. Lon. 8 38 w, lat. 39 48 n.

*Leisnig*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of cloth, lace, stockings, &c. It is seated on the Mulda, 24 m e s e Leipzig, and 32 n w Dresden.

*Leitenberg*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a mountain;

seated on the Sorbitz, 11 m s s e Saalfeld.

*Leith*, a seaport of Scotland, on the frith of Forth, 2 m n by e Edinburgh (of which it is the port) and the increase of houses has now nearly united them. It stands at the mouth of the river Leith, which forms the harbour, and divides the town into N and S Leith, which communicate by a draw-bridge. The harbour is secured by a noble stone pier; and it has wet and dry docks, with other conveniences for ship-building, which is carried on to a great extent. Here are also manufactures of ropes, canvas, carpets, glass, shoes, leather, soap, and candles, and several iron forges. There are three churches, a magnificent banking-house, a hospital for disabled seamen, and a battery for the defence of the harbour. A little to the e of the town are elegant baths constructed on a grand scale. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size; but the largest ships are those employed in the Greenland whale fishery. To foreign parts are exported lead, glass ware, linen, woollen stuffs, and a variety of other goods. The population was 20,363 in 1811. Lon. 3 11 w, lat. 55 57 n.

*Leitmeritz*; see *Leutmeritz*.

*Leitomischel*; see *Leutmischel*.

*Leitrim*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 42 m long and 15 broad; bounded on the n by Donegal bay, n e by Fermanagh and Cavan, s e by Longford, and w by Roscommon and Sligo. It is divided into 17 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. It is fertile, though mountainous, has some iron-works, and feeds great herds of cattle. The river Shannon issues from Lough Allen in this county; it has also several smaller lakes and numerous rivulets. Carrick is the capital.

*Leitrim*, a town in the above county, and formerly a place of some note, of which St. Liegus was bishop. It is seated on the Shannon, 4 m n Carrick.

*Leixlip*, a town of Ireland, in Kildare county, seated on the Liffey. It has a noble castle, with large gardens, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon leap. Near it are the ruins of the church and castle of Confy. Leixlip is 10 m w by s Dublin.

*Lekeyo*, or *Leoo-keoo*; see *Lieou-kieou*.

*Lemberg*, a city of Poland, lately the capital of Red Russia, and now of Galicia. It is fortified, and has two citadels, one of which is on an eminence without the city. The cathedral, churches, and public buildings are magnificent; and the houses lofty, built of freestone. It is the see of a

**Roman catholic archbishop**, has also an Arminian and Greek bishop, and is the seat of a university. The population 26,000; of which a great part are Jews, who have here one of the largest synagogues in the world, capable of containing above 9000 persons. The city is a great commercial emporium, being the principal thoroughfare from Odessa and other Russian ports on the Black sea, to Jassy and Vienna. In 1672, it was besieged in vain by the Turks; but in 1704 was taken by storm, by Charles XII of Sweden. It is seated on the Pelu, 100 m wnw Kamińieck, and 150 E Cracow. Lon. 24 26 E, 49 51 N.

**Lembro**, the ancient Imbros, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Romania, 22 m in circuit. It has a town of the same name, with a harbour. Lon. 26 0 E, lat. 40 25 N.

**Lengow**, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, with some cloth and stuff manufactures; seated on the Beya, near the Werra, 25 m N by W Paderborn.

**Lemnos**, or **Stalimene**, an island of the Archipelago, lying near the strait of Gallipoli. It is 15 m long and 11 broad, and abounds with mountains and valleys, which in some places are cultivated, and produce a variety of fruit. The poets made it sacred to Vulcan, who was hence called Lemnius Pater. It was also celebrated for its labyrinth, of which not a trace remains. The modern Greeks entertain the same opinion of that earth of Lemnos, which is said to have cured Philoctetes. This earth is never dug up but on one particular day of the year, and then with great ceremony. It is called Terra Sigillata, being formed into small cakes sealed with the grand signior's seal, and thus dispersed over various parts of Europe. Lemnos is subject to the Turks; but the inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and very industrious. The capital is of the same name, and the see of a Greek archbishop. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 40 3 N.

**Lena**, a river of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, which rises in the mountains to the W of the lake Baikal, flows N and NE to Yakutsk, where it is 5 m wide, and its course thence is Nw to the Frozen ocean, which it enters by several mouths.

**Lencicz**, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate, with a fort on a rock. It stands in a morass, on the river Binra, 37 m SE Gnesna, and 110 N by W Cracow. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 52 10 N.

**Lenham**, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, at the source of the Len, 10 m E Maidstone, and 44 ESE London.

**Lennepe**, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on a river of the same name, 20 m ESE Dusseldorf.

**Lennox**; see *Dumbarshire*.

**Lenox**, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Berkshire county. It is seated on the Housatonic, 145 m W Boston.

**Lens**, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, on the river Souchet, 11 m N Arras.

**Lentini**, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. It is a small remainder of the ancient Leontium, and situate on the Leonardo, at the foot of a height, on the top of which Charles V built a town called Carlelntini. Lentini is 15 m SSW Catania.

**Leitzen**, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, near the Elbe, 14 m W Perleberg.

**Leo, St.** a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, on a mountain, near the river Marrechia, 15 m NW Urbino.

**Leoben**, a town of Germany, in Stiria, situate on the Muer, 20 m NW Gratz.

**Leobschuz**, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jagendorf, with a trade in corn and yarn, 10 m NNE Jagendorf.

**Leogane**, a fortified town, with a fort and a good road, on the N side of the S peninsula of St. Domingo. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo. It was taken by the English and the French royalists, in 1794, but retaken by the republicans soon after; and it was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1796. Lon. 72 32 W, lat. 18 34 N.

**Leominster**, a borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Friday, and a trade in gloves, hats, and leather. The church is spacious, and has a beautiful altar-piece by Rubens. Here are also several meeting-houses, and two freeschools, one of them endowed by queen Mary. It is seated on the Lug, 25 m W by N Worcester, and 137 WNW London.

**Leonister**, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, with a manufacture of combs, 19 m N Worcester, and 46 WNW Boston.

**Leon**, a fertile province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N by Asturias, W by Galicia and Portugal, S by Estremadura, and E by Old Castile. It is 125 m long and 100 broad, and divided into almost two equal parts by the river Douro.

**Leon**, a city, capital of the above province, and a bishop's see. It was formerly richer and more populous than at present; for the cloth manufactures are on the decline, and the inhabitants do not exceed 15,000. Here are 13 churches and nine convents; and the cathedral is admired for its elegant lightness. It is seated in a fer-



tile district, between two sources of the river Esra, 50 m SE Oviedo, and 165 N by W Madrid. Lon. 5 38 W, lat. 42 36 N.

*Leon*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, almost surrounded by the sea and the river Santi Petri, whence it is sometimes called the Isle of Leon. The inhabitants are upward of 40,000; but from its extent, including St. Carlos on the N, capable of holding double that number. The quantity of salt collected in the vicinity is prodigious. It is 11 m SSW Cadiz.

*Leon*, a city of New Spain, capital of Nicaragua, and a bishop's see. It is a commercial place, seated near the NW extremity of the lake Nicaragua, 30 m from its port at Realego, on the Pacific ocean. Lon. 37 20 W, lat. 12 30 N.

*Leon*, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, in a plain eminently fertile in grain, 30 m WNW Guanaxuato.

*Leon de Caracas*; see *Caracas*.

*Leon, New*, a province of New Spain, bounded on the N by Cohahuila and Texas, E by the gulf of Mexico, S by Panuco, and W by New Biscay and Cohahuila. It is little known, but said to be full of mountains, and rich in minerals. The chief town is Monterey.

*Leonard, St.* a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with manufactures of paper and cloth; seated on the Vienne, 12 m NE Limoges, and 195 S Paris.

*Leonardtown*, a town of Maryland, chief of St. Mary county. It is situate on Britton bay, 5 m from its mouth in the Potomac, and 50 SSE Washington. Lon. 76 50 W, lat. 38 24 N.

*Leonberg*, a town of Wirtemberg, situate on the Glem, 6 m W Stutgard.

*Leonessa*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 19 m NW Aquila.

*Leonforte*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 37 m WNW Catania.

*Leopoldstadt*, a fortress of Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag, 38 m NE Presburg.

*Leostoff*; see *Lowestoff*.

*Lepanto*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Livania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is divided into four towns, surrounded by as many walls, and defended by a castle on an eminence. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1687, but evacuated in 1699, in consequence of the treaty of Carlowitz. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, leather, and tobacco. The Turks have several mosques here, and the Greeks two churches. It is seated on the gulf of Lepanto, 100 m WNW Athens, and 350 SW Constantinople. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 38 30 N.

*Lepers Isle*, one of the new Hebrides,

in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 167 58 E, lat. 15 23 S.

*Lerena*, or *Llerena*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the Malachel, 50 m S Merida, and 68 SE Badajoz. Lon. 5 53 W, lat. 38 7 N.

*Lerici*, a town of the duchy of Genoa, on the E coast of the gulf of Spezzia, 3 m SW Sarzana.

*Lerida*, a strong city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a university. On a hill close to the town are the ruins of a castle, formerly a place of great strength. This place declared for Charles III, after the reduction of Barcelona, in 1705, but it was retaken by the duke of Orleans in 1707, after the battle of Almanza. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Segra, 50 m W Barcelona, and 200 NW Madrid. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 41 32 N.

*Lerius*, a name given to two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, 5 m from Antibes. That nearest the coast, called St. Margaret, was taken by the English in 1746, but retaken in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat, and has a Benedictine abbey.

*Lerma*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a palace, seated on the Arlanza, 23 m S Burgos.

*Lerna*, or *Milos*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, at the NW extremity of the gulf of Napoli. It was the ancient Lerna, and though now a small place, is the port of Tripolitza, and corn, wool, &c. are hence exported. A little to the S is the celebrated lake of Lerna. The town stands at the foot of a mountain, on which is a fortress, 3 m SSW Argos, and 24 ENE Tripolitza.

*Lernica*, a town of Cyprus, formerly a large city, as appears from the ruins. It is situate on the S coast of the island, where there is a good road, and a small fort for its defence, 30 m SW Famagusta.

*Lero*, anciently Leria, an island of the Archipelago, lying 3 m SE Patmos.

*Lerwick*, a town of Scotland, capital of the Shetland islands, situate on the E side of Mainland, the principal island, and on the spacious harbour called Brassa Sound. It is the rendezvous of the fishing busses, and vessels employed in the various fisheries. Here are manufactures of stockings, bed rugs, and plating straw. At the N end of the town is Fort Charlotte, which commands the N entrance to Brassa sound. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 60 12 N.

*Lescar*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and lately a bishop's see; seated on a hill, 3 m NW Pau, and 42 SE Bayonne.

*Lescuis*, one of the seven Caucasian

nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian. Their country is indifferently called Lesguistan and Daghestan, by the Georgians. It is bounded on the E and S by Persia and the Caspian, SW and W by Georgia, the Ossi, and the Kisti, and N by the Kisti and Tartar tribes. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs elected by the people. The Lesguis are supposed to be descended from the tribe of mountaineers, known to ancient geographers under the name of Lesgæ or Ligyæ. The strength of their country, which is a region of mountains, whose passes are known only to themselves, has probably, at all times, secured them from foreign invasion. They subsist by raising cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. In their persons and dress, and general habits of life, as far as these are known to us, they greatly resemble the Circasians.

*Lesina*, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, 60 m long and 8 broad. It is separated on the N side from Brazza by a narrow channel, and contains great quantities of different kinds of marble. The principal productions are wine, oil, figs, almonds, oranges, saffron, aloe, honey, and wool; but salt-fish is the chief article of commerce. The capital is of the same name, at the W end, and has a good harbour, 22 m SSW Spalatro. Lon. 16 24 E, lat. 43 18 N.

*Lesina*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, on a lake of the same name, 26 m NW Manfredonia.

*Leskeard*, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, is one of the coinage towns for tin, and has manufactures of leather and yarn. It is 31 m ENE Truro, and 225 W by S London. Lon. 4 42 W, lat. 50 27 N.

*Lesko*, a town of Poland, in Galicia, 68 m SW Lemberg.

*Leslie*, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a manufacture of linen and cotton checks; situate on the top of a hill, by the river Leven, 7 m N Kirkcaldy, and 11 SW Cupar.

*Lesneven*, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, 10 m N Landernau, and 13 NE Brest.

*Lesparre*, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, near which are found transparent pebbles, known by the name of Medoc-stones. It is 40 m NNW Bourdeaux.

*Lessines*, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, famous for its linen manufac-

ture; seated on the Dender, 28 m SW Brussels.

*Lestwithiel*, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It was anciently the capital of the county, and the county members are still elected here. It stands on the Fowey, which was formerly navigable to the town, but the channel is now stopped up. Here is a woollen manufacture; and it is one of the tin coinage towns. Near it, on the edge of a hill, is Lestormel castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Cornwall. Lestwithiel is 22 m NE Truro, and 236 W by S London.

*Lettere*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, at the foot of a mountain, 12 m NW Salerno.

*Letterkenny*, a town of Ireland, in Donegal county, on the river Swilly, near its entrance into the head of Lough Swilly, 14 m NW Lifford.

*Levant*. This word properly signifies East; but it is often used, when speaking of trade, for Turkey in Asia, comprehending Natolia and Syria, and the islands of Cyprus, Candia, &c. The *Levant Sea* means the E part of the Mediterranean Sea.

*Leubus*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau, with a celebrated Cistercian abbey; seated on the Oder, 10 m SW Wolau.

*Leucate*, a town of France, in the department of Aude, situate near the Mediterranean, on the N side of a lake of its name, 18 m S Narbonne.

*Leuch*, or *Leuk*, a town of Switzerland, in Valais, much frequented on account of its hot mineral springs, at the foot of a lofty mountain, called Gemmi. It is seated on an eminence, near the Rhone, 15 m ESE Sion.

*Leuchtenburg*, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, in a landgrate of the same name; seated on a mountain, near the river Psreimbt, 38 m NNE Ratisbon. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 49 35 N.

*Levek*; see *Gambodia*.

*Leven*, a river in Lancashire, which issues from the S extremity of Windermere-water, and flows into Morecambe bay.

*Leven*, a river of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, which issues from Loch Lomond, and enters the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton.

*Leven*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the county of Kinross, flows by the town of Kinross and through Loch Leven, and crosses Fifeshire to the town of Leven, where it enters Largo bay.

*Leven*, a town of Scotland; in Fife-

shire, with a good harbour, and some share in the coasting and Baltic trade. It stands on the w side of Largo bay, at the influx of the river Leven, 10 m NE Kirkcaldy.

*Leven, Loch*, an arm of the sea, in Scotland. See *Linhee, Loch*.

*Leven, Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in Kinrosshire, 10 m in circuit, and of a circular form. It contains four small islands, on one of which is a ruinous castle, where queen Mary was confined by the confederate lords, after she had separated from Bothwell; and on another, named St. Serf, is the ruin of a priory. On the E part of the lake, near its outlet, stands the ruinous monastery of Portmoak.

*Levroux*, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 11 m N Chateauroux, and 35 SW Bourges.

*Leuse*, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the Dender, 14 m NW Mons.

*Leutschau*, a town of Hungary, capital of Zips county, which is rich in mines, linen, and wine. It is 37 m NE Kaschau. Lon. 20 44 E, lat. 49 0 N.

*Leutkirch*, a town of Suabia, with two suburbs, and a good linen trade; seated on the Eschach, which runs into the Iller, 22 m NE Lindau, and 38 S Ulm.

*Leutmeritz*, or *Leitmeritz*, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, and lately a bishop's see. The circle is such a delightful country that it is called the Bohemian Paradise; it produces excellent wine, and contains warm baths, tin-mines, and precious stones. The town is well-built and populous, and seated on the Elbe, 30 m NW Prague. Lon. 14 17 E, lat. 50 32 N.

*Leutnischel*, or *Leitnischel*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, with a castle on a mountain, 20 m ESE Chrudim.

*Leutsch*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, 8 m SSE Idria.

*Lewarden*, a strong town of the Netherlands, capital of Friesland. The buildings, as well public as private, are magnificent. It has several canals in the streets, which are a great assistance to its trade; they being continued to the sea, and to the most considerable towns in the province. It is seated on the river Ee. 32 m W Groningen. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 53 13 N.

*Lewes*, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It has four parish churches; and adjoining are the villages of Southover and Cliff, each with a parish church. The latter place is parted from Lewes by the river Ouse, which is navigable for barges; and in the former are extensive remains of a celebrated monastery. Lewes was formerly surrounded by walls, vestiges of which are still visible; and on the summit of a hill are the remains of its

ancient castle. Here is a capacious town-hall, in which the summer assizes are held. The population was 6221 in 1811. Near this town was a battle in 1263, when Henry III and his son (afterward Edward I) were made prisoners by the earl of Leicester. Lewes is situate at the edge of the South Downs, 30 m E Chichester, and 49 S London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 50 55 N.

*Lewes*, a town of Delaware, in Sussex county, situate on Lewes creek, 5 m from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 16 NNE Georgetown.

*Lewis*, the largest, and the most northern of the Hebrides, or Western islands of Scotland. It is 57 m long, and of considerable breadth toward the middle and north end. It lies 20 m NNW of the isle of Skye, and the S end is separated from N Uist by the Sound of Harris (9 m long and nearly the same broad) in which are many rocks and islets. This island is greatly intersected by arms of the sea, by which it may be said to be divided into five peninsulas. The southern part, which is connected by a mountainous isthmus of 6 m, is called Harris, and politically belongs to the county of Inverness; but the northern and principal part is attached to the county of Ross. Every part of the island exhibits monuments of antiquity; as fortified castles, druidical edifices, cairns, and upright stones. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, nearly barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation: the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The crops are oats, bigg, and potatoes; and there are many beeves and sheep. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, trout, &c. the numerous bays afford large quantities of shellfish; and the W coast is annually visited by millions of herrings. The flocks of aquatic birds are prodigious and various; and great quantities of sea-weed are cast ashore, of which abundance of kelp is made. The population 17,000. There are several small villages, but Stornaway is the only town. The promontory at the N extremity of the island is called the Butt of Lewis. Lon. 6 32 E, lat. 58 34 N.

*Lewisburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, on the W branch of the Susquehanna, 17 m NNW Northumberland.

*Lewisburg*, a town of Virginia, chief of Greenbrier county. It stands on the N side of Greenbrier river, 150 m W by N Richmond. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 37 52 N.

*Lewiston*, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Mifflin county, the mountains of which abound with iron-ore. It stands on the Juniatta, at the influx of the Cishecoquilis, 26 m ENE Huntingdon, and 130 NNW

**Philadelphia**, a town of New York, on the river Niagara, over which is a ferry to Queenston, in Canada. It was burnt by the British in 1812, in retaliation for the destruction of Newark; and has been since rebuilt. It is 8 m s Fort Niagara.

**Lexington**, a town of Kentucky, chief of Fayette county, and formerly the capital of the state. It has four edifices for public worship, a university, and a large court-house. The trade is considerable. The chief manufactures are woollen and cotton goods; and there are several rope-walks and bagging manufactures, which consume vast quantities of hemp. Near this town are curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons; also the remains of two ancient fortifications, with ditches and bastions. Pieces of earthen vessels have also been ploughed up near Lexington; a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted. These, with the fortifications and the sepulchres, have been urged as an argument, that this country was formerly inhabited by a people further advanced in the arts of life than the present Indians. Lexington stands in a fine tract of country, on the head waters of Elkhorn river, 24 m nse Frankfort, the present capital. Lon. 84 27 w, lat. 37 54 n.

**Lexington**, a town of Virginia, chief of Rockbridge county. It stands near the n branch of James river, 120 m w by n Richmond. Lon. 79 50 w, lat. 37 55 n.

**Lexington**, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, where hostilities commenced between the British troops and the Americans, in 1775. It is 10 m nw Boston.

**Leyden**, a city of the Netherlands, in S Holland, on the ancient bed of the Rhine, which here divides into a number of small channels. It is surrounded by a brick wall, with eight gates; and is famous for the long siege it sustained in 1574, against the Spaniards, during which 6000 inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In honour of this siege a university was founded in 1575, celebrated for its colleges, medicinal garden, anatomical theatre, observatory, and library. The principal church is a superb structure; and the old castle, townhouse, customhouse, and house for orphans, deserve notice. Here are manufactures of cloth, serge, and cambric; and the vicinity produces excellent butter and cheese. It stands on 50 islands, and has 145 bridges, the greatest part built of freestone. The population 50,000. In 1807, the university was almost destroyed, by the catastrophe of a vessel loaded with gunpowder blowing up as it passed. **Ley-**

**den** is 4 m e of the German ocean; and 23 sw Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 e, lat. 52 8 n.

**Leypa**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, seated on the Pabiets, 23 m ene Leutmeritz.

**Leyta**, one of the Philippine islands, 96 m long and 40 broad. A ridge of mountains intersects it nearly in the middle from e to w, and occasions such an alteration in the climate, that when the inhabitants of one part of the island reap, the others sow; and they have two plentiful harvests in the year, to which the rivers descending from the mountains not a little contribute. The island contains 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards in rice, wax, and quilts. It has a town of the same name, on the n coast. Lon. 124 16 e, lat. 11 20 n.

**Liam-po**; see *Ning-po*.

**Libanus**, mountains of Turkey in Asia, between Syria and Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean sea as far as Arabia. The summits of these mountains are always covered with snow; but below are very fruitful valleys. They were formerly famous for cedar-trees; but now scarcely any remain. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus: the latter rises on the s side of the valley, near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. The two ridges are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and enclose a country called by the ancients Cœlosyria.

**Libatta**, or *Olibato*, a town of Guinea, in the country of Gabon, near the mouth of a river, and bay, of the same name, 120 m nw Sette. Lon. 8 54 e, lat. 0 53 s.

**Libau**, a town of Courland, on the Baltic, with a harbour for small ships. The chief articles of commerce are corn, hemp, linseed, hides, and tallow. It is seated on a peninsula, 50 m n Memel, and 30 w Mittan. Lon. 21 25 e, lat. 56 30 n.

**Liberty**, a town of Kentucky, in Mason county, with a ship-yard, seated on the Ohio, a mile above Limestone, and 5 m nne of the town of Washington.

**Liberty**, a town of Virginia, chief of Bedford county. It is 15 m w by n New London.

**Liberty, West**, a town of Virginia, chief of Ohio county. It stands at the head of Short creek, 6 m from the Ohio, and 12 sw Pittsburg.

**Libokavo**, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, inhabited by Turks, the greater part of them farmers of the neighbouring plain. It stands on the steep side of a hill, 30 m nw Janina.

**Libourne**, a town of France, in the de-

## LIC

partment of Gironde, at the conflux of the Iller with the Dordogne, 20 m ENE Bourdeaux.

*Lich*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Wetter, 21 m N Frankfort.

*Lichfield*, a city in Staffordshire, with a market on Friday. It is a county of itself, and united with Coventry, forms an episcopal see. It has three parish churches, beside the cathedral, which is a beautiful structure, and walled in like a castle. The chief manufactures are horse-sheeting and canvas; and it is famous for excellent ale. The population was 5022 in 1811. Lichfield is the birthplace of the celebrated Samuel Johnson. It is seated on both sides of a small river, which soon afterward joins the Trent, 14 m SE Stafford, and 118 NW London. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 52 41 N.

*Lichfield*, a town of Connecticut, capital of a county. It is situate on an elevated plain, 32 m W Hartford, and 42 NNW Newhaven. Lon. 73 12 W, lat. 41 46 N.

*Lichstall*, or *Lichtallen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, seated on the Ergetz, 7 m SE Basel.

*Lichtenau*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, 3 m SSE Paderborn.

*Lichtenau*, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 12 m SE Cassel.

*Lichtenau*, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, with a fortress on the Rezel, 6 m E Anspach, and 17 SW Nuremberg.

*Lichtenberg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 25 m N Deux Ponts.

*Lichtenberg*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth. In the neighbourhood are medicinal springs, quarries of marble, and mines of copper and iron. It is seated on the Selbnitz, 18 m NE Culmbach.

*Lichtenfels*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, with a great trade in timber; seated on the Maine, 15 m NE Bamberg.

*Lichtensteig*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall. It is the capital of the district of Toggenburg, and seated on the Thur, 27 m ESE Zurich. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 47 16 N.

*Lichtenstein*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Mismia, with a castle on a mountain, 6 m NE Zwickan.

*Lichtenwold*, a town and castle of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, 17 m ESE Zutphen.

*Licola*, a lake of Naples, near Baia, formerly famous for choice fishes; but, in 1538, an earthquake changed one part of it into a mountain of cinders, and the other

## LIE

into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of Lucrino, or the Lucrine Lake.

*Lida*, a town and castle of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 56 m S Wilna. Lon. 25 34 E, lat. 53 50 N.

*Liddel*, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, and the only one in the county that flows southward. It forms the boundary with England, for 5 m, till it enters the Esk (from Dumfriesshire) 3 m above Longtown in Cumberland.

*Lidford*, a village in Devonshire, on the river Lid, 7 m N Tavistock. It was once a borough, with a castle; and its parish may now compare for lands and liberties with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. A bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two high rocks; and near it is a fine cataract.

*Lidköping*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, on the S side of the lake Wener, at the influx of the Lida, 12 m NW Skara, and 68 NE Gothenburg.

*Liebenwald*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, near which the Finow canal begins, that unites the rivers Oder, Finow, and Havel. It is seated on the Havel, 25 m N Berlin.

*Liebenwerda*, a town of the duchy of Saxony, with a castle, seated on the Elster, 24 m NNW Dresden.

*Liebzell*, a town of Wirtemberg, near which is the bath of Zell. It is 17 m W by N Stutgard.

*Lieberose*, a town of Lusatia, with a castle, seated on the Spreewald, 20 m W Guben.

*Liebstadt*, a town of W Prussia, with a castle, 45 m E by S Marienburg.

*Liege*, a territory of the Netherlands, lately a bishopric; bounded on the N by Brabant and Upper Gelderland, E by Juliers and Limburg, S by Luxemburg and the Ardennes, and W by Hainault, Namur, and Brabant. It is fertile in corn and fruit, has mines of iron, lead, and coal, and quarries of marble.

*Liege*, a strong city, capital of the above territory. Here the river Mense divides into three branches, which pass through the city under several bridges, and afterward unite. Liege is 4 m in circuit, and has 16 gates; it has also 10 large suburbs, in which and the city are a great number of churches and religious houses. The cathedral contains many relics; and the other public structures are the castle, the palace, the councilhouse, the townhouse, and the arsenal: here is also a famous university, and a convent of nuns. At this place is made a great quantity of fire-arms and nails, also cloth, leather, glass, clocks,

hardware, and earthen ware; and the vicinity produces much coal, iron, alum, and tobacco. In 1734, a fire happened here, which consumed the bishop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. In 1792, the French took this city; they were driven thence in 1793, but entered it again, after a short resistance, in 1794. Liege is 60 m wsw Cologne. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 50 38 N.

*Lieoo-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong. Its territories border on the gulf and kingdom of Tonquin, from which last it is separated by inaccessible mountains. It is seated near the mouth of the Lien-kiang, which forms a convenient harbour for barks, 285 m wsw Canton. Lon. 108 39 E, lat. 21 40 N.

*Licou-kieou*, or *Loo-choo*, the general name of 36 islands in the China sea, lying between Formosa and Japan, which form a kingdom. The king is tributary to China. Each island has a particular name; the principal one, called *Loo-choo*, is 60 m long and 10 broad, but the others are inconsiderable. The inhabitants are civilized, and of a mild, gay, affable, hospitable, and temperate disposition; but very timorous, and naturally suspicious of foreigners. Their manners partake more of the Japanese than Chinese character, though many of the higher classes are educated in China. Some of the customs of that country are adopted; but polygamy is not admitted; even the king has only one wife, but the law permits him to have eight concubines. The articles cultivated are the sugar-cane, tobacco, rice, wheat, maize, millet, and a variety of vegetables. The other products are sulphur, copper, tin, coral, mother of pearl, tortoise and other shells, and whetstones, which are in great request both in China and Japan. The inhabitants trade to those countries by way of barter, and seem indifferent about foreign commodities, had they money to purchase them. The chief place of trade is Napa-kiang, at the sw point of the principal island; but Kin-tching is the capital.

*Lieou-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-see. It is situate on a river, in a hilly and well-watered district, 275 m wsw Canton. Lon. 108 47 E, lat. 24 12 N.

*Liere*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, which has a great trade in cattle, manufactures of cotton and woollen, and distilleries and breweries to a great extent. It is seated at the junction of the Great and Little Nethe, 10 m SE Antwerp.

*Lieskenshoeck*, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the w side of the Scheld, above Fort Lillo, 7 m NW Antwerp.

*Liesse*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for an image of the virgin Mary, to which pilgrims resort. It is 6 m E Leon.

*Liffey*, a rapid river of Ireland, which rises in the mountains of Wicklow, flows w into Kildare, where it has a cataract near Leixslip, and then turning NE passes through the county of Dublin, by the city of that name, and enters the Irish sea. It has another fall immediately before reaching the city, to which it is navigable for large vessels by aid of the tide. Though the distance from its source to its mouth does not exceed 10 m, its course is about 71; but above the city, its shallows and rapids render it useless for inland navigation.

*Lifford*, a borough of Ireland, capital of Donegal county, situate on the Foyle, which is here formed by the union of the Mourne and Fin. It is 13 m s by w Londonderry, and 126 NW Dublin. Lon. 7 52 W, lat. 54 43 N.

*Lignac*, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 11 m SE Blanc, and 14 SW Argentan.

*Ligne*, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Dender, 12 m NW Mons.

*Legnerolles*, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 4 m S Montluzon.

*Lignieres*, a town of France, in the department of Cher, with a collegiate church and a castle, 24 m SSW Bourges.

*Lignitz*, a fortified town of Silesia, capital of a principality. The castle is surrounded by a distinct moat and wall; and the councilhouse, with its public library, is a stately edifice. The Lutherans have two churches. The papists have the collegiate church, to which adjoins the superbi-berial chapel of the princes of Lignitz and Brieg; they have also a magnificent college and other religious foundations. Here is a spacious academy for the education of the sons of Silesian gentlemen, of both religions. Lignitz has a considerable trade in cloth and madder, and stands at the conflux of the Katsbach and Schwartzwasser, 32 m S Glogaw. Lon. 16 16 E, lat. 51 11 N.

*Ligny*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a castle, and a collegiate church; seated on the Orney, 8 m SE Bar le Duc.

*Ligor*, a seaport of the Malaya peninsula, capital of a kingdom. The chief trade is in tin, rice, and pepper. It is seated on the NE coast, 150 m N Queda. Lon. 99 25 E, lat. 8 20 N.

*Ligueil*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 28 m SSE Tours.

*Liguria*; see *Genoa*.

*Lillienthal*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Warp, 10 m NNE Bremen.

*Lille*, a strong city of France, in the department of Nord, and one of the most commercial and best built in France. The population 65,000. Its citadel is supposed to be the strongest in Europe, next to that of Turin. The streets and squares are adorned with noble buildings; and among the public structures are the exchange, a magazine of vast extent, a theatre, and a general hospital. Here are manufactures of all sorts, but the principal are camlets, serges, and other woollen stuffs; and its trade is extensive. Lille was taken by the allies, after three months siege, in 1708; but was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. In 1792, it sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians. It is seated in a rich and marshy soil, on the Deule, 130 m N by E Paris. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 38 N.

*Lillers*, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Navez, 17 m NNW Arras.

*Lillo*, a fort and village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the E side of the Scheld, 9 m NNW Antwerp. The fort was taken, in 1793, by the French, who soon after evacuated it; but they retook it in 1794.

*Lima*, the principal audience of Peru; bounded on the N by Quito, E by the Andes, S by the audience of Charcas, and W by the Pacific ocean.

*Lima*, the capital of Peru, and an archbishop's see, with a university. In 1534, Pizarro, marching through the country, was struck with the beauty of the extensive valley of Rimac; and there, on a river of the same name, at the distance of 6 m from Callao, he founded a city, and gave it the name of Ciudad de los Reyes, or City of the Kings. This Spanish name it retains in all legal deeds, but is better known to foreigners by that of Lima, a corruption of the appellation of the valley in which it stands. Lima is of a triangular form, and surrounded by a brick wall, flanked with bastions, in which are seven gates. The base, or longest side, extends 2 m along the bank of the river, and from the base to the opposite angle it is a mile and three quarters. It is, like most other towns founded by the Spaniards, laid out in squares of 150 feet each way, with streets of a proportional width crossing each other at right angles. The houses are generally only one story high, and the roofs covered with coarse linen cloth, or only with reeds, for it seldom rains here; but the rich in-

habitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths; and there are trees planted round them to keep off the heat of the sun. What the houses want in height they have in extent, for some of them have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The cathedral, churches, and convents, are extremely rich; and many images of the saints are of gold, adorned with jewels. Here are the courts of the viceroy, the archbishop, the inquisition, the crusado, and the wills; also a royal mint. A fine bridge extends over the river to a suburb, called St. Lazaro, which is neatly built like the city. Here is a delightful public walk, shaded with groves of orange-trees; also a large theatre, for the exhibition of bull-fights. The river forms canals in the streets, which run to most of the houses, and serve to water the gardens, &c. Lima is the general staple of Peru; for all the provinces remit hither their products and manufactures, and are supplied hence with the necessary commodities. The wealth of the provinces is principally embarked on the fleet, which, at the time of the galleons, sails from Callao (the port of Lima) to Panama; but its commerce with the other parts of N and S America is very considerable. Earthquakes are frequent, and some have done the city much damage; particularly that in 1746, by which Callao was destroyed. The inhabitants, estimated at 54,000, are rich and very debauched; yet are extremely superstitious, and have a strong belief in the power of charms. About 2 m from the city is an extensive manufacture of gunpowder, which is deemed the best in the world; and the whole of its ingredients are found here in great abundance. Lima is 850 m S by E Quito. Lon. 76 53 W, lat. 12 2 S.

*Limale*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the Dyle, 13 m SE Brussels.

*Limavady*; see *Newtown Limavady*.

*Limburg*, a duchy and province of the Netherlands, 42 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by the duchy of Juliers, E by the same and the territory of Treves, and S and W by the territory of Liege. It has good arable ground, abounds in a fine breed of cattle, and contains mines of iron and lead. The N part of it formerly belonged to the Dutch, and the S to the house of Austria.

*Limburg*, the capital of the above duchy, with a castle built of marble. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and it is famous for excellent cheese. Near it are many quarries of different kinds of marble, and good mines of calamine and coal. Limburg was taken by the allies in 1703,

and ceded to Austria by the treaty of Baden, but the fortifications were destroyed. The French took possession of it in 1794. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Wese, 20 m E Liege. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 50 38 N.

*Limburg*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, with a fine cathedral. The Austrians defeated the French on the heights near this place, in 1796. It is seated on the Lahn, 26 m nw Francfort.

*Limkilns*, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the coast of the Forth, with a good tide harbour for small vessels, and an extensive trade in lime and coal. It is 3 m sw Dunfermlin.

*Limerick*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 m long and 23 broad; bounded on the n by Clare, from which it is separated by the Shannon, E by Tipperary, s by Cork, and w by Kerry. It is divided into 126 parishes, contains about 170,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It is a fertile country, though the sw part is mountainous, and produces abundance of cider.

*Limerick*, a city, capital of the above county, and generally considered as the capital of the province of Munster. It was formerly well fortified, and reckoned the second city in Ireland, but at present has lost its rank; not because it flourishes less, but because Cork flourishes more. Limerick is a county of itself, and a bishop's see with Ardferit and Aghadoc annexed. It is composed of the Irish and English town; the latter standing on Kings island, formed by the river Shannon, which here admits vessels of 500 tons to the quays; and the two towns are united by a stately bridge. Between Irishtown and the river a new quarter has been erected by lord Perry, and called after his name; the streets are spacious and regular, and it is the favorite residence of opulence. The inhabitants are upward of 50,000; and it sends a member to parliament. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures, are carried on to a great extent; and the export of provisions is considerable. Beside the cathedral and other churches, here are some handsome public structures. King William was obliged to raise the siege of this city in 1690; but in 1691 the garrison surrendered on a very honorable capitulation. It is 46 m sse Gaiway, and 112 wsw Dublin. Lon. 8 58 w, lat. 52 35 n.

*Limestone*, or *Maysville*, a town of Kentucky, in Mason county, on the river Ohio, at the influx of Limestone creek. This is a trading place; and here the champaign country on the eastern side of the river begins. It is 7 m N by E of the town of Washington, 70 NE Frankfort, and 500 by

the river below Pittsburg. Lon. 83 28 w, lat. 38 25 n.

*Limouil*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, on the river Dordogne, 20 m s Perigueux.

*Limmat*, a river of Switzerland, formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth; the former issuing from the w extremity of the lake Wallenstadt, and the latter flowing from the s. The Limmat flows nw, passes through the lake of Zurich, and unites with the Aar, below Baden.

*Limne*, or *Limpue*, a village in Kent, 3 m sw Hithe. It was formerly a port till choked up by sands, and its castle is converted into a farmhouse. Though now a poor place, it has the horn and mace, and other tokens left of its ancient grandeur. The Roman road from Canterbury, called Stane-street, ended here.

*Limocira*, a town of Brasil, in Pernambuco, with a considerable interior trade; situate on the Capibaribe, 60 m wnw Pernambuco.

*Limoges*, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Vienne, and a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and the population 20,000. It stands on the Vienne, 50 m NE Perigueux, and 110 E Bourdeaux. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 45 50 N.

*Limosin*, an old province of France, bounded on the n by Marche, E by Auvergne, s by Quercy, and w by Perigord and Angoumois. It has forests of chestnut-trees, mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron, and abounds in cattle and horses. It now forms the department of Upper Vienne.

*Limoux*, a town of France, in the department of Aude, with a manufacture of cloth; seated on the Aude, 37 m w by s Narbonne, and 50 SE Toulouse.

*Limsol*, a town of Cyprus, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by mulberry gardens and vineyards, and the best wine in the island is made about this place. It is situate near the s coast, 60 m sw Nicosia. Lon. 32 30 E, lat. 34 38 N.

*Linares*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 22 m NNE Jaen.

*Linares*, a town of New Spain, in New Leon, 40 m E by s Monterey.

*Lincoln*, a town of Kentucky, in Mercer county, on the E side of Dick river, a branch of the Kentucky, 12 m SE Danville.

*Lincoln*, a city and the capital of Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the top and side of a steep hill, and on the river Witham, which here divides into three streams. It had formerly 50 churches, now reduced to 11, beside the cathedral; and is a bishop's see, the largest diocese in England. The population was 8361 in 1811. The cathedral,



which is large, stands on the brow of the hill, and is admired for its rich and light architecture. The ruins of the castle are venerable pieces of antiquity; and the remains of religious houses are so numerous, that the very barns, stables, &c. are built with arched doors and windows. Newport Gate, on the *n* side of the city, still remains, and is one of the noblest remnants of Roman architecture left in Britain. Upon the plain, without this gate, was fought the famous battle between the partizans of empress Maud and king Stephen, in which that prince was defeated and taken prisoner. Lincoln and its liberty is a county of itself, governed by a mayor. The chief trade is in coal, brought by the Trent and Fossdike; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham. Here is a small manufacture of camlets. It is 32 m *NE* Nottingham, and 131 *N* London. Lon. 0 25 *w*, lat. 53 15 *n*.

*Lincolnshire*, a county of England, bounded on the *n* by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire, *e* by the German ocean, *se* by the Wash and Norfolk, *s* by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, *sw* by Rutlandshire, and *w* by the counties of Leicester and Nottingham. It is 77 m long and 45 broad, containing 1,783,630 acres; is divided into 30 hundreds, and 630 parishes; has one city and 31 market towns; and sends 12 members to parliament. The population was 237,891 in 1811. The coast is flat, and at low water may be seen the submarine relics of a forest, which is a great natural curiosity. The principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Ancoln. This county is divided into three districts, called Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. The first, which lies in the *se* part, consists of fens and marshes; some in a state of nature, others cut by drains and canals, and crossed by causeways, and some kept from constant inundations by vast banks. The fens, in their native state, produce vast quantities of reeds, which are annually harvested for thatch: the drained parts form excellent pasture land, and some even yield large crops of corn. Prodigious quantities of geese are bred in this district; and here are many decoys for wild ducks, teals, wigeon, and other fowls of the duck kind. Kesteven contains the *w* part of the county, from the middle to the *s* extremity: it includes part of the fens; but the air is more salubrious than the district of Holland, and the soil more fruitful. Lindsey, the largest district and most elevated part, includes all the county that lies *n* of Lincoln, and the Fossdike, which Henry 1 cut between the Witham and the Trent. In the *nw*

part, the rivers Trent, Dume, and Idle, form an island, called Axholm, which is a rich tract, and produces much flax. To the *ne* is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, in which great flocks of sheep are bred. The cattle of this county, and the horses and sheep, are all of the largest breed.

*Lincolnton*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Lincoln county. It is 33 m *ebys* Morganton, and 35 *w* Salisbury.

*Lindau*, a city of Suabia, with a castle and a wall, deemed to be Roman works. It is a trading place, seated on an island of the lake of Constance, joined to the mainland by a long bridge, 22 m *ese* Constance, and 75 *sw* Augsburg. Lon. 9 41 *e*, lat. 47 32 *n*.

*Lindau*, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Zerbst, 5 m *n* Zerbst.

*Lindau*, or *Lendow*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 5 m *ne* Ruppin.

*Linde*, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a mineral spring, 46 m *w* Westeras.

*Lindeness*; see *Naze*.

*Lindensfels*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 14 m *nne* Mannheim.

*Lindisfarne*; see *Holy Island*.

*Lingen*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, capital of a county. Here are churches for the three principal religions, and a celebrated Calvinist academy. It was formerly fortified, but is now barely surrounded by a ditch; and a little to the *n* of it is a passage over the Ems, called the Lingen Ferry. It is seated on the Ems, 48 m *nsw* Munster. Lon. 7 25 *e*, lat. 52 32 *n*.

*Lin-kiang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si. It is thinly inhabited; but is of note on account of one of its villages being the general mart for all the drugs sold in the empire. It is seated on the Yu-ho, 410 m *n* by *e* Canton. Lon. 115 0 *e*, lat. 27 58 *n*.

*Linkoping*, a town of Sweden, capital of E Gothland, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is not half the size of Nordkoping, but the streets are more regular, and the houses more elegant. Here are two large and splendid churches; and near the principal one is a magnificent theatre. It is situate on the river Stang, near the lake Roxen, 24 m *sw* Nordkoping. Lon. 15 40 *e*, lat. 58 25 *n*.

*Linlithgow*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Linlithgowshire, seated on a rising ground, overlooking a lake at its *e* end. The chief manufacture is leather and shoes; the woollen trade and bleaching business

are also carried on. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins; but the room is still shown in which queen Mary was born. The population was 4022 in 1811. It is 17 m w Edinburgh. Lon. 3 35 w, lat. 56 0 n.

*Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 20 m long and 12 broad; bounded on the n by the frith of Forth, se by Edinburghshire, sw by Lanerkshire, and nw by Stirlingshire. It is divided into 13 parishes. The population was 19,451 in 1811. It sends one member to parliament. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale; and the chief rivers are the Avon and Amond. It is fertile in corn and pasture, and produces coal, iron, limestone, and lead.

*Linne*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, seated near the Rhine, 35 m nww Cologne.

*Linnhe, Loch*, an arm of the sea, on the w coast of Scotland, which separates, at its northern parts, the counties of Argyll and Inverness. It extends in a ne direction from the sound of Mull to Fort William, where it takes a westerly direction, and acquires the name of Loch Ed. Another branch, in an easterly direction, is called Loch Leven. This lake is bounded on each side by lofty hills. The island of Lismore lies at its entrance, and the Caledonian canal commences at its n extremity.

*Linnich*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, on the river Roer, 5 m nww Juliers.

*Linos*, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tunis, near that of Lampedosa. It is 12 m in circuit. Lon. 12 30 e, lat. 36 50 n.

*Linselles*, a village of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 5 m n Lille. Here, in 1794, the French gained a bloody battle over the allies, but chiefly the English, commanded by the duke of York.

*Lin-tein*, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chan-tong. Here is an octagonal tower, divided into eight stories, the walls of which are covered on the outside with porcelain. It is seated on the Great canal, 187 m s Peking. Lon. 115 31 e, lat. 36 56 n.

*Linton*, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the side of a chalk hill, by the river Granton, 12 m se Cambridge, and 43 n by e London.

*Linton*, a town of Scotland, in Peeblesshire, on the river Lyne, 12 m nw Peebles, and 15 ssw Edinburgh.

*Lintz*, the capital of Upper Austria, with two castles, the one upon a hill, and the other below it. Here is a hall in which

the states assemble, a bridge over the Danube, and an imperial woollen manufacture; also manufactures of gunpowder, leather, and looking-glasses. The French became masters of it in 1741, and again in 1800. It is seated on the right bank of the Danube, a little above the influx of the Traun, 95 m w Vienna. Lon. 14 16 e, lat. 48 21 n.

*Lintz*, a town and citadel of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 23 m sse Cologne.

*Linwood*, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 3 m wnw Paisley, with an extensive cotton manufacture.

*Lipari*, the largest and most fertile of the Lipari islands, about 15 m in circuit. It has not suffered from subterraneous fires for ages past, though it every where bears the marks of its former volcanic state. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of sulphur and pumice are exported. It has a town of the same name, which is a bishop's see, and defended by a castle on a high rock of lava that rises perpendicular from the sea. It stands on the st side of the island, 26 m nne Patti, in Sicily. Lon. 15 30 e, lat. 38 35 n.

*Lipari Islands*, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, which lie to the n of Sicily. They are all of volcanic origin, were feigned to be the residence of Æolus and Vulcan, and formerly called Æolian Islands. They are 12 in number; and nearly as follows in the order of their size; Lipari, Stromboli, Vulcano, Salini, Felicudi, Alicudi, Panaria, Vulcanello, Vache-luse, Lisca, Dattolo, and Tila Navi. They afford great quantities of alum, sulphur, nitre, cinnabar, pumice, &c. and produce most kinds of fruit, particularly raisins, currants, and figs. Some of their wines are much esteemed, particularly the Malvasia.

*Lipesk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tombof. It has a foundry for cannon, and other iron works, and is seated on the Voronez, 85 m w Tombof. Lon. 59 59 e, lat. 52 40 n.

*Lipno*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ploczko, 33 m nww Ploczko.

*Lipouree*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 22 m w Cracow.

*Lippa*, a town of Hungary, with a castle on a mountain, by the river Maros, 37 m ne Temeswar.

*Lippe*, a river of Westphalia, which flows w by Paderborn, Lippstadt, Ham, and Dorsten, and joins the Rhine above Wesel.

*Lippelne*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, 26 m n Custrin.

*Lippspring*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, near the source of the Lippe, 6 m n Paderborn.

*Lippstadt*, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Lippe. In 1632, a bloody battle was fought here between the Swedes and the Austrians, in which the king of Sweden and the Austrian general were both killed. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who kept possession of it 11 months. It has a good trade in timber for building vessels on the Rhine, and stands on the Lippe, 18 m w Paderborn. Lon. 8 28 e, lat. 51 41 n.

*Lique*, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 m w St. Omer.

*Liqueo*, *Liquieux*, or *Likeo Islands*; see *Licou-kieou*.

*Lis*, a river that rises in France, in the department of Pas de Calais, flows by Aire, St. Venant, and Armentieres into Flanders, where it passes by Menin, Courtray, and Deynse, and joins the Scheld at Ghent.

*Lisbon*, the capital of Portugal, and the see of a patriarch and an archbishop, with a university, and a tribunal of the inquisition. It is seated on the n side of the Tajo, 10 m from its mouth, and built on three hills, 6 m in length, but not broad. The city is open on all sides; and the only military defence is a small castle on the highest ground, in the centre, and some batteries on the banks of the river. Some fragments of the ancient wall, which divided the e and w parts of the town, still remain, and now divide the two dioceses; the e part under the archbishop, and the w under the patriarch. The harbour will contain 1000 ships in the greatest safety, the entrance of which is defended by two forts; and before the entrance to the city is the fort of Belem. Near this is a magnificent aqueduct, 2400 feet in length, which conveys water across a deep valley to a great reservoir at one of the extremities of Lisbon. The cathedral is ancient and gloomy; but the riches of the Portuguese have rendered it magnificent. The royal palace fronts the river; it is large and magnificent, and contains a library, collected at vast expense by John v. In 1706, pope Clement xi consecrated a chapel in this palace, as a patriarchal church, and granted it a chapter: it is singularly magnificent; and here the patriarch, who is generally a cardinal, officiates with more pomp than the pope himself. On the bank of the river is a large square called *Praca de Commercio*, from its being the residence of a number of merchants, and containing the exchange, customhouse, and India-house; and in its centre is an equestrian

statue of Joseph I. Lisbon was almost destroyed by an earthquake, in 1755, one of the most fatal ever experienced; but the ruined part has been handsomely rebuilt. It contains many beautiful edifices, 40 parish churches, 75 convents of both sexes, and about 240,000 inhabitants. There are public walks, several scientific academies, two theatres, and a circus for the bull-fights. The trade is very considerable, and many foreign merchants, both catholic and protestant, reside here; this city being the emporium of all goods brought from Brasil and the colonies belonging to Portugal. In 1807, this city was entered by the French, who evacuated it in 1808 after the battle of Vimiera. It is 178 m w by n Seville, and 255 s by w Madrid. Lon. 9 8 w, lat. 38 42 n.

*Lisburn*, a borough of Ireland, in Antrim county, with considerable manufactures of linen cloth, muslin, and cambric. In 1707 it was consumed by fire, but is now the second in extent and commerce in the county. It sends a member to parliament, and is seated on the Lagan, 8 m sw Belfast.

*Lisca*, or *Lisca Bianca*, one of the Lipari islands, 3 m sw Stromboli. It is a small desert spot.

*Lisieur*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and lately an episcopal see. It has a good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is seated on the Touque, 12 m from the sea, and 40 sw Rouen. Lon. 0 14 e, lat. 49 9 n.

*Lismore*, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, on the coast of Argyleshire. It is a fertile island, 10 m long and nearly 2 broad, and was anciently the residence of the bishop of Argyle. A great part of the cathedral remains, and the chancel is used as the parish church.

*Lismore*, a borough of Ireland, in Waterford county, and a bishop's see united to Waterford. On the verge of a rock, rising perpendicularly from the river, is a castle, in which the celebrated Robert Boyle was born. The cathedral is spacious and handsome, but the town is now a small place. It stands on the Blackwater, over which is a bridge, 30 m ne Cork, and 38 wsw Waterford.

*Lisouzo*, a river that rises in the duchy of Carniola, passes by Gorz and Gradisca, crosses Friuli, between Monte Falcone and Aquila, and enters the gulf of Venice.

*Lissa*, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Here is a fishery of pilchards and anchovies, and it produces excellent wine. It is 70 m w Ragusa. Lon. 17 0 e, lat. 42 52 n.

*Lissa*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnan. In 1707, it was laid waste by the Russians; but it has been rebuilt, with great improvement, and carries on a great trade. It is 50 m w Kalsch. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 52 0 N.

*Lissa*, a village of Silesia, on the Weistritz, 6 m NW Breslau, where a great victory was gained by the Prussians over the Austrians, in 1757.

*Listowel*, a town of Ireland, in Kerry county, situate on the Fiale, 18 m NE Tralee.

*Lithay*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 15 m E Laubach.

*Lithuania*, a country of Europe, formerly governed by its grand dukes, but in 1569, united to Poland, under one elective king. It is 300 m long and 250 broad; bounded on the S by Volhinia, W by Little Poland, Polachia, Prussia, and Sanogitia, N by Courland and Russia, and E by Russia. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Dwina, Niemen, Pripet, and Berezina. It is a flat country, fertile in corn; and produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool; also excellent little horses, which are never shod, their hoofs being very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, wild cats, &c. and eagles and vultures are very common. In the forests, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country swarms with Jews, who, though numerous in every part of Poland, seem to have fixed their head quarters in this duchy; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe where Jews cultivate the ground. The peasants are in a state of the most abject vassalage; and their ideas, manners, dress, and actions, are those of the dullest, heaviest, and most inanimate description. The nobility are numerous, some exceedingly rich, but the greater part indigent and poor; and those who are in low circumstances serve the richer sorts as pages, valets, treasurers, &c. The towns in this country have all a large square in the centre, from which branches off a number of dirty lanes. In 1772, empress Catharine compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania bordering upon Russia, including at least one third of the country. This was erected into the two governments of Polotsk and Mohilef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she effected another partition of Poland, in consequence of which she extended her dominion over almost the whole of Lithuania. The capital is Wilna.

*Litiz*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, and a settlement of the

Moravians, 8 m N Lancaster, and 66 w by N Philadelphia.

*Litschau*, a town and castle of Austria, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 23 m NW Horn.

*Littau*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, on the river March, 9 m NNW Olmutz.

*Livadia*, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Thessaly, E by the Archipelago, S by the gulfs of Engia and Lepanto, which separate it from Moræa, and W by the Mediterranean. It includes ancient Greece properly so called, and the celebrated mountain Parnassus. The capital is Athens.

*Livadia*, a city in the above province, built on the side of a hill, on the site of the ancient Lebadea, and is now so called by the modern Greeks. On the top of a rock is an old castle, part of which serves as a fortress; and at the bottom is the cave of Trophonius, the last oracle that was heard to utter the decrees of fate. The town contains five mosques and six Greek churches; and has a great trade in wool, corn, and rice. It is 68 m NW Athens. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 38 42 N.

*Livenza*, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of Trevisano and Friuli, and enters the gulf of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorlo.

*Liverdun*, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated on a mountain, near the river Moselle, 8 m NE Toul.

*Liverpool*, a borough and seaport of England, in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. In 1565 it contained only 138 inhabitants, and had but one church, which was a chapel of ease to Walton, a village 3 m off. In 1699, an act passed to make the town a distinct parish, and erect a new church; since which time it has rapidly advanced in population and trade. The number of inhabitants was 94,376 in 1811; and it is now become, with respect to commerce, the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the Mersey, and has an excellent harbour, formed with great labour and expense; ships being admitted into noble wet docks, secured by flood-gates. Since the completion of the duke of Bridgewater's canal, several other docks have been made, which in their construction and arrangements are superior to any other port in the kingdom. The trade of Liverpool is general: but the principal branch is the American and West Indian trade. The African, Baltic, and Portugal commerce is also very great, as well as that of Ireland; many ships are sent to the East Indies, and to the Greenland whale-fishery,

and the coasting trade employs a great number of vessels. Its docks, both wet and dry, occupy above 60 acres: and many good ships are built here. By inland navigations, Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Humber, Severn, and Thames. The principal manufactures are fine porcelain, earthen ware, watches, and stockings: some glass, iron, soap, salt, sugar, and copperas works; many roperies, and upward of fifty breweries. Here are seven churches, four catholic chapels, numerous meeting-houses, and a synagogue; also an elegant town-hall, a splendid exchange, a customhouse, a lyceum, an Athenæum, and other institutions for literary and scientific pursuits. The places of amusement are numerous; and here is a most complete set of baths for sea-bathing. Among the many charitable foundations are an infirmary, a school for the blind, almshouses for the widows of mariners lost at sea, or decayed seamen, and an asylum for lunatics. Liverpool is 48 m s Lancaster, and 202 s w London. Lon. 3 0 w, lat. 53 22 n.

*Liverpool*, a town of Nova Scotia, in Queen county, at the mouth of a river of its name, and the head of a bay, which affords good anchorage for large ships. At the entrance of the bay lies Coffin island, on which is a lighthouse. The town is substantially built, and the houses chiefly of wood. It is 70 m sw Halifax. Lon. 64 40 w, lat. 44 4 n.

*Livingston*, a town of New York, in Columbia county, on the e side of the Hudson, at the influx of a river of its name, 11 m s Hudson.

*Livonia*, a province of Russia, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by Russia, Sweden, and Poland. It was finally wrested from the Swedes, and confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nystadt, in 1721. It now forms the government of Riga, or Livenia, which is 250 m long and 150 broad; bounded on the n by Esthonia, e by Pskof, s by Polotsk and Poland, and w by the gulf of Livonia. The land is so fertile in corn that it is called the granary of the north; and it would produce a great deal more, if it were not so full of lakes and forests. In the forests are wolves, bears, elks, reindeer, stags, and hares. The domestic animals are numerous; but the sheep bear very bad wool. The principal articles of export are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and potash. The capital is Riga.

*Livorno*; see *Leghorn*.

*Lizard*, a peninsula on the s coast of

Cornwall, and the most southern point of land in England. On it are two lighthouses, and the Lizard Point is in lon. 5 11 w, lat. 49 58 n.

*Lizier, St.* a town of France, in the department of Arriège, lately an episcopal see. Here is a chapel, which has been famous for the resort of pilgrims. It is seated on the Satat, 50 m se Auch. Lon. 1 9 r, lat. 43 0 n.

*Llanarth*, a town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, with a market on Tuesday, 15 m e by n Cardigan, and 223 w by n London.

*Llanbeder*, a corporate town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable traffic in horses, cattle, hogs, salted butter, and tanned and raw hides. It is seated on the Tyvy, over which is an ancient bridge into Carmarthenshire, 23 m e Cardigan, and 211 w by n London.

*Llandaff*, a city of Wales, in Glamorganshire, though now a very small place, and has no market. The cathedral is in part a ruin, but serves for the parish church. Great quantities of vegetables are sent hence to Merthyr Tydfyl and other places. It is seated on the river Taff, 2 m wsw Cardiff, and 163 w London.

*Llanddewi*, a village of Wales, in Cardiganshire, on the s bank of the Brefi, 7 m ne Llanbeder. It is famous for the synod held here, in 519, where St. David preached against the Pelagian heresy; and it has a spacious church. A clerical seminary is building here.

*Llandilo*, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of flannel. Near it is the picturesque remain of Dynvor castle, celebrated as the habitation of the native princes of Wales. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Towy, 15 m e Carmarthen, and 205 w by n London.

*Llandovery*, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of a castle, on an insulated rock of some elevation, without any thing of a rocky nature near it, or any rising ground. It is seated near the Towy, 26 m ene Carmarthen, and 191 w by n London.

*Llandysul*, a town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, with a market on Thursday; situate on the Tyvy, 15 m ese Cardigan, and 225 nnw London.

*Llanerchymedd*, a town of Wales, in Anglesey, with a market on Wednesday, 15 m wsw Beaumaris, and 263 nw London.

*Llanelli*, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a trade in coal and tinned iron plates;

seated on the Barry, a creek of the Bristol channel, 16 SSE Carmarthen, and 222 w by x London.

*Llanfair*, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Vyrnwy, 12 m nw Montgomery and 130 London.

*Llanfyllin*, a corporate town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Thursday; seated in a flat, among hills, near the river Cane, 15 m n by w Montgomery, and 186 nw London.

*Llangadoc*, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Thursday, 18 m r by x Carmarthen, and 195 w by x London.

*Llangollen*, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Saturday. Near it, on a steep mountain, are the remains of Castle Dinas, once a strong place; and about 2 m distant is Valle Crucis, an abbey, one of the finest pieces of antiquity in Wales. The town stands on the Dee, over which is an ancient bridge, 11 m ssw Wrexham, and 192 nw London.

*Llanidloes*, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Severn, 18 m sw Montgomery, and 133 wsw London.

*Llanos*, the largest province of New Granada. Its limits are not accurately defined, but it is from 500 to 900 m in length, and from 500 to 500 in breadth; bounded on the x by Merida and Varinas, e by Guayana, s by Amazonia, and w by Popayan and St. Fe. The interior is also little known, but it consists of immense llanos, or plains, some of them extending more than 400 m in length, and on which numerous herds of cattle are fed. Several fine streams flow from the Andes on the w through these plains to the Orinoco, and are the means of transporting the products of New Granada to Guayana and Caracas. The chief place is St. Juan de los Llanos.

*Llanrwst*, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is the center of the business of the vale of Conway, and stands on the Conway, over which is a bridge into Carnarvonshire, 15 m wsw Denbigh, and 226 nw London.

*Llanstephan*, a village of Wales, 10 m sw Carmarthen, near the mouth of the Towy; noted for the remains of its castle on the summit of a bold hill, whose base is washed by the sea.

*Llantrissant*, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Friday. It had a castle, which is nearly destroyed. It is 12 m nw Cardiff, and 171 w London.

*Llanymynech*, a village in Shropshire, 5 m s by w Oswestry, on the river Virnwy, and borders of Montgomeryshire. It is

noted for excellent lime, the produce of a neighbouring hill.

*Llanghara*, a corporate town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday. It stands at the mouth of the Towy, where, on a low rock, are the ruins of an ancient castle; and on the other side the river are the remains of that of Llanstephan. Llanghara is 12 m sw Carmarthen, and 245 w by x London.

*Llerena*; see *Lerena*.

*Lloret*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the se coast, 20 m ne Mataro.

*Lloughor*, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with the ruin of a castle on a mount. It has a considerable trade in coal, but no regular market; and stands at the mouth of a river of its name, over which is a ferry into Carmarthenshire, 7 m wsw Swansea, and 212 w London.

*Lo*, St. a town of France, in the department of Manche, with a citadel, and manufactures of serges, shalloon-, ribands, and gold and silver lace: seated on the Vire, 12 m E Coutances, and 125 w by x Paris.

*Loanda*, a town of Congo, capital of Angola, and a bishop's see, with a fort, belonging to the Portuguese. It stands on the Atlantic, and has a good harbour formed by the island of Loanda, 18 m in length, lying a little off the coast. The town is large and handsome, considering the country, containing 3000 houses, built of stone, and covered with tiles. Beside these, there are a vast number of huts made of straw and earth. The chief traffic is in slaves. It is 260 m ssw St. Salvador. Lon. 13 15 r, lat. 8 40 s.

*Loango*, a kingdom of Congo, bounded on the x by Gabon, e and s by Congo Proper, and w by the Atlantic. The land is so fruitful that it yields three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of palm-trees, from which oil and wine are made. The men are black, well-made, mild, and tractable, but naturally indolent. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest.

*Loango*, the capital of the above kingdom, situate at the mouth of the Quilla, in a bay that affords good anchorage. The streets are wide, and lined with palm-trees, bananas, and bacavas. The houses are oblong, and have only a ground floor; separated from each other, and fenced round with a hedge of palm-twigs, canes, or bulrushes. In the center of the city is a large square, fronting the royal palace, which forms another square, a mile and a half in compass, surrounded by a palisado of stately palm-trees. The principal trade consists in elephant teeth, palm-oil, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. It is 250 m

## LOC

wnw St. Salvador. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 4 15 S.

*Loano*, or *Lovano*, a town of the duchy of Genoa, near the sea, 6 m ssw Finale.

*Lobau*, a town of W Prussia, with a castle, where the bishop of Culm resides, 58 m E by N Culm.

*Lobau*, a town of Lusatia, which has a trade in gray, striped, and white finens, 13 m w Gorlitz.

*Lobenstein*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland, capital of a lordship, with a castle. Great quantities of cloth, stuffs, and yarn, are made here. It is seated on the Lemnitz, 22 m NNE Culmbach. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 50 21 N.

*Loboa*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Guadiana, 22 m E Badajoz.

*Lobstadt*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, 10 m SSE Leipzig.

*Loburg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 22 m E Magdeburg.

*Locana*, a town of Piedmont, seated in a fine valley, on the river Orco, 25 m S Aosta.

*Locarno*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Tesin, capital of a district. It contains three convents, and a small Franciscan monastery, on a rock overhanging the valley, and commanding a view of the lake Maggiore. Locarno was once situate on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks; but now it stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Magia. It is 9 m sw Bellinzona, and 56 N by W Milan. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 46 10 N.

*Locco*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, situate on the Pescara, 10 m N Solmona.

*Lochcaron*, a town of Scotland, in Rosshire, on the river Caron, near its mouth in Loch Caron, an arm of the Atlantic ocean, 46 m w by S Dingwall.

*Lochem*, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, seated on the Borkel, 10 m N Zutphen.

*Locher Moss*, a morass of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, 12 m long and 3 broad, extending down by Dumfries to Solway Frith. Here oak, fir, birch, and hazel trees, also anchors, pieces of vessels, &c. have been dug up.

*Loches*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a strong castle on a rock. In the collegiate church is the tomb of Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles VII, to whose patriotic exhortations that monarch owed almost all his glory. Loches is seated on the Indre, near a forest, 15 m S Amboise, and 20 SE Tours.

## LOD

*Lochmaben*, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with the ruin of an ancient castle, on the peninsula of a small lake, and a manufacture of coarse linen. It is seated near the Annan, 10 m NNE Dumfries, and 55 S by W Edinburgh.

*Lochta*, a seaport of Finland, in E Bothnia, seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 90 m S Tornaa. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 64 20 N.

*Lochwinnoch*, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on a small lake of the same name, from which issues the river Black Cart. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton, and is 6 m SW Paisley.

*Lochy*, *Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in the SW part of Invernesshire, 12 m long, nearly a mile broad, and 70 fathoms deep. From the NW the waters of Loch Arkek descend into this lake. Its outlet is the river Lochy, which, about a mile below, receives the Spian, and then flows by the ancient castle of Inverlochy into the head of Loch Linne, near Fort William.

*Lockartsburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, situate in the point formed by the conflux of the Tioga with the Susquehanna, 60 m NW Wilkesbarre.

*Lockenitz*, a town and castle of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, on the river Rando, 20 m NE Preuzlo.

*Lockerby*, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a trade in linen and woollen cloth; seated near the Annan, 12 m E by N Dumfries.

*Loche*, a town of Switzerland, in an elevated valley of the same name, in the canton of Neuchatel, famous for watch-makers, laceweavers, goldsmiths, cutlers, and enamellers. It is 9 m NW Neuchatel.

*Loddon*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, 8 m SE Norwich, and 112 NE London.

*Lodesan*, a district of Italy, in Milanese, very fertile and populous, and noted for its cheeses. Lodi is the capital.

*Lodève*, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, and lately a bishop's see. Here are manufactures of silk-stuffs, hats, and of cloth for the army. It is seated on the Logue, 20 m W by N Montpellier. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 43 43 N.

*Lodi*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, capital of Lodesan, and a bishop's see, with a fortress. It is regular and well-built; the population 12,500. The cathedral and numerous convents claim attention. It has manufactures of silk and porcelain; and the best Parmesan cheese is made in its vicinity. The French defeated the Austrians here, in 1796; in 1799, the former were totally defeated by the Russians; and the French regained

possession in 1800. It is seated on the Adda, over which is a long wooden bridge, 18 m SE Milan. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 45 15 N.

*Löffingen*, a town of Suabia, with a medicinal bath, 6 m wsw Furstenberg.

*Loffoden Isles*, a group of islands on the NW coast of Norway, between 67° 30' and 68° 45' N lat. They consist of five large, and several smaller islands, in which are mountains whose tops are covered with perpetual snow. They contain about 4000 inhabitants, and are visited by innumerable boats in the fishing season. At the S end of this group is the dangerous whirlpool called *Maelstrom*.

*Lofsta*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, with a hammer-mill, eight forges, and a smelting furnace. It is 32 m N Upsal.

*Logierait*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, noted for its distillation of whisky, seated on the Tummel, 22 m NNW Perth.

*Logo*, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigre, on the river Serenai, 40 m NE Axum.

*Logroño*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, in a country abounding with excellent fruit and good wine. It is 62 m E Burgos, and 155 NNE Madrid. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 22 N.

*Loheia*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the coast of the Red sea. It has a great trade in coffee, brought from the neighbouring hills; and another hill affords a great quantity of mineral salt. It has no harbour, and small vessels are obliged to anchor at a distance from the town. It is 130 m NNW Mocha. Lon. 42 56 E, lat. 15 42 N.

*Loja*; see *Lova*.

*Loir and Cher*, a department of France, including the old province of Blaisois. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Cher, which cross it; the first rises in the department of Eure and Loir, and joins the Sarte, above Angers, and the last enters the Loire, below Tours. Blois is the capital.

*Loire*, the principal river of France. It rises in the mountains of the Cevennes, in Languedoc, flows to Roanne, where it begins to be navigable, then passes by Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, to Painbocuf, where it enters the bay of Biscay.

*Loire*, a department of France, containing the old province of Forez. It has its name from the river Loire, which flows N through its whole length. Montbrison is the capital.

*Loire, Lower*, a department of France, containing part of the old province of

Bretagne. It has its name from the river Loire, which crosses it, and then enters the bay of Biscay. Nantes is the capital.

*Loire, Upper*, a department of France, containing the old province of Velay. It takes its name from the river Loire, which rises near the E boundary. Puy is the capital.

*Loiret*, a department of France, including the old province of Orléanois. It has its name from a small river, which, below Orleans, runs into the Loire. Orleans is the capital.

*Loitz*, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Peene, 12 m SW Gripswald.

*Loldong*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, on the NE border of Delhi, from which there is a pass into Serinagur. It is situate on the Pattereah, 10 m above its conflux with the Ganges, and 106 N Delhi. Lon. 78 16 E, lat. 29 52 N.

*Lombardy*, a part of Italy, which comprehended almost all the ancient Cisalpine Gaul. See *Italy*.

*Lombes*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 23 m SE Auch, and 27 SW Toulouse.

*Lombock*, an island in the Indian ocean, between Bally and Cumbava, 40 m long and 20 broad. The channel that separates it from Bally on the W, is called the Strait of Lambock. It is populous, well cultivated, and abounds in rice. On the E side, in the strait of Alas, is a town called Bally, which is a place of considerable traffic. Lon. 116 20 E, lat. 8 36 S.

*Lomond, Ben*; see *Benlomond*.

*Lomond, Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, 26 m long and from 2 to 7 broad. It contains 33 islands, several of them inhabited, and adorned with antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews; and others rise into high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey. On the E side is the lofty mountain Benlomond; and the river Leven issues from the S extremity.

*Lonato*, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, 12 m ESE Brescia.

*Loucarty*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, signalized by the great victory obtained by the Scots over the Danes in 970. It has extensive bleaching grounds, and is seated near the Tay, 5 m N Perth.

*London*, the metropolis of Britain, one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. It was first walked round with hewn stones and British bricks, by Constantine the great; and the walls formed an oblong square, about 3 m in circuit, with seven



principal gates : but these have long since disappeared, except a few scattered fragments of the walls. London, in its most extensive view, as the metropolis, consists of the City, properly so called, the city of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, with the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Westminster are in Middlesex, on the N side of the river Thames; and Southwark is on the opposite bank, in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above 7 m; but the greatest breadth does not exceed 3. London is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the aldermen, the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-councilmen, a recorder, a common-serjeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex) a chamberlain, a town-clerk, a city-remembrancer, a water-bailiff, and many inferior officers. Westminster, once a mile from London, but now united to it, is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter, and he has an under steward who officiates for him. Next to him is the high bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter; whose power resembles that of a sheriff. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates; and those of Middlesex, beside the county-hall on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-street, long distinguished for public spirit and activity, and several other public offices. Southwark was long independent of London, but Edward III granted it to the city: it was then called the village of Southwark; and afterward named the bailiwick. In the reign of Edward VI it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority, to whatever ward he may belong; this ward being considered as a sinecure, and consequently the most proper for "the father of the city." The city has likewise a high bailiff and steward here. Among the churches in the metropolis, the cathedral of St. Paul is the most conspicuous, and a noble fabric. It is now destined to be the receptacle of the monuments of such illustrious men, as may do honour to their country by their talents and their virtues: several are already erected; the first for that great philanthropist John Howard. Westminster abbey, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. Here most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great

number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. The chapel of Henry VII, adjoining, Leland calls the Wonder of the World. St. Dunstan, in the East; St. Michael, in Cornhill; St. Stephen, in Wallbrook; St. Mary, in Bow-lane; St. Mary, or Bow church, in Cheapside; St. Bride, in Fleet-street; St. Martin in the Fields; and St. George, Hanover-square; are among the other churches most distinguished for fine architecture. The parishes in the bills of mortality, amount to 147; of which 97 are within the walls, 17 in the liberties without the walls, 23 out parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster: of the parishes within the walls, many are of small extent, and several of two that adjoin, are united to one church. Beside these churches, there is one belonging to the Temple, a celebrated seat of law: it was founded by the Knights Templars, in the reign of Henry II, upon the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem. There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign protestant churches, Roman catholic chapels, meetings for dissenters of all persuasions, and three large synagogues for the Jews. The royal palace of St. James is an ancient building, on the N side of a small park; it is mean in external appearance, but the apartments are said to be the best calculated for regal parade of any in Europe: part of it was burnt down in 1809, and is not yet restored. The royal town residence is a house at the W side of St. James' park, purchased of the duke of Buckingham, by the king in 1761, when it received the appellation of the Queen's Palace, but is still frequently called Buckingham House. Carlton House, the residence of the prince of Wales, to the E of St. James' palace, is a stately building, on which immense sums have been expended. The Banqueting House, at Whitehall, begun in 1619, is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended to be worthy of the residence of the British monarchs, but left incomplete. Beside the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. Among the public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice; and adjoining to which are the houses of lords and commons; the Guildhall of the city; the Sessions House; the Tower, an ancient fortress, in which are some public offices, a magazine and arsenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a menagerie; the Trinity House and

## LON

the New Mint, on Tower-hill; the Horse Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure called Somerset Place; the British Museum; the Royal Exchange; the Post-office; the Bank of England; the Custom-house; the Excise Office; the East India House; the South Sea House; the Mansion House, for the lord mayor; the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1566; the ancient bridge, called London-bridge; and the five modern bridges, of Southwark, Black-friars, Strand, Westminster, and Vauxhall. The inns of court for the study of the law; the colleges, learned societies, scientific institutions, and public seminaries; the halls of the different trading companies; the noble hospitals and other charitable foundations; the public places of diversion; with its fine squares and streets, are all too numerous to be here particularly mentioned. Such, on a cursory view of it, is the metropolis of Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. From the openness of the country round, and a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgement for stagnant air or water. Its cleanliness, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages, with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. London, with regard to the circumstance of navigation, is so placed on the Thames, and has such extensive wet docks, as to possess every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, without its dangers; and at the same time, by means of its noble river, and several canals connected with it, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with all sorts of necessaries, and, in return, receive from it such commodities as they require. London is the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk-weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France; a variety of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of maps and prints; and the making of optical and mathematical instruments. The porter-brewery, a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as those to Turkey

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and Hud-on bay, and nearly the whole of the vast E India trade. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to number of inhabitants. By the enumeration in 1811, the residents in London, Westminster, and Southwark, and all the out parishes, were 1,001,578. The population of London alone, within the walls, in 1811, was 55,484, which is a decrease of above three-fifths since the year 1700; owing to the diminution of houses, by widening streets, and erecting public buildings and warehouses. London is a bishop's see, and sends four members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits; we shall only mention, therefore, the great plague, in 1665, which cut off 68,596 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which the cathedral and many other churches, with 13,200 houses, were destroyed. London is 210 m nww Paris. Lon. 0 6 w, lat. 51 31 n.

*London, New*, a city and seaport of Connecticut, capital of New London county. It has the best harbour in the state, defended by two forts, and a considerable trade to the W Indies. A great part of the town was burnt by Benedict Arnold, in 1781, but has been rebuilt. It is seated on the Thames, near its entrance into Long-island sound, 54 m E by N Newhaven. Lon. 72 10 w, lat. 41 19 n.

*London, New*, a town of Virginia, chief of Bedford county. It is situate on rising ground, 110 m w by s Richmond. Lon. 70 45 w, lat. 37 20 n.

*Londonderry*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the n by the ocean, e by Antrim, s by Tyrone, and w by Donegal. It contains about 185,000 inhabitants, is divided into 31 parishes, and sends four members to parliament. It is a fruitful champaign country; and the greater part of it was given by James I, to an incorporated company of London merchants. The chief rivers are the Foyle and Bann, which form its w and e boundaries. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of the county.

*Londonderry*, or *Derry*, a city and seaport, capital of the above county, and a bishop's see. It is a county of itself, and stands on the Foyle, over which is a flat wooden bridge, 1068 feet in length. It was built in the reign of James I, by some London adventurers, and surrounded by a strong wall. Five m below the town is Culmore fort, at the head of Lough Foyle, and there are four castles by the side of the river. The cathedra, the episcopai

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palace, and the buildings in general are handsome. It sends a member to parliament. The population 10,000; and the trade is considerable, principally to America and the W Indies. This city is celebrated for the long siege it sustained against James II in 1689. It is 136 m NW Dublin. Lon. 7 45 w, lat. 54 53 n.

*Londonderry*, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, with a manufacture of linen cloth and thread; seated near the head of Beaver river, which runs into the Merrimac, 38 m ssw Portsmouth.

*Long, Loch*, an arm of the sea in Scotland, which, from the frith of Clyde, extends 20 m between the counties of Dumbarton and Argyle, and is nearly 2 m in breadth. Near the middle, on the Argyle side, it sends off a small branch called Loch Gail.

*Longara*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 20 m wsw St. Severino.

*Longford*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 25 m long and 16 broad; bounded on the nw by Leitrim, ne by Cavan, e and s by W Meath, and w by the river Shannon, which parts it from Roscommon. It is divided into 23 parishes, contains 50,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It is a fertile and pleasant country, in general flat, but toward the n mountainous. The chief rivers are the Shannon, Imy, Camlin, and Fallen; and it has many small lakes.

*Longford*, a borough and the capital of the above county. Much linen is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, and great quantities of flax sent to other parts. It is seated on the Camlin, 74 m wnw Dublin. Lon. 7 40 w, lat. 53 48 n.

*Longforgan*, a town of Scotland, in the se corner of Perthshire, on the frith of Tay, 4 m w bys Dundee.

*Long-island*, one of the Bahama islands. See *Yuma*.

*Long-island*, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut, by Long-island sound. It extends e from the city of New York 140 m, but is not more than 10 broad on a medium; and is divided into three counties, King, Queen, and Suffolk, which in 1790 contained 41,782 inhabitants. Hence are exported to the W Indies, &c. whale-oil, pitch, pine-boards, horses, cattle, flax-seed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island, particularly corn, is carried to New York.

*Long-island Sound*, a kind of strait in N America, from 3 to 13 m broad and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long-island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

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*Long-nan*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen. Its district contains several forts, formerly of great use to prevent the invasions of the Tartars. It stands on the river Mouqua, 710 m sw Peking. Lon. 104 13 e, lat. 32 22 n.

*Longnor*, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated near the river Dove, 31 m n by e Stafford, and 161 nsw London.

*Longport*, a village in Shropshire, one mile w Newport, famous for its pottery and glass works.

*Longtown*, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of muslin; seated on the Esk, 12 m n Carlisle, and 307 nsw London.

*Longueville*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 23 m n Rouen.

*Longuion*, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a considerable iron-forge and cannon foundry, 10 m sw Longwy, and 36 nw Metz.

*Longwood*, a town of Ireland, in Meath county, on the river Blackwater, 56 m w by n Dublin.

*Longwy*, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle. It is divided into the old and new town, the latter of which is fortified. It was taken by the Austrians in 1792, but retaken two months after. It stands on an eminence, by the river Chiers, 36 m nsw Metz, and 160 ene Paris. Lon. 5 44 e, lat. 49 32 n.

*Lons le Saunier*, a town of France, capital of the department of Jura, with an abbey of noble Bernardines. It derives its name from the salt springs in the vicinity, and is seated on the Solvan, 30 m ssw Dole. Lon. 5 30 e, lat. 46 37 n.

*Loo*, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, with a fine palace, 18 m n Arnheim.

*Loo-choo*; see *Licou-kicou*.

*Looe*, East and West, two decayed boroughs in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge. They are supported chiefly by the pilchard fishery, and send together as many members to parliament as London. The market, held at East Looe, is on Saturday. They are 16 m w Plymouth, and 231 w bys London.

*Lookout, Cape*, a cape of N Carolina, s of Cape Hatteras, and opposite Core Sound. Lon. 76 51 w, lat. 34 23 n.

*Looz*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 17 m w bys Maestricht.

*Lopatka, Cape*, the s extremity of Kamtschatka. Lon. 156 45 e, lat. 51 0 n. See *Kuriles*.

*Lopesco*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 19 m sw Aquila.

*Lopo Gonsalves, Cape*, a long and nar-

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row peninsula on the coast of Guinea, low, flat, and covered with trees. It affords a good harbour on its N side, in the bay of Labatta, where provisions are plentiful. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 0 45 S.

*Lora*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Gandalquiver, 28 m NE Seville.

*Lora*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Hohenstein, 13 m SSE Mulhausen.

*Lorbus*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated in a plain, fertile in corn, 150 m SW Tunis. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 35 35 N.

*Lorca*, a city of Spain, in Murcia, and a bishop's see. A great quantity of barilla is produced in the vicinity, and there are potteries and saltpetre works. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Guadalatin, 50 m W Carthage. Lon. 1 52 W, lat. 37 37 N.

*Lord Howe Group*, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered, in 1791, by captain Hunter, who descried 32 of them, some of considerable size. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was very distinguishable. Nine of the natives came near the ship, in a canoe, which was about 40 feet long, badly made, and had an outrigger. They were a stout, clean, well-made people, of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they appeared as if clean shaved. They had an ornament consisting of a number of fringes, like an artificial beard, which was fastened close under the nose; and to this beard hang a row of teeth, which gave them the appearance of having a mouth lower than their natural one. They had holes run through the sides of the nose, into which, as well as through the septum, were thrust pieces of reed or bone. The arms and thighs were tattooed, and some were painted with red and white streaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lon. 159 14 to 159 37 E, lat. 5 30 S.

*Lord Howe Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered, in 1783, by lieutenant King. Many excellent turtle have been caught here on a sandy beach; and it abounds with a variety of birds, which were so unaccustomed to be disturbed, that the seamen went near enough to knock them down with a stick. At the S end are two high mountains, nearly perpendicular from the sea; the southernmost named Mount Gower. About 14 m to the S is a remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which had much the appearance of a steeple at a distance. The island is near 4 m long, and very narrow. Lon. 159 0 E, lat. 31 36 N.

## LOS

*Loreda*, a town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 20 m E Rovigo.

*Loreto*, a fortified town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, and a bishop's see. The cathedral contains the Casa Santa [Holy House] in which it is pretended the virgin Mary lived at Nazareth: according to the legend, it was carried by angels from Galilee into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. This house or chapel is 31 feet long, 15 broad, and 18 high; the inner part very old, but cased with marble on the outside. The famous lady of Loreto, with the infant Jesus in her arms, stands upon the principal altar, in a nich of silver, surrounded by numerous gold and silver lamps; she is clothed with cloth of gold, the little Jesus covered with a shirt, and both are adorned with jewels. Great numbers go in pilgrimage to Loreto, and every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin a present; that the treasury of this chapel is immensely rich. Such was the state of this sanctuary till violated by the French, who seized and dispersed these stores of treasure, the image of the virgin alone remaining. The inhabitants of the town subsist principally by agriculture and gardening, and many of them are shoemakers, tailors, and sellers of chaplets. Loreto was taken by the French in 1796, who plundered and retained it till 1799. It is seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Venice, 12 m SE Ancona, and 112 NE Rome. Lon. 13 33 E, lat. 43 27 N.

*Loreto*, the principal town of California, with a harbour and fort. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the gulf of California, 90 m SW Guitivis in New Spain. See *Guitivis*. Lon. 111 44 W, lat. 26 12 N.

*Lorgues*, a town of France, in the department of Var, seated on the Argens, 16 m W Frejus.

*Lorrach*, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, 6 m NE Basel, and 30 S Friburg.

*Lorraine*, an old province of France, 100 m long and 75 broad; bounded on the N by Luxemburg and Treves, E by Elsass and Deux Ponts, S by Franche Comté, and W by Champagne and Bar. It abounds in corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rape-seed; has fine meadows, large forests, mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt-pits. The principal rivers are the Meuse, Moselle, Seille, Meurte, and Sare. This province now forms the departments of Meurte, Moselle, and Vosges.

*Lorris*, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 12 m SW Montargis, and 30 E Orleans.

*Lossiemouth*, a village of Scotland, in Elginshire, at the mouth of the Lossie, 5

m NE Elgin, of which it is the port. The harbour will receive vessels of 80 tons, and hence much corn is exported.

*Lot*, a river of France, which rises in the department of Lozere, passes by Mende, Cahors, and Agen, and enters the Garonne. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

*Lot*, a department of France, including the old province of Quercy. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

*Lot and Garonne*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Guienne. It is so called from two rivers, Agen is the capital.

*Lothian*, a district of Scotland, now divided into East, Mid, and West Lothian, or *Haddingtonshire*, *Edinburghshire*, and *Linlithgowshire*.

*Lozin*, a town of Prussia, with a castle, situate on a canal that joins the Angerburg and Leventin lakes, 73 m SE Königsberg.

*Loudece*, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, with an iron forge and a manufacture of thread, 20 m S St. Brieuc.

*Loudun*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on an eminence, 30 m NW Poitiers, and 155 SW Paris.

*Loughborough*, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday. It has a large church with a handsome tower, and four meeting-houses. The chief manufactures are wool-combing and hosiery; and it has a trade in coal, &c. by means of a canal from the Trent. The number of inhabitants was 5214 in 1811. It is seated near the Soar, 11 m N Leicester, and 109 NW London.

*Loughbrickland*, a town of Ireland, in Down county, near a small lake that abounds with speckled trout, 11 m N Newry.

*Loughrea*, a town of Ireland, in Galway county, situate on an eminence, close to a fine lake of the same name, 20 m SE Galway.

*Louhans*, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, situate in a kind of island between the rivers Saïles, Salle, and Solnan, 18 m SE Chalons.

*Lovignano*, a town of Naples, in Otranto, 12 m SSW Brindisi.

*Louis, Fort*, or *Fort Vauban*, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, built by Louis XIV, on an island formed by the Rhine. In 1793 it was taken by the Austrians, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after. It is 12 m E Haguenau, and 18 NNE Strasburg.

*Louis, St.* a small island of Senegambia, within the mouth of the river Senegal, with a fort built by the French, and their prin-

cipal establishment. It was taken in 1758 by the English, and ceded to them in 1763. In the American war, it was taken by the French, and kept by them after the peace of 1783, till the year 1809, when it was again taken by the English. It is flat and nearly barren. Lon. 16 31 W, lat. 15 53 N.

*Louis, St.* a seaport and fortress of St. Domingo, at the head of a bay of its name, on the S side of the S peninsula. The chief exports, are coffee, cotton, and indigo. The fortress was demolished by admiral Knowles in 1747, but since rebuilt. It is 43 m WSW Leogane. Lon. 73 31 W, lat. 18 15 N.

*Louis, St.* a town of Louisiana, of which it is deemed the capital, and is a place of considerable trade. The environs are rich in garden grounds. It stands on the Mississippi, 16 m below the influx of the Missouri, and 500 NW Frankfort, in Kentucky. Lon. 89 23 W, lat. 38 18 N.

*Louis, St.* a city and seaport of Brasil, capital of the government of Maranhão, and a bishop's see, with a strong castle. It was founded by the French in 1612; and is now the centre of the commerce of the three northern governments with Europe, vessels of burden seldom venturing up to Para. It stands on the SW part of the island Maranhão, and on the E side of the river Mearim, near the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 45 15 W, lat. 2 25 S.

*Louisa*, a town of Finland, in Nyland, with a fortress, at the mouth of a river, on a bay of the gulf of Finland, 30 m E by N Helsingfors.

*Louisburg*, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, with a citadel, and an excellent harbour, 12 m in circuit. It stands on a long strip of land, on the SE part of the island. Lon. 59 54 W, lat. 45 57 N.

*Louisburg*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Franklin county. It is situate on the river Tar, 30 m N by E Raleigh. Lon. 73 40 W, lat. 36 3 N.

*Louisiana*, or *Missouri Territory*, a country of N America, estimated to extend 1400 m in length by 1100 in breadth; bounded on the N by the 49th parallel of latitude, E by the river Mississippi, S by the state of Louisiana, and W by New Spain and New Mexico. It is situate between the extremes of heat and cold; the climate varying as it extends toward the N. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississippi furnishes the richest fruits in great variety; and here are the chief settlements of the white inhabitants, which at present are few. The soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco, and indigo is

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a staple commodity. Lead, iron, copper, zinc, pyrites, limestone, marble, gypsum, alun, nitre, salt, coal, and other mineral substances, abound in this country. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Missouri, Arkansa, Red river, Moingona, and Natchitoches, which all flow into the Mississippi. The chief articles of trade are indigo, cotton, rice, sugar, wax, and lumber. This country was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traversed by M. de la Salle, in 1682; and settled by Louis XIV, in the beginning of the 18th century. In 1763, it was ceded to Spain; restored to France in 1801, and by France transferred to the United States in 1803. The population in 1810 was 20,845. St. Louis is the chief town.

*Louisiana*, one of the United States of America, 250 m long and 170 broad, exclusive of the district of New Orleans, which forms the SE part. This state is bounded on the N by the Missouri Territory, from which it is separated by the 33d parallel of latitude, E by the state of Mississippi and the gulf of Mexico, S by the same gulf, and W by New Spain, from which it is separated by the river Sabine. The S coast to upward of 20 m from the sea is a level morass, without trees or shrubs; the land then becomes more elevated and fertile, and favorable to the growth of maize, rice, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and sugar. It contains many lakes and rivers; the chief of the latter are the Mississippi and the Red river. The population in 1810 was 86,556, distributed over 25 parishes. New Orleans is the capital.

*Louisville*, the capital of the state of Georgia, and in Burke county. It has a college, with ample and liberal endowments; and is seated on the N side of the Ogeechee, 52 m SW Augusta, the late capital, and 100 NW Savanna. Lon. 32 17 W, lat. 32 42 N.

*Louisville*, a town of Kentucky, capital of Jefferson county, seated on the Ohio, just above its rapids, at the head of which is a fort. A canal, 3 m in length, has been cut on the side of the river, and by this vessels ascend and descend without danger. It is 50 m W Frankfort. Lon. 85 52 W, lat. 33 14 N.

*Loule*, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, surrounded by antique walls, and seated on the river Loule, 10 m NW Faro, and 22 WSW Trávira.

*Lou-ngan*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chan-si. It is situate near the source of the Iso-tsang, 270 m SSW Peking. Lon. 112 34 E, lat. 36 42 N.

*Lourde*, a town of France, in the depart-

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ment of Upper Pyrenes, with a castle on a rock, 12 m SW Tarbes.

*Lourical*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 23 m S by W Coimbra.

*Louth*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 m long and 13 broad; bounded on the N by Armagh and Carlingford bay, E by the Irish sea, W by Monaghan and E Meath, and S by E Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is a fertile country, contains 61 parishes, and about 57,709 inhabitants, and sends four members to parliament. The chief rivers are the Boyne, Louth, and Dee. Dundolk is the capital.

*Louth*, a town in the above county, anciently considerable, but now a poor place, 13 m NNW Drogheda.

*Louth*, a corporate town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and a manufacture of blankets and carpets. Here is a noble Gothic church, with a lofty spire, and a freeschool, founded by Edward VI. It has a navigation, by means of the river Lud and a canal, to the German ocean, at Tetney creek. It is 23 m NE Lincoln, and 144 N London.

*Loutzk*; see *Lucko*.

*Louvain*, a city of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an old castle, and a once celebrated university. Its walls are nearly 7 m in circuit, but in a dilapidated state, and within them are many gardens and vineyards. The churches and convents are magnificent, and many of the public buildings indicate its former opulence. Large quantities of cloth were formerly made here, but it is now chiefly famous for good beer. It was taken by the French in 1746, 1792, and 1794. It is seated on the Dyle, 14 m E by N Brussels, and 40 NE Mons. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 53 N.

*Louviers*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Eure, with a considerable manufacture of fine cloths; seated on the Eure, 10 m N Evreux, and 55 NW Paris.

*Louvo*, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a royal palace, 50 m N Siam. Lon. 100 52 E, lat. 14 53 N.

*Louvres*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 21 m N Paris.

*Lowenburg*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, seated on the Bober, 21 m WSW Lignitz.

*Loewenstein*, a town of Franconia, capital of a county. It is 9 m ESE Heilbron, and 21 NNE Stutgard.

*Loewenstein*, a fort and ancient castle of the Netherlands, in S Holland, at the W end of the island of Bommelwert. In this castle, in 1618, Hugo Grotius was confined, and after three years imprisonment was conveyed away by a stratagem of his

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wife, in a returned box used for the purpose of carrying books. It is 16 m E Dort.

*Lowestoff*, or *Leostoff*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. The chief trade is in the mackerel and herring fisheries; and it is much frequented for sea-bathing. Here are forts and batteries for protecting ships in the road. It stands on a cliff, the most easterly point of England. 10 m S Yarmouth, and 117 NE London. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 52 29 N.

*Lowes-water*, a lake in Cumberland, a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. It is of no great depth, but abounds with pike and perch. In opposition to all the other lakes, it has its course from N to S, and, under the lofty Mellbreak, runs into the N end of Cromach water.

*Lowitz*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a fortress; seated on the Bzura, 21 m S Ploczko, and 30 NNW Rava.

*Lowositz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz. In 1756, the greatest part of it was burnt in an obstinate engagement between the Saxons and Prussians. It is seated on the Egra, 5 m WSW Leutmeritz.

*Lova*, or *Loja*, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a Moorish castle, a royal salt-work, and a copper forge; seated on the side of a mountain, by the river Xenil, 23 m W Granada.

*Loxa*, or *Loja*, a town of Quito, capital of a district famous for producing fine Jesuits bark and cochineal. Carpets are manufactured here of remarkable fineness. It stands at the head of a NW branch of the Amazon, 130 m SSE Guayaquil. Lon. 79 15 W, lat. 3 59 S.

*Loyne*, or *Lune*, a river of England, which rises in Westmorland, flows S by Kirby Lonsdale to Lancaster, and soon after enters the Irish sea.

*Lozere*, a department of France, including the old territory of Gevaudan. It is mountainous and barren, and has its name from the principal ridge of mountains. Mende is the capital.

*Lu*, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, 3 m S Casal, and 3 W Alexandria.

*Luarca*, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the seacoast, 30 m NW Oviedo.

*Luban*, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, seated near the N end of a lake of the same name, 70 m E by S Riga. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 56 55 N.

*Luban*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novgrodeck, 20 m SE Sluck.

*Lubben*, a town of Lusatia, capital of a district. It has several churches, a castle, a noble hospital, and a large edifice where the diets assemble. It is seated on the

## LUC

Spree, in a swampy country, 40 m SSE Berlin. Lon. 13 55 E, lat. 52 0 N.

*Lubec*, a free city and seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, and lately the see of a bishop, who was a prince of the empire. It was the head of the famous hanseatic league, formed here in 1164, and the most commercial city of the north; but it now has lost great part of its trade. The doors of the houses are so large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently serves for a coachhouse. The townhouse is a superb structure, and has several towers; there is also a fine council-house and an exchange. There are four large churches, beside the cathedral, in which are some fine paintings of the earliest age, a curious ancient clock, and a prodigious large organ. There were formerly four convents; that of St. John has still some protestant girls, under the government of an abbess; that of St. Mary is turned into a hospital; that of St. Ann is made a house of correction; and that of St. Catharine is now a handsome college. The population 42,000. No Jews are permitted to reside in the city, but they have a village at 2 m distance. Lubec is seated on the Trave, 14 m from the Baltic, and 35 NE Hamburg. Lon. 10 41 E, lat. 53 51 N.

*Lubec*, an island in the Indian ocean, near the island of Madura. Lon. 112 22 E, lat. 5 50 S.

*Lubecke*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Minden, with a trade in yarn and linen, 14 m W Minden.

*Luben*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, seated on the Katzbach, 14 m N Lignitz.

*Luben*, a town of Lusatia, with a castle, on the river Spree, 20 m NW Cotbus.

*Lubitz*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elda, 23 m S Gustrow.

*Lublenitz*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, 32 m E Oppelen.

*Lublin*, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. Three annual fairs are held here, each lasting a month, which are frequented by numerous German, Russian, Turkish, and other traders and merchants. It is seated on the Weiprz, 95 m SE Warsaw. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

*Lublyo*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 56 m SE Cracow.

*Luc*, a town of France, in the department of Var, 25 m NE Toulon.

*Luc*, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the river Drome, 34 m SE Valence.

*Lucanas*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Guamanga, which gives name to a district, containing rich silver mines, and

## LUC

feeding great droves of cattle. It stands near one of the head branches of the Apurimac, 80 m s Guamanga. Lon. 74 3 w, lat. 14 30 s.

*Lucar, Cape St.* the SE end of the peninsula of California. Lon. 109 51 w, lat. 22 53 N.

*Lucar de Barameda, St.* a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fine harbour, well defended, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. It is 42 m ssw Seville, of which it is the port. Lon. 5 54 w, lat. 36 58 N.

*Lucar de Guadiana, St.* a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadiana, 76 m wnw Seville. Lon. 7 13 w, lat. 37 23 N.

*Lucar la Mayor, St.* a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiamar, 14 m w Seville.

*Lucaya Islands*; see *Bahama*.

*Lucca*, a duchy of Italy (lately a republic) lying on the E coast of the gulf of Genoa. It is 40 m long and 16 broad, and in general mountainous; but it produces plenty of cattle, wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts; the oil, in particular, is in high esteem. The common people usually eat chestnuts instead of bread; and they are the most industrious of any in Italy, for no spot of ground is neglected.

*Lucca*, the capital of the above duchy, and an archbishop's see. It is nearly 3 m in circuit, surrounded by a rampart planted with lofty trees, and contains 25,000 inhabitants. The state palace is a large building, and includes the arsenal. Here are considerable manufactures of oil, paper, silk, and gold and silver stuffs. This city was entered by the French in 1796, evacuated in 1799, and re-entered in 1800. It is seated in a fruitful plain, near the river Serchio, 10 m NE Pisa, and 37 w Florence. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

*Luce*, a spacious bay on the s coast of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, lying E of the promontory called the Mull of Galloway. The river Luce enters its NE extremity, at the town of Glenluce.

*Lucena*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 36 m SSE Cordova, and 42 wnw Granada.

*Lucera*, a city of Naples, capital of Capitanata, and a bishop's see. The town is small but populous, and has a manufacture of cloth. It is 75 m NE Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 28 N.

*Lucern*, a canton of Switzerland, 30 m long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Argau, E by Zug, Schweiz, and Unterwalden, and s and w by Bern. The air is mild, and the soil uncommonly fertile. Freedom and openness of manners characterize the inhabitants, who are Roman Catholics.

*Lucern*, the capital of the above canton.

## LUC

It is divided into two parts by a branch of the Reuss, which here enters the lake of Lucern. It has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce; the merchants being principally engaged in the commission business, upon goods passing between Italy and Germany, over Mount St. Gothard and the Waldstadter see. In the cathedral is an organ of an extraordinary size; the centre pipe is 40 feet long. The bridges that skirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the fashionable walks of the place; being covered at the top, and open at the sides, they afford a constant view of the romantic country. Lucern is 30 m SW Zurich, and 35 E Bern. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 47 0 N. See *Waldstadter See*.

*Lucerna*, a town of Piedmont, in a valley of its name, 15 m SW Turin.

*Luchow*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, situate on the Jetze, 11 m S by E Danneberg.

*Luchowice*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novgrodeck, 40 m SSE Novgrodeck.

*Lucia, St.* one of the Caribe islands, 27 m long and 12 broad. It consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furnished with timber; and has several good bays and commodious harbours. This island was discovered by the French, and possessed by them and the British frequently till 1763, when it was ceded to the French. It has since been taken by the British in 1778, 1794, and 1803; and was ceded to the French in 1814. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. The N end is 21 m S of Martinico. Lon. 60 59 W, lat. 14 5 N.

*Lucia, St.* one of the Cape Verd islands, to the W of that of St. Nicholas. Lon. 24 32 W, lat. 16 45 N.

*Lucia, St.* a town of Paraguay, in the province of Plata, on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Parana, 340 m N by W Buenos Ayres. Lon. 60 54 W, lat. 29 30 S.

*Lucia, St.* a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, on a river of the same name, 18 m W by S Messina.

*Luciana*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 3 m wnw Ecija.

*Luciano*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 19 m W Ciudad Real.

*Lucito*, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 11 m NE Molise.

*Luckau*, the capital of Lower Lusatia. The inhabitants, many of whom are Vaudals, subsist by brewing and handicraft businesses. It is seated in a swampy country, on the rivulet Geila, 23 m wnw Cotbus. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 51 52 N.

*Luckenwald*, a town of Brandenburg, in



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the Middle mark, capital of a circle. It is seated on the Nute, 23 m s Potsdam.

*Lucknow*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Oude. It is without walls, and the chief palace of the nabob stands on a high bank near the Gooity. The different palaces of the nabob, the great mosques, and the burying places, display considerable splendor. The houses of the merchants are of brick, lofty and strong; others are chiefly mud walls, covered with thatch, and many are entirely of mats and bamboos, thatched with leaves or straw. The streets where the lower classes reside are crooked and narrow; offensive in the dry season with dust, and in the rainy season with mire. The inhabitants, in 1800, were estimated to exceed 300,000. It is 110 m NNW Allahabad. Lon. 80 55 E, lat. 26 51 N.

*Lucko*, or *Loutzk*, a town of Poland, capital of Volhynia, and a bishop's see with a citadel. In 1752, the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire. It is seated on the Ster, 75 m NE Lemberg, and 175 SE Warsaw. Lon. 25 30 E, lat. 51 13 N.

*Luckput Bunder*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Cutch. It stands on the borders of Sindy, from which it is separated by a salt creek that was formerly the most eastern branch of the Indus. It is 90 m NNW Mandavie, and 110 s by E Hydrabad.

*Luco*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the w bank of the lake Celano, 9 m ssw Celano.

*Luçon*, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, lately an episcopal see. It is seated in a morass, 17 m N Rochelle, and 50 s Nantes.

*Luccia*, or *Luzon*, the chief of the Philippine islands, in the Pacific ocean. It is 350 m long and 140 broad, beside a peninsula of very irregular breadth that shoots out 180 m at the SE angle. It is not so hot as might be expected, being well watered by lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which inundate the plains. There are several volcanos in the mountains, and a variety of hot springs. The produce is wax, cotton, silk, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, gold, copper, horses, buffalos, and game. Philip II of Spain formed a scheme of planting a colony in the Philippine islands, which had been neglected since the discovery of them by Magellan, in 1521. Manila, in this island, was the station chosen for the capital of the new establishment. Hence an active commercial intercourse began with the Chinese, a considerable number of whom settled here, under the Spanish protection. These supplied the colony so amply with the valuable productions and manufactures of Asia, as enabled it to open a trade with

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America, by a direct course of navigation, more than one third of the circumference of the globe. This trade, at first, was carried on with Callao, on the coast of Peru; but it was afterward removed to Acapulco, on the coast of New Spain. From this port formerly sailed two large ships, or galleons, annually, one at a time, at stated periods; but latterly smaller vessels are used. The ships are permitted to carry out silver to the amount of 500,000 crowns, in return for which they bring back from Manila spices, drugs, China and Japan wares, calicos, chintzes, muslins, silks, &c. Luconia is divided into provinces, most of them subject to the Spaniards; the principal are Illocos, Camarinas, Paracale, Cagayan, and Balayan; and there are several others, Pangasinan, Bahi, Balacan, &c. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, beside Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, called Mestes. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe, called Pintados, who prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where the people go naked. See *Manila*.

*Lucrino*; see *Licola*.

*Ludchuannah*, a town of Hindoostan, on the N frontier of Delhi, and the bank of the Setlidge. In 1808 a British force was established here, to coerce the adjacent Seik chiefs. It is 116 m SE Lahore, and 180 NNW Delhi. Lon. 75 32 E, lat. 30 53 N.

*Ludencheid*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with manufactures of iron and cloth, 44 m E by S Dusseldorf.

*Ludgershall*, a borough in Wiltshire, which has now no market, 15 m N Salisbury, and 71 N by W London.

*Ludlow*, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday. It is encompassed by a wall, having seven gates; and has a castle, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales. This castle and town were held for empress Maud against king Stephen, and besieged by him. Edward V resided here, at the death of his father, and was carried hence to London. Arthur, prince of Wales, son of Henry VII, held a court, and died here. Ludlow has a stately church (formerly collegiate) and an elegant townhouse. It is seated on the Tend, 20 m S Shrewsbury, and 142 NW London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 23 N.

*Ludwigsburg*, a town of Wirtemberg, with manufactures of cloth, damask linen, and marble paper. Here is a hunting seat belonging to the king, called Favorita. It is 6 m N Stutgard.

*Ludwigsburg*, a town of Hither Po-

## LUI

merania, near the Baltic sea, 10 m ENE Grippswalde.

*Luga*, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on a river of the same name, 80 m s Petersburg. Lon. 29 39 E, lat. 51 49 N.

*Lugan*, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronetz. Here are iron-works and a cannon foundry belonging to the crown; and artillery is sent hence by water to the Black sea. It is seated on the Donetz, at the influx of the Lugan, 240 m s Voronetz. Lon. 39 48 E, lat. 49 10 N.

*Lugano*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Tesin, capital of district. It is built round a gentle curve on a N arm of the lake Lugano, and backed by an amphitheatre of hills. It is the emporium of the greatest part of the merchandise that passes from Italy over the mountains St. Gothard and Bernardin. Most of the houses are built of tuffstone, and on an eminence above the town is the principal church. It is 12 m s by E Bellinzona, and 15 NNW Como. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 45 54 N.

*Lugano*, a lake of Italy, 25 m long and from 2 to 4 broad, bending into continual sinuosities, and in some places of an immense depth. It lies between the lakes Como and Maggiore, but is 180 feet higher than either of them. It is enclosed between two steep mountains, covered for the most part with wood; but their rocky bases frequently descend so perpendicularly into the water, as not to allow shelter for a boat, or footing for a human being. Its outlet is the river Tresa into the lake Maggiore.

*Lugde*, or *Lude*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, seated on the Emmer, 24 m NNE Paderborn.

*Lugo*, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see. It was once the metropolis of Spain, but is now chiefly celebrated for hot medicinal springs. It is seated on the Minho, 50 m ENE Compostello. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 43 4 N.

*Lugos*, a town of Hungary, capital of Krassov county, situate on the Temes. Here the Bega canal begins, passes w to Temesvar, and then sw between the rivers Temes and Bega, to the entrance of the latter into the Theisz, opposite Titul. Lugos is 30 m E by S Temesvar. Lon. 22 16 E, lat. 45 38 N.

*Luis, St.* a town of Tucuman, in the province of Cordova, 140 m wsw Cordova. Lon. 67 52 W, lat. 32 10 S.

*Luis, St.* a town of New Mexico, in New Navarre, on the river St. Maria, 90 m s Casagrande.

*Luis de la Pas, St.* a town of New Spain, in the province of Mechoacan, 120 m s by E Mechoacan,

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*Luis Potosi, St.* a city of New Spain, capital of the province of Panuco, or Potosi, and the seat of an intendency, which comprehends its own province, and those of New Leon, New Santander, Cohahuila, and Texas. The city is of modern structure, and the see of an archbishop. The streets are neat and straight, the churches magnificent, and the population 12,000. It stands in a valley, a little to the w of the source of the Panuco, 130 m SE Zacatecas. Lon. 100 0 W, lat. 22 4 N.

*Lui-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong. It is seated in a fertile country, near the sea, 315 m SW Canton. Lon. 109 25 E, lat. 20 58 N.

*Lulea*, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, with a good harbour. Near it is a mountain of iron ore. It stands on the river Lulea, at the NW extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, 115 m NNE Umea. Lon. 22 12 E, lat. 65 32 N.

*Lumberton*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Robeson county. It is situate on Drowning creek, 32 m s Fayetteville, and 64 NW Wilmington.

*Lumello*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, which gives name to a district called Lumelline. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Lombardy, but is now a small place, situate on the Gogna, 26 m ssw Milan.

*Lunza*, a town of Poland, in Masovia, situate on an eminence, by the river Naraw, 87 m NE Warsaw.

*Lunan*, a town of Scotland, in Forfarshire, situate on a bay of its name, at the influx of the river Lunan, 5 m ssw Montrose.

*Lunawara*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, on the river Mahy, 19 m NE Gujdarah, 75 E by N Ahmedabad.

*Lund*, a town of Sweden, capital of Schonen, and a bishop's see. It is principally supported by its university, founded by Charles XI. Here likewise is a Royal Physiographical Society, incorporated in 1778. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 25 m E Copenhagen, and 44 SW Christianstadt. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 55 42 N.

*Lunden*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Edyer, 22 m W Rendsburg.

*Lundy*, an island at the entrance of the Bristol channel, about 12 m from the Devonshire coast. It is 3 m long and a mile broad, and supplies fowls and eggs to the inhabitants of Devonshire. In the N part is a high pyramidal rock called the Constable. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 51 18 N.

*Lune*; see *Loyne*.

## LUS

*Luneburg*, a duchy of Germany, in Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Hanover. Including Zell, it is bounded on the N by the duchies of Holstein and Lawenburg, E by the marquisate of Brandenburg, S by the duchy of Brunswick, and W by the duchies of Bremen and Verden. It is 100 m long and 70 broad, watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau. Part of it is full of heaths and forests, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile.

*Luneburg*, a fortified town, capital of the above duchy. The chief public edifices are three parish churches, the ducal palace, the townhouse, the salt magazine, the anatomical theatre, the academy, and the conventual church of St. Michael, in which are interred the ancient dukes. The salt springs near this place produce great quantities of salt; and it has also a trade in lime, wax, honey, wool, flax, and linen. *Luneburg* is seated on the Ilmenau, 30 m SE Hamburg, and 45 S by W Lubec. Lon. 10 39 E, lat. 53 1 N.

*Luvel*, a town of France, in the department of Herault, near the river Ridourle. It produces excellent muscadine wine, and is 12 m NE Montpellier.

*Lunen*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, situate at the conflux of the Zesick with the Lippe, 20 m S by W Munster.

*Luneville*, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe. Its castle, where the dukes of Lorraine formerly kept their court, as did afterward king Stanislaus, is now converted into barracks. The church of the late regular canons is very handsome; and here Stanislaus founded a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital. In 1801, a treaty of peace was concluded here between France and Germany. *Luneville* is seated in a plain between the rivers Vezouze and Meurthe, 14 m ESE Nancy, and 62 W Strasburg. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 48 36 N.

*Lungro*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, 35 m NNW Cosenza.

*Lupow*, a town of Further Pomerania, on a river of the same name, 15 m E Stolpe.

*Lure*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, celebrated for a late abbey of Benedictines, converted, in 1764, into a chapter of noble canons. It is seated near the Ougnon, 30 m NE Besançon.

*Lurgan*, a town of Ireland, in Armagh county, with an extensive linen manufacture, 17 m NE Armagh.

*Lus*, or *Lussa*, a province of Ballogistau, 100 m long and 60 broad, lying on the sea-

## LUT

coast E of Mekran. It is the smallest province in that country, but the most level, and rich in grain, sheep, and goats. Bela is the capital.

*Lusatia*, a margravate of Germany, 90 m long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg, E by Silesia, S by Bohemia, and W by Misdia and the duchy of Saxony. It is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Lusatia abounds more in mountains and hills than the Lower, in which are many boggy and moorish tracts, yet it is the most fruitful. The breeding of cattle is very considerable, and there is plenty of game; but the products of the country do not supply the necessities of the inhabitants. This want is compensated by its numerous manufactures, particularly those of cloths and linens. Bautzen and Luckan are the capitals.

*Lusignan*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Vonne, 15 m SSW Poitiers.

*Luso*, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, crosses part of Romagna, and enters the gulf of Venice, 10 m W Rimini.

*Lutunge*, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 8 m SE Thionville, and 11 NNE Metz.

*Lutkenburg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 11 m N by E Ploen.

*Luton*, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of straw hats, &c. On the edge of the downs, a little to the S, is Luton Hoe park, the seat of the marquis of Bute. Luton is situate on the river Lea, 18 m S Bedford, and 31 N by W London.

*Luttenberg*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Stantz, 42 m E by N Marchburg.

*Lutter*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 10 m NW Goslar.

*Lutterberg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 20 m S Goslar.

*Lutterworth*, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday. It has a large church, of which Wiclif, the first reformer, was rector, and he died here in 1385. Here is an extensive cotton manufacture, and many hands are employed in the stocking trade. It is seated on the river Swift, 14 m S Leicester, and 88 NW London.

*Lutzelstein*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a strong castle, seated on a mountain, 30 m NW Strasburg.

*Lutzen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle. Near this place, in 1632, Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden was killed in a battle, at the moment

of victory. It is seated on the Elster, 7 m wsw Leipzig.

*Luxemburg*, a grand duchy and province of the Netherlands; bounded on the E by Treves, S by Lorraine, W by Champagne and Liege, and N by Liege and Limburg. It lies in the forest of Ardennes, and in some places is covered with mountains and woods; but, in general, is fertile in corn and wine, and has a great number of iron mines. The principal rivers are the Moselle, Saur, Ourte, and Semoy. It belonged to the house of Austria; but the whole country submitted to the French in 1795. By the congress of Vienna, in 1815, this duchy was ceded to the king of the Netherlands; and declared to form one of the states of the Germanic confederation, in compensation for the principalities of Nassau-Dillenburg, Siegen, and Dietz.

*Luxemburg*, a strong city, capital of the above duchy. It is divided, by the Alsenz, into the upper and lower towns; the former almost surrounded by rocks, but the lower seated in a plain. It is 22 m wsw Treves. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 49 37 N.

*Lureuil*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone. Near it are some mineral waters and warm baths; also an abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Irishman. It is seated at the foot of the Vosges, 14 m NE Vesoul.

*Luzara*, a strong town of Italy, in Mantua, near the conflux of the Crostolo with the Po. Here a battle was fought between the Austrians and the French and Spaniards, in 1702, when each side claimed the victory. It is 13 m ssw Mantua.

*Luzarches*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 15 m N Paris.

*Luzon*; see *Luconia*.

*Luzzi*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the river Craté, 3 m S Bisignano.

*Lyurea*, a town of Ballogistan, in Luss, on the river Poorally, 38 m S Bela.

*Lydd*, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is a member of the cinque port of Romney, and seated in Romney marsh, 25 m sw Dover, and 72 SE London.

*Lyge*, a town of Norway, near a lake of the same name, 16 m sw Christiansand.

*Lygum*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 14 m W Apenrade.

*Lyme*, or *Lyme Regis*, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the side of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme, at the head of a little inlet; and the harbour is formed by two very thick walls, called the Cobbe. It has a

Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing. Here the duke of Monmouth landed, in 1685, for the execution of his design against James II. Lyme is the birthplace of Thomas Coram, the benevolent patron and contriver of the Foundling hospital. It is 28 m E by S Exeter, and 143 W by S London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 50 41 N.

*Lymfjord*, a gulf of Denmark, in N Jutland, which has a narrow entrance from the Categat, at Hals, and extends 18 m across the country, widening gradually, and forming several branches. The W end is 20 m long, and separated from the North sea by a narrow bank.

*Lymington*, a borough in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a river of its name, a mile from the sea, and the harbour will admit vessels of 300 tons. The chief trade is in salt; and it has two sets of baths, much frequented in the summer. Near it are the remains of a Roman camp; and in 1744 two urns were discovered that contained nearly 200 pounds weight of their coins. It is 13 m ssw Southampton, and 94 sw London. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 50 45 N.

*Lynchburg*, a town of Virginia, in Bedford county, on the S side and near the head of James river, 120 m W Richmond.

*Lyndhurst*, a village in Hampshire, on the N side of the New Forest, 8 m wsw Southampton. Here are the king's house and stables, the latter very large. All the forest courts are held here.

*Lynn*, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, with a considerable manufacture of women's silk and cloth shoes. It is 9 m ssw Salem, and 10 NE Boston.

*Lynn*, or *Lynn Regis*, a borough and seaport in Norfolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It has two churches; and a large marketplace, with an elegant cross. By the Ouse, and its associated rivers, it supplies most of the midland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt and corn in great quantities: it also partakes in the Baltic trade and Greenland fishery. The population was 10,259 in 1811. It is 42 m wsw Norwich, and 96 N by E London. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 52 46 N.

*Lyon*, a city of France, capital of the department of Rhone, and the see of an archbishop. Many antiquities evince its Roman origin; and it is deemed the next city to Paris, in beauty, size, and population, but superior to it in trade, commerce, and manufactures. It contains above 100,000 inhabitants, and upward of 30,000

et them are employed in various manufactures, particularly rich stuffs of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays are adorned with magnificent structures; the cathedral is a majestic Moorish edifice, in which is a famous clock made in 1598; and the town-house is one of the most beautiful in Europe. The other principal public buildings are the government house, the exchange, the customhouse, the palace of justice, the arsenal, a museum, a public library, two colleges, and several charitable foundations, one of which, the Grand Hospital, has not its equal in France. The bridge, which unites the city with the suburb de la Guillotiere, is 1560 feet long; and there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. Lyon in 1793 revolted against the national convention, but was soon obliged to surrender; and subsequently suffered many injuries and calamities. This city is a grand depot of grain and excellent wines. It is situate on the Saone, a little above its conflux with the Rhone, 15 m N Vienna, and 220 SE Paris. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 45 46 N.

*Lyonnois*, an old province of France, lying on the W side of the Saone and Rhone, 130 m long and 17 broad. This province and Beaujolois now form the department of Rhone.

*Lyse*, a town of Norway, 3 m SSW Bergen.

*Lysobyki*, a town of Poland, in the parrtinate of Lublin, 20 m NNW Lublin.

*Lyth*, a village of N Yorkshire, on the seacoast, 4 m WNW Whitby, noted for its extensive alum works.

## M.

*Mabra*, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the gulf of Bona, 10 m W Bona.

*Macao*, a town of China, on an island, at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by four forts. Near the town is the cave of the celebrated Camoens, where he wrote the greatest part of the *Lusiad*. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour since 1640; and here is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. 113 37 E, lat. 22 12 N.

*Macarsca*, a seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. In the vicinity are many subterraneous grottos. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 42 m ESE Spalatro. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 43 25 N.

*Macas*, a town of Quito, chief of a district that produces much fruit, tobacco,

sugar-canes, cotton, cinnamon, and copal. It is seated on one of the sources of the Amazon, 170 m SBYE Quito. Lon. 78 15 W, lat. 2 30 S.

*Macassar*, the principal town of Celebes, whence that island is sometimes called Macassar. It is a Dutch settlement, with a good harbour, defended by Fort Rotterdam. The houses are of wood, and the roofs covered with very large leaves; they are built on thick posts, to guard against inundations, and are ascended by ladders. The rajah of the Maloyos tribe resides here, and pays tribute to the Dutch. The tribe employs a great number of fishing proas; and their country abounds in sheep, cattle, horses, and goats, and produces much rice. Macassar surrendered to the British in 1810, without any resistance. It is seated at the mouth of a river, on the SW coast, and at the S end of the strait of Macassar, which separates Celebes from Borneo. Lon. 119 34 E, lat. 5 2 S.

*Macclesfield*, a town in Cheshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It has manufactures of cotton, fustians, linen cloth, &c. and mills for the winding of silk. Here are two churches, and a grammar school founded by Edward VI. The population was 12,299 in 1813. It is seated at the edge of a forest, near the river Bolin, 36 m E Chester, and 167 NW London. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 53 15 N.

*Macduff*, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with a good harbour, on the frith of Moray, 2 m E Banff.

*Macedonia*, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Servia and Bulgaria, E by Rumania and the Archipelago, S by Livadia, and W by Albania. The soil is for the most part fertile, and the coasts in particular abound in corn, wine, oil, and every thing desirable for use and pleasure. Salonica is the capital.

*Maceira*; see *Muziera*.

*Maccrata*, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquiseate of Ancona, with a university. It is generally considered as the capital of the province. The principal gate is built in the form of a triumphal arch. In 1797 it was taken by the French. It is seated on a hill, by the river Chiento, 22 m SBYW Ancona. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 43 20 N.

*Machala*, a town of the kingdom of Quito. The environs produce great quantities of excellent cacao; also great numbers of large mangrove-trees, the wood of which is very durable, and so heavy as to sink in water. It stands near the bay of Guayaquil, 80 m S Guayaquil.

*Machecoul*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the Tenu, 30 m SW Nantes.

## MAC

*Macherry*; see *Alvar*.

*Machiu*, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 12 m sw Molise.

*Machian*, one of the Molucca islands, 20 m in circuit, and the most fertile of them all. It rises like a conic mountain from the sea, and produces the best cloves. The Dutch have here three inaccessible forts. Lon. 126 55 e, lat. 0 28 n.

*Machias*, a seaport of the district of Maine, capital of Washington county, the most eastern territory of the United States. The harbour is defended by a fort and battery. In 1792 Washington academy was established here. The trade is considerable in fish, lumber, boards, shingles, and hewed timber. It was taken by the British in 1814. It stands on a river and bay of its name, 65 m ene Castine. Lon. 67 17 w, lat. 44 48 n.

*Machicaco, Cape*, a promontory of Spain, in the bay of Biscay. Lon. 2 43 w, lat. 43 23 n.

*Machidas*, an inland kingdom of Africa, lying to the s of Abyssinia, between Ajan and Gingiro. It is watered by the Magadoxa, but little known to the Europeans.

*Machlin*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a castle; seated on an eminence near the river Ayr, 9 m ene Ayr.

*Machyulth*, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the Dysi, over which is a bridge into Merionethshire, 37 m w Montgomery, and 207 wnw London.

*Macon*, a city of France, capital of the department of Saone and Loire, and lately a bishop's see. Here is a fine quay, and some handsome public edifices. It is celebrated for good wine, and seated on the side of a hill, by the river Saone, 35 m n Lyon, and 183 st Paris. Lon. 4 43 e, lat. 46 20 n.

*Macreddin*; see *Carysfort*.

*Macri*, or *Macari*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, seated on a gulf of its name, in the Mediterranean. Here are considerable ruins, and numerous Greek inscriptions; supposed to be the remains of the ancient Telmessus. Macri is the port for expresses from Constantinople to Egypt, and has a trade in firewood, timber, tar, cattle, and salt. It is 150 m sse Smyrna. Lon. 29 9 e, lat. 36 37 n.

*Macro*, or *Macronisi*, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia, 20 m e Athens. Lon. 24 16 e, lat. 37 30 n.

*Macroom*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, with an ancient castle, which was partly burnt in the wars of 1641, and is now altered into a neat mansion. It is situate on the Sullane, 18 m w Cork.

## MAD

*Mactan*; see *Matan*.

*Macula*, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, 150 m sw Shibam. Lon. 47 50 e, lat. 13 25 n.

*Maczua*, a small island in the Red sea, near the coast of Abex.

*Madagascar*, a large island in the Indian ocean, discovered by the Portuguese, in 1492. It lies 40 leagues e of the continent of Africa, from which it is separated by the strait of Mosambique. It extends 900 m from n to s, and is from 200 to 300 broad. The inhabitants, upward of four millions, are divided into a number of tribes. They are commonly tall, well made, of an olive complexion, and some of them pretty black. Their hair is black, but not woolly, and for the most part curls naturally; their nose is small, though not flat, and they have thin lips. They have no cities nor towns, but a great number of villages a small distance from each other. Their houses are pitiful huts, without windows or chimneys, and the roofs covered with reeds or leaves. Those that are drest in the best manner have a piece of cotton cloth, or silk, wrapt round their middle; but the common sort have scarce sufficient to hide their nakedness. Both men and women are fond of bracelets, necklaces, and ear-rings. Their ordinary food consists of rice, beans, peas, yams, oil, fruit, cabbages, beef, mutton, goats, poultry, fish, and porcupines. The flesh of hogs is only eaten by hunters and their families; and ginger, green leaves, garlic, and white pepper compose their sauces. They have little knowledge of commerce, and exchange among themselves goods for goods: gold and silver coins brought by Europeans are immediately melted down for ornaments, and no currency of coin is established. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are always at war with each other. It is hard to say what their religion is, for they have neither churches nor priests. Here are a great number of locusts, crocodiles, cameleons, and other animals common to Africa, but no elephants, tigers, lions, nor horses. Insects are numerous, and many of them troublesome. Beside the products already mentioned, the country yields several sorts of timber and many articles of marine stores; also indigo, crystals, tortoise-shell, ebony, gums, and honey. There are only some parts of the coast yet known; for both the air and soil are destructive to strangers. The chief settlement on the e coast is Port Dauphin, and the place most visited by the Europeans is Tamatave.

*Madaun*; see *Modain*.

*Madeira*, an island in the Atlantic

## MAD

ocean, 60 m long and 40 broad, and lying 250 N by E of Teneriff. The Portuguese discovered this island in 1419, which they found uninhabited and covered with wood, and on that account called it Madeira. Prince Henry, the next year, settled a colony here; and not only furnished it with plants and domestic animals, but procured slips of the vine from Cyprus, and plants of the sugar-cane from Sicily. These throve so prosperously, that the sugar and wine of Madeira quickly became articles of some consequence in the commerce of Portugal. The sugar-works have since been removed, but the wine is now in the highest estimation. This island is also celebrated for sweetmeats, all kinds of fruit being here caudied in the most exquisite perfection. The cedar-tree is found in great abundance, and the dragon-tree is a native of this island. Flowers nursed in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; and the hedges are mostly formed of the myrtle, rose, jasmín, and honey-suckle. There are few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains. Hogs are the food most relished; they are suffered to range among the mountains, and are hunted and caught by dogs. Salted cod is imported from America, and is the chief diet of the poor. Madeira is well watered and populous; and the climate, though hot for a great part of the year, is so salubrious, that invalids resort to it from distant countries. The British factory settled in this island consists of upward of twenty commercial houses, and have considerably more of its trade than the Portuguese. Funchal is the capital.

*Madeley Market*, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, held at the foot of Colebrook Dale bridge. Here are some iron-works; and a work for obtaining fusil tar, from the smoke of coal. It is 9 m N Bridgenorth, and 147 nw London.

*Madghery*, or *Madhugiri*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a hill fort. In the vicinity much iron is smelted, and a great number of cattle are bred. It is seated amid hills and fertile vallies, 25 m E by S Sera.

*Madian*, or *Median*, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the E side of the eastern arm of the Red sea. The Arabians call it Megar el Schnaid, the Grotto of Schunaid (or Jethro) and suppose it to be the place where Moses tended the flocks of his father-in-law. It is 50 m N Moilah, and 80 s Acaba.

*Madina*, a town near the right bank of the Gambia, capital of the kingdom of Woolli, which is separated from that of

## MAD

Tenda, on the E, by the river Nerico. Lon. 13 42 w, lat. 14 27 N.

*Madir*, a town of Abyssinia, in Dalcali, on the bay of Amphila, 60 m SE Arena.

*Madras*, a city of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, and the metropolis of the British possessions in the Deccan and Southern Hindoostan. The fortress, called Fort St. George, is of great strength, and a regular square, about 100 yards on each side. It stands in the middle of the White or English town, which has three straight streets to the N, and the same number to the S of the fort. The houses are covered with a stucco called chunan, which is nearly as compact as marble, and bears as high a polish: they consist of long colonades, with open porticos, and flat roofs; and few of them exceed one floor. The inner apartments of the houses are not decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms; it being impossible to find any that will resist the ravages of the white ants. Opposite the W side of the fort is a barrack, for the soldiers when off guard; and adjoining it is a convenient hospital. At the other end of the barrack is a mint, for the coinages of gold and silver. On the S side stands the church, at the back of which is the residence of the governor; and on the N is the exchange, on which is erected a lighthouse. The whole is surrounded by a strong wall, and defended by batteries, bastions, &c. The Black town, which is also walled and fortified, stands to the N of the fort, and is inhabited by Gentoos, Mohamedans, Arminians, and Jews. The streets are wide, with trees planted in some of them, which afford shelter from the sun. Some of the houses are of brick; the rest are mean cottages in external appearance, but all within is neat and decent. The government house, which is large and handsome, stands on the Choultry plain, above a mile SW of the fort; and near to it are Chepauk gardens, the residence of the nabob of the Carnatic. From the Black town a navigable canal extends 7 m N to Enore river; by this channel boats go hence to Pullicat, and return with charcoal. The city stands in a flat country, on a fine sandy beach, and in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line, and being incommenced also with a tremendous surf. The boats used for crossing the surf are large and light; and each is so dexterously managed by the coxswain and rowers, that by a few successive surfs, the boat is dashed high and

dry on the beach. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1640, and carries on a great and extensive commerce, notwithstanding large vessels cannot approach within 2 m of its shore. The population above 300,000. It was taken by the French in 1744, and restored in 1748, greatly improved. In 1758-9 it sustained a severe siege of two months from the French, who then made a precipitate retreat. The fort has since received additional works, and is now one of the best fortresses in the possession of the British. It is 240 m E by N Seringapatam. Lon. 80 25 E, lat 13 5 N.

*Madre de Dios*, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Patagonia, 180 m in circuit. Lon. 42 0 W, lat. 51 0 S.

*Madre de Popa*, a town of New Granada, in the province of Carthagena. It has a celebrated convent, much resorted to by pilgrims; and they pretend that the image of the Virgin has done a great many miracles in favour of seafaring people. It is seated on the Magdalena, 50 m E Carthagena.

*Madrid*, the capital of Spain, in New Castile. It was formerly an inconsiderable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo; but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither, and it is now the largest and finest town in the kingdom; but its form of government does not admit it to be termed a city. It stands in a plain, surrounded by mountains, and has a high wall built of mud. It contains 77 churches, 66 convents, 15 gates of granite, and about 168,000 inhabitants. The houses are mostly built of stone, and lofty, but look much like prisons, the windows being grated with iron bars, particularly the lower range, and sometimes the rest. The streets are long, broad, and straight, and some have handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the place. The royal palace stands on an eminence, and consists of three courts: each front is 470 feet long and 100 high, so that this immense pile towers over all the country; and no palace in Europe is fitted up with more royal magnificence. The churches and monasteries contain many paintings, by the most celebrated masters. The finest square in Madrid is the Placa Mayor, 1536 feet in circuit, surrounded by houses, five stories high, all of an equal height; every story being adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts supported by columns, which form very fine arcades. Here the *auto de fés* were formerly celebrated, with all their terrible apparatus; and it is still the theatre of bull-fights, which are given at the royal

feasts. Casa del Campo is a royal house of pleasure, about half a mile from Madrid, with fine gardens, pleasant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. La Retiro is another royal palace near the city, and is a pleasant retreat in the heat of summer, there being a great number of fish-ponds, grottos, tents, groves, and hermitages: it also includes a fort called la China. Madrid has royal manufactures of china, cards, saltpetre, &c. but it has little trade, and chiefly prospers by the presence of the court. It is seated on the river Manzanares, which, though small, is adorned with a magnificent bridge. Madrid, in 1808, was entered by the French, under Murat, and the royal family retired into France: soon afterward, Joseph Bonaparte entered it as king of Spain; but the usurper and his adherents in a few days deemed it prudent to retreat, taking with them such treasure as they had the means of conveying; toward the end of the year it surrendered, without resistance, to the French, under Napoleon. In 1812, after the battle of Salamanca, the city was entered by the allied army, and fort la China capitulated; but the army retreated after the failure of the siege of Burgos. In 1813, the French evacuated the city; and in 1814, Ferdinand VII re-entered his capital. Madrid is 265 m NE Lisbon, and 625 wsw Paris. Lon. 3 54 W, lat. 40 25 N.

*Madrid, New*, a town of Louisiana, capital of a settlement. In 1810 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. It is seated on the Mississippi, 50 m below the influx of the Ohio, and 260 wsw Frankfort, in Kentucky. Lon. 89 43 W, lat. 36 34 N.

*Madrigal*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, 10 m NE Medina del Campo.

*Madrigal*, a town of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, 130 m S by E Popayan. Lon. 75 45 W, lat. 0 50 N.

*Mudrisio*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 30 m N Venice.

*Madrogan*, the capital of Mocaranga, with a spacious royal palace. The upper part of the houses is in the shape of a bell. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 18 0 S.

*Madura*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a district. It is fortified with square towers and parapets, and has a most superb pagoda. It stands near the Vagaroo, 90 m SW Tanjore. Lon. 78 13 E, lat. 9 51 N.

*Madura*, an island in the Indian ocean, 90 m long and 36 broad, lying to the N of the E part of Java. It abounds in rice and teak timber. In 1811, it was taken by the British, out of the power of the French and Dutch, who were all made



prisoners. It is governed by a prince, who resides at Bankalan, at the w end of the island; but the chief place of commerce is Sumenap, near the se end. Lon. 113 42 E, lat. 7 1 s.

*Maeler*, a lake of Sweden, 80 m long and 20 broad, extending from Kongsöeur, in Westmania, to Stockholm. It contains several beautiful islands. In winter it is usually frozen over during a few weeks, and then opens an easy communication, by sledges, between the interior parts of Sweden and the city of Stockholm.

*Maelstrom*, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, at the s end of the Lofföden islands, and near that of Moskoe, whence it is also named Moskoestrom. It is caused by a furious current, which runs among these isles, flowing contrary to the motion of the tide, in a kind of circular stream; and here, when its violence is greatest, the vortex is tremendous, and roars equal to the loudest cataracts. The intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and they last but half an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, vessels have been reached by it at the distance of 5 m, and inevitably destroyed.

*Maerna*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, 23 m wsw Trent.

*Maes*, a river; see *Meuse*.

*Maeseyk*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, on the river Maes, or Meuse, 10 m ssw Ruremonde.

*Maeslandsluys*, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, near the mouth of the Meuse, 10 m w Rotterdam.

*Maestricht*, a city of the Netherlands, in Limburg. It is about 4 m in circuit, seated on the left bank of the Meuse, opposite Wick, with which it communicates by a stone bridge. The population 13,000. It has fine long streets, many churches and convents, a college formerly belonging to the jesuits, a council-house, with its library, and manufactures of cloth and fire-arms. Near it is the lofty mountain of St. Peter, with a fortress; and a stone quarry, with such a number of subterranean passages as to be capable of containing 40,000 persons. The other fortifications and the situation of Maestricht are such, that it is deemed one of the strongest places in Europe. This city was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648. Louis XIV took it in 1673; William prince of Orange invested it in vain, in 1676; but, in 1678, it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748, the French were permitted to take possession of it on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. In 1793 it was unsuccessfully attacked by the French, but they

became masters of it the following year. It is 14 m nne Liege, and 58 E Brussels. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 50 49 N.

*Mafra*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a college. Near this place, in a sandy and barren spot, John V erected a building of extraordinary magnificence. This was done in pursuance of a vow, made in a dangerous fit of illness, to found a convent for the use of the poorest friary in the kingdom; which was found at Mafra, where twelve Franciscans lived together in a hut. The town is seated near the sea, 18 m nww Lisbon.

*Magadora*, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Ajan, with a citadel, and good harbour. It stands at the mouth of a river of its name, which is supposed to have a long course, having regular inundations that fertilize the country to a great extent. The king and his court are Mohamedans: his subjects, of what race soever (some being white, others tawny and olive, and others quite black) all speak the Arabic tongue; they are stout and warlike, and among other weapons use poisoned arrows and lances. This city is a place of great commerce, receiving from Adel and other parts cotton, silk, spices, and drugs, in exchange for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. Lon. 46 25 E, lat. 2 10 N.

*Magdalen Islands*, a group of seven small isles, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, lying ne of the E point of the island of St. John. They are inhabited by a few families, whose chief support is derived from fishing.

*Magdalena*, a river of New Granada, which rises in the mountains to the E of Popayan, flows N above 600 m, and enters the Caribbean sea, between Carthagena and St. Martha. The cacao, or chocolate-tree, grows abundantly on its banks, and is highly esteemed.

*Magdalena*, a river of Louisiana, which rises in the mountains that separate Louisiana from New Mexico, and runs into the Pacific ocean, to the sw of the bay of St. Louis.

*Magdeburg*, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N and E by Brandenburg, S by Anhalt and Halberstadt, and W by Brunswick. It is divided into four circles, Holz, Saal, Jerich, and Ziesar. The country is in general level, and the parts that are not marshy and overgrown with wood are very fertile. The salt springs are of such richness, that they can supply all Germany with salt.

*Magdeburg*, a fortified city, capital of the above duchy. It has a handsome palace, a citadel with a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the

superb mausoleum of Otho the great. The population 26,000. Here are manufactures of cotton and linen goods, stockings, gloves, porcelain, and tobacco; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is well situate for trade, on the left bank of the Elbe, by which it has a communication with Hamburg. It was taken by storm, in 1631, by the Austrians, who burnt the town, except the cathedral and a few houses adjacent, and massacred above 10,000 of the inhabitants; but it was soon handsomely rebuilt. In 1806 it surrendered to the French. It is 40 m wsw Brandenburg, and 120 se Hamburg. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 52 10 N.

*Magellan*, a strait of S America, discovered, in 1520, by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It affords a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, between the island of Terra del Fuego and the mainland of America. This strait has since been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage, upward of 300 m, being dangerous and troublesome, they now sail through the strait of Le Maire and round Cape Horn.

*Maggeri*, or *Magadi*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated in a hilly country, abounding in timber trees, stone, and iron, 21 m w Bangalore.

*Maggeroe*, or *Maggeron*, a large island of Norway, deemed the most northern continental land in Europe. It is separated from the continent, on the s, by a very narrow channel; and its N extremity is an enormous rock, called North Cape. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 12 N.

*Maggiore*, or *Verbano*, a lake lying principally in the duchy of Milan, in Italy, and the N extremity in the canton of Tesin, in Switzerland. It is 36 m long and 4 broad, but 7 where a branch on the w side extends to the nw. The river Tesino runs s through its whole length; and in the widest part are the celebrated Borromeo isles, three in number; which are covered with orange and lemon-trees, and laid out in gardens and pleasure grounds. The mountains on its banks have an intermixture of vineyard and forest, and the chain is frequently broken by rich intervening plains and expansive vallies.

*Maghera*, a town of Ireland, in Londonderry county, 28 m ESE Londonderry.

*Magherafelt*, a town of Ireland, in Londonderry county, with a considerable linen manufacture, 17 m w Antrim, and 36 ESE Londonderry.

*Magia*, a river of Switzerland, in the canton of Tesin, which runs s, with rapidity, through a narrow valley of its name, and enters the lake Maggiore, near Locarno.

*Magia*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Tesin, on the river Magia, 10 m NNW Locarno.

*Magindanao*; see *Mindanao*.

*Magliano*, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Sabina. It is seated on a mountain, near the Tiber, 28 m N Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

*Magnavacca*, a town and fort of Italy, in Ferrarese, at the mouth of the lake of Comachio, in the gulf of Venice, 3 m sse Comachio.

*Magnisa*; see *Manachia*.

*Magny*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 32 m NW Paris.

*Magotzo*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, at the w end of a small oval lake, which by a streamlet communicates with that of Maggiore. It is 12 m SSE Domo d'Ossola, and 36 NNW Novara.

*Magra*, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, on the s confines of Parma, and flows by Pontremoli and Sarsana into the gulf of Genoa.

*Mahanuddy*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the NE part of Gundwana, crosses Orissa, and enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, below Cuttack. These mouths form an assemblage of low woody islands; and at the mouth of the principal channel, near False Point, is a fortified island, named Coojung.

*Mahaville*, the largest river in Ceylon. It has its source in the lofty mountain called Adams Peak, flows N to Candy, and there turns to the E; it afterward resumes a N course, and enters the sea by several mouths, to the s of Trincomalee. It is navigable within a few miles of Candy, where it is crossed by a ridge of rocks that prevent the passing of the smallest boat; and the current below this ridge is so strong, that the ascent of vessels is retarded.

*Mahdia*; see *Medca*.

*Mahe*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, taken from the French, in 1793, by the English, and now the chief place of the Company's commerce in the province. Black pepper and cardamons are the chief articles of export; but the greater part of these are brought from the country above the Gauts. Mahe is situate on high ground, at the mouth of a river navigable a considerable way inland for boats, 30 m NNW Calicut. Lon. 75 38 E, lat. 11 42 N.

*Mahim*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Aurungabad, belonging to the peshwa, 51 m N by w Bombay.

*Mahlberg*, a town and castle of Suabia, in Brisgau, situate on a mountain, by the river Schutter, 17 m N Friburg.

*Mahmudpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 83 m NE Calcutta.

*Mahomdy*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, 40 m xw Khyrabad.

*Mahon*, a seaport of Minorca, at the SE end of the island. The harbour, called Port Mahon, is deemed one of the finest in Europe; it is 5 m long, and contains four islands, covered with marine edifices. The town has about 7000 inhabitants, and stands on a number of rocks on the w side of the head of the harbour, 27 m SE Cittadella. Lon. 4 13 E, lat. 39 51 N.

*Mahoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, capital of a district including many naturally strong positions. It is situate on the Chin Gonga, which flows to the Godavery, 96 m SSE Ellichpoor. Lon. 78 33 E, lat. 20 4 N.

*Mahrattas*, two powerful states of Hindoostan, which derive their name from Mahratt, an ancient province of the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas, and the Nagpoor, or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the S part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan, Malwah, Orissa, Khandesh, and Bejapoor; a great part of Berar and Ajmere; and a small part of Gujrat, Aurungabad, Agra, and Allahabad. These territories comprise their empire, which extends from sea to sea, across the S part of the Deccan; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kistna southward. The Western state, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, or princes, whose obedience to the peshwa, or head, is merely nominal at any time; and in some cases, an opposition of interests produces wars, not only between the members of the state, but also between the members and the head. Nagpoor is the capital of the Eastern Mahrattas. Both these states, in 1792, were in alliance with the English, in the war against Tippoo, from whose territories they gained some acquisitions, which were ceded to them in 1799. Their armies are principally composed of light horse.

*Mahrburg*; see *Marchburg*.

*Maida*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. On the plain near this place, in 1206, a victory was obtained by 5000 British troops over 3000 French. It is 9 m xw Squillace.

*Maidenhead*, a town in Berkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, and a good trade in malt, meal, and timber. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge, 12 m E by N Reading, and 26 W by N London.

*Maidenoi*, an island in the Pacific ocean, 36 m long and 9 broad. In the NW part

of it native copper is found. Lon. 167 10 E, lat. 54 40 N.

*Maidstone*, a borough and the county-town of Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It has a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county; particularly hops, of which there are numerous plantations around; here are likewise paper-mills and a manufacture of linen. The church is very capacious, and probably belonged to a monastery, of which considerable fragments are remaining. The population was 9443 in 1811. It is seated on the Medway, 20 m W Canterbury, and 34 ESE London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 16 N.

*Malcotta*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, and one of the most celebrated places of Hindoo worship. The large temple is a square building of great dimensions, and the jewels belonging to it are very valuable. Here, in 1772, Hyder was completely routed by the Mahrattas. It is situate on a high rocky hill, 14 m N Seringapatam.

*Maillezais*, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, seated in an island formed by the Seure and Autize, 7 m S Fontenay le Comte, and 22 NE Rochelle.

*Maina*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Morea, which gives name to a mountainous district that lies between two bays of the Mediterranean sea. Its products are oil, silk, gall-nuts, honey, wax, cotton, and kermes; and considerable quantities of wool and hides are exported. The Mainotti could never be subdued by the Turks, on account of their vigilance and valour, and the defiles of their mountains. The town is seated on the SE part of the bay of Coron, 46 m S by W Misitra. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 36 54 N.

*Mainburg*, a town of Bavaria, situate on the Ams, 18 m ESE Ingoldstadt, and 32 NNE Munich.

*Maine*, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, flows by Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Frankfurt, and joins the Rhine a little above Mentz.

*Maine*, an old province of France, bounded on the N by Normandy, E by Orleanois, S by Touraine and Anjou, and W by Bretagne. It now forms the departments of Mayenne and Sarthe.

*Maine*, a district belonging to the state of Massachusetts, 200 m long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Canada, NE by New Brunswick, SE by the Atlantic, and SW by New Hampshire. It is divided into five counties, York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock, and Washington. The chief rivers are the Penobscot, Kennebec,

Soco, Androscoggin, St. John, and St. Croix; and it has several small lakes. Though an elevated tract, it cannot be called mountainous, and a great proportion of the lands are arable and exceedingly fertile. The crops generally cultivated are wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, hemp, and flax; and hops grow spontaneously. The trees are white pine, spruce, maple, beech, white and gray oak, and yellow birch; these, as ship timber, boards, and every species of split lumber, are the principal exports of the country. The heat in summer is intense, and the cold in winter extreme; all the lakes and rivers are usually passable on ice from Christmas till the middle of March. In 1810, the population was 228,705. Portland is the capital.

*Maineville*, a town of France, in the department of Eure, 24 m ESE Rouen.

*Mainland*, the largest and most southern of the Shetland isles, 60 m long and in some places 16 broad; but it projects many irregular promontories, and is indented by numerous bays and harbours. The country consists of black craggy mountains and marshy plains, interspersed with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. The hills are covered with beeves and sheep of a small breed; the horses are also of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong, and called Shetland ponies. Lofty cliffs, impending over the ocean, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The deep caverns underneath shelter seals and otters; and to the winding bays resort swans, geese, scarfs, and other aquatic birds. The rivulets and lakes are rich in salmon, trout, &c. The seas abound with cod, turbot, and haddock; and, at certain seasons, with shoals of herrings. Lobsters, oysters, muscles, &c. are also plentiful. No mines have been wrought, but there are visible appearances of various metallic ores. The inhabitants are hardy, docile, and ingenious. They manufacture linen and woollen cloth for their own use; and worsted stockings, some of fine texture and great value, for exportation; but their principal occupation is fishing. Lerwick is the capital.

*Mainland*, the principal of the Orkney islands. See *Pomona*.

*Maintenon*, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, with a collegiate church, and a priory, seated between two mountains, on the river Eure, 5 m N by E Chartres.

*Majumbo*, a country on the coast of Guinea, between those of Brafra and Gabon, of which little is known.

*Majorca*, the largest of the Balearic islands, 60 m long and 45 broad, lying in the Mediterranean sea, between Ivica and Minorca. The whole coast is lined with strong towers. The NW part is mountainous; the rest produces good corn, olive-trees, fine honey, fruit, and delicate wine; and it abounds in rabbits, hares, quails, partridges, snipes, and thrushes. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust and lively, and make good sailors. The capital is Palma.

*Maire, Le*, a strait of S America, between Staten island and Terra del Fuego. It was discovered, in 1616, by Le Maire, a Dutchman, who passed through it and round Cape Horn into the Pacific ocean. This passage is now generally adopted by navigators, being more safe than through the strait of Magellan.

*Maissore*; see *Mysore*.

*Maisy*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 5 m N Isigni, and 27 WNW Caen.

*Maito*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, seated on a deep bay in the strait of Gallipoli, immediately above the Dardanelles, 24 m SW Gallipoli.

*Majumba*; see *Majumba*.

*Mairent, St.* a town of France, in the department of Two Sevres, with a Benedictine abbey, and a trade in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs; seated on the Sevre, 26 m SW Poitiers.

*Makarev*, a town of Russia, in the government of Nishnei Novgorod. Here is a great annual fair at the end of July and beginning of August, which regulates the prices of manufactured goods throughout the empire; the silks and teas of China, the productions of Persia, &c. being here exchanged for those of Russia and the W of Europe. It is situate on the Volga, 24 m ESE Nishnei Novgorod.

*Makarief*, or *Makareu*, a town of Russia, capital of the province of Unza, in the government of Kostroma. It is situate on the river Unza, 30 m E Kostroma. Lon. 44 14 E, lat. 59 50 N.

*Maker*, a village in Cornwall, 7 m SE St. Germans, on an eminence, forming the W point of the entrance of Hamoaze, at Plymouth. On the heights is a very strong battery; and the steeple of the church, called Maker Tower, is a noted seamark. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 50 21 N.

*Mako*, a town of Hungary, capital of Tzanad county, in which many horses are bred. The population in 1815 was 6477. It is situate near the Maros, 16 m E by S Segedin.

*Makoonda*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad, 66 m S Allahabad,

and 110 NNE Gurrâh. Lon. 34 37 E, lat. 24 33 N.

*Mukran*; see *Mekran*.

*Malabar*, a province on the w coast of Southern Hindoostan, lying between those of Canara and Cochin. Including the districts of Coorg and Wynaad, above the Gants, it is 160 m long and 60 broad. It was divided among several petty princes who were subdued by Hyder; and on the termination of the war with Tippoo, in 1792, it was ceded to the British. The land is well cultivated; and there are many forests. Oxen and buffalos are numerous, but of a diminutive size. No horses, asses, sheep, nor goats are bred; but common poultry are in abundance. It is well watered by rivers; but none have any peculiar appellation, each portion being called by the name of the remarkable place near which it flows. The capital is Calicut. The whole coast from the northern part of this province to the southern extremity of Hindoostan is called the Coast of Malabar. The natives are all blacks, or at least of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and tolerable features. They are distinguished into casts, or tribes, of which the principal and most remarkable are the Nairs, who are the pure Sudras of Malabar, and rank next to the Brahmins. The Nairs all pretend to be born soldiers; but they are of various ranks and professions: they form the militia of Malabar, directed by the Brahmins, and governed by rajahs. The Nairs marry before they are 10 years of age, but the husband never cohabits with his wife. He allows her oil, clothing, ornaments, and food; but she remains in her mother's house, or after her parents death with her brothers, and cohabits with any person she chooses of an equal or higher rank than her own. By this strange arrangement no Nair knows his father, and every man considers his sisters children as his heirs. His mother manages the family, and after her death the eldest sister takes the direction. The moveable property of a Nair, on his decease, is equally divided among the children of all his sisters. The Nairs, generally, are excessively addicted to intoxicating liquors; and are allowed to eat venison, goats, fowls, and fish. They use very little clothing, and are remarkably clean in their persons.

*Malacca*, or *Malaya*, a peninsula of Asia, 360 m long and 150 broad; bounded on the n by Siam, to which it is connected by the isthmus of Kraw, about 97 m broad, and on all other sides by the sea; that part on the sw side being called the Strait of Malacca, which separates it from Sumatra. The chief commodities for trade

are tin and elephant teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, pepper and other spices, with some precious gums and woods. The pincapples are the best in the world; and the coconuts have shells that will hold an English quart. There is but little corn, and sheep and oxen are scarce; but buffalos, hogs, and poultry, are plentiful. The peninsula is inhabited by various races of people. The seacoast is almost wholly possessed by the Malays, who are mixed in the n with the Siamese, and in some places with the Buggesses from Celebes. The Malays are rather below the middle stature, their limbs well shaped, but particularly slender at the wrists and ankles. Their complexion is tawny, their eyes large, their noses rather flat, and their hair long, black, and shining. They are fond of navigation, war, plunder, emigration, adventures, and gallantry. They talk incessantly of their honour and bravery, and speak the softest language of Asia; yet they are deemed the most treacherous ferocious people on the face of the globe. Their religion is a mixture of Mohammedanism, not possessing the bigotry so common among the western sects. The inland parts are possessed by a savage and barbarous people, who take delight in doing mischief to their neighbours.

*Malacca*, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the Malaya peninsula. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses tolerably well built; but that part inhabited by the natives is composed of bamboo and mat huts. The road here is safe, but the entrance of the river is rendered intricate by a bar; and near the fort is a harbour where, in the sw monsoon, vessels not drawing more than 16 feet may be secured. Many Chinese reside here, and are the chief cultivators, distillers, sugarmakers, and farmers of the customs. The Portuguese had a settlement here, which was taken by the Dutch in 1640; and it was taken from them by the British, in 1795. Malacca is seated on the strait of its name, 480 m SE Acheen. Lon. 102 15 E, lat. 2 12 N.

*Malaga*, a city of Spain, in Granada, and a bishop's see, with two castles, and a good harbour. The cathedral is a stupendous pile, begun by Philip II while married to Mary of England, and their united arms are over the gate. Its commerce is principally in figs, raisins, oil, and excellent wines; and it has manufactures of silks, velvet, shag, stockings, hats, soap, paper, &c. The population 54,000. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Guadalmedina, 70 m WSW Granada. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 36 35 N.

*Malamocco*, a small island and town in the lagoons of Venice, 5 m s Venice.

*Malatia*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, and a bishop's see; seated in a fine plain, between the Euphrates and the Melas, 100 m SE Sivas. Lon. 38 0 E, lat. 38 23 N.

*Malavilly*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large mud fort, separated into two parts by a transverse wall. Near the town iron ore is smelted, and hence Seringapatam receives its chief supply. It is 27 m E Seringapatam.

*Malaya*, a peninsula of Asia, whose natives are called Malays. See *Malacca*.

*Malazkird*, a town of Turkish Armenia, situate on the Aras, near its conflux with the Euphrates, 90 m SE Erzerum.

*Malchin*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Peene, where it forms the lake Camrow, 22 m ESE Gustrow.

*Malcho*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, between the lakes Calpin and Plaü, 23 m SSE Gustrow.

*Malda*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, situate on a river near its junction with the Ganges. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, the ancient capital of Bengal, and is a place of great trade for silk, and mixed goods of silk and cotton. It is 61 m N by W Moorshedabad. Lon. 83 4 E, lat. 25 3 N.

*Malden*, a borough in Essex, with a market on Saturday, seated on an eminence, by the river Blackwater. It has two parish churches; and a third, which it had formerly, has been long converted into a freeschool. Vessels of a moderate burden come up to the town, but large ships are obliged to unload at a distance below, in Blackwater bay. The custom of Borough English is kept up here, by which the youngest son succeeds to the burghage tenure, on the death of his father. This town carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, salt, coal, iron, deals, and wine. It is 10 m E Chelmsford, and 37 NE London.

*Maldives*, a cluster of small islands, in the Indian ocean, lying to the SW of Cape Comorin. The northernmost, called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in lon. 73 4 E, lat. 7 5 N; and Maldiva, in which the king resides, is in lon. 75 35 E, lat. 4 15 N. They are innumerable; but all low and sandy, and most of them uninhabited. They are divided into 13 provinces, each having its separate governor, who rules with great oppression. The subjects are miserably poor, and appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Hindoos from Malabar. They supply ships with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts,

oil, honey, dry fish, tortoise-shell, and especially couries. The king assumes the title of sultan of the Maldives, king of thirteen provinces, and twelve thousand isles.

*Maldonado*, a seaport of the government of Buenos Ayres, chiefly noted for its harbour, in which vessels trading to the capital sometimes refit. It is situate on the N shore of the mouth of the Plata, 200 m E by N Buenos Ayres. Lon. 55 10 W, lat. 34 25 S.

*Malesherbes*, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 11 m NE Pluviers.

*Maestroit*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, on the river Oust, 17 m ENE Vannes.

*Mallam*, a village in W Yorkshire, 6 m E Settle. It has mountains and rising grounds on every side, abounding in natural curiosities; and among them, on a high moor, is a circular lake, about a mile in diameter, which is the source of the river Aire.

*Malin*, a village of Ireland. 23 m N Londonderry. Here is a mineral spring; and to the NE is Malin Head, the most northern cape of Ireland. Len. 7 25 W, lat. 55 16 N.

*Malin*, a village of Ireland, in Donegal county, on a bay of the same name, 15 m W Killabegs. Here is a very ancient ecclesiastical building, said to have been a monastery.

*Malinus*; see *Mechlin*.

*Malio, Cape*, or *St. Angelo*, a cape of European Turkey, in Morea, at the S entrance of the gulf of Napoli, 15 m E Malvasia.

*Mallevelee*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 15 m SW Nantes.

*Mallia*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, situate on the Muchoo, 2 m above its entrance into the gulf of Cutch, and 35 NE Noanagar.

*Mallicollo*, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. It extends 20 leagues from NW to SE. The inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. The vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, bananas, sugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are the domestic animals. The inhabitants, in their form, language, and manners, are widely different from those of the Friendly and Society islands. They seem to correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea, especially in their black colour and woolly hair. They go almost naked, are of a slender make, have lively, but very irregular and ugly features, and tie a rope tight round their belly.

## MAL

They use bows and arrows as their principal weapons, and the arrows are said to be sometimes poisoned. Their bodies are entirely free from punctures, which is one particular that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the Pacific ocean. At the SE end of the island is a port, named Sandwich Harbour. Lon. 167° 53 E, lat. 16° 25 S.

*Malling*, West, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, 6 m W Maidstone, and 20 E by S London.

*Mallow*, a borough of Ireland, in Cork county. Here are considerable linen manufactures, and a fine spring of tepid water, which draws much company in summer. It sends a member to parliament, and is seated on the Blackwater, 17 m NNW Cork.

*Malmedy*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a Benedictine abbey, and some mineral springs equal to those of Spa. It is seated on the Recht, 13 m S by E Limburg.

*Malmo*, a fortified seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, with a large harbour, and a strong citadel. It has fine streets, and manufactures of woollen; and is seated on the Sound, 10 m SW Lund, and 18 E by S Copenhagen. Lon. 13° 7 E, lat. 55° 36 N.

*Malmsas*, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, 23 m WNW Nikoping.

*Malmsbury*, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, and a woollen manufacture. Here was formerly a large abbey; and at the end of the cemetery are two ancient churches. It is seated on a hill, almost surrounded by the Avon, over which it has six bridges, 26 m E by N Bristol, and 96 W London.

*Malo*, St. a seaport of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, and lately an episcopal see. It has a large harbour, difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; and is a trading place, of great importance, defended by 10 batteries. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without success. In 1758, they landed in Cancale bay, went to the harbour by land, and burnt above 100 ships. St. Malo is seated on an island, united to the mainland by a causeway, 44 m NNW Rennes. Lon. 2° 2 W, lat. 48° 39 N.

*Malojarslaul*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kaluga. Here, in 1812, the French were defeated on their retreat from Moscow; the town was taken and retaken eleven times, and finally burnt to ashes. It is 36 m N Kaluga, and 66 SW Moscow.

*Malpartida*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 24 m W Truxillo.

## MAL

*Malpas*, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Monday, seated on a high hill, near the river Dec, 15 m SE Chester, and 165 NW London.

*Malplaquet*, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 7 m S by E Mons; famous for a victory gained over the French, by the duke of Marlborough, in 1709, and sometimes called the battle of Blaregnies, from an adjacent village.

*Malsesena*, a town of Italy, in Veronese, 13 m NNW Verona.

*Maltu*, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily, 60 m S of the latter, and the most southern island in Europe. It is 20 m long and 12 broad; contains two cities and 22 villages, and has several good harbours on the coast opposite Sicily. The port of St. Paul, toward the NE end, is so called from a tradition that the vessel in which St. Paul was sent prisoner to Rome was wrecked on the N point of its entrance. The island is divided into two very unequal parts; the one to the E, the other to the W, of the old city. The western part, which is the smallest, has no villages, and little land capable of cultivation, but it abounds with odoriferous plants, and has considerable salt-works. The other part, containing two-thirds of the island, is fertile; and here are cultivated large quantities of cotton, lemons, almonds, olives, and vines. The population 75,000. The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian. Emperor Charles V, in 1526, gave this island (with the smaller one of Gozo) to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, or knights of Rhodes, who removed hither in 1530, and hence they are now called Knights of Malta. The island is extremely well fortified; the ditches, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock, and extend many miles. See *Citta Vecchia*, and *Valetta*.

*Malton*, New, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are three churches, and some considerable remains of a monastery. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge to the village of Old Malton, 13 m NE York, and 213 N by W London.

*Multown*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, with a stone fort, 110 m NE Bopal.

*Malva*, or *Mallooha*, a river of Barbary, which has its rise in the desert, and flows N into the Mediterranean, separating the kingdoms of Algiers and Fez. Thirteen miles from its mouth are three uninhabited islands, between which coasting vessels may lie in safety.

*Malvasia*, a small island of European Turkey, on the E coast of Morea, celebrated

for its rich wine, called Malmsey. See *Napoli di Malvasia*.

*Malvern, Great and Little*, two villages in Worcestershire. The former is 3 m w bys Worcester, and had once an abbey, of which nothing remains but the gateway, and the nave of the church, now parochial. The latter is seated in a cavity of the Malvern hills, 3 m from Great Malvern. Henry VII, his queen, and his two sons, were so delighted with this place, that they adorned the church with painted glass windows, part of which remain, though in a mutilated state. Between Great and Little Malvern are two noted chalybeate springs, one of them called the Holy Well, which is secured by a convenient erection, with a bath and other accommodations.

*Malvern Hills*, a range of hills in the sw of Worcestershire, extending from s to s about 7 m, and dividing this part of the county from Herefordshire. The highest point is 1444 feet above the level of the sea. On the summit of one of these hills, are the immense works of the Herefordshire Beacon, one of the strongest hill fortresses in this island; its construction is ascribed to the Britons, as a place of permanent security, in case of any sudden emergency.

*Malung*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, 55 m w Fahlun. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 60 30 N.

*Malwah*, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, bounded on the w by Gujrat, n by Ajmeer, E by Allahabad and Gundwana, and s by the latter and Khandesh. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and diversified tracts in Hindoostan, and divided among the chiefs of the Poonah Mahrattas. The chief articles of trade are cottons, coarse stained and printed cloths, and excellent tobacco. Oujain and Bopal are the principal towns.

*Malzieu*, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 20 m NNW Mende.

*Mamars*, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, seated on the Dive, 14 m w Bellesme.

*Mamora*, a town and fort of the kingdom of Fez, seated on an eminence on the s bank of the Seboo, near its entrance into the Atlantic. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing for shebbel, a species of salmon, of which they take an incredible quantity. It is 15 m NNE Sallee, and 90 WNW Fez.

*Man*, an island in the Irish sea, 30 m long and 12 broad. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey. The air is healthy, and the soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the inhabitants, who are denominated Manx, and estimated at

28,000. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he has no seat in the British parliament. The commodities of the island are wool, hides, butter, tallow, black marble, slate, limestone, lead, and copper. Some manufactures of coarse hats, cotton goods, and linen cloth, are carried on in different parts; but the principal trade arises from the herring fishery. The duke of Athol was lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he sold, in 1765, to the crown; but he retained his territorial property. The island still preserves some of its privileges, particularly that of freedom from debts contracted in England, and hence it is the asylum of many insolvent debtors. It is 37 m s Scotland, 37 x Wales, 27 w England, and 47 E Ireland.

*Manaar*, a small island in the Indian ocean, on the NW side of Ceylon, from which it is separated by a channel, 2 m wide, that is nearly dry at low water. It is 15 m long and 3 broad, and from the w end a reef of rocks runs to the island of Ramisseram on the continent of Hindoostan, called Adams Bridge, which can only be passed by boats. The sea to the s of this, between the continent and the island of Ceylon, is called the Gulf of Manaar, in the NE part of which is a celebrated pearl fishery. The Portuguese got possession of the island of Manaar in 1560; the Dutch took it from them in 1658; and the English took it from the Dutch in 1795. At the E end is a fort, where a garrison is always maintained, and augmented during the pearl-fishing season. Lon. 79 47 E, lat. 3 53 N.

*Manachia*, or *Magnisa*, the ancient Magnesia, a city of Natolia, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It was formerly the capital of the Ottoman empire, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat, 22 m N Smyrna. Lon. 27 6 E, lat. 38 45 N.

*Manan*, an island in the middle of the bay of Fundy, 9 m from the coast of the district of Maine, but forms a part of Charlotte county, in New Brunswick. It is 14 m long and 7 broad, the soil in general good, and well wooded with fir, birch, beech, and maple. Its fisheries are in great esteem, and it has safe harbours for vessels of war. The northern point is in lon. 66 45 w, lat. 44 54 N.

*Manapar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Tinnevelly, situate on a point of land projecting into the gulf of Manaar, 36 m SE Tinnevelly.

*Manapar*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 23 m WSW Trichinopoly.

*Manbed*, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 150 m ESE Ispahan.



*Manbona*, the capital of the kingdom of Sabia, situate on the seacoast, 36 m s by w Sofala. Lon. 35 56 e, lat. 21 35 s.

*Manchester*, a village in Warwickshire, near Atherstone and the river Anker. It was a Roman station on the Watling-street, and here several coins have been dug up.

*Mancha*, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is nearly surrounded by mountains, producing antimony, vermilion, and mercury. The country is an immense plain, intersected by ridges of low hills and rocks; not an enclosure of any kind, except mud walls about the villages, nor scarcely a tree to be seen; but it is well cultivated in corn and vines. The inhabitants are affable, and great lovers of music and dancing; and it was here that Cervantes made his hero, Don Quixote, perform his chief exploits. The capital is Ciudad Real.

*Manche*, a department of France, including the w part of the old province of Normandy. It is almost surrounded by the English channel. Coutances is the capital.

*Manchester*, a large town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday, seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and a place of great antiquity, though neither a corporation nor a borough. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures; and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, fitted for all sorts of markets, both at home and abroad, spreading over a great part of Europe, America, and the coast of Guinea. The manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, of wire cards, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. Its chief ornaments are the college, the exchange, the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious market-place. The churches and chapels of the establishment are 16 in number, with twice as many places of worship for different sects of dissenters. No town in the kingdom is more distinguished for its public charities; and it has many handsome buildings for amusement and convenience. In respect to population it ranks next to London, the number of inhabitants being 98,573 in 1811. By the Irwell it has a communication with the

Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation. It is 36 m e by n Liverpool, and 182 n w London. Lon. 2 10 w, lat. 53 27 n.

*Manchester*, a town of Vermont, in Bennington county, situate on Batten river, which flows into the Hudson, above Saratoga. It is 22 m n Bennington, and 35 s Rutland.

*Manchester*, a town of Virginia, on James river, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a bridge.

*Manciet*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 17 m sw Condom.

*Mandal*, a town of Norway, capital of a province, in the government of Bergen. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 60 m wsw Christiansand. Lon. 7 42 e, lat. 58 2 n.

*Mandavie*, a large fortified seaport of Hindoostan, in the province of Cutch, situate on the gulf of Cutch. It carries on an extensive trade with Malabar and the Arabian coast. Lon. 69 45 e, lat. 22 40 n.

*Manderscheid*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, 26 m nne Treves.

*Manding*, a country in the w part of Nigritia, at the sources of the rivers Niger and Senegal. Not only the inhabitants of this state, but the bulk of the people in other districts of western Africa, are called Mandingos, probably from having originally emigrated from this country. The Mandingos, in general, are of a mild, sociable, and obliging disposition: the men are above the middle size, well-shaped, strong, and capable of enduring great labour; the women are goodnatured, sprightly, and agreeable. The dress of both sexes is composed of cotton cloth, of their own manufacture: the men wear a loose frock drawers, that reach half way down the legs, a white cap on the head, and sandals on the feet. The women's dress consists of two pieces of cloth, about six feet long and three wide; one of these is put round the waist, and hangs down to the anclès; the other is thrown negligently over the bosom and shoulders. See *Kamalia*.

*Mandow*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, capital of a district lying among the Vindhaya mountains. It was anciently a city of prodigious extent, but is now sunk into comparative obscurity. It is situate on a mountain, 48 m ssw Oojain. Lon. 75 31 e, lat. 24 35 n.

*Mandowee*, a city of Hindoostan, in Lahore, possessed by chiefs tributary to the Seiks, and situate near the Beyah, 138 m ne Lahore. Lon. 75 48 e, lat. 32 54 n.

*Mandowee*, a town of Hindoostan, in

Gujrat, situate on the Tuptee, 24 m E Surat.

*Manchurs*, or *Manchous*, a branch of the Mogul Tartars, whose ancestors conquered China in the thirteenth century, but were expelled by the Chinese in 1368. They inhabit the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, and retain the customs they brought from China. The Manchou traders chiefly dispose of ginseng, valuable sable skins, and small pearls found in the rivers that flow into the Amour. The Manchou language is deemed the most learned and perfect of the Tartar tongues; it is written in characters that represent sounds, and not things like that of the Chinese.

*Manfredonia*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a good harbour for small vessels. Most of the corn exported from the province is shipped here, and a considerable quantity of salt made in the sea-lake of Salpe to the s. It is seated at the head of a gulf of the same name, 30 m ENE Lucera. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 41 35 N.

*Mangalore*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of Canara. It is seated between the two arms of a fine lake of salt water, each of which receives a river from the Gaults; but the bar at the entrance into this harbour will not admit vessels drawing more than ten feet. The town is built along the sides of the peninsula, and in the elevated center are the remains of a fort, which sultan Tippoo ordered to be demolished. It is a place of great trade, and the principal exports are rice, betel-nut, black pepper, sandal wood (from the country above the Gaults) cinnamon, and turmeric. In this town a treaty of peace was signed between Tippoo and the English in 1784. It is 126 m NNE Calicut, and 210 SSE Goa. Lon. 75 0 E, lat. 12 49 N.

*Mangapett*, a town of Hindoostan, in Hydrabad, situate on the Godavery, 104 m NW Rajamundry.

*Mangea*, an island in the Pacific ocean, 15 m in circuit. In the interior parts it rises into small hills, and the inhabitants seem to resemble those of Otaheite. Lon. 158 16 W, lat. 21 27 S.

*Manheim*, a strong city of Germany, capital of the palatinate of the Rhine, almost surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. The streets intersect each other at right angles; and it has three noble gates, adorned with basso-relievos. The palace is a magnificent structure, with a cabinet of natural curiosities and a gallery of pictures. The population 24,000. Manheim has been frequently taken and retaken by the French and Austrians in the late wars.

In 1802, it was ceded to the margrave of Baden. It is 17 m N Spire, and 42 S Frankfort. Lon. 8 34 E, lat. 49 29 N.

*Manica*, an inland kingdom of Caffreria, bounded on the N by Mocaranga, E by Sofala and Sabia, and S and W by unknown regions. It is said to abound with mines of gold, and has a river and capital of the same name; but it is little known to the Europeans.

*Manickpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, capital of a fertile district, belonging to the nabob of Oude. It is situate on the left bank of the Ganges, 36 m NW Allahabad. Lon. 81 25 E, lat. 25 47 N.

*Manjce*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, situate on the left bank of the Ganges opposite the influx of the Gograh. Here is a customhouse, where boats going up or down these two rivers are examined. It is 13 m WNW Chuprah.

*Manila*, the capital of Luconia, as well as of the other Philippine islands, and the see of an archbishop, who is commonly the Spanish viceroy. It is well fortified, and defended by the castle of St. Philip. The number of christian inhabitants is estimated at 12,000. Most of the public structures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which, in 1617, a mountain was levelled; and in 1625, a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 persons perished in the ruins. This city is seated on the river Pasig, which issues from the lake Bahia, 10 m to the E, and flows into the E side of a bay, on the SW coast. The bay is a circular basin, 10 m in diameter, and great part of it land-locked; but the part peculiar to the city, called Cavite, lies 9 m to the SW, and is the usual station of the ships employed in the Acapulco trade; for an account of which, see *Luconia*. This city abounds with convents; and there is also an inquisition. On account of the pure and mild temperature of the air, it is deemed the most healthy of the European settlements in the East; and all the necessaries of life are here to be met with in great abundance. In 1762, the British took this city by storm, and humanely suffered the archbishop to ransom it for about a million sterling; but great part of the ransom money never was paid. Lon. 120 52 E, lat. 14 36 N.

*Manningtree*, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. The principal imports are deals, corn, coal, and iron. It is seated on a branch of the Stour, called Manningtree-water, 11 m W Harwich, and 60 ENE London.

*Manosque*, a town of France, in the

department of Lower Alps, with a castle; seated on the Durance, 25 m NE Aix.

*Manowly*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, 22 m NNW Darwar.

*Manresa*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle and several convents; seated at the conflux of the Cardenero with the Llobregat, 15 m SE Cardona, and 20 m NW Barcelona.

*Mans*, a city of France, capital of the department of Sarthe, and the see of a bishop. The cathedral is a very handsome edifice. The population 18,500. It has excellent poultry, and its wax and stuffs are famous. It is seated on a high hill, by the Sarthe, near the influx of the Huisne, 80 m W by N Orleans, and 115 m W Paris. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 48 0 N.

*Mansahrar*, a lake of Tibet, which is said to be of an oval form, 60 m in circuit, and to lie in about 81 E lon. and 34 N lat. on an elevated plain, covered with long grass. Pilgrims are five days in going round it, and the place of worship is to the SE, where are a few huts, and some irregular steps down to the lake. According to the divines of Tibet four sacred rivers issue from it, the Sanpoo, Ganges, Indus, and Sita. But the existence of this lake at all is extremely doubtful; and it is known for certain, that the Ganges does not proceed from it.

*Mansfeld*, a town of Upper Saxony, in a county of its name, with a decayed castle on a high rock, 8 m NNW Eisleben.

*Mansfield*, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. It has a trade in corn and malt, manufactures of stockings and thread, several cotton-mills, and an iron foundery. The church is an ancient structure; and here is a freeschool founded by queen Elisabeth. The population was 6816 in 1811. It is seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, 14 m N Nottingham, and 138 m by W London.

*Mansilla*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 14 m SSE Leon.

*Mansora*, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated near the mouth of the Guir, 60 m W Mequinez.

*Mansoura*, a town of Egypt, which has a considerable trade in rice and sal ammoniac. Here are likewise vast chicken ovens. It is seated on the E side of the Nile, 24 m SSW Damietta, and 60 m N Cairo.

*Mansura*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak, situate on the Euphrates, at the influx of a branch of the Tigris, 110 m WNW Bassora.

*Mantaca*; see *Mataca*.

*Mantes*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a bridge

over the Seine, the great arch of which is 120 feet wide. The wines of its vicinity are famous. It is 31 m NW Paris.

*Mantotte*, a town of Ceylon, on the NW coast, opposite the E end of the isle of Manaar. A few m to the SE are the remains of a large town, and also of an immense tank, called the Giants Tank. It is 13 m N by E Aripo.

*Mantua*, or *Mantuan*, a duchy of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the W by Cremonese, N by Veronese, E by Ferrarese, and S by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola. It is 50 m long and 30 broad, and fruitful in corn, pasture, flax, fruit, and excellent wine. Charles IV, duke of Mantua, died in 1708, and having no heirs, the house of Austria took possession of the duchy.

*Mantua*, a city, capital of the above duchy, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on an island in the middle of a lake, 20 m in circuit and two broad, formed by the Mincio; and so very strong by situation as well as by art, that it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Europe. The only way into the city is by two moles or bridges, each of which is defended by a fort and other works. In the heat of summer, when the lake is low, the air becomes noxious, and the better sort of the inhabitants leave the city for some time. The citadel is partly free from this inconvenience, and in it is always kept a strong garrison. The streets are in general broad and straight, and the houses handsome. The cathedral has a noble dome, decorated with pilasters and fine paintings; the church of St. Anthony is famous for relics; and the Franciscan church is one of the most elegant of that order in Italy. Here are many other churches, numerous convents, a synagogue for the Jews who live in a distinct quarter, a university, the ancient ducal palace, with its gallery of paintings, &c. It was greatly noted for its silks, and silk manufactures, which are now much decayed, and the inhabitants reduced to about 12,000. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Mantua surrendered to the French in 1797, after a siege of eight months; and to the Austrian and Russian army, in 1799, after a short siege. It is 35 m NE Parma, and 90 ESE Milan. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 45 10 N.

*Manwas*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, capital of a very barren district. It is 140 m N by W Ruttunpoor. Lon. 82 5 E, lat. 24 13 N.

*Manzanares*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, near the source of a river of the

same name, 27 m NNW Madrid.—Another, in the district of Mancha, famous for its wine, seated near the Azuer, 23 m E by N Ciudad Real.

*Maouua*, one of the Navigators islands, in the Pacific ocean. It produces abundance of bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, bananas, guavas, and oranges. Here, in 1787, Perouse met with his first fatal accident; captain Langle, Lemanon the naturalist, and nine sailors being massacred by the natives. Lon. 169 0 w, lat. 14 19 s.

*Mapimis*, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, with a fortress, 130 m N Durango.

*Maracai*, a town of the province of Caracas, near the E extremity of the lake Tacarigua, 20 m NNE Valencia.

*Maracaibo*, the NW province of the government of Caracas. It is long and narrow, extending S, from the Caribbean sea, along the W side of the gulf and lake of Maracaibo, and then completely surrounding the lake, by passing along its S and E borders. The confines of the province are mountainous, and the chain on the W separates it from St. Martha, in New Granada. On the E it is bounded by Coro and Caracas. The NE part of this province is famous for an extraordinary tree, of the sapota family, called the palo de vaca, or cow-tree, which, on incisions being made in the trunk, yields a great abundance of juice, which is a sweet and nourishing milk.

*Maracaibo*, a lake of the above province, of an oval form, 120 m long and 80 broad. It is navigable for large vessels, and communicates on the N with the gulf of Maracaibo by a strait, which is defended by strong forts. Several Spanish towns are seated on its borders. The E side is mostly sterile; and to the NE of its margin is a hollow containing an inexhaustible quantity of mineral pitch, which, mixed with tallow, gives a good bottom to vessels. The vapour that rises from this mine becomes inflamed in the air, and in the night produces the effect of phosphoric lights, which are called by sailors the Maracaibo Lanterns.

*Maracaibo*, a city, and the capital of the above province. It carries on a great trade in skins, chocolate, and fine tobacco; and ships are built here which go to all parts of America, and to Spain. It is seated on the W side of the outlet of the lake of Maracaibo, 120 m WSW Coro. Lon. 21 22 W, lat. 10 48 N.

*Maraga*, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan, formerly a city. It is well built, has a spacious bazar, and a glass manufacture; and in the vicinity are several mineral

springs. It is situate on the Saffee, 10 m E of its mouth in the lake Urmia, and 50 S by E Tabriz. Lon. 47 23 E, lat. 37 20 N.

*Marand*, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan, situate in a rich plain, 40 m NW Tabriz.

*Maranhã*, a northern government of Brasil, which comprehends a populous island, of the same name, 112 m in circuit, at the mouth of three rivers. The French settled here in 1612; but they were soon expelled by the Portuguese. It produces much rice and cotton. St. Louis is the chief town.

*Marano*, a fortified seaport of Italy, in Friuli, seated on the gulf of Venice, 27 m S by E Udina. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 52 N.

*Maranon*; see *Amazon*.

*Marans*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a considerable trade in salt, malt, corn, and meal. It is situate on the Sevre, in the midst of salt marshes, 12 m NNE Rochelle, and 21 W Niort.

*Marant*, or *Amarant*, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan, containing 2500 houses each with a garden, situate near a river, and watered by canals. Cochineal is found in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants say that Noah was buried here. It is 50 m N Tauris. Lon. 47 46 E, lat. 39 7 N.

*Marasa*, a town of Nigritia, in Wangara, on the N side of the Niger, 160 m NE Ghanara. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 15 50 N.

*Marasch*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, capital of a sangiacate, and the see of a bishop. It is seated on the Gehoun, 80 m ENE Adana. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 37 23 N.

*Marathon*, a village of European Turkey, in Livadia, formerly a city, 20 m NNE Athens. It is famous for the victory obtained on its plain by Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over 120,000 Persians, who lost above 10,000 men, and also many of their ships.

*Marazi*, a lake in the SE part of Africa, known to extend N 300 m in length, and probably much more; the breadth about 30 m. At its S extremity is a town of the same name. Lon. 35 10 E, lat. 13 10 S.

*Marawina*, a river of Guayana, which separates Surinam from Cayenne. It is noted for a curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond, which, when polished, is often set in rings, &c. It enters the Atlantic in lon. 53 43 W, lat. 5 53 N.

*Marazion*, or *Market Jew*, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday,

seated on a creek of Mount bay, 4 m E Penzance, and 278 w bys London.

*Marbach*, a town of Wirttemberg, seated on the Neckar, 9 m NNE Stuttgart.

*Marbella*, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated near the mouth of the Rio Verde, at the foot of high mountains, 23 m WSW Malaga.

*Marblehead*, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, with a harbour protected by a sea wall, and defended by a battery and citadel. It has three churches, and stands on a neck of land, in Massachusetts bay, 19 m NE Boston. Lon. 70 50 W, lat. 42 27 N.

*Marburg*, a strong town of Germany, capital of Upper Hesse, with a castle on the top of a mountain, a university, and an academy. The church of St. Elisabeth is a fine edifice, and near it is the house of the Teutonic order, in which the commander over the canton of Hesse resides. Marburg was taken by the French in 1757, but it surrendered to the allies in 1759; and in 1760, it was taken again by the French. It is seated on the Lahn, 47 m SW Cassel. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 50 48 N.

*Marcillin, St.* a town of France, in the department of Isere, situate on the river Isere, at the foot of a hill, in a country that produces excellent wine, 30 m SSE Vienne.

*March*, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Friday. In 1730, three urns full of burnt bones and some small Roman coins were dug up near this place. It is seated on the Nen, in the middle of the isle of Ely, 26 m NNW Cambridge, and 81 N London.

*Marchburg*, or *Mahrburg*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle, with two castles. In the vicinity are good vineyards. It is seated on the Drave, 26 m SSE Gratz. Lon. 15 23 E, lat. 46 38 N.

*Marchdorf*, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Constance, 12 m NE Constance.

*Marche*, an old province of France, bounded on the N by Berry, E by Auvergne, W by Angoumois, and S by Limosin. It is 55 m long and 25 broad, and fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the department of Creuse.

*Marche*, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, near the source of the Mouzon, 20 m S Neufchateau, and 40 by W Toal.

*Marche en Famenne*, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, seated on the Marsette, 23 m SE Namur.

*Marcheck*, a town of Austria, with an old castle, seated on the March, on

the Frontiers of Hungary, 23 m E by N Vienna.

*Marchena*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in the middle of a plain, fertile in olives, 38 m ENE Seville.

*Marchiennes*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Sambre, 4 m W Charleroy.

*Marchiennes*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated in a morass on the river Scarpe, 7 m ENE Douay.

*Marcianisi*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 13 m NNE Naples.

*Marcigny*, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, near the river Loire, 32 m W Macon, and 43 S by W Autun.

*Marcholsheim*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 25 m S Strasburg.

*Marco, St.* a seaport of E Florida, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into Apalache bay, 180 m WSW St. Augustin. Lon. 84 38 W, lat. 30 18 N.

*Marco, St.* a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, seated on the Senito, 22 m N Cosenza.

*Marcou, St.* two small islands, in the English channel, near the coast of France, 7 m E Cape la Hogue.

*Mardike*, a village of France, in the department of Nord, seated on a canal, to which it gives name, 4 m W by S Dunkirk.

*March*, a town of Arabia, capital of a district, in the province of Yemen. It is 100 m SE Sanaa. Lon. 47 30 E, lat. 15 44 N.

*Marce, Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in Rosshire, 16 m long and 4 where broadest. It contains many small islands, and abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

*Merengo*, a village of Italy, in Milanese, seated in a plain, 3 m SE Alexandria. It is famous for a decisive victory gained over the Austrians in 1809, by which the French became masters of Italy.

*Maretimo*, an island in the Mediterranean, on the W coast of Sicily, 12 m in circuit. It has a castle, with a few farmhouses, and produces much honey. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 38 5 N.

*Margam*, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which has extensive copperworks, a Saturday market holden adjacent to them, and the remains of a large abbey. It is situate at the foot of a mountain covered with oaks, 10 m SSE Neath, and 180 W London.

*Margarita*, an island in the Caribbean sea, near the coast of Cumana, 60 m long and 20 broad, discovered by Columbus in

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1498. The continual verdure renders it pleasant, being rich in pasture; but it has no fresh water. It was taken in 1626 by the Dutch, who demolished the castle; but it has been restored, and has several forts. It forms a particular government, under the captain-general of Caracas, and is principally inhabited by the natives. The city of Assumption, in the center of the island, is the capital. Lon. 61 10 w, lat. 11 10 n.

*Margariti*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the s side of a mountain, 20 m sw Janina.

*Margate*, a seaport in Kent, at the n extremity of the isle of Thanet, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is built on the side of two hills, has a stone pier, and is a member of the port of Dover. It has a great resort of company for sea bathing, and the buildings for their accommodation are numerous and handsome. The pier, which has a rampart breast high, is the fashionable promenade; and the harbour is defended by a fort. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and there are regular passage boats to and from London. It is 17 m ene Canterbury, and 71 r bys London. Lon. 1 22 e, lat. 51 24 n.

*Margozza*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, near a small lake of its name, 40 m nw Milan.

*Maria, St.* an island in the Indian ocean, near the e side of Madagascar. It is 45 m long and 7 broad, well watered, and surrounded by rocks. The air is extremely moist, for it rains almost every day. It produces rice, sugar-canes, legumes, pine-apples, tobacco, &c. and on the coasts are found white coral and ambergrise. The inhabitants call it Ibrahim. Lon. 50 20 e, lat. 17 0 s.

*Maria, St.* the most southern island of the Azores, which produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 25 9 w, lat. 26 57 n.

*Maria, St.* a town of New Granada, in Darien, built by the Spaniards after they had discovered the gold mines that are near it, and soon after taken by the English. It is seated on the gulf of St. Michael, at the influx of a river of the same name, 110 m se Panama. Lon. 78 10 w, lat. 8 20 n.

*Maria, St.* a town of Congo, capital of the kingdom of Matamba. It stands on a river that flows into the Coanzo, 310 m e Loanda. Lon. 13 0 r, lat. 8 50 n.

*Mariagalante*, one of the Caribe islands, belonging to the French, 16 m long and 4

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broad. On the e shore are lofty perpendicular rocks; and about half its surface is barren mountains. It is indifferently watered, but produces cotton, coffee, and sugar. It was taken by a British frigate, in 1808. The s end is 30 m n by e Dominica. Lon. 61 18 w, lat. 15 55 n.

*Mariager*, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland. The chief trade is in stone and lime. It stands on the s side of a gulf of the same name, 35 m n by w Arhusen. Lon. 9 35 e, lat. 56 42 n.

*Marian Islands*; see *Ladrones*.

*Maricello*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 6 m nw Gravina.

*Marie aux Mines*, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, divided into two parts by the river Leber. It is famous for silver mines, and 25 m nw New Brisach.

*Marienbourg*, a strong town of W Prussia, capital of a palatinate. It is seated on the e branch of the Vistula, 26 m se Dantzic. Lon. 19 3 e, lat. 59 9 n.

*Marienbourg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Meisnia, near which are mines of silver, iron, vitriol, and sulphur. It has manufactures of fine lace, and a medicinal bath, and is 15 m sse Chemnitz.

*Marienbourg*, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 12 m w Rocroy.

*Marienburg*, a town of W Prussia, with a spacious palace, built in the Gothic style. The cathedral is the largest church in Prussia, being 320 feet long; and by its strong breastworks seems to have formerly served as a fortress. In 1709, Peter the great and Fredrick 1 of Prussia had an interview at this place. It is seated near the Vistula, 38 m sse Dantzic. Lon. 18 52 e, lat. 53 50 n.

*Mariestad*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, on the e side of the lake Wener, 26 m nne Scara.

*Marietta*, a town of Ohio, chief of Washington county, situate on the Muskingum, near its conflux with the Ohio. Here is the Campus Martius, an elevated public square, founded and fortified by the Ohio Company in 1718. Marietta is a commercial place, and has a dockyard on the Muskingum, at the mouth of which is a fort. In the vicinity was discovered, in 1800, a tessellated pavement, a large human skeleton, and other curious antiques. It is 80 m ese Columbus, and 80 sw Pittsburg. Lon. 81 37 w, lat. 39 16 n.

*Marignano*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on the Lambro, 10 m se Milan.

*Marina*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 10 m ese Rome.

*Mario, St.* a strong town of Italy, in

the duchy of Urbino, capital of a very small republic, under the protection of the pope. It is seated on a mountain, 17 m nw Urbino. Lon. 12 33 e, lat. 43 54 n.

*Mariquita*, a town of New Granada, in Bagota, near which are some rich gold mines. It is situate near the Magdalena, 66 m nw St. Fe.

*Marissa*, or *Maritz*, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Mount Scardus, in the sw part of Bulgaria, flows by Bazardgik, to Philippopoli, where it becomes navigable; then enters Romania, and flows by Adrianople, Trajanopoli, and Eno, into the Archipelago.

*Mark*, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the n by the principality of Munster, e by the duchy of Westphalia, and s and w by that of Berg. Ham is the capital.

*Mark, St.* a seaport of E Florida, situate on a river of the same name, near its entrance into a bay, 180 m wxw St. Augustin. Lon. 84 26 w, lat. 30 16 n.

*Mark, St.* a seaport on the w side of St. Domingo, on a bay to which it gives name. The houses are built of freestone, which is abundant in the neighbourhood. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, and is 58 m nw Port-au-Prince. Lon. 72 45 w, lat. 19 4 n.

*Market Hill*, a town of Ireland, in Armagh county, 8 m e bys Armagh.

*Market Jew*; see *Marazion*.

*Marlborough*, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. In 1267, a parliament was held in the castle, which enacted several laws, called the Statutes of Marlebridge. Of the walls and ditch of this castle there are still some remains; and it has been a Roman station. The town contains two churches, and is seated on the Kennet, 26 m n Salisbury, and 74 w London.

*Marlborough*, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, with a manufacture of Spanish brown, from a kind of loam found in the neighbourhood. It is 25 m w bys Boston.

*Marlborough*, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, 70 m w bys Portsmouth.

*Marlborough, Fort*, an English factory, on the w coast of the island of Sumatra, 3 m e Bencoolen.

*Marlborough, Lower*, a town of Maryland, in Calvert county, on the e side of the Patuxent, 24 m se Washington.

*Marlborough, Upper*, a town of Maryland, chief of Prince George county. It is situate on the Hatavitis, a principal branch of the Patuxent, 15 m e Washington.

*Marlow*, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a

trade in coal and timber; and manufactures of paper, black silk lace, and copper, brass, and iron wire. It stands near the Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire, 17 m s Aylesbury, and 31 w London.

*Marly*, a village of France, near the Seine, 4 m n Versailles. Here was a royal palace, which was demolished during the revolutionary fury, and on its site is now a cotton-mill; but its fine gardens and water-works still remain, and a machine on the Seine not only supplies them with water, but also those of Versailles.

*Marmande*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, which has a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy. It is seated on the Garonne, 28 m nw Agen, and 46 se Bourdeaux.

*Marmora*, or *White Sea*, the ancient Propontis, an inland sea between Europe and Asia, 120 m long and 50 broad. It communicates with the Black sea by the strait of Constantinople, and with the Archipelago by the strait of Gallipoli.

*Marmora*, an island in the sea of Marmora, 30 m in circuit. Here are marble quarries that supplied many of the public edifices in Constantinople. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 27 34 e, lat. 40 28 n.

*Marmora*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 16 m w St. Severino.

*Marne*, a department of France, including the old province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river, which rises near Langres, and flows nw to the Seine, a little above Paris. Rheims is the archiepiscopal see, but Chalons is the capital.

*Marne, Upper*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

*Marne*, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, 200 m n Herat.

*Maro*, a town of Italy, in the principality of Oneglia, seated in a valley, 8 m nw Oneglia.

*Marogna*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated near the Mediterranean, 70 m sw Adrianople. Lon. 25 41 e, lat. 40 59 n.

*Maroth*, a town of Hungary, where the assembly of Barsch county is held. It is 30 m sw Cremnitz.

*Marquartstein*, a town of Bavaria, with an ancient castle, seated near the river Acha, 22 m w Salzburg.

*Marquesas*, five islands in the Pacific ocean, named Christina, Magdalena, Dominica, St. Pedro, and Hood. The first four were discovered by Quiros in 1595, the last by Cook in 1774. Dominica is much the largest, about 48 m in circuit. Cap

tain Cook, in his second voyage, lay some time at Christina, in lon. 139 9 w, and lat. 9 55 s. It is high and steep, but has many valleys, which widen toward the sea, and are covered with fine forests to the summits of the interior mountains. The products of these islands are bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, scarlet beans, paper mulberries (of the bark of which their cloth is made) casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and hogs and fowls. The Marquesans are of large stature, well made, strong, and active; of a tawny complexion, but look almost black, by being tattooed over the whole body. The men always go naked; for the small piece of cloth, which some of them occasionally wear round their loins, cannot be considered as clothing. Their arms consist of clubs, spears, and slings; and the persons killed and taken in war are devoured. Some of the women are nearly as fair as Europeans, and among them tattooing is not common, and then only on the hands and arms. Their drink is water only, cocoa-nuts being rather scarce. Their language much resembles that of the Society islands. To the NW of the Marquesas is a group sometimes called the New Marquesas; see *Ingraham Islands*.

*Marsal*, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with considerable salt-works; seated on the Selle, in a marsh difficult of access, 17 m ENE Nancy.

*Marsala*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum, at the most western point of the island, and surrounded by a wall with six bastions. Its fine port was destroyed by John of Austria, in 1562, to prevent the entrance of the Turkish gallees; but a long reef of rocks still form a temporary shelter for small vessels. The town is well built, and of considerable importance from the productive country around. It is 58 m wsw Palermo. Lon. 12 34 E, lat. 37 55 N.

*Marsanne*, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 8 m NNE Montelimar.

*Marsaquivèr*, a strong seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, belonging to the Spaniards, who took it in 1732. It is seated on a rock, near a bay of the Mediterranean, 3 m from Oran.

*Marsasousa*, a seaport of Barbary, in Barca, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 42 m w Derna. Lon. 21 2 E, lat. 32 47 N.

*Marsch*; see *Moraw*.

*Marsden*, a village in W Yorkshire, near the source of the Colne, and on the Huddersfield canal, 4 m sw Huddersfield. Here are some extensive cotton mills.

*Marseilles*, a city of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, and lately an episcopal see. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf, covered and defended by many small islands. It is divided into the old town, or the city, and the new town. The first is built on the side of a hill; but the houses are mean, and the streets narrow, steep, full of angles, and ill paved: in this part is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. The new town is a perfect contrast to the city, with which it has a communication by one of the finest streets imaginable; and the other streets, squares, and public buildings are beautiful. The population 111,000. With respect to commerce, Marseilles has been called Europe in Miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages which are here seen and heard. The port is a spacious basin, of an oval form, and is defended by a citadel and fort; but it will only admit merchant vessels. In 1721, the plague raged with great violence, and carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. In 1793, Marseilles revolted against the French national convention, but was soon reduced; next to Lyon, no place suffered more severely. It is 30 m wnw Toulon, and 180 sby E Lyon. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 43 18 N.

*Marshfield*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Cotswold hills, 11 m E Bristol, and 103 w London.

*Marsico Nuovo*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 21 m NNE Policastro.

*Marsico Vecchio*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Acre, 23 m NE Policastro.

*Marsilly*, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 10 m s Suzanne.

*Marsivan*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situate in a rich plain, and on the Kizil Irnak, 28 m wsw Amasia.

*Marstrand*, a rocky island of Sweden, in the Categat, lying N of the mouths of the Gotha. It is 2 m in circuit; and on account of its strength, is called the Gibraltar of Sweden. The town stands on the E side, and has a secure and commodious harbour. The castle stands on a rock, and is used as a state prison. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by the herring fishery, by the number of ships that in bad weather take refuge in the harbour, and by a contraband trade. It is 20 m NW Gotheborg. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 57 52 N.

*Marta*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony



of St. Peter, on a river of the same name, where it issues from the lake Bolsena, 10 m E Castro. *Martaban*, a city of Pegu, capital of a province which is fertile in rice, fruit, and wine. It was a rich trading place before the king of Birman conquered the country, who caused a number of vessels to be sunk at the mouth of the harbour, so that it is now only to be entered by small vessels. The chief trade is in earthen ware and fish. It is seated on the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Thalnan, 120 m SE Pegu. Lon. 97 56 E, lat. 16 30 N.

*Martago*, a town of Spain, in Leon, 10 m SSE Ciudad Rodrigo.

*Martapura*; see *Metapara*.

*Martel*, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated near the Dardogne, 18 m E Sarlat.

*Martha, St.* a province of New Granada, bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea, E by Maracaibo, S by St. Fe, and W by Cartagena. It is a mountainous country, and the land very high. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, and salt-works.

*Martha, St.* the capital of the above province, and a bishop's see. The harbour is surrounded by high mountains. It was once flourishing and populous, but has much declined since the Spanish fleets no longer touch here. The houses are built of canes, and covered mostly with palm-leaf leaves. It has been frequently pillaged and ruined by the English, the Dutch, and the buccaneers. It is seated at the E point of a bay, in the Caribbean sea, 110 m NE Cartagena. Lon. 74 7 W, lat. 11 16 N.

*Martha Vineyard*, an island near the S coast of Massachusetts, a little to the W of Nantucket. It is 21 m long and 6 broad; and with Chabaquiddie, Nomans isle, and Elisabeth isles, constitute Duke county. The inhabitants subsist by agriculture and fishing. Edgarton is the chief town.

*Marthalen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated near the Rhine, 6 m S Schaffhausen.

*Martigao*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 22 m NE Coimbra.

*Martignana*, a town of Piedmont, seated near the Po, 5 m W Saluzzo.

*Martigny*, or *Martinach*, a town of Switzerland, in Valais, seated on the Dreuse, near its junction with the Rhone, 17 m SW Sion.

*Martignes*, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. It is seated near a lake, 12 m long and 5 broad, which produces excellent salt, 20 m NW Marsailles.

*Martin, Cape*, a promontory of Spain, in Valencia, which separates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 54 N.

*Martin, St.* a town of France, in the isle of Re, with a harbour, and strong citadel, 12 m WNW Rochelle. Lon. 11 20 W, lat. 46 13 N.

*Martin, St.* one of the Caribe islands, in the W Indies, 44 m in circuit. It has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits; and its tobacco, the chief commodity cultivated, is reckoned the best in the Caribe islands. It was long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch; but was taken by the British in 1810. The W end is 5 m S Anguilla. Lon. 63 8 W, lat. 18 4 N.

*Martinico*, one of the Caribe islands, 40 m long and 26 broad. There are high mountains covered with trees, several rivers, and many fertile valleys, yet they will neither bear wheat nor vines; but the former is not much wanted, for the natives prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, coffee, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; but sugar is the principal commodity, of which a considerable quantity is exported. The island is populous; and it has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. The French possessed it from 1635 to 1761, when it was taken by the British; it was restored in 1763, taken in 1794, restored in 1801, taken in 1809, and restored in 1814. Fort-royal is the capital.

*Martinsburg*, a town of Virginia, capital of Berkeley county. It has two churches, and stands in a fertile country, 10 m WNW Shepherdstown, and 22 NE Winchester.

*Martinsville*, a town of Virginia, chief of Henry county. It is 25 m S by W Rocky Mount, and 66 W Halifax.

*Martinsville*, a town of N Carolina, capital of Guilford county. It is seated on Buffalo creek, a branch of Hawriver, 45 m W by N Hillsborough, and 59 NE Salisbury.

*Martock*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, 7 m S Somerton, and 120 W by S London.

*Marton, St.* a town of Hungary, capital of Thurotz county; situate on a river that flows to the Waag, 25 m SW Neu-ohl.

*Martorano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 8 m from the sea, and 15 S Cosenza.

*Martorel*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the conflux of the Noya and Lobragal, 18 m SW Barcelona.

*Martos*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress on a rock, 10 m W by S Jaen.

*Maru*; see *Meru*.

*Marzag*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 3 m NE Portalegre.

*Marsejols*, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, seated on the Colange, 10 m NW Mende.

*Marville*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Oshein, 3 m N Jametz.

*Mary, St.* a small seaport of the state of Georgia, in Camden county, near the mouth of St. Mary river, 70 m S by W Newport. Lon. 81 40 W, lat. 30 45 N.

*Mary River, St.* a river of the state of Georgia, which rises in the Okefonoke swamp, and thence forms the southern boundary of the United States to the ocean, which it enters at the town of St. Mary, between the points of Amelia and Cumberland islands. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden for 90 m, and its banks afford immense quantities of fine timber suited to the W India market.

*Mary Strait, St.* a strait in N America, which forms the communication between the lakes Superior and Huron. It is about 60 m long, containing a variety of islands; and at the upper end is a rapid, which, by careful pilots, can be descended without danger. At the foot of the rapid, on the N side, is a factory belonging to a company at Montreal, consisting of storehouses, a sawmill, and a bateau-yard.

*Maryborough*, a borough of Ireland, capital of Queen county, with an ancient castle. It has considerable woollen manufactures, and is seated on the Barrow, 47 m WSW Dublin. Lon. 7 12 W, lat. 53 0 N.

*Maryburg*, a village of Scotland, in Invernesshire. See *William, Fort*.

*Maryland*, one of the United States of America, 170 m long and 110 broad; bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, E by the state of Delaware, S and W by Virginia, from which it is separated by the Potomac. It is divided into 19 counties, 11 of which are on the western, and 8 on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake: those on the W side are Hartford, Baltimore, Ann Arundel, Fredrick, Allegany, Washington, Montgomery, Prince George, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary; those on the E, Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann, Caroline, Talbot, Somerset, Dorchester, and Worcester. Beside the Chesapeake and Potomac it has numerous rivers and creeks advantageous to its commerce. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of this state, which, in most respects, resembles Virginia. In 1810 the population was 380,546. Annapolis is the capital, but Baltimore is the mart of trade.

*Maryport*, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Friday, and a good harbour.

Many vessels, from 50 to 250 tons, are employed in the coal or coasting trade; and here are two ship-yards and a cotton manufacture. Close by is the Roman station Virosidium, where several altars and statues have been dug up. Maryport is situated at the mouth of the Ellen, in the Irish sea, 27 m SW Carlisle, and 297 NNW London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 54 35 N.

*Marza Siroca*, a gulf on the SE side of the isle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valetta. It is now defended by three forts, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one at the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

*Marzilla*, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, near the river Aragon, 33 m S Pamplona.

*Mas d'Agnois*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Garonne, 24 m NW Agen, and 50 SE Bourdeaux.

*Mas d'Asil*, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the rivalet Rise, 8 m SW Pamiers.

*Masafuero*, an island in the Pacific ocean, 30 m W Juan Fernandez. It is high and mountainous, but lowest to the N, and at a distance appears like one hill or rock. It is of a triangular form, about 25 m in circuit, and uninhabited, except by numerous seals and goats. There is also plenty of wood, but difficult to be got off, as the heavy surf allows of no good landing place. Lon. 81 40 W, lat. 33 40 S.

*Masbate*, one of the Philippine islands, almost in the centre of them, 60 m long and 17 broad. Lon. 122 25 E, lat. 11 36 N.

*Masbrough*, a village in W Yorkshire, on the river Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham. Here are considerable iron-works, where all sorts of hammered and cast iron goods are made. The iron-work for Southwark bridge was cast here.

*Mascara*, the western province of the kingdom of Algiers, 370 m long and 130 broad. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruit, and pasture. The S parts are inhabited by independent wandering tribes, particularly the Angad tribe.

*Mascara*, the capital of the above province, with a strong castle in which the bey resides. It is not so large as Tremesan, but surpasses it in beauty, having a great number of good houses and newly erected mosques. It stands in the centre of a fertile and populous district, 45 m ESE Oran, and 190 SW Algiers. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 35 54 N.

*Mascat*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, and

the capital of the province of Oman, with an excellent harbour. It has a castle on a rock, and is strong both by nature and art. It was taken, in 1508, by the Portuguese, who retained it for a century and a half. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the king's palace. The commerce of this place is considerable; and the king has many fine vessels, which perform voyages to Bengal, China, &c. The bazars are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams that reach from the house tops on one side to those of the other. It is seated at the foot of a range of mountains on a small bay of the Arabian sea. Lon. 57 27 E, lat. 23 38 N.

*Masham*, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Ure, 9 m NW Rippon, and 213 NW London.

*Mashanagur*, a town of Afghanistan, in Cabul, situate on the Sewal, 26 m SE Bijore.

*Maskelyne Isle*, a small beautiful island in the Pacific ocean, lying off the SE point of Mallicollo, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167 59 E, lat. 16 32 S.

*Masmunster*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 25 m SSW Colmar.

*Maso*, the most northern seaport of Norway, at the head of a bay, where vessels may winter in perfect safety. It is 25 m SW of the North Cape. Lon. 25 2 E, lat. 71 0 N.

*Masovia*, a province of Great Poland, containing the two palatinates of Czersk, or Masovia Proper, and Ploczko. This province was seized by Prussia, in the general division; at the peace of Tilfit it was given to Saxony; and at the congress of Vienna, assigned to Russia. Warsaw is the chief city.

*Massa*, a town of Italy, capital of a small duchy, on the gulf of Genoa, which is famous for its quarries of fine marble. The town is seated on the Frigida, 3 m from the sea, and 24 NW Pisa. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 44 2 N.

*Massa*, a town of Tuscany, in Siennese. Borax and lapis lazuli are found in the neighbourhood. It is seated on an eminence, 35 m SW Sienna. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 43 5 N.

*Massa*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, on the S side of the bay of Naples, 30 m WSW Salerno.

*Massachusetts*, one of the United States of America, 170 m long and from 70 to 90 broad; bounded on the N by New Hampshire and Vermont, W by New York, S by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the Atlantic, and E by that ocean and Massachusetts bay. It is divided into 12 coun-

ties; namely, Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire, Worcester, Plymouth, Barnstable, Duke, Nantucket, Bristol, and Berkshire. There are five other counties in the district of Maine, which district belongs to Massachusetts. This state is watered by the Connecticut, Merrimac, and a number of small rivers; produces plenty of maize, wheat, rye, flax, hemp, copper, and iron; and has manufactures of iron, paper, leather, linen and woollen cloth. In 1810 the population was 700,745. Boston is the capital. See *Maine*.

*Massachusetts Bay*, a bay of N America, which spreads eastward of Boston, and is comprehended between Cape Ann on the N, and Cape Cod on the S. It is so named, as well as the state of Massachusetts, from a tribe of Indians that formerly lived round this bay.

*Massajra*, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 16 m NW Taranto.

*Massagano*, a town of Congo, in Angola, capital of a province. It is seated on the Coanzo, 140 m ESE Loanda. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 9 40 S.

*Massapa*, a town of Mocaranga, near which are rich mines of gold. The Portuguese are settled here. It is seated on a river, 300 m NW Sofala. Lon. 31 55 E, lat. 13 5 S.

*Masserano*, a town of Piedmont, capital of a small principality of the same name. It is 40 m NNE Turin. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

*Masseube*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 14 m S Auch.

*Masso*, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, 10 m N New Stargard.

*Masuah*, or *Massowa*, an island in the bay of Arkeeko, at the N extremity of Abyssinia, and near the coast. It is subject to the Turks, and has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, defended by a fort. The houses, in general, are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns of Arabia; and a few are of stone, some of them two stories high. The exports are gold, ivory, corn, and slaves. Lon. 39 33 E, lat. 15 37 N.

*Masvaux*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 10 m N Befort.

*Masulipatan*, a seaport of Hindoostan, in the Circars, district of Condapilly. It is a place of considerable trade for chintzes and painted linens, and the only port from Cape Comorin on which the sea does not beat with a strong surf. The fort, above a mile SE of the town, stands in a salt marsh, large in extent and strong by situation. In 1669 the French had a factory here; and in 1751 they received possession of the town and fort, which they much

improved. In 1759 the British took it by storm. It is seated near one of the mouths of the Kistna, 76 m sw Rajamundry. Lon. 81 11 E, lat. 16 9 N.

*Mata*, a town of Spain, in Valentia. Near it is a lake of the same name, noted for the immense quantity of salt that it produces. The town stands on the seacoast, 28 m ssw Alicant.

*Mataca*, or *Mantaca*, a commodious bay on the N coast of the island of Cuba, 35 m E Havana. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 23 12 N.

*Matula*, a town and cape on the S coast of the island of Candia, 30 m S Candia. Lon. 24 58 E, lat. 34 46 N.

*Matamba*, a kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N by Congo Proper, E by parts unknown, S by Bemba and Benguela, and W by Angola. The chief town is St. Maria.

*Matan*, or *Mactan*, one of the Philippine islands, on the E side of Zebu. It is small, but noted for being the place where Magellan was killed, in 1521, after he had conquered Zebu.

*Matanzas*, a town of Cuba, situate on the N coast, on a bay of the same name, which is one of the most capacious and safe ports in the W Indies, defended by a castle. The town is small, and now of poor commerce, though formerly considerable. At the back of it is a very lofty mountain in the shape of a sugar-loaf, which is a seamount. It is 63 m E Havana. Lon. 81 30 W, lat. 23 3 N.

*Matapan*, *Cape*, the most southern promontory of Morea, between the gulf of Coron and that of Colochina. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 36 25 N.

*Matarea*; see *Helipolis*.

*Matarem*, or *Yugyakerta*, a town of Java, capital of the province of Matarem, and the residence of the sultan of Java. It is strongly fortified, and nearly as large as Solo, the native capital. The kraton, like that of Solo, includes many palaces; and the sultan's has nothing in it very magnificent. The most remarkable palace is an ancient edifice in the midst of a lake; the only entrance being through a long subaqueous passage, of which no more is seen, above the water, than the tops of some detached turrets with windows, to give light to the vaults below. The European town, fort, and resident's house, are handsome. The British took this place by storm in 1812. It is situate on the Manchingan, 18 m from its mouth, 40 wsw Solo, and 64 s Samarang. Lon. 110 23 E, lat. 7 52 S.

*Mataro*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with manufactures of cotton, silk, lace, and glass, and the best red wine made in

the province; seated on the Mediterranean, 17 m NE Barcelona.

*Matcovitz*, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, seated on a mountain, 185 m NE Presburg.

*Matelica*, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 15 m S Jesi.

*Matera*, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, the see of an archbishop. It is seated on the Canapro, 45 m WSW Taranto. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 40 50 N.

*Mathan*, a town of the empire of Bornou, with a royal palace, forming a kind of citadel; situate on a small river, 100 m SW Borou.

*Mathura*, or *Matra*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, with a fort. It is venerated by the Hindoos as the birthplace of their favorite deity Krishna, and has several rich temples. It stands on the Jumna, 30 m NNE Agra.

*Matlock*, a village in Derbyshire, situate on the Derwent, 4 m N by E Wirksworth. It is an extensive straggling place, built in a romantic style, on the steep side of a mountain; and near the bridge are two chalybeate springs. A little to the S is Matlock-bath, famous for its warm baths, which are much frequented from April to October. Near the western bank of the river is a petrifying spring; and the poorer inhabitants are supported by the sale of petrifications, spars, &c. On the heights of Abraham is the Grand Rutland Cavern, with other inferior caverns.

*Matshewiz*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, memorable for a great victory obtained by the Russians over the Poles in 1794. It is 32 m E Warsaw.

*Matsumay*, a seaport of the island of Jesso, capital of a province, tributary to Japan. It stands on the W coast of the narrow part of the island, and is the principal settlement of the Japanese in this usurped territory. Lon. 139 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

*Mattheo*, *St.* a town of Spain, in Valentia, 19 m from the Mediterranean, and 58 NNE Valencia.

*Matthew*, *St.* an island in the Atlantic, 420 m S by W of Cape Palmas, on the coast of Guinea. It was planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 1 24 S.

*Matthev*, *St.* a small island in the Indian ocean. Lon. 123 51 E, lat. 52 3 S.

*Mattsée*, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg; 12 m N Salzburg.

*Matura*, a town of Ceylon, with a fort, and a harbour for small vessels. The country round is exceeding wild, and abounds in elephants, which are here principally caught for exportation. It is situate

on a river, nearly at the southmost point of the island, 21 m r by s Galle. Lon. 80 37 E, lat. 5 55 N.

*Maubal*, a town of the country of Candahar, 70 m nNE Candahar.

*Maubeuge*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord. In 1793, the Austrians formed the blockade of this place, but were driven from their position. It is seated on the Sambre, 15 m s Monc, and 22 ESE Valenciennes.

*Maule*, a province of Chili, extending from the Andes to the ocean, 120 m in breadth. It abounds in grain, wine, fruit, and gold; and here is made the best cheese in all Chili. The principal river is the Maule, and the capital is Talea.

*Mauleon*, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, with an ancient castle on a rock; seated near the river Oint, 52 m NE Rochelle, and 52 NW Poitiers.

*Maulcon*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 20 m WSW Pau.

*Maulcon*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, 23 m SE Tarbes.

*Maura, St.* one of the Ionian islands in the Mediterranean, about 50 m in circuit. It is the ancient Leucadia, and lies near the coast of Albania, 15 m NCE Calonia. The chief products are salt, oil, and wine. The town of St. Maura stands at the N end of the island, on a peninsula stretching within 200 yards of the mainland, and is defended by a castle and two fortresses. It was taken by the British in 1810. Lon. 20 46 E, lat. 38 40 N.

*Maure, St.* a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 17 m s Tours, and 148 SW Paris.

*Mauriac*, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, famous for excellent horses; seated near the Dordogne, 29 m E Tulle, and 33 WSW St. Flour.

*Maurice, St.* a town of Switzerland, in Valais. It guards the entrance into Lower Valais, from Bern; and is situated on the Rhone, between two high mountains, 19 m W Sion.

*Mauritius*, an island in the Indian ocean, 400 m E of Madagascar. It was discovered by the Portuguese; but the first settlers were the Dutch, in 1598. They called it Mauritius, in honour of prince Maurice, their stadtholder; but, on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope, they deserted it; and it continued unsettled till the French landed in 1720, and gave it the name of the Isle of France. In 1810, it was taken from them by the British, to whom it was ceded in 1814. The island is 150 m in circuit, and the climate healthy, but the soil not very fer-

tile. There are many mountains, some of which have their tops covered with snow; but they produce the best ebony in the world. The valleys are watered by rivers, and made productive by cultivation, of which coffee and indigo are the principal objects; and there are a great number of cattle, deer, goats, and sheep. The town and harbour, called Port Louis, are strongly fortified; but in the hurricane months the harbour cannot afford shelter for more than eight vessels. Here are large store-houses, and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets. Lon. 57 28 E, lat. 20 10 S.

*Maurua*, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, 14 m W Bolabola. Lon. 152 32 W, lat. 13 25 S.

*Mautern*, a town of Austria, on the S side of the Danube, opposite Stein, with which it is connected by a long wooden bridge. It is 11 m N by W St. Polten.

*Maux, St.* a borough in Cornwall, which has no church, chapel, nor market. Henry VIII built a castle here, opposite Pendennis castle, for the better security of Falmouth. It is seated on the E side of Falmouth haven, 12 m SSW Grampond, and 262 W by S London.

*Maxen*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia. Here, in 1759, a victory was obtained by the Austrians over the Prussians, when 20,000 surrendered as prisoners of war. It is 10 m S Dresden.

*Maximin, St.* a town of France, in the department of Var, seated on the Argens, 21 m N Toulon.

*May*, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the firth of Forth, with a lighthouse, 6 m SE Anstruther, which is the nearest part of the coast.

*May, Cape*, a cape of New Jersey, on the N side of the entrance of Delaware bay. Lon. 74 54 W, lat. 38 57 N.

*Mayamba*, or *Majumba*, a town of the kingdom of Loango, capital of a district. The chief trade is in logwood. It stands on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Banna, 110 m NW Loango. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 3 20 S.

*Maybole*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a manufacture of blankets, seated on an eminence, almost surrounded by hills, 3 m S Ayr.

*Mayen*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, with a castle and a collegiate church; seated on the Nette, 20 m W by N Coblenz.

*Mayence*; see *Mentz*.

*Mayenne*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Maine. It takes its name from a river, which flows S, by the cities of Mayenne and Laval, to that of Angers, where it receives the Sarte.

and soon after joins the Loire. Laval is the capital.

*Mayenne*, a city in the above department, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the river Mayenne, 45 m wsw Mans. Lon. 0 43 w, lat. 48 13 n.

*Mayenne and Loire*, a department of France, which includes the old province of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers, which unite near Angers, the capital of the department.

*Maynooth*, a town of Ireland, in Kildare county. Here is a royal college for students intended for the Romish church; and a college for lay students of the same persuasion. It is 12 m w Dublin.

*Mayo*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 m long and 52 broad; bounded on the e by Sligo and Roscommon, s by Galway, and w and n by the Atlantic. It is divided into 68 parishes, contains about 140,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. The w and n parts are mountainous, and thinly inhabited; but the interior produces excellent pasturage, and is watered by several lakes and rivers. The principal town is Castlebar.

*Mayo*, a village of Ireland, once a city and the capital of the above county, but now a poor place, 10 m se Castlebar. The ruins of the cathedral, and some traces of the stone wall that encompassed the city, still remain.

*Mayo*, one of the Cape Verd islands, 17 m in circuit. The n end is low, and the land rises gradually till it arrives at a volcanic mountain, to the sw of which is irregular ground, soon followed by a high disorderly peak much more lofty than the volcanic cone. The soil in general is barren, and water scarce; but there are many goats and asses; also some corn, yams, potatoes, plantains, figs, and watermelons. The chief commodity is salt, with which many English ships are freighted. Pinosa is the principal town. Lon. 23 5 w, lat. 15 10 n.

*Mayorga*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 20 m w by n Leira, and 78 n Lisbon.

*Mayorga*, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the Cea, 33 m sse Leon.

*Maysville*; see *Limestone*.

*Mazaffran*, a river of the kingdom of Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, 36 m w Algiers. At its entrance into the sea it is a considerable river, little inferior to the Shellif.

*Mazagan*, a strong town of the kingdom of Morocco, seated at the s extremity of a bay of its name, 120 m sw Morocco. Lon. 8 15 w, lat. 34 12 n.

*Mazalquivir*, a seaport of Algiers, lately subject to Spain. See *Oran*.

*Mazanderan*, a province of Persia, the ancient Mauritania; bounded on the n by the Caspian sea, e by Chorasan, s by Irak, and w by Ghilan. The mountains on the s boundary are covered with timber trees; and the vallies produce silk, fruit, much sugar, and abundance of the finest rice. Sari is the capital.

*Mazara*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and a bishop's sec. It stands near the sea, on the ruins of the ancient Sesimuntum, and has numerous churches and convents. The exports are excellent wine, brandy, oil, soda, &c. It is 58 m sw Palermo. Lon. 12 38 e, lat. 37 46 n.

*Mazarino*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 46 m wsw Catania.

*Mazatlan*, a seaport of New Spain, in Culiacan, on a river of its name, at the entrance of the gulf of California, 120 m s Culiacan. Lon. 106 53 w, lat. 23 15 n.

*Maziera*, or *Maceira*, an island in the Arabian sea, on the coast of Oman, 50 m long, and from 4 to 8 broad. Lon. 59 30 e, lat. 20 30 n.

*Meadia*, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar. It was taken by the Turks in 1733 and 1739, and is 13 m n Orsova.

*Meao*, a small island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. 127 5 e, lat. 1 12 n.

*Mearns*; see *Kincardineshire*.

*Meath*, or *East Meath*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 m long and 35 broad; bounded on the n by Cavan and Louth, e by the Irish sea and Dublin county, s by that county and Kildare, and w by W Meath. It is divided into 147 parishes, contains about 112,400 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It formerly contained several small bishoprics, which were gradually united into one see, and received the name of Meath in the 12th century. There is no cathedral, and the episcopal palace is at Ardbraccan, a village near Navan. The county is divided nearly into two equal parts by the river Boyne; and the surface is in general flat, producing abundance of corn, and feeding numerous sheep and cattle. Trim is the capital.

*Meath, West*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 m long and 24 broad; bounded on the n by Cavan, n and e by E Meath, s by King county, w by Roscommon, from which it is separated by the Shannon, and sw by Longford. It is divided into 59 parishes, contains about 70,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It is fertile

in pasturage and corn, and has several small lakes and rivers. Mullingar is the county-town.

*Meaur*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and a bishop's see. It was formerly well fortified, and, in 1421, stood a siege of three months against the English. It is seated on the Marne, 25 m ENE Paris. Lon. 2 53 E, lat. 48 53 N.

*Mecca*, a city and the capital of Arabia Deserta, famous for being the birthplace of Mohamed. It is seated in a barren valley, surrounded by many hills, consisting of a blackish rock. It extends, in the form of a crescent, above a mile in length and one third of a mile where broadest. The principal streets are handsome, the fronts of the houses being built of stone, three and four stories high, with terraced roofs. Many of the houses are decaying within, the fronts alone being kept in good order, to attract the numerous pilgrims who resort to Mecca, and are its chief support. The temple of Mecca, in its form, resembles the Royal Exchange in London, but is near ten times as large. The area in the middle is covered with gravel, except in the places that lead to the Kaaba, or Beith Allah, through certain gates; and these are paved with short stones. The Kaaba, in the middle of the temple, is a square structure, and the principal object of the pilgrims devotion. The interior consists only of a hall, about 40 feet long, 30 broad, and 34 high, with two columns that support the roof; the floor is paved with the finest marble, the walls to the height of six feet are inlaid with fine marble, and the other parts are covered all over with a thick sort of red silk, embroidered with silver; the door is of bronze gilt, and silvered, and it is lighted by an infinite number of gold lamps. This house of God, affirmed to have been erected by Abraham, is entirely covered on the outside, except the door, with a large black cloth suspended from the terraced top, and is embroidered at about two thirds of its height with a belt of gold two feet broad, with inscriptions; the door is covered with a magnificent curtain, being entirely embroidered with gold and silver. On the top of one of the neighbouring hills is a cave, where they pretend Mohamed usually retired to perform his devotions; and that the greatest part of the Koran was brought to him here by the angel Gabriel. Two m from the town is the hill where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. Mecca is governed by a sheref, who is a temporal prince, and his revenue is increased by the donations of Mohamedan sovereigns. In 1803, a war-

like fanatical sect called Wahabites, from their founder Abdul-welab, entered this city, committed great devastation, and destroyed the chapels and tombs of the saints, on the pretence that they encouraged superstition and idolatry. They extended their power over a great part of the country; but in 1813, after two campaigns, they were suppressed by the pashaw of Egypt, and driven to their desert recesses in the interior. Mecca is 74 m E bys Jidda, its seaport, and 180 s Medina. Lon. 40 15 E, lat. 21 23 N.

*Mechadeb*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 72 m s Sana. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 14 7 N.

*Mechlin*, or *Malines*, a city of the Netherlands, in Brabant, and an archbishop's see. It is intersected by canals, over which are a great many bridges. The cathedral is a superb structure, with a very high steeple. Here is a great foundery for ordnance of all kinds; and the best Brabant lace, fine linen, damasks, carpets, and leather, are made here. Mechlin submitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. In 1792, it surrendered to the French. It is seated on the Dyle, 10 m NNE Brussels, and 15 SSE Antwerp. Lon. 4 29 E, lat. 51 2 N.

*Mechoacan*, a province of New Spain, bounded on the N by New Biscay, E by Panuco and Mexico, S by the Pacific ocean, and W by Guadalaxara. It is very rich, abounding in all the necessaries of life, mines of silver and copper, plenty of cocoa, much silk, Mechoacan root, and several odoriferous gums and balsams.

*Mechoacan*, or *Valladolid*, a city, capital of the above province, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is of the Tuscan order, and very handsome. The population 18,000. It is supplied with potable water by a modern aqueduct, and seated near the source of a river, 130 m W by N Mexico. Lon. 100 52 W, lat. 19 42 N.

*Meckenheim*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, situate on the Erft, 8 m SW Bonn.

*Mecklenburg*, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, E by Pomerania, S by Brandenburg, and W by Holstein and Luneburg. It is 135 m long and 80 broad, and abounds in corn, pasture, and game. The country was, for many centuries, under the government of one prince: but on the death of the sovereign in 1592, it was divided between his two sons; the eldest retaining the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which is considerably the largest share, and the younger obtained the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Schwerin and New Strelitz are the chief towns.

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*Mecklenburg*, a town of Virginia, capital of a county. It stands near the head of Roanoke river, 70 m sw Petersburg. Lon. 78 50 w, lat. 36 42 n.

*Meckley*; see *Cassay*.

*Mecon*, a river, which rises in the NE part of Tibet, and flows SSE through the province of Yunan, in China, and the kingdoms of Lao and Cambodia, into the China sea. At the city of Cambodia it divides into two branches, which run nearly parallel to each other for above 200 m to the sea; the eastern branch is called Cambodia, and the western, Oubequeme.

*Meerinos*, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 15 m NNE Torre de Moncove, and 24 SE Mirandela.

*Medea*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Titeri, seated in a country abounding in corn, fruit, and sheep, 35 m sw Algiers.

*Medea*, or *Mahdia*, a town of Tunis, formerly a place of importance, seated on a peninsula in the gulf of Cabes, 100 m s by E Tunis.

*Medebach*, a town of the duchy of Westphalia 9 m sw Corbach.

*Medellin*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, the birthplace of the celebrated Fernando Cortes. Here, in 1809, the French gained a victory over the Spaniards. It is seated on the Guadiana, 24 m ESE Merida.

*Medelpadia*, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, on the gulf of Bothnia. It is 70 m long and 45 broad, very mountainous and woody, but interspersed with lakes, rivers, and fertile valleys. Sundswall is the capital.

*Medenblick*, a seaport of the Netherlands, in N Holland, with an old castle and good harbour. The chief commerce is in timber brought from Norway and Sweden. It was taken by the English in 1799. It is seated on the Zuyder zee, 28 m NNE Amsterdam. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 52 46 N.

*Medford*, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, noted for distilleries and brick works; seated on the Mystic, 3 m from its mouth, and 4 N Boston.

*Median*; see *Madian*.

*Medina*, a town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial-place of Mohamed. It is a small place, but walled round, and has a large mosque. In one corner of the mosque is a place 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates; and in the middle is the tomb of Mohamed, enclosed with rich curtains, and lighted by a great number of lamps. Medina is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca; and here he was first invested with regal power.

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The time of his death was in 639; but the Mohamedan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. In 1803 this city was entered by the Welhabites, who committed the like devastation they had recently done at Mecca. Medina is seated in a sandy plain, abounding in palm-trees, 130 m N Mecca. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 24 0 N.

*Medina*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, at the foot of a mountain, 25 m WNW Lerena, and 46 SSE Badajoz.

*Medina del Campo*, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 23 m SSW Valladolid, and 48 E Salamanca.

*Medina Celi*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated near the Xalon, 40 m NE Siguenza, and 88 SW Saragossa.

*Medina de Rioseco*, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated near the Sequillo, 21 m NW Valladolid, and 56 SSE Leon.

*Medina Sidonia*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, 24 m SE Cadiz, and 60 S Seville.

*Medingen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, seated on the Ilmenau, 14 m SSE Luneburg.

*Mediterranean Sea*, an inland sea that extends between Africa and Europe into Asia; communicating with the Atlantic ocean by the strait of Gibraltar, and with the Black sea by the strait of Galipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. It is above 2200 m in length, from W to E, but has little or no tide, and a constant upper current sets in from the Atlantic, through the strait of Gibraltar. It includes many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eastern part of it, bordering on Asia, is sometimes called the *Levant Sea*.

*Medniki*, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Warwitz, 40 m E Memel.

*Meduck*, a town of Hindoostan, in Hydrabad, capital of a district. It is situated on a river 9 m above its junction with the Manzora, and 48 NNW Hydrabad. Lon. 78 20 E, lat. 17 50 N.

*Medway*, a river that rises in Ashdown forest, in Sussex; entering Kent, it flows by Tunbridge to Maidstone, and is navigable thence to Rochester; immediately below which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy. Eight m lower it divides into two branches, which enter the German ocean; the northern and main branch enters at Sheerness, close to the mouth of the Thames; and the eastern branch, called the East Swale, passes by Queenborough and Milton, and enters at Whitstable.

*Medwi*, a town of Sweden, in E Goth-



land, much frequented on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphurous. The lodging houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings painted red. It stands near the lake Wetter, 3 m from Wadstena.

*Medziboz*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhonia, on the river Bog, 20 m s Constantinow.

*Meelah*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, surrounded by gardens producing abundance of herbs and excellent fruit, particularly pomegranates. It is 14 m nw Constantinaw.

*Meerat*, a town of Hindoostan, in Ajmeer, 60 m e Joudpoor.

*Megara*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, formerly very large, but now reduced. It has some fine remains of antiquity, and is seated near the gulf of Engia, 24 m w by n Athens.

*Megen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, seated on the Meuse, 15 m wsw Nimeguen.

*Megna*, a river of Hindoostan, formed by the junction of numerous streams issuing from the mountains on the n borders of the district of Sylhet in Bengal. Its course is short and bulk small, until its conflux with the Brahmapoetra, about lat. 24 10, when it most unaccountably absorbs the name of that river, which is full ten times larger, and retains its own. Eighteen m se of Dacca it is joined by the Issamutty, and many smaller ones, the aggregate forming an expanse of water resembling an inland sea, studded with islands. Hence the course of the Megna is sse until it approaches the sea, when its volume is augmented by the great Ganger, and they conjointly roll their muddy streams into the bay of Bengal. Many islands are formed in the bay from the sediment deposited by this vast body of water, among which the principal are Dukkishabazpoor (30 m by 12) Hattia, Sundeepp, and Bamony.

*Mehun*, a town of France, in the department of Cher. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Charles VII, as a place of retirement; and here he starved himself, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterward Louis XI. It is seated on the Yevre, 10 m nw Bourges.

*Mehun sur Loire*, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 10 m sw Orleans.

*Meinau*, an island in the middle lake of Constance, a mile in length, which produces excellent wine. It is 5 m nw Constance.

*Meinungen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the county of Hen-

neberg, with a fine castle. It is situate amid mountains, on the river Werra, 16 m nw Hildburghausen, and 23 s Gotha. Lon. 10 43 e, lat. 50 38 n.

*Meissen*, or *Misnia*, a margravate of Germany, in the kingdom of Saxony, 100 m long and 80 broad; bounded on the n by the duchy of Saxony, e by Lusatia, s by Bohemia, and w by Franconia and Thuringia. It is a fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all the conveniences of life.

*Meissen*, the capital of the above-margravate, with a castle, in which is a famous manufacture of porcelain. The cathedral, which has a lofty steeple, is the burial-place of the Saxon princes to the year 1539. The bridge over the Elbe, burned down by the Prussians in 1757, has been replaced by another of a very handsome construction. Meissen is seated on the rivulet Meisse, at its junction with the Elbe, 12 m nww Dresden. Lon. 13 31 e, lat. 51 11 n.

*Meissenheim*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, situate on the Glan, 34 m s by e Deux Ponts, and 44 e Treves.

*Mekran*, the largest province of Ballo-gistan, extending above 400 m along the coast of the Indian ocean, yet has not a river that will admit a boat 20 m up the country. The southern part, between the sea and the hills, produces abundance of pasturage; the middle part is mountainous, diversified with vallies and plains, some arid and others producing rice, dates, wheat, barley, and cotton; the northern part is less fertile. Kedge is the capital.

*Melassa*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situate on a fertile plain, near a mountain abounding in white marble. It was anciently a city, adorned with many public buildings, especially temples; and is still a large place, but the houses are mean. It is 96 m sse Smyrna. Lon. 27 50 e, lat. 37 15 n.

*Melazzo*; see *Milazzo*.

*Melbourn*, a village in Derbyshire, 8 m s by e Derby. Here are the vestiges of an ancient castle; and it has a manufacture of worsted stockings.

*Melck*, a town of Austria, with a Benedictine abbey on a high rock, near the Danube, 10 m w St. Polten.

*Melcomb Regis*, a town in Dorsetshire, united to Weymouth as a port, corporation, and market-town, but is a distinct borough. It is seated on the n side of an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth by a timber bridge, which has a draw in the middle, to admit the passage of ships into the western part of the harbour. Mel-

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comb has good streets and yards for merchandise, and is 127 m wsw London. See *Weymouth*.

*Meldola*, a town of Italy, in Romagna, 8 m sw Ravenna.

*Meldert*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 m se Louvain.

*Meldorf*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, near the mouth of the Myla, 22 m nsw Gluckstadt.

*Meldrum*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with a manufacture of hosiery and a brewery, 17 m nsw Aberdeen.

*Melfi*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a castle on a rock, 20 m nsw Acerenza.

*Melgaza*, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, with a strong castle; seated on the Minho, 27 m n by e Braga.

*Melida*, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, belonging to the territory of Ragusa. It is 30 m long, and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, six villages, and several harbours.

*Melilla*, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean. It was taken in 1496, by the Spaniards, who built a citadel, and have a garrison here. The vicinity abounds with wax and excellent honey. It is 115 m ne Fez. Lon. 2 57 w, lat. 34 58 n.

*Melinda*, a kingdom on the coast of Zanzibar. It produces gold, slaves, elephant teeth, ostrich feathers, wax, aloes, senna, and other drugs; also plenty of rice, sugar, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits.

*Melinda*, the capital of the above kingdom. Here the Portuguese have 17 churches, nine convents, and warehouses well provided with European goods. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and has a good harbour defended by a fort; but the entrance is dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals, and rocks under water. The inhabitants are Christians and Negroes, which last have their own king and religion; and the number of both is said to amount to above 200,000. Lon. 41 26 e, lat. 3 5 s.

*Melipilla*, a town of Chili, capital of a province abounding in wine and grain. In the vicinity are several country houses belonging to some of the principal inhabitants of St. Jago. It is beautifully situated, not far from the Mayo, 50 m sw St. Jago. Lon. 70 50 w, lat. 33 40 s.

*Melita*; see *Malta*.

*Melitello*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 8 m w Leontini.

*Melitopol*, a town of Russia, in the province of Tauris, situate on a lake, 12 m

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from the sea of Asoph; and 108 s Catharincnsclaf. Lon. 83 10 e, lat. 46 22 n.

*Melksham*, a town in Wiltshire, with a market every other Thursday for cattle, and a manufacture of broad cloths, 11 m e Bath, and 96 w London.

*Melle*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 15 m e by s Osnaburg.

*Melle*, a town of France, is the department of Two Sevres, 12 m sw Niort.

*Meller*; see *Maeler*.

*Mellingen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Argau, near which is the splendid and extensive convent of Muri. It is seated on the Reuss, 5 m s by w Baden.

*Melnick*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, with a castle. The vicinity yields excellent red and white wine; and near it stands the Augustine convent of Schopka. It is seated on the Elbe, opposite the influx of the Muldau, 18 m n Prague.

*Meloui*, a town of Egypt, seated on the Nile, with a remarkable mosque, 3 m s Ashmunain.

*Melrichstadt*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Strat, 22 m n by e Schweinfurt.

*Melrose*, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, with manufactures of linen and woollen cloth. Near it, on the s side of the Tweed, are the magnificent remains of Melrose abbey, founded by David I; part of which is still used for divine service. Alexander II is said to be buried under the great altar. Melrose is 11 m nw Jedburg, and 31 se Edinburg.

*Melungen*, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, seated on the Fulda, 12 m s Cassel.

*Melton Mowbray*, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday. The fine cheese, called Stilton, is chiefly made in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the river Eye, 15 m ne Leicester, and 105 n by w London.

*Melun*, a town of France, capital of the department of Seine and Marne. It has manufactures of glass, cotton thread, and printed calicos; and a trade in corn, meal, wine, and cheese. It is seated on the Seine, 25 m se Paris. Lon. 2 35 e, lat. 48 30 n.

*Membrío*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 21 m wsw Alcantara.

*Memel*, a river; see *Niemen*.

*Memel*, a strong town of E Prussia, with a castle, and a fine harbour formed by the mouth of the river Dange, at the n extremity of the Curisch Haff. On the ne side of the entrance into the harbour is a

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lighthouse. This place is the great depot of timber brought down the Niemen in immense rafts; and in the vicinity are numerous saw-mills. The other exports are excellent linseed, hemp, flax, hides, and tallow. It is 76 m NNE Königsberg, and 140 NE Dantzic. Lon. 21 16' E, lat. 55 46' N.

*Memingen*, a town of Suabia, defended by art, and surrounded by a morass. It has a considerable trade in fine linen, fustian, cotton, paper, salt, and hops. Near this place, in 1795, the French republicans defeated the emigrants under the prince of Conde; and in 1800 the French defeated the Austrians, and took the town. It is seated in a fertile plain, near the river Iller, 28 m s by E Ulm. Lon. 10 12' E, lat. 48 0' N.

*Menan*, a river of the kingdom of Siam, which passes by the city of Siam, and enters the gulf of Siam, below Bancoek. There are several singular fishes in it, and crocodiles; and its fertile shores swarm with monkeys, fire-flies, and moskitos.

*Mendali*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, the residence of a bey. It is situate on the borders of Irak Arabi and Irak Agemi, surrounded with fine gardens, 30 m NNE Bagdad, and 100 SSE Kerkouk.

*Mende*, a town of France, capital of the department of Lozere, and a bishop's see. The fountains, and one of the steeples of the cathedral, are remarkable. It has manufactures of serges and other woollen stuffs; and is seated on the Lot, 35 m SW Puy, and 210 S by E Paris. Lon. 3 30' E, lat. 44 31' N.

*Mendip Hills*, a lofty tract in the NE of Somersetshire, abounding in coal, calamine, and lead; the latter said to be of a harder quality than that of other countries. Copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre, are also found in these hills. At the bottom of a deep ravine, near the village of Berrington, a cavern was discovered in 1793, in which was a great number of human bones, many of them incrustated with a calcareous cement, and others incorporated with the solid rock.

*Mendon*, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 18 m SE Worcester, and 36 SW Boston.

*Mendoza*, a city and the capital of Cuyo, with a church, four convents, and a college that was established by the jesuits. In the vicinity is a silver mine, and it has a productive trade with Buenos Ayres in fruit, vicuna wool, and wine. It stands on a river of the same name, at the foot of the Andes, in a plain adorned with plantations, well watered by canals, 100 m ENE St. Jago, in Chili, and 630 WNW Buenos Ayres. Lon. 69 0' W, lat. 33 0' S.

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*Mendrah*, a province of the kingdom of Fezzan, much of which is a continued level of hard and barren soil; but the quantity of trona, a species of fossil alkali, that floats on its numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts. It has a town of the same name, 60 m S Mourzouk.

*Mendrisio*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Tesin, capital of a district, lying between the lakes of Como and Lugano. It contains several convents, and the inhabitants rear a great number of silkworms. It is 7 m WNW Como.

*Mendyghaut*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, with two mud forts and two bazars. Indigo is cultivated in its vicinity to a very great extent. It is situate near the Ganges, 63 m W by N Lucknow.

*Menchould, St.* a town of France, in the department of Marne, with a castle on a rock. It is seated in a morass, on the river Aisne, between two rocks, 20 m ENE Chalons.

*Mengen*, a town of Suabia, in the county of Hohenberg, seated on the Danube, 20 m ESE Rothweil.

*Mengerlinghausen*, a town and castle of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 8 m NE Corbach.

*Menin*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It has been often taken; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Lis, 8 m ESW Ypres, and 10 N by E Lille.

*Menton*, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, seated near the sea, 5 m ENE Monaco.

*Mentz*, a territory of Germany, lately an archbishopric, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by Hesse and Wetteravia, E by Franconia, S by the palatinate of the Rhine, and W by Treves. It produces much corn, fine garden fruits, and abundance of excellent wines. In 1793, this archbishopric, then the first state of the empire, was moved to Ratisbon, and all other bishoprics were secularized.

*Mentz*, or *Mayence*, a city and the capital of the above territory. It is well fortified, and deemed to be a barrier fortress. The palace, called Martinsburg, is a considerable building, partly ancient and partly modern; and opposite the mouth of the Maine is a castle, called Favorita, with fine gardens and water-works. The university, founded in 1477, has lately received considerable improvements. Of the hospitals, that of St. Roch is worthy of notice for its printing-office and manufactures of stuffs and stockings. The city is built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. The ca-

thedral is a large gloomy fabric, and surrounded with mean houses. Mentz is one of the towns that claim the invention of printing; and the growth of the best rhenish wine is limited to a circle of about 5 m round it. The French took this place by surprise in 1792; and the next year it stood a long blockade and siege before it surrendered to the allies. In 1797 it was taken possession of by the French. Mentz is seated on the Rhine, just below the influx of the Maine, and on the opposite side is the town of Cassel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 22 m wsw Frankfurt, and 70 E by N Treves. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 58 N.

*Menuf*, a town of Egypt, in a well-cultivated country, near that branch of the Nile which flows to Rosetta, 40 m NNW Cairo.

*Menzaleh*, a town of Egypt, near a lake of the same name, which is 60 m long, and separated from the Mediterranean and the Damietta mouth of the Nile by a narrow slip of land. It is 20 m SSE Damietta, and 73 NNE Cairo. Lon. 32 2 E, lat. 31 3 N.

*Meppel*, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, situate on the New Aa, 15 m N by E Zwoll.

*Meppen*, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated at the conflux of the Hase with the Ems, 10 m N Lingen.

*Mequinenza*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle; seated at the conflux of the Segra with the Ebro, 58 m ESE Saragossa, and 180 ENE Madrid.

*Mequinez*, a city of the kingdom of Fez, and a capital of the empire of Morocco. It is seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor resides in this place in preference to Fez. The population 110,000. In the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night, and guarded. Close by Mequinez, on the NW side, is a large Negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city: the inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and hence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The imperial palace stands on the S side, and is larger than that of Fez. The streets of Mequinez are exceedingly narrow; but the houses are very good, and built round a square court, with a fountain in the middle if the house belong to a person of any rank. They have flat roofs; and the women, who live in the upper apartments, often visit each other from the tops of the houses. Their customs and manners are much the same as those of other Moha-

medans; but they are much more affable than in the southern provinces. Mequinez is seated near a river of the same name, 32 m w by S Fez. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 33 58 N.

*Mer*, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, 11 m NNW Blois.

*Meran*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, of which it was formerly the capital. It has six churches and convents, and stands on the Passer, near its conflux with the Adige, 12 m NNW Botzen. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 46 39 N.

*Merangha*, a town of Persia, in Aderbajan, where a great quantity of the marble of Tabriz is got along the coast of the lake Urmia. It stands near the SE border of the lake, 60 m SSW Tabriz.

*Merat*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, and one of the principal British military stations in the doab of the Ganges and Jumna. It is 34 m NE Delhi. Lon. 77 33 E, lat. 29 2 N.

*Mercura*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, capital of the Coorg district, lying above the Gaults. It is 62 m W by N Seringapatam. Lon. 75 57 E, lat. 12 30 N.

*Merdin*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, and an archbishop's see. It stands on the S side of a rocky mountain, not far from the top, and on the summit is a castle. The vicinity produces much wine, brandy, and cotton. It is 35 m SSE Diarbekar. Lon. 39 59 E, lat. 37 26 N.

*Mere*, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday, 28 m W Salisbury, and 100 w by S London.

*Merecz*, a town of Lithuania, seated at the conflux of the Berezino and Merecz, 30 m N Grodno.

*Mereega*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, celebrated for its warm baths, 25 m SE Shershel, and 50 SW Algiers.

*Mergentheim*, a town of Franconia, capital of a district subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order. On the Kitzberg, a mountain in its vicinity, is the castle of Newenhaus, the residence of the grand master. The order of Teutonic knights was instituted on occasion of the crusades in Palestine, in 1190; and the grand master has resided here ever since the 16th century. Mergentheim is seated on the Tauber, 28 m SSW Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 52 E, lat. 49 30 N.

*Merghen*, or *Merguen*, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Teiticar, seated on the Nonni, 140 m N by E Teiticar. Lon. 124 55 E, lat. 49 10 N.

*Merqui*, a seaport on the W coast of Siam, with an excellent harbour. The

chief exports are rice, ivory, and tin. In 1759 the Birmans wrested it from the Siamese. It is 208 m sw Siam. Lon. 98 9 E, lat. 12 12 N.

*Merida*, a province of New Granada, bounded on the N by Maracaibo, E by Varinas, S by Llanos and St. Fe, and W by St. Martha. It is a mountainous country, but produces plenty of corn and fruit, and has plantations of sugar, cacao, and coffee.

*Merida*, a city, capital of the above province, and the see of a bishop. It was nearly destroyed by the great earthquake that overwhelmed the city of Caracas, but has been rebuilt, and the population increased to upward of 11,000. It has manufactures of cotton and woollen goods, and stands in a rich vale, surrounded by mountains, 176 m s by E Maracaibo. Lon. 70 58 W, lat. 8 11 N.

*Merida*, a strong town of Spain, in Estremadura, built by the Romans, before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is seated in an extensive fertile plain, on the river Guadiana, over which is a noble Roman bridge, 42 m E Badajoz. Lon. 5 58 W, lat. 38 47 N.

*Merida*, a city of New Spain, capital of Yucatan, and a bishop's see. The population 10,000, and the trade by sea is at the port of Sisal. The city stands, in an arid plain, 30 m S of the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 89 35 W, lat. 20 56 N.

*Merionethshire*, a county of Wales, bounded on the N by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, E by the latter and Montgomeryshire, S by Cardiganshire, and W by the Irish sea. It is 36 m long and 34 broad, containing 442,240 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 23 parishes; has four market-towns, and sends one member to parliament. The population was 30,924 in 1811. The face of this county is varied throughout with a romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dysi; and it has a great mountain, named Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. Harlech is the county-town, and Dolgelly the largest.

*Merk*, a river of the Netherlands, which runs N by Breda, afterward turns W, and enters one of the mouths of the river Meuse, opposite the island of Overflackee, in Holland.

*Mero*, a strong town of the kingdom of Pegu, 140 m sw Pegu. Lon. 98 36 E, lat. 16 0 N.

*Merou*, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, seated in a fertile country, which produces

salt, 112 m sw Bokhara. Lon. 64 25 E, lat. 37 40 N.

*Merrimac*, a river of the United States, formed by the junction of the Penigewasset and Winnipiseogee, in the centre of New Hampshire. Its course is S till it enters Massachusetts; it then turns E, and passes into the ocean at Newbury. It is navigable for vessels of burden 20 m from its mouth, where it is obstructed by the first rapids, called Mitchell's Eddy, a little above Haverhill.

*Merritch*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, chief of the district of Mortizabad, and the residence of a Mahratta chief. It is of considerable extent and importance; and was taken by Hyder in 1778, but not retained by him. It stands on the Kistna, 48 m wsw Bejapoor. Lon. 75 0 E, lat. 16 56 N.

*Mers*; see *Berwickshire*.

*Mersburg*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, lately a bishopric. The principal buildings are the castle, the cathedral, and the academy. The brewing and exportation of strong beer is the chief employment of the inhabitants. It is seated on the Saal, 10 m NW Leipzig. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 51 23 N.

*Mersburg*, a town of Suabia, with a castle, an academy for secular clergy, and a Dominican convent. It is seated on the N side of the lake of Constance, 6 m NE Constance.

*Mersey*, a river of England, which rises in the N extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, receives the Tame at Stockport, and lower down, the Irwell; it then passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver, at Frodsham, where it forms a broad estuary, that contracts on its approach to Liverpool, below which it enters the Irish sea. This river not only affords salmon, but it is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavour.

*Mersey*, an island in Essex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater bay. It has two parishes, called East and West Mersey, 7 m S Colchester.

*Merthyr Tudfyl*, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has a canal to Cardiff, mines of iron and coal, and considerable iron-works. Three m to the N are the remains of Morlas castle, formerly a strong place. It is seated on the Taff, 24 m NNW Cardiff, and 171 W London.

*Mertola*, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiana, 60 m S Evora, and 100 SE Lisbon. Lon. 7 57 W, lat. 37 41 N.

*Merton*, a village in Surry, seated on

the Wandle, 7 m sw London. It had a celebrated abbey, where Henry III, in 1236, held a parliament, at which were enacted the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta. Nothing remains of this abbey, except the window of a chapel; but the walls that surround the premises include about 60 acres. Upon the site of this abbey are calico manufactures, and a copper mill.

*Meru*, or *Meru Shahjehan*, a town of Persia, in Chorasán. It was formerly a magnificent city, and the residence of many sultans; but laid waste by the Turcomans, after the defeat of sultan Sargiár, in the 12th century. It is situate on the Murgál, 240 m n Herat.

*Meru al Rud*, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, situate on the Murgab, 140 m n by e Herat.

*Merud*, a town of Hindoostan, in Beja-poor, surrounded by a high wall, and commanded by a fort on the n side. It is 44 m ESE Poonah.

*Merve*, the north branch of the river Meuse, in Holland, which separates at Dort, passes by Rotterdam, and afterward rejoins the Meuse at its estuary. The two branches form the island of Ysselmonde.

*Merville*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Lis, 10 m SE Cassel, and 24 sw Menin.

*Mesched*, or *Mesghid*, a city of Persia, capital of Chorasán. It is surrounded by a strong wall, 10 m in circuit, and divided into 12 districts, of which five are in ruins. The population 50,000. The houses are meanly built, and the ark, or palace, is unworthy of the name. The city is governed by a prince; and is famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Risa, of the family of Ali. Here are manufactures of the finest velvet, beautiful pottery, and skins. The bazar extends through the city from E to W, 3 m in length, and is well supplied with fruits and provisions. Caravans are continually passing through this city from Bokharia, Balk, Caudahar, Hindoostan, and all parts of Persia. It is situate on a river of its name, in a rich plain, 170 m ENE Asterabad, and 470 NE Ispahan. Lon. 57 20 E, lat. 37 36 N.

*Mesched Ali*, or *Nejiff*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak, near the lake Nejiff, or Rahena, which communicates with the Euphrates by a canal. Here Ali, the son-in-law, and one of the successors of Mohamed was interred; and his tomb is annually visited by a great number of Persian pilgrims. It is 110 m s Bagdad. Lon. 44 50 E, lat. 32 5 N.

*Mesched Hossein*, or *Kerbela*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak, at the extremity

of a canal drawn from the Euphrates. Near this place Hossein, the son of Ali, was slain; and since his interment here, numerous pilgrims of the sect of Ali flock from all quarters to visit the shrine. It is 65 m ssw Bagdad.

*Meschede*, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, with a collegiate church, on the river Roer, 7 m SE Arensburg.

*Meserisch*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, 17 m E Iglau.

*Meserisch*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Freray, 30 m E by S Olmutz.

*Meseritz*, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Posen, situate on the Odra, 40 m W Posen.

*Meskirch*, a town of Suabia, in the county of Furstenburg, 17 m N Uberlingen.

*Messa*, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, not far from the Atlantic. Near it is a mosque, in which are the bones of a whale, which the inhabitants consider as the bones of the whale that swallowed Jonah. It is 165 m SW Morocco. Lon. 10 46 W, lat. 28 58 N.

*Messalonge*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, on the SE side of a salt marsh, 20 m W by S Lepanto.

*Messina*, a city and seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and the see of an archbishop, with a strong citadel and several forts. It is 5 m in circuit, and has four large suburbs. Beside the cathedral, admired for a fine gothic front, there are about fifty other churches, many of them adorned with pictures, chiefly by Messinian painters. The numerous convents are in general large, and richly ornamented. The royal palace and the senate-house are fine edifices. The harbour is one of the safest in Europe, and has a quay above a mile in length. It has a trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine. In 1780, it suffered much by an earthquake; and in 1783, was half destroyed by the same calamity; since which it has been rebuilt, with elegant houses, only two stories high. The population 90,000. It is seated on the Faro or strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from Calabria, 125 m E Palermo. Lon. 15 56 E, lat. 38 10 N.

*Messing*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstat, 14 m NNE Aichstat.

*Mestre*, a town of Italy, in Dogado, 2 m NW Venice.

*Mesurata*, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli, capital of a district, with an old castle, where the governor resides. It stands on Cape Mesurata, the W point of the gulf of Sibra; under which is good anchorage in westerly winds. Caravans travel hence to Fezzau and other interior parts of Africa.

## MEU

It is 120 m ESE Tripoli. Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 32 6 N.

*Metapura*, a town of the isle of Borneo, in the kingdom of Banjermassin, 72 m NE Banjermassin, and 100 SE Negra.

*Metelen*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 19 m NW Munster.

*Metelin*, or *Mytilene*, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Guestro. It is 40 m long and 24 broad, somewhat mountainous, and has many hot springs. The soil is very good, and the mountains are covered with wood in many places. It produces good wheat, wine, and oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago. The capital is Castro.

*Methil*, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a safe harbour on the frith of Forth, whence much salt and coal is exported. It is 8 m NE Kirkaldy.

*Methven*, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with an ancient castle, and manufactures of linen. In 1306, king Robert Bruce was defeated here by the English under the earl of Pembroke. It is 6 m WNW Perth.

*Methwold*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 15 m NW Thetford, and 84 NNE London.

*Metling*, or *Mottling*, a strong town of Germany, in Carniola, seated on the Kulp, on the frontiers of Croatia, 13 m NW Carlstadt, and 40 SE Laubach.

*Metro*, a river of Italy, which rises on the frontiers of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and enters the gulf of Venice, near Fano.

*Metropoli*, a town of the island of Candia, on the site of the ancient Gortinia, of which many vestiges remain. It is 22 m ssw Candia.

*Metz*, a city of France, capital of the department of Moselle, and a bishop's see. The fortifications are excellent, and it has three citadels and noble barracks. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. The Jews, about 3000, live in a part of the town by themselves, and have a synagogue. The sweetmeats made here are in high esteem. It is seated at the conflux of the Moselle and Saille, 25 m N by W Nancy, and 190 NE Paris. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 49 7 N.

*Metzovo*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, situate on the side of a steep and lofty hill, in a deep valley, and on one of the sources of the Arta, 30 m NE Janina.

*Meudon*, a village of France, with a magnificent palace on the Seine, 6 m SE Paris.

*Meulan*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, over which are two bridges, 20 m NW Paris.

## MEX

*Meurs*, or *Moers*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, with a castle. It was formerly a place of strength, but the fortifications were destroyed in 1764. It is 17 m SE Gelders.

*Meurte*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Lorraine. It is so called from a river, which rises in the department of Vosges, and flows by Luneville and Nancy into the Moselle. Nancy is the capital.

*Meuse*, or *Maes*, a river that rises in France, in the department of Upper Marne, passes by Neuchateau, St. Michael, Verdun, Sedan, Mezieres, Charleville, Givet, and Charlemont; then enters the Netherlands and flows by Dinant, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, Ruremonde, Venlo, Grave, Ravestein, Battenburg, Worcum (where it receives the Waal) and Gorcum, below which it forms a lake called Bies Bosch. On leaving this lake, at Dort it divides into two branches, the most northern is called the Merve; and the other, at Williamstadt, divides into two more. These four streams form the islands of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee, and enter the German ocean below Briel, Helvoetsluys, and Browsershaven.

*Meuse*, a department of France, including the old duchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuse, which flows through its whole length. Bar le Duc is the capital.

*Mexicano*, or *Adayes*, a river of New Spain, on the confines of Louisiana, which runs into the gulf of Mexico.

*Mexico*, or *New Spain*, an extensive kingdom of N America, belonging to Spain; bounded on the N by New Navarre, New Mexico, and countries unknown, E by Louisiana, the gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean sea, and Panama, S by the Pacific ocean, and W by the same and the gulf of California. It lies between 81 and 110 W lon. and extends from 7 to 32 N lat. being 2000 m long, and in the N part above 300 broad, but it decreases thence considerably, and in some of the S parts is only from 40 to 120 broad. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with lofty plains and many rich valleys; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the Pacific ocean, many of which are volcanos. The eastern shore is a flat country, full of impenetrable forests, with bogs and morasses, overflowed in the rainy season, which is from April to September. Although Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables; and it is singularly fertile in plants that yield balsams, gums, resins, and oils. The mines produce sul-

phur, alum, vitriol, cinnabar, ochre, quicksilver, iron, lead, tin, copper, silver, and gold. Diamonds are still found, though but few; and there are amethysts, catseyes, turquoises, cornelians, and some green stones not much inferior to emeralds. There are mountains of loadstone; and great abundance of the famous stone called itzli, which is semitransparent, of a glossy substance, and generally black, of which the Indians make looking-glasses, &c. there are also quarries of jasper, porphyry, and exquisite marble. Cochineal is almost peculiar to this country; its indigo and cocoa are superior to any in America; and its logwood has been long an important article of commerce. Among the quadrupeds are the puma, jaquar, bear, elk, wolf, fox, deer, &c. The domestic animals of Europe, particularly horned cattle, have multiplied here abundantly; they range over the immense plains, in herds of from 30 to 40,000, and are killed merely for the sake of their hides, which are exported in vast quantities to Europe. Birds are very numerous; above 200 species are peculiar to the country, and many of them superlatively beautiful for their plumage. The inhabitants consist of native Spaniards; Creoles, who are descendants of Spaniards; Mulattos, the issue of an European and an African slave; Metifs, born of an European and an Indian; Mestizes, the offspring of the Metifs; their descendants Terceroens, and Quarteroens; after whom the fifth generation enjoys all the benefit of Creoles. New Spain is divided into three audiences, Guadalajara, Mexico, and Guatimala; and subdivided into the following provinces: namely, Guadalajara, Culiacan, Cinaloa, Sonora, New Biscay, and Zacatecas; Mexico, Mechoacan, Cohahuila, Texas, New Leon, Panuco, Tlascalala, Guaxaca, Vera Cruz, and Jucatan; Guatimala, Soconusco, Chiapa, Vera Paz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Veragua. The whole country is governed by a viceroy.

*Mexico*, one of the three audiences of New Spain, and a province. The province is bounded on the *n* by Guasteca, *e* by Tlascalala, *s* by the Pacific ocean, and *w* by Mechoacan. The greatest part is mountainous; but there are immense plains and extensive vallies, the soil of which is so fruitful that all the necessaries of life are exceedingly reasonable, and its silver mines are richer than those of any other province. The richness of the country furnishes every article of commerce, and the roads, lakes, and rivers every requisite of domestic intercourse.

*Mexico*, the capital of the above province and audience, and of all New Spain. It

was a flourishing city before the Spaniards entered the country, and was seated on several islands, in a salt-water lake, called Tezcucoc, to which there was no entrance, but by three causeways, each 2 m long. The circuit of the city, exclusive of the suburbs was 3 m; and it contained at least 50,000 houses, with several large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces. Mexico was taken by Cortez, in 1521, after a siege of near three months. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterward rebuilt by the Spaniards. The streets are very spacious, and so exactly disposed, that in point of regularity it is the finest city in the world; and the great causeways and large avenues of elms and poplars leading to it, with the want of walls, gates, and artillery, render Mexico extremely remarkable. The great square in the centre of the city, and the public buildings, are magnificent. There are 34 public churches, and 36 monasteries and 29 nunneries, with each a church; of the riches of these an idea may be formed from the revenues of the grand cathedral amounting to 80,000*l.* a year, of which the archbishop has 20,000*l.*; and the great convent of St. Francis, from alms alone, possesses an annual revenue of near 21,000*l.* There are also a tribunal of the inquisition, a treasury, a mint, and a university. This city contains about 140,000 inhabitants; and though it has no communication with the sea, by navigable rivers, it carries on a great trade to Europe by Vera Cruz, and to Asia by Acapulco. In 1629, it suffered by an inundation, in which 40,000 persons were drowned. This induced the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to reduce the lake; by which, and other canals since done, the town is now seated on dry land, 2 m from the *sw* extremity of the lake. On this lake, and the fresh-water lakes of Xochimilco and Chalco (which lie 6 m to the *s* of Tezcucoc) are chinampas, or floating gardens: they are generally about 40 yards long and 15 broad, with less than a foot of elevation above the surface of the water, and are easily moved to a different station at the pleasure of the owner. Mexico is supplied with fresh water by two aqueducts; and at all seasons of the year is abundantly provided with all the gifts of nature, brought into it by means of canals. It is 180 m *nne* Acapulco, and 200 *w* by *n* Vera Cruz. Lon. 99 6 *w*, lat. 19 26 *n*.

*Mexico, New*, a country of N America, extending along Rio del Norte, from 30 to 41 *n* lat, and from 90 to 150 m in breadth; bounded on the *e* by Louisiana, *s* by New Spain, and on other parts by unknown



countries. Great encomiums have been lavished on the fertility of its soil, and the variety of its valuable products; but it is generally deemed to be destitute of metallic wealth, except a few copper mines. The animals are deer, elks, buffaloes, sheep, beeves, and horses. The mountainous district on the N border is deemed the highest land in this part of the continent, for hence issue the Rio del Norte, Colorado, Arkansa, Plutte, and other rivers, which flow in various directions. One of the mountains, near the source of the Arkansa, is found to be 10,581 feet above the plain through which the river flows, and the plain is supposed to be 8000 feet above the sea. The country is chiefly inhabited by the native Americans, hitherto unsubdued by the Spaniards. St. Fe is the capital.

*Mexico, Gulf of*, that part of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of N America, bounded on the S and W by the audience of Mexico, and on the N by Florida; the entrance lying to the E, between the S point of E Florida and the NE point of Jucatan.

*Meyahoun*, a city of Pegu, with numerous gilded temples and spacious monasteries. The vicinity is uncommonly fertile in rice; and here are capacious granaries belonging to the king of Birmah, always stored with grain ready to be transported to any part of the empire in which there happens to be a scarcity. It stretches 2 m on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, and is 85 NW Pegu. Lon. 95 8 E, lat. 18 18 N.

*Meyenberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, 21 m NE Perleberg, and 60 NNW Berlin.

*Meyenfeld*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons. It is a kind of staple for goods passing between Germany and Italy; and stands on the Rhine, in a country fertile in excellent wine, 15 m N by E Coire. Lon. 9 37 E, lat. 46 59 N.

*Meyringen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated in a romantic and picturesque valley, on the river Aar, 36 m ESE Bern.

*Meyreïs*, a town of France, in the department of Loziere, 23 m S Mende, and 27 W Alais.

*Meywar*; see *Oudipoor*.

*Mezana*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 17 m SSW Tursi.

*Mezembá*, a seaport of Fez, at the mouth of the Nocar, in the Mediterranean, 98 m ESE Tetuan. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 35 13 N.

*Mezen*, a town of Russia, capital of a province, in the government of Archangel. It is seated on a river of the same name, 160 m ENE Archangel. Lon. 44 58 E, lat. 65 25 N.

*Mezieres*, a town of France, capital of the department of Ardennes, with a citadel. It is seated on an island formed by the river Meuse, over which it has two bridges, 60 m NNE Chalons; and 125 NE Paris. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 49 47 N.

*Mezin*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, 9 m NW Condom.

*Miaco*, a city of Japan, in Nippon, with a fortified palace. It is the spiritual capital of the empire, the seat of the imperial mint and principal manufactures, and the chief mart of trade. The dairo's court being literary, all books are printed here. The population 600,000. It is seated inland, on a fine plain and the river Gava, 34 m from its mouth at Osaca, which is its port, and 160 WSW Jedo. Lon. 136 10 E, lat. 35 30 N.

*Miami, Little and Great*, two rivers of the S state of Ohio, which run S into the Ohio; the former just above Columbia, and the latter 21 m below Cincinnati. The Little Miami is 60 m to its source, but generally so shallow as to afford no navigation. The Great Miami has a navigation, like the Muskingum, that approaches near the navigable waters of Lake Erie. The country between these two rivers is called the Miamis, and is reckoned among the richest belonging to the United States.

*Miami of the Lake*, a navigable river of the state of Ohio, which has its head waters near those of the Wabash, and from their junction in lat. 41 20 takes a NE course of 90 m, and enters a bay at the W extremity of Lake Erie, called Miamis Bay. A S branch of this river communicates with the Great Miami, by a portage of 5 m.

*Miana*, or *Mianeh*, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan. Here the celebrated traveller Thevenot died, on his return from Ispahan. It is 80 m SE Tabriz.

*Micha*, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulf of Venice, near the town of Zara.

*Michael, St.* the largest island of the Azores; 54 m long and from 6 to 15 broad, and contains nearly 80,000 inhabitants. In a valley on the eastern side are a number of boiling fountains; also many sulphurous springs, some of a hot, and others of a cold temperature. In 1811, one mile to the NW, a volcanic island arose with a tremendous eruption; and when it became quiescent, was from 200 to 300 feet high and a mile in circuit; but in four months it gradually disappeared, leaving an extensive shoal. The principal towns are Punta del Guda and Villa Franca: the former is the capital of the island. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

*Michael, St.* a borough in Cornwall,

which has neither market nor fair, 8 m sw St. Columb, and 250 w by s London.

*Michael, St.* a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a fine hospital, and the rich library of a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Meuse, surrounded by mountains, 20 m NE Bar le Duc.

*Michael, St.* a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua, on the river St. Michael, 110 m NW Leon. Lon. 87 45 w, lat. 12 25 n.

*Michael, St.* a town of New Spain, in Culiacan, near the mouth of the Sigutalan, 30 m ESE Culiacan. Lon. 107 40 w, lat. 24 10 n.

*Michael, St.* a town of New Spain, in Mechocan, celebrated for its cotton manufactures; 20 m E Guanaxuato.

*Michael, St.* a city and the capital of Tucuman. See *Tucuman*.

*Michael de Ibarra, St.* a town of Quito, capital of a district. It has a large and elegant church, a college, and several convents; and stands on a plain, between two rivers, 70 m NE Quito. Lon. 77 30 w, lat. 0 25 n.

*Michael de Piura, St.* a town of Peru, capital of a district in the province of Truxillo. It was the first Spanish colony in Peru, founded by Pizarro in 1531, and its territory produces much cotton, sugar, maize, and fruit. It stands on the right bank of the Piura, 7 m from the sea, and 245 NNW Truxillo. Lon. 80 35 w, lat. 5 11 s.

*Michael, Gulf of St.* a small gulf on the E side of the bay of Panama; and that part of the Pacific ocean, to the E of Panama, which was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the isthmus of Panama.

*Michigan*, a territory of the United States of America, 240 m long and 130 broad; bounded on the N by lake Superior, E by the lakes Huron, St. Clare, and Erie, S by the state of Ohio and territory of Indiana, and W by the territory of Illinois. It includes the great lake of the same name, from which, and the grand lakes on its boundaries, this country possesses immense advantages resulting from navigation and fisheries; but the soil is marshy and poor, and great part of it inundated for six months in the year. The population in 1810 was 5435, and in 1816 it was estimated at 12,000. The chief town is Detroit.

*Michigan*, a lake of N America, the largest that is wholly within the United States. It is 280 m long, and from 50 to 60 broad, and navigable for vessels of any burden. On the NW part the waters branch out into two bays, one to the N called Noquet Bay, the other to the S; Green Bay. This lake, at the NE extremity communicates with the NW end of

Lake Huron, by the strait of Michilimakinac.

*Michilimakinac*, a strait of N America, which unites the lakes Michigan and Huron. It is 6 m wide; and on its SE side, in Lake Huron, is an island, with a fort and village of the same name. The fort was taken by the British in 1812. Lon. 84 30 w, lat. 45 48 n.

*Middleborough*, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county. Great quantities of nails are made here, particularly in the winter. It is 40 m S by E Boston.

*Middleburg*, a strong city of the Netherlands, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares, streets, and public buildings are magnificent; particularly the townhouse (formerly a celebrated abbey) which is decorated with the statues of the ancient counts and countesses of Holland. The population 30,000. The harbour is commodious, and has a communication with Flushing by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels. In 1809, it surrendered to the British, but was soon after evacuated. It is 30 m NNW Ghent, and 72 SW Amsterdam. Lon. 3 37 E, lat. 51 29 N.

*Middleburg*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 5 m SE Sluys.

*Middleburg*, one of the Friendly islands. See *Eaoooc*.

*Middlebury*, a town of Vermont, chief of Addison county. It has several saw-mills, and stands on the E side of Otter creek, 37 m S Burlington, and 100 N Bennington.

*Middleham*, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, and a woollen manufacture. Here was a stately castle, now in ruins, in which Richard III was born. It is seated on the Ure, 11 m S by W Richmond, and 255 NNW London.

*Middlesex*, a county of England, bounded on the N by Hertfordshire, E by Essex, S by Kent and Surry, and W by Buckinghamshire. It is 22 m long and 17 broad, containing 190,080 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 98 parishes, beside those in London and Westminster; has those two cities and six market-towns; and sends eight members to parliament. The population was 953,276 in 1811. The air is healthy; but the soil, in general, being gravelly, is not naturally fertile; though by means of the vicinity to the metropolis many parts of it are converted into rich fields by manure, clothed almost with perpetual verdure. There are still, however, very extensive tracts of uncultivated heath. Beside the Thames, Lea, and Coln, which are its boundaries to the S, E, and W, Middlesex is watered by several small streams; one of which, called the New River, is

artificially brought from near Hertford to London, to supply it with water.

*Middleton*, a town of Connecticut, capital of Middlesex county, with two churches, and a naval office. It has a considerable trade, and stands on the w side of Connecticut river, 14 m s Hartford, and 26 n by e Newhaven. Lon. 72 34 w, lat. 41 34 n.

*Middleton*, a town of Delaware, in New-castle county, situate on Apoquiminy creek, 21 m ssw Wilmington.

*Middleton*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county. It has a great trade in corn, and stands on Swatara creek, 2 m from its entrance into the Susquehanna, and 62 w by n Philadelphia. Lon. 76 44 w, lat. 10 13 n.

*Middleton*, a town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county, on the sw side of the bay within Sandy Hook, 14 m nw Shrewsbury, and 52 ene Trenton.

*Middleton*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Friday. It has the cotton trade in all its branches, a large twist manufacture, and considerable bleaching works. It stands on the Rochdale canal, 6 m n by e Manchester, and 183 nnw London.

*Middleton*, a borough of Ireland, in Cork county. Here are some large buildings for manufactures, of which one for fine woollens is very extensive. It is situate at the ne angle of Cork harbour, 14 m e Cork.

*Middlewich*, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of salt and cotton; seated on the Croke, 24 m e Chester, and 167 nw London.

*Midhurst*, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Arun, 11 m n by e Chichester, and 50 w by s London.

*Midnapoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, capital of a district that has belonged to the British since 1761, and now may be deemed a part of Bengal. This place formerly had a fort, which has been converted into a criminal prison. It is seated near the Cassai, which flows into the Hoogly, 70 m w by s Calcutta. Lon. 87 25 e, lat. 22 25 n.

*Mies*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Misa, 18 m w Pilsen.

*Migliano*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 15 m nne Conza.

*Mikalidi*, or *Mikalitza*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a river of the same name, which flows to the sea of Marmora. Two m down the river is a fort; and at its mouth is a port, whence silk, wool, grain, and fruit are exported. It is 55 m wsw Bursa. Lon. 28 42 e, lat. 40 13 n.

*Miklos*, *St.* a town of Hungary, capital

of Liptau county; situate on the Waag, 23 m ne Neusohl.

*Milan*, or *Milanese*, a duchy of Italy, 150 m long and 78 broad; bounded on the n by Switzerland, e by Bergamasco, Mantua, and Parma, s by Parma and Genoa, and w by Piedmont. This soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruit, rice, and olives; and there are fine canals for the purpose of irrigation. Sheep are few and poor, but the cattle and cheese are excellent. Here are some mines of copper and lead. The rivers are the Sesia, Tesin, Adda, Oglio, and Po; and it is famous for lakes, the principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. This country was subdued by the French in 1796, and reconquered by the allies in 1799. The French became masters of it again in 1800, and was retained to 1814, when it was restored to Austria.

*Milan*, a city, capital of the above duchy, and the see of an archbishop. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and lately the capital of the kingdom of Italy, Napoleon Bonaparte being here crowned king of Italy in 1805. The city is 10 m in circuit; but the garden grounds are so extensive, that it does not contain above 150,000 inhabitants. It stands in a plain between the rivers Adda and Tesin, which communicate with the city, by means of two canals. The town itself has no other fortifications than a high wall and ramparts; but the citadel, called Castello-di Porta Zobia, is a place of great strength. Here are 22 gates, a university, several colleges, many fine palaces, 230 churches, of which 96 are parocial, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, and a great number of hospitals. The cathedral is in the centre of the city, and next to St. Peter's at Rome, the most extensive in Italy, but not so lofty in the interior as that at Florence. This vast fabric is built entirely of white marble, supported by 52 columns; and in fret-work, carving, and statues, surpasses all churches in the universe. The most remarkable object in the interior is the subterranean chapel, in which is the tomb of St. Charles Borromeo: it is immediately under the dome, in form octangular, and lined with silver pannels representing the principal actions of the life of this virtuous archbishop; and his body lies in a shrine of rock crystal, behind the altar, drest in pontificals. The Ambrosian library contains 45,000 printed books, and 15,000 manuscripts; also a gallery of pictures, statues, and gems. Milan has considerable commerce in grain (especially rice) cattle, and cheese; and has manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribands, gold and silver lace

and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, porcelain, and curious works in steel, crystal, agate, hyacinths, and other gems. It has been many times taken in the wars that have desolated Italy. It is 165 m NW Florence. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 45 28 N.

*Milazzo or Melozzo*, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town: the upper, on the isthmus of a lofty peninsula, is very strong; and the lower, on a rich plain, has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It stands on the W side of a bay of the same name, 18 m W by N Messina. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 13 N.

*Milborn-port*, a borough in Somersetshire, which has no market. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and hosiery; and is seated on a branch of the Parret, 2 m E by N Sherborn, and 114 W by S London.

*Mildenhall*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seated on the Larke, a branch of the Ouse, 12 m NW Bury, and 70 NNE London.

*Mileto*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. In 1783, it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. It is 8 m E by N Nicotera.

*Milets*, the ancient Miletus, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 64 m S Smyrna. Lon. 27 14 E, lat. 38 22 N.

*Milford*, a town of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on the N side of a deep inlet of the Irish sea, called Milford Haven, which branches off into so many creeks, secured from all winds, that it is esteemed the safest and most capacious harbour in Britain. The earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, landed here on his enterprise against Richard III. Here is a dock-yard for constructing king's ships; but this establishment, and the town, have declined greatly. A packet-boat sails hence every day, except Tuesday, for Waterford, in Ireland. It is 7 m S by W Haverford-west, and 262 W by N London. Lon. 5 3 W, lat. 51 44 N.

*Milford*, a town of Delaware, in Sussex county, on the N side of Mispilion creek, 12 m W of its mouth in Delaware bay, and 19 S by E Dover.

*Milford*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, on the W side of Delaware river, 120 m above Philadelphia.

*Milford*, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, on a creek of Long-island sound, 10 m SW Newhaven.

*Milford, New*, a town of Connecticut, in Lichfield county, on the E side of the Housatonic, 20 m SW Lichfield.

*Milhaud*, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Aveiron, seated on the Tarn, 28 m SE Rhodes, and 50 NW Montpelier.

*Militsch*, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship; situate on the river Bartsch, and frontiers of Poland, 27 m NNE Breslau.

*Millerstown*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, on a branch of Little Leigh river, 26 m SW Easton, and 44 NNW Philadelphia.

*Millstreet*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, on the river Blackwater, 28 m WNW Cork.

*Milltown*, a town of Ireland, in Kerry county, near the river Mang, 7 m S by W Tralee.

*Milo*, the ancient Melos, an island of the Archipelago, 50 m in circuit, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent fruit and wine; abounds in good cattle, especially goats: and has mines of iron and sulphur. In this island are curious subterranean galleries, the roofs of which are covered with genuine capillary or plumæ alum, and the crevices of the rocks filled with pure sulphur. Here are two bishops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. On the E side of the island is a town of the same name, 60 m N Candia. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 36 41 N.

*Milos*; see *Lerna*.

*Miltenberg*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, with a castle on a hill; seated on the Maine, 26 m SSE Aschaffenburg.

*Milthorp*, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Betha, near the mouth of the Ken. As the navigation of the Ken is obstructed by a cataract near its mouth, Milthorp is the only port in the county, and hence the fine Westmorland slates and other commodities are exported. It is 8 m S Kendal, and 255 NNW London.

*Milton*, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, seated near the Naponset, 7 m S Boston.

*Milton*, a town of Virginia, in Albemarle county, situate on the Rivanna, 76 m WNW Richmond.

*Milton*, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is noted for excellent oysters; and much corn, &c. is shipped here for the London markets. It stands on the E branch of the Medway, 16 m WNW Canterbury, and 40 ESE London.

*Milton*, or *Abbey Milton*, a village in Dorsetshire, 7 m SW Blandford. It had an abbey, founded by king Athelstan, which was swept away, except the church, in 1771, by the earl of Dorchester, who erected on its site a large Gothic mansion, to which the abbey church is now a private

chapel. The village, with its church and an almshouse, were built by the same nobleman.

*Mina*, a town of Persia, in Keriman, with a strong fort. The houses are well built, and the country for many miles round abounds in cattle, dates, and grain. It is seated on the Ibrahim, near its entrance into the strait of Ormus, 190 m s Kernan. Lon. 56 40 E, lat. 26 40 N.

*Minch*, a sound, or channel, on the w coast of Scotland. It has the islands of Lewis, N and S Uist, and Bara on the w, and the isle of Syke, Rosshire, and Sutherlandshire on the e.

*Mincio*, a river of Italy, which issues from the lake Garda, at Peschiera, forms the lake that surrounds the city of Mantua, and afterward flows into the Po.

*Minckendorf*, a town of Austria, situate on the Triessing, 6 m ene Baden.

*Mindanao*, or *Magindanao*, the largest of the Philippine islands, next to Luconia. It is of an irregular figure, estimated at 300 m in length by 100 m breadth, abounds in hills and valleys, and the mould generally deep, black, and fruitful. The sides of the hills are stony, and yet there are tall trees, of kinds not known in Europe; some of the mountains yield very good gold, and the valleys are well watered with rivulets. It produces the bread-fruit trees, and all sorts of fruit proper to the climate, beside plenty of rice. Here are horses, bees, buffalos, poultry, hogs, goats, deer, monkeys, guanas, bats of a large size, lizards, and snakes. The winds are easterly one part of the year, and westerly the other: while the former blow, it is fair weather; but during the latter, rainy, stormy, and tempestuous. In the s there is a volcano of constant eruption, which serves as a sea-mark; and others in different parts are the cause of frequent earthquakes. Near the centre is a lake, called Lano, about 60 m in circuit. The Spaniards have some settlements on the coasts, of which Samboanga in the sw extremity is the chief. The island is governed by a sultan, who is absolute. The natives, called Karasoras, are of a mean low stature, with small limbs and little heads. Their faces are oval, with flat foreheads, black small eyes, short low noses, and large mouths. Their hair is black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. The sultan has a queen, beside other women; and all the men have several wives; for their religion is Mohamedanism. Their houses are built on posts, and ascended by ladders; they have

but one floor, which is divided into several rooms, and the roofs are covered with palm-leaf leaves. The capital is a large city, of the same name, seated near the mouth of a river, on the e coast. Lon. 125 0 w, lat. 6 0 N.

*Mindelheim*, a town of Snabia, with a castle on a mountain. It is the capital of a lordship, between the rivers Iller and Lech, and 23 m sw Augsburg.

*Minden*, a fortified town of Westphalia, capital of a principality. The cathedral is a large structure, and near it is a noble chapterhouse. Its convenient situation for trade and navigation, its breweries, sugar-houses, and wax-manufacture, are great advantages to the inhabitants. Near this town prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French in 1759. It is seated on the Weser, 43 m e Osnaburg. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 52 19 N.

*Mindoro*, one of the Philippine islands, 110 m long and 25 broad, separated on the n from Luconia, by a channel 20 miles wide. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruit. The inhabitants are pagans, and pay tribute to the Spaniards, who have few settlements here.

*Minhead*, a borough and seaport in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a good harbour on the Bristol channel, for ships of large burden, and carries on a trade in wool, coal, and herrings. It is 31 m n Exeter, and 163 whys London. Lon. 3 34 w, lat. 51 12 N.

*Minco*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Nota, 36 m nsw Noto.

*Mingrelia*, a province of Asia, which formerly was a part of Georgia; bounded on the n by Circassia, e by Imerethi, s by Gurjel, and w by the Black sea. It is governed by a prince, who was tributary to the sovereign of Imerethi, but in 1783, he put himself under the protection of Russia. The face of this country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Imerethi. The capital is Ruki.

*Minho*, a river of Spain, which rises in the ne part of Galicia, passes by Lugo, Orense, and Tuy, and dividing Galicia from Portugal, enters the Atlantic, at Caminha.

*Minie*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 90 m s Fayoum.

*Minorvino*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 24 m wsw Trani.

*Minorca*, an island of the Mediterranean, lying 50 m to the ne of Majorca. It is 34 m long and 12 broad; and is a hilly country, with some fruitful valleys. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated;

but much corn is imported from Sardinia. Vegetables are produced in abundance, and wild fowl are found in great number. The island contains several vestiges of the Romans and Moors. Minorca was taken from the Spaniards, in 1708, by the British, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. The French took it in 1756; but it was restored in 1763. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. It was again taken by the British in 1798, and given up by the peace of 1802. Cittadella is the capital; but Mahon claims greater consequence, on account of its excellent harbour.

*Minori*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on the gulf of Salerno, 4 m NE Amalfi.

*Minsk*, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate, with two citadels. The country is pretty fertile, and has forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of its riches. Minsk contains 7000 inhabitants, nearly half of them Jews. It is 80 m ENE Novgrodeck, and 100 SE Wilna. Lon. 27 58 E, lat. 53 46 N.

*Mintaon*, an island in the Indian ocean, 40 m long and 14 broad, on the W coast of the island of Sumatra. Lon. 97 38 E, lat. 0 25 S.

*Miolans*, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Lower Alps, seated on a craggy rock, 6 m NE Montmelian.

*Mioss*, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemarke, 90 m in circuit. It is almost divided by a peninsula, and contains a fertile island 10 m in compass.

*Miquelon*, a small desert island, near the S coast of Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. Lon. 56 10 W, lat. 46 42 N.

*Mira*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 16 m NW Coimbra.

*Miraka*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, on the river Alpheus, and the ruins of the ancient Olympia, 36 m NW Tripolizza.

*Miranda*, a town of Portugal, capital of Tra los Montes, and a bishop's see. It was once a fortress, but in 1762, when besieged by the Spaniards, the powder magazine blew up, and destroyed the fortifications. It is seated on a rock, by the river Douro, 32 m ESE Braganza, and 115 ENE Oporto. Lon. 6 32 W, lat. 41 46 N.

*Miranda de Corvo*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 15 m SE Coimbra.

*Miranda de Ebro*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle; seated in a country that produces excellent wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a bridge, 37 m NE Burgos, and 46 S Bilbao.

*Mirande*, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Gers. Wool, down, and the feathers of geese, are the principal articles of trade. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Baise, 15 m SW Auch.

*Mirandela*, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 28 m NE Lamego, and 30 SW Braganza.

*Mirandola*, a city of Italy, in Modenese, capital of a duchy, and a bishop's see, with a citadel and a fort. Beside the cathedral, it contains many fine churches and convents. It is 20 m NNE Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 52 N.

*Miravel*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a strong castle; seated on the side of a hill, 16 m SW Placentia, and 38 ENE Alcantara.

*Mirebeau*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, famous for the beauty and strength of its asses. It is 14 m N by W Poitiers.

*Mirecourt*, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, noted for its violins, and fine lace; seated on the Modon, 15 m WNW Epinal.

*Miremont*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne. Near it is a remarkable cavern, called Cluseau. It is seated near the Vizere, 15 m E Bergerac.

*Mirepoix*, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and lately an episcopal see; seated on the Gers, 15 m ENE Foix, and 43 SSE Toulouse.

*Mirow*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, 11 m W Strelitz.

*Mirzapoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, neatly built, and including many Hindoo temples. It is the mart of all the cotton from Agra and the Mahratta countries; and a great quantity of silk from Bengal, passes hence into the interior of India. In the vicinity are made carpeting and various fabrics of cotton. It is situate on the right bank of the Ganges, 30 m WSW Benares. Lon. 82 35 E, lat. 25 10 N.

*Misagno*, a town of Naples, in Otranto, 9 m SSE Ostuni.

*Misimeri*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, at the foot of a chain of hills, 9 m SSE Palermo.

*Misitra*, a town of European Turkey, the largest in Morca, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. The principal church is one of the finest in the world, and near it is a magnificent hospital. Here are a great number of Christians and Jews. In its vicinity are the ruins of the ancient Sparta. Misitra was taken by the Russians in 1770. It stands on the side of a mountain, near the Iri; a branch of the Vasilipotamo, 30 m S Tripolizza. Lon. 22 36 E, lat. 37 14 N.

## MIS

*Miskolcz*, a town of Hungary, capital of Borsod county, which is rich in all natural products. The population was 13,554 in 1815. It is situated on the Sajo, 24 m NE Agria. Lon. 20 52 E, lat. 48 6 N.

*Misnia*; see *Meissen*.

*Mississippi*, a large river of N America, which separates the United States from the Missouri territory, or country of Louisiana. Its source is from the E side of Red Cedar lake, in lon. 95 2 w, lat. 47 28 N; and its length thence to the gulf of Mexico is about 2500 miles. The tributary streams are numerous, the largest of which are the Missouri, Arkanza, and Red river from the w, and the Illinois and Ohio from the E. The general course of the Mississippi is from N to S; and its water is clear till it receives the Missouri. Below the influx of the Ohio it is exceedingly crooked, and includes many small islands. It is navigable, without any material obstructions, to St. Anthony Falls, in lat. 44, where the stream, more than 600 yards wide, falls perpendicularly 16 feet; and the rapid below, in the space of 300 yards, renders the descent 58 feet more, and the width is here contracted to 210 yards. Above these falls the river is confined between high hills, and has a number of rapids and hard ripples, caused by rocks and islands. Higher up, the country is more open, with fine meadows, to the fall of Pakagama in lat. 47 18, where the river is only 20 yards wide, and its navigation terminates. On both sides the river are salt springs, which produce excellent salt; and the adjacent country is equal in goodness to any in N America. Below the influx of the Red river the country is nearly a dead level, through which the Mississippi forms a delta of streams to the gulf of Mexico. The w branch, called Chafalia, diverges from the parent stream about 300 m from its mouth, in Chafalia bay, and 150 m w of the principal mouth of the Mississippi. The E and main stream flows SE by New Orleans, and enters the gulf by three mouths; the principal one, and most eastern, at the island of Balaise.

*Mississippi*, one of the United States of America, 340 m long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Tennessee, E by Alabama territory, S by the gulf of Mexico, and W by the state of Louisiana and the Missouri territory. The S part is swampy on the coast, then sandy and covered with pine; but above this again the surface rises, and has a soil adapted for corn, indigo, cotton, esculent vegetables, and fruit. The chief rivers are the Mississippi, Mobile, Yaroo, Pearl, and Pascagoula. It is divided into 12 counties; Adams, Jeffers-

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son, Clairborne, Wilkinson, Amise, Warren, Franklin, Marion, Pike, Hancock, Lawrence, and Wayne. The population at the end of 1816, previous to its admission into the Union, was 44,397. The chief town is Natches.

*Missouri*, a large river of Louisiana, formed by the junction of three streams in lon. 110 5 w, lat. 45 23 N. It flows upward of 3000 m in a very flexuous ESE direction, to the Mississippi, which it joins in lon. 90 0, lat. 38 55, but is there a broader and deeper river, and in fact the principal stream. In 1804-5, by direction of the government of the United States, it was ascended its whole length by captains Lewis and Clarke, who gave the names of Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin, to the three rivers that form the head of the Missouri; and they ascended Jefferson to its source 105 m, 80 of which is navigable for canoes. The Missouri is deep and rapid, and receives numerous rivers in its course, many of them of considerable extent. It contains many islands and sandbanks, and some rapids; and about 2300 m up are some cascades and falls; the first and largest fall 98 feet, and the whole 363 feet in the space of 17 m. The banks, except a sterile district below the falls, are in general rich and beautiful: in some parts are extensive meadows, with hills beyond them covered with trees; in others, lower down, are long chains of high hills of a dark colour, great quantities of which are washed into the river by rains, and the force of the current, which causes a mud-diness that never subsides. If this river be regarded as the principal river that constitutes what is called the Mississippi, the Missouri will be above 4000 m in length.

*Missouri Territory*, an extensive country of N America, belonging to the United States, and now so called by them. It is the territory ceded by Spain to the United States, in 1803, by the name of *Louisiana*, which see.

*Mistassin Lake*, a lake of New Britain, lying E of the S part of James bay, and surrounded by mountains called the Great Mistassins. It is above 250 m in circuit, and of a very irregular shape, being much intersected by long and narrow projections of land. It contains several islands. It is formed of the Mistassin and other rivers from the mountains, and its outlet is the river Rupert.

*Mistretto*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and a bishop's see; seated on the Sacanalle, 60 m ESE Palermo, and 72 wsw Messina.

*Mitcham*, a village in Surry, 7 m sw

London. It is seated on the Wandle, on which are some snuff-mills, and calico-printing manufactures.

*Mitcheldean*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday, seated at the x extremity of the forest of Dean, 12 m w Gloucester, and 116 w by x London

*Mitchelstown*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county. Here is a college for the support of 12 decayed gentlemen and 16 gentlewomen. It is 27 m x by e Cork, and 28 wsw Clonmel.

*Mittau*, a city and the capital of Courland, with a large ducal palace. The walls and moats of the town are decayed; the houses, for the most part, have no particular elegance; and a great many gardens and open places are contained within its area. Here are two Lutheran churches, a beautiful Calvinist church, and a popish church. It is seated on the Aa, 25 m sw Riga, and 150 nxw Wilna. Lon. 23 50 e, lat. 56 40 n.

*Mittelwald*, a town of Siberia, in the county of Glatz, seated on the Neisse, near its source, 18 m s Glatz.

*Mittenwald*, a town of Bavaria, in the county of Werdenfels, on the river Iser, 12 m x Inspruc.

*Mittenwald*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 16 m sse Berlin.

*Mitterburg*, a town of Istria, capital of a county, with a castle on a rock, 15 m w Fiume, and 30 se Trieste.

*Mobile*, a river of Alabama territory, formed by the junction of the Tombeckee and Alabama, a few miles above Fort Stoddart. Below this place it separates into two streams; that to the w retains the name of Mobile, and that to the e takes the name of Tensaw; both are equally navigable, and they run nearly parallel into the head of Mobile bay, which is 6 m wide, and extends 11 leagues s to the gulf of Mexico.

*Mobile*, the chief town of Alabama territory, with a regular fortress of brick, a neat square of barracks, and some good houses. The fort was taken from the Americans by the British in 1815. It stands on the w side of the mouth of the river of the same name, 60 m wxw Pensacola, and 130 ene New Orleans. Lon. 83 13 w, lat. 30 37 n.

*Mocaranga*, or *Mocara*, a kingdom on the coast of Cailleria, sometimes mistakenly called Monomotapa, which is the title of the monarch. It is bounded on the n by Monoemugi, e by the Mosambique channel, s by Sofala and Manica, and w by unknown regions. It has several rivers, of which the Zambeza is the chief; is fertile in rice, millet, and sugar-canes, which last grow without cultivation; and the pas-

tures feed vast multitudes of cattle, especially of the larger sort, but not any horses. There are a great many ostriches, wild beasts, and elephants; and several mines of gold and silver. The natives are all black, with woolly hair, and go naked above the loins, but thence downward are covered with a piece of cloth of various colours. That of the common people is of died cotton; but persons of quality wear Indian silks, or cotton, embroidered with gold, over which they commonly have the skin of some wild beast, with the tail hanging behind, and trailing on the ground. The men have as many wives as they choose to take. Their religion is paganism; but they believe in one God who created the world. The Portuguese had a settlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away. The houses are built of wood, and covered with plaster; but there are very few towns. Madrogan is the capital.

*Mocha*, or *Moka*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, seated on a small bay of the Red sea, near the strait of Babelmandeb. On each of the points of land, which enclose the road, is a small fort. The town is of a circular form, surrounded by a wall, in which are six gates; and it has a great trade, especially in coffee. The population 18,000, without including the Jews, who inhabit the suburbs. The women, except a small number of the common sort, never appear in the streets in the daytime, but visit each other in the evening; they have little buskins of morocco leather, and over their dress wear a large veil of painted calico. The British, from Hindoostan, engross almost exclusively the trade of this place. It stands in a barren plain, 140 m ssw Sana, and 630 sse Mecca. Lon. 43 21 e, lat. 13 18 n.

*Mocurra*, a town of Abyssinia, near the lake Athargee, 65 m s Antalo.

*Mocwanpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Nepaul, capital of a district, with a strong hill fort. It is situate in a fertile valley, 45 m sse Catmandoo, and 130 n Patna. Lon. 85 13 e, lat. 27 28 n.

*Moduin*, or *Mudain*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak, on the site of the ancient Cresipon, by the river Tigris, 22 m sse Bagdad.

*Modbury*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of plush; seated between two hills, 36 m ssw Exeter, and 208 wsw London.

*Modena*, or *Modenese*, a duchy of Italy, 65 m long and 35 broad; bounded on the w by Parma, n by Mantua, e by Ferrarese, Bolognese, and Tuscany, and s by Lucca. It includes the duchies of Mirandola and Reggio. The soil is fertile in corn, wine,



oil, and fruit of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle.

*Modena*, a fortified city, capital of the above duchy, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a magnificent college. The cathedral, several of the churches, and some of the monasteries, are handsome structures. The ducal palace is of vast size, richly furnished, and contains fine paintings. The inhabitants, about 30,000, are said to make the best masks in all Italy. It is seated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, 34 m s by E Mantua, and 60 n w Florence. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 44 34 N.

*Modica*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, capital of a county. It has two handsome churches, several convents, palaces for the governor, and other public edifices. The vicinity is rich in corn, hemp, soda, fruit, wine, and oil, and abounds in sheep and cattle. The inhabitants, about 24,000, have a considerable trade with Malta. It is seated on the Acellaro, 17 m w by N Noto. Lon. 14 54 E, lat. 36 55 N.

*Modon*, a strong town of European Turkey, in Morea, and a bishop's see, with a safe harbour. It is seated on a promontory projecting into the sea of Sapienza, 15 m w Coron. Lon. 21 31 E, lat. 36 52 N.

*Moers*; see *Meurs*.

*Moeskirch*, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 18 m N Constance.

*Moffat*, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan, encompassed on all sides, except the S, by hills. Its delightful situation and mineral springs attract much company. It is 20 m N by E Dumfries.

*Moffat Hills*, the highest mountains of the S of Scotland, on the N border of Dumfriesshire. Hartfell, the most elevated, is 3900 feet above the level of the sea. They feed numerous flocks of sheep; and from them descend, in different directions, the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whose sources are but little distant from each other.

*Mogador*, or *Souera*, a city of the kingdom of Morocco, with a harbour for vessels of a middling size. It is surrounded by walls, with batteries, and at high tides is almost encompassed by the sea. The streets are all in straight lines, and contain many handsome houses. The port is formed by a channel, between the mainland and an island of the same name, above a mile in length, on which is a strong castle. The foreign trade of the country is almost entirely centered here; and the chief exports are almonds, dates, gums,

wax, olive oil, wool, hides, and goat-skins. It is 120 m w Morocco. Lon. 9 35 W, lat. 31 33 N.

*Moguer*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the mouth of the Tinto, 48 m w Seville.

*Mogul Tartars*; see *Mongols*.

*Mohacs*, a town of Hungary, in Barany county. Here Louis II, in 1526, was defeated by the Turks with the loss of 22,000 men, and after the battle suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook. In 1687, another battle was fought here, in which the Christians, under prince Charles of Lorraine, defeated the Turks, who lost 10,000 men, their cannon and baggage. It is seated at the conflux of the Corasse with the Danube, 24 m E by S Funfkirchen, and 32 N Essek.

*Mohawk*, a river of New York, which rises 25 m to the N of Fort Stanwix, passes by that fort, Johnstown, and Skenectady, and enters Hudson river, 8 m above Albany. Three m above its junction with the Hudson it has a cataract, where the stream, above 300 yards wide, has a rapid descent of 30 feet, and then falls perpendicularly about 40 feet. A mile below the falls is a handsome bridge, and immediately below it the river divides into three branches, and forms several islands. This river is navigable for boats from Skenectady to Utica; and the produce that is conveyed down the river is landed at Skenectady, and thence sent by land 16 m to Albany.

*Mohila*, one of the Comora islands, between the N end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are several villages, built of reeds and straw. The people are black, with great heads, large lips, flat noses, sharp chins, and strong limbs. Some of the inhabitants are Mohamedans, who have a few mean mosques. This island produces plenty of rice, peas, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pineapples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and sugar-canes. It has a good road for ships. Lon. 43 50 E, lat. 12 25 S.

*Mohilef*, or *Mogilev*, a government of the Russian empire, comprising a part of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland in 1772.

*Mohilef*, the capital of the above government, and the see of an archbishop of the Roman church, with an assistant bishop. It has a considerable trade, and is situated on the Dnieper. 340 m N E Warsaw, and 364 S Petersburg. Lon. 30 14 E, lat. 53 52 N.

*Mohill*, a town of Ireland, in Leitrim county, 9 m E Carrick.

*Mohrin*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, 18 m NNW Cnstrin.

*Mohrungen*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situate on a lake of the same name, which almost surrounds it. Here is an old castle, formerly a convent, belonging to the knights of the Teutonic order, in consequence of whose wars the town has frequently suffered. It is 56 m ssw Königsberg, and 56 s Dantzie.

*Mojaisk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, situate on the side of a hill, near the Moskva, 60 m wsw Moscow.

*Moidah*, a town and fort of Arabia Petraea, on the coast of the Red sea, 120 m sbye Acaba. Lon. 34 56 E, lat. 27 28 N.

*Moirá*, a town of Ireland, in Down county, with a linen manufacture, and a beautiful seat belonging to earl Moira, 15 m sw Belfast.

*Moirans*, a town of France, in the department of Isere, on the river Isere, 25 m SE Vienne.

*Moissac*, a town of France, in the department of Lot, with a trade in oil and flour; seated on the Tarn, near its conflux with the Garonne, 30 m sw Cahors.

*Mola di Bari*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on the gulf of Venice, 17 m E Bari.

*Mola di Gaeta*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near the sea, 3 m NE Gaeta.

*Mold*, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Saturday. The assizes are held here. The population was 5083 in 1811. It stands at the foot of a lofty mount, on which was formerly a castle, 5 m SSE Flint, and 188 NW London. Lon. 2 59 W, lat. 53 12 N.

*Moldavia*, a province of Turkey in Europe, 280 m long and from 30 to 130 broad; bounded on the N by Poland, from which it is also divided on the NE by the Dniester, E by New Russia and Bessarabia, S by Wallachia, and W by Transylvania. The other principal rivers are the Pruth and Sereth. The W part is mountainous, and there are some uncultivated deserts; but it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; it also produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruit, with plenty of game and fowls. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church. By the treaty of peace, in 1812, the part of this country E of the river Pruth was ceded to Russia. Jaffy and Chotzin are the principal towns.

*Mole*, a river in Surry, which rises on the borders of Sussex, flows N by Dorking, and passing beneath Box hill, is said to disappear and re-appear in its vicinity; it

then flows by Leatherhead and Cobham, and enters the Thames, opposite Hampton Court.

*Mole*, a cape of St. Domingo. See *Nicholas, St.*

*Molfetta*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 m W by S Bari.

*Molieres*, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 11 m N Montauban, and 16 S Cahors.

*Molina*, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Gallo, in a territory abounding in pastures, 50 m ENE Sigüenza. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 41 10 N.

*Molise*, a county of Naples, in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 m long, lying between Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzo, Citra, Capitanata, and Principato Ultra. It is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk. It suffered much damage by an earthquake in 1805, and upward of 20,000 of the inhabitants perished.

*Molise*, the capital of the above county, with a castle. It is 50 m NNE Naples. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 41 36 N.

*Mollen*, a strong town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lauenburg, seated on the Steckenitz, 14 m S Lubec.

*Molodegno*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 38 m NW Minsk, and 72 ESE Wilna.

*Molsheim*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Brusche, 10 m W by S Strasburg.

*Moluccas*, or *Spice Islands*, a number of islands in the Indian ocean, lying E of Celebes. They include those from Mortay in the N to Banda in the S, and from Mysol in the E to Bouru in the W. The other principal ones are Ceram, Gilolo, Amboyna, Ouby, Ternate, Tidore, Motir, Machian, and Bachian; the last five, lying W of Gilolo, are the original Moluccas strictly so called; but the appellation is now extended. Except Gilolo, they produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, but have abundance of sago, which grows wild; also oranges, lemons, and other fruits, and are remarkable for spices, especially cloves and nutmegs. They have large snakes, and very dangerous land crocodiles. On the shores there are large rocks of coral, of great variety and beauty. The natives are idolaters; but there are many Mohamedans. They were discovered in 1511, by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements; but the Dutch drove them away, about the year 1607. By a treaty in 1619, the English had one third of the produce, and the Dutch two thirds; but in three years after, the latter forged a plot of the

English against their lives and liberties, and put them to death by exquisite tortures. The chief settlement of the Dutch is in Amboyna.

*Molwitz*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, where a battle was gained by the Prussians over the Austrians in 1741. It is 4 m w Brieg.

*Mombaza*, a city on the coast of Zanzibar. It was seated on a peninsula, which is now turned into an island, by cutting a canal through the isthmus. It is defended by a strong citadel, has a commodious harbour for large vessels, and carries on a great commerce with the islands and kingdoms adjacent. Hence the Portuguese export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brasil. The king of Melinda took the castle by assault, and murdered all the Christians, in 1631; but in 1729, the Portuguese became masters of this territory again. Mombaza is 75 m sw Melinda. Lon. 40 30 E, lat. 3 55 s.

*Monjlot*, a town of Egypt, with manufactures of linen, on the left bank of the Nile, 20 m NNW Siout.

*Mompo*, a town of New Granada, in the province of Carthagena, on the left bank of the Magdalena, 115 m SE Carthagena.

*Mona*, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, to the SE of the isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called Wolf Sound. It is 16 m long and 4 broad, and produces abundance of corn. Stege is the chief town.

*Monaco*, a seaport of Italy, capital of a small principality, between the county of Nice and the duchy of Genoa. The harbour is good, but not deep enough for large vessels; and the principal export is olive oil. Beside the citadel and other fortifications, it is naturally very strong, being seated on a craggy rock that projects into the sea. It is 12 m ENE Nice. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 43 44 N.

*Monaghan*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 m long and 22 broad, bounded on the N by Tyrone, E by Armagh, SE by Louth, SW by Cavan, and W by Fermanagh. It contains 21 parishes, and about 117,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It is encumbered with bogs and mountains, but many parts are highly cultivated. The linen manufacture flourishes here in all its branches.

*Monaghan*, a borough and the capital of the above county, with a castle. It is 21 m S by W Dungannon, and 76 NNW Dublin. Lon. 7 14 W, lat. 54 16 N.

*Monasteer*, a town on the E coast of Tunis, seated near a cape of its name, 15 m E by S Susa.

*Monastereven*, a town of Ireland, in Kildare county, on the river Barrow, where it is intersected by the grand canal from Dublin, 7 m W by S Kildare.

*Monastir*, or *Toli*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia. It has a good trade, and the vicinity produces abundance of cotton. It is situated on one of the sources of the Vardari, 70 m W by W Salonica. Lon. 21 42 E, lat. 41 2 N.

*Monblanc*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Francoi, 16 m NNW Taragona.

*Moncallier*, a town of Piedmont, seated on an eminence near the Po, 5 m SE Turin.

*Moncalvo*, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, seated on a mountain, 12 m SW Casal.

*Moncao*, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, with a strong castle. The Spaniards have often attempted to take it, but in vain. It is seated near the Minho, 24 m N Braga.

*Monchaboo*, a city of the kingdom of Birmah, which was only a small town in 1752, under the government of Alompra, who soon afterward became the deliverer of his country, and the conqueror of Peru. It is 40 m N Ummerapoor.

*Moucon*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle; seated at the conflux of the Sola with the Cinca, 10 m SSE Balbastro, and 50 E Saragossa.

*Moncontour*, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, 12 m SSE St. Brieuc.

*Moncontour*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 27 m NW Poitiers.

*Mondego*, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, crosses Beira, by Coimbra, and enters the Atlantic, near a cape of the same name.

*Mondonedo*, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see; seated in a fertile country, on a small river, 60 m NE Compostella. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 43 30 N.

*Mondoubleau*, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, 15 m NNW Vendome.

*Mendovi*, a fortified town of Piedmont, and a bishop's see. Beside the cathedral, it has five churches, a university, and 12 convents. The vicinity yields excellent wine, good chestnuts, and fine marble. In 1796, the French gained a victory here over the Austrians. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Elero, 14 m E Coni. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 44 25 N.

*Mondragon*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, near which are some medicinal springs, and a famous mine of excellent iron. It is 24 m SSW St. Sebastian.

*Mondragon*, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 12 m NNW Castres.

*Mondragone*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, celebrated for its medicinal waters; seated near the sea, 13 m NW Capua.

*Monembasia*; see *Napoli di Malvasia*.

*Moneygall*, a town of Ireland, in King county, 23 m WSW Maryborough, and 38 SW Philiptown.

*Moneymore*, a town of Ireland, in Londonderry county, 13 m N by E Dungannon, and 35 SE Londonderry.

*Monfia*, an island on the coast of Zanzibar, to the N of Quiola, tributary to Portugal. Lon. 39 40 E, lat. 7 50 S.

*Monflanguin*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, 27 m NNE Agen.

*Monforte*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a castle, 19 m NNE Orense.

*Monforte*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 17 m SE Castel Branco.

*Monforte*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 21 m S Portalegre.

*Monforte*, a town of Portugal, in Tralhos Montes, 20 m W by N Braganza.

*Monghir*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Bahar, capital of a large and fertile district. The protruding point of a rock here, which stems the force of the river, is deemed a sacred bathing-place by the Hindoos, and visited by great numbers during the season. It is seated on the right bank of the Ganges, 78 m ESE Patna. Lon. 86 23 E, lat. 25 21 N.

*Monheim*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with a castle, seated near the Rhine, 11 m SSE Dusseldorp.

*Mongol, Country of the, or Western Chinese Tartary*, a region in the interior of Asia, bounded on the N by Siberia, E by Eastern Tartary, S by the great wall of China and Leao-tong, and W by Independent Tartary. The Mongols, or Mogul Tartars, have neither towns, villages, nor houses; they are wandering hordes, and live in tents, which they remove from one place to another, as the different seasons, or the wants of their flocks, require: they pass the summer on the banks of rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain, which shelters them from the cutting N wind. They are dirty in their dress, as well as in their tents, where they live amid the dung of their flocks, which, when dried, they use for fuel. They choose rather to be satisfied with the food that their flocks supply, than take the trouble of cultivating the earth: it even appears that they neglect agriculture from pride. During the summer, they live only on milk, using without distinction that of the cow, mare,

ewe, goat, and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which a little coarse tea has been infused; with this they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumstances. They also make a kind of spirituous liquor of sour milk, especially of that of the mare. The skins which they use for clothing are generally those of their sheep, and they wear the wool inmost. The Mongols are free, open, and sincere. They pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beasts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. They burn the bodies of their dead, and inter the ashes on eminences, where the tombs are sometimes walled round, and ornamented with small standards. They are unacquainted with the use of money, and trade only by barter, exchanging their cattle for cloth, silk, stuffs, and other apparel and ornaments. The religion of the Mogul Tartars is confined to the worship of Fo. They have the most superstitious veneration for their lamas, who are ignorant and licentious priests, to whom they attribute the power of calling down hail or rain: to these lamas they give the most valuable of their effects in return for prayers, which they go about reciting from tent to tent. These people are very devout, and continually wear hanging at their necks a kind of chaplet, over which they say their prayers. All the Mongols are governed by khans, or particular princes, independent of each other; but all subject to the emperor of China, whom they consider as the grand khan of the Tartars. The whole nation may be divided into four principal tribes; the Mongols, properly so called, the Kalakas, Ortous, and Eluths.

*Monheim*, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, 8 m N Donawert.

*Monikendam*, a town of the Netherlands, in N Holland, which has manufactures of soap and silk; seated on a gut or frith of the Zuider zee, 8 m NE Amsterdam.

*Monishwar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, 27 m SE Poonah, and 42 WNW Assodnagur.

*Monistrol*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 14 m SW St. Etienne.

*Monmouth*, a town of New Jersey. See *Freehold*.

*Monmouth*, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the E side of the Androscoggin, 15 m W by S Harrington, and 48 N Portland.

*Monmouth*, a borough of England, capital of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Monnow, which here joins the Wye. Over the former is a very ancient bridge and gateway, once a barrier against the Welsh. It was formerly defended by a wall and a ditch, and in the centre is a castle in ruins. Here was born the warlike Henry v, called Henry of Monmouth. It contains two parish churches, one of them engrafted on part of the ruins of a priory, and both are curious structures. The population was 3503 in 1811. The town has no manufactures; but there are iron and tin works in the neighbourhood, and some trade is carried on with Hertford and Bristol by the Wye. It is 18 m s Hereford, and 129 w by N London. Lon. 2 46 w, lat. 51 49 n.

*Monmouthshire*, a county of England, bounded on the n by Herefordshire, e by Gloucestershire, se by the mouth of the Severn, and w and sw by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. It is 24 m long and 20 broad, containing 330,220 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 122 parishes; has seven market-towns; and sends three members to parliament. The population was 62,127 in 1811. The chief manufacture is flannels. Beside the Wye, Monnow, and Rumney, which flow on its borders, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal portions. The eastern part, and the largest, is a tract fertile in corn and pasture, and well wooded; and it abounds with limestone, coal, and iron. The western portion is mountainous, and chiefly devoted to the feeding of sheep and goats. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales. The higher ranks generally speak English, but the common people use the Welsh language.

*Monoemugi*, or *Nimeama*, a region in the interior of Africa, said to be of vast extent; bounded on the n by Abyssinia, e by Zanzibar, s by Mocaranga, and w by Congo. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

*Monomotapa*; see *Mocaranga*.

*Monongahela*, a river of the United States, which rises in Virginia, at the foot of Laurel mountain, flows n by Morgantown, where it becomes navigable, then enters Pennsylvania, and passes by Redstone to Pittsburg, where it joins the Allegany, and their united stream assumes the name of Ohio.

*Monopoli*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a castle; situate on an eminence, surrounded by a wall, and on the gulf of Venice, 28 m ESE Bari.

*Monpazier*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 18 m sw Sarlat.

*Monquegna*, or *Monquega*, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Arequipa, and the capital of a territory, adorned with large vineyards. Its whole commerce is in wine and brandy, which are greatly valued. It is 100 m SE Arequipa. Lon. 71 40 E, lat. 17 34 s.

*Monreale*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and an archbishop's see. The cathedral is very spacious, and richly ornamented; it suffered considerably by a fire in 1811, but the damages done have been restored. Near it is the famous convent of St. Martino, so richly decorated that it might be deemed a superb palace. The town is neatly built, and stands on a lofty hill, 4 m w by s Palermo.

*Mons*, a city of the Netherlands, capital of Hainault. The principal buildings are the castle, the arsenal, the townhouse, and the great church. It is a place of good trade, has considerable manufactures of lace and woollen stuffs, and contains 20,000 inhabitants. The vicinity abounds in coal, which is of immense advantage to the country. Mons has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1792, after the battle of Jemappe. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, on the river Trouille, 30 m ssw Brussels. Lon. 3 57 E, lat. 50 27 n.

*Monsaraz*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Guadiana, 25 m sw Elvas.

*Monsol*, a town of Guinea, in the country of Anziko, and the residence of the micoco, or king. It is 380 m NE St. Salvador. Lon. 17 16 E, lat. 0 40 s.

*Monstier*; see *Moutier*.

*Mont Blanc*, a mountain of the Pennine Alps, in Savoy, 15,662 feet above the level of the sea, and the highest in Europe. It is so called from its white appearance; the top and sides, to the depth of above 4000 feet, being covered with snow.

*Mont de Marsan*, a town of France, capital of the department of Landes. The canal of Landes extends from this place to Bayonne. Here are medicinal mineral waters; and manufactures of druggets, counterpanes, and leather. It is seated on the Douse, at the influx of the Midan, 60 m s Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 34 w, lat. 43 57 n.

*Mont St. Jean*, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 11 m s by E Brussels. Here, in 1815, the French were totally defeated by the British and Prussians. See *Waterloo*.

*Mont St. Michel*, a strong town of France, in the department of Manche, built on a rock in the sea, which is accessible at low water. Its Benedictine abbey

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served at once for a castle of defence, and a state prison. This place gave name to the military order of St. Michael, founded by Louis XI. It is 10 m sw Avanches. Lon. 1 30 w, lat. 48 37 n.

*Mont Tonnerre*, a ridge of mountains, in the circle of Upper Rhine, which commences 12 m to the w of Meutz, and extends 50 m to the ssw.

*Montabaur*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, with a fine palace, 7 m n Nassau.

*Montagu Island*, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, near Sandwich island. Lon. 168 31 e, lat. 17 26 s.

*Montagu Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, 50 m long and 12 broad, near the w coast of N America, at the entrance of Prince William sound. Lon. 137 30 w, lat. 60 0 n.

*Montaigu*, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, 18 m sse Nantes, and 40 nww Fontenay le Compte.

*Montaigu*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 33 m nww Clermont.

*Montaigue*, or *Scherpenheul*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for an image of the Virgin, visited by a great number of people. It is 14 m ne Louvain.

*Montalegre*, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 25 m ne Braga, and 42 w Braganza.

*Montalvan*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a strong citadel, seated on the Rio Martin, 44 m s Saragossa, and 92 n by w Valencia.

*Montalvao*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the borders of Spain, 18 m nne Portalegre.

*Montanches*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, at the foot of a chain of mountains, 18 m n by e Merida.

*Montagril*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 28 m se Santarem, and 33 nww Evora.

*Montargis*, a town of France, in the department of Loiret. Its mustard and cutlery are excellent; and the chief trade is in wood and grain. It is seated near a fine forest, and the river Loing, where the canals of Orleans and Briare unite, 40 m e by n Orleans, and 62 s by e Paris.

*Montauban*, a town of France, in the department of Lot, and lately an episcopal see. Here are manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shalloons, &c. This town was taken from the Huguenots in 1629, and the fortifications were demolished. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Tarn, 30 m n by w Toulouse, and 32 s by w Cahors.

*Montbazou*, a town of France, in the

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department of Indre and Loire, at the foot of a hill, on which is an ancient castle, 8 m s Tours.

*Montbeliard*, the capital of a principality, which, though insulated by France and Switzerland, belongs to the circle of Upper Rhine. It has a large castle on a rock, and a good trade in linen, leather, and cutlery. In the vicinity is a considerable iron-mine. It stands on the Savoureuse, at its conflux with the Luzine (which soon after joins the Doubs) 16 m wnw Porentru, and 47 ene Besançon. Lon. 6 56 e, lat. 47 30 n.

*Montbrison*, a town of France, capital of the department of Loire. It is celebrated for medicinal waters, and seated on the Vezize, 40 m wsw Lyon, and 76 sse Moulins. Lon. 4 7 e, lat. 45 34 n.

*Montdauphin*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, on a craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the Durance, 12 m ne Embrun.

*Montdidier*, a town of France, in the department of Somme, where the kings of France formerly had a palace. It is seated on a mountain, 22 m sse Amiens, and 58 n by e Paris.

*Monte Alcino*, a town of Tuscany, in Siensee, famous for producing the best wine in Italy, 24 m sse Siena.

*Molte Alto*, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 14 m ssw Fermo.

*Monte Cassino*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, 18 m sse Sora.

*Monte Christo*, a town, bay, and cape on the n side of St. Domingo. The cape is a high hill, in the form of a tent, called by the French Cape la Grange. Lon. 71 44 w, lat. 19 51 n.

*Monte Falco*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, near the river Clitunno, 12 m w Spoleto.

*Monte Falcone*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle, near the river Ponzano, 18 m wnw Triest.

*Monte Fiascone*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near the lake Bolsena, 12 m nww Viterbo.

*Monte Fossoli*, a town of Tuscany, in Pisano, 18 m e by n Leghorn.

*Monte Leone*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 12 m nne Nicotera.

*Monte Leone*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 9 m n Benevento.

*Monte Marano*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, near the river Calore, 18 m s Benevento.

*Monte Peloso*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basiento, 14 m e Acerenza.

*Monte Pulciano*, a town of Tuscany, in

Sieneſe, ſeated near the Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 28 m ſe Siena.

*Monte St. Angelo*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 7 m n Manfredonia.

*Monte Santo*, formerly Mount Athos, a lofty mountain of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Contessa, inhabited by Greek monks, who have ſeven convents built like forts. It is 17 m ſ of Salonichi.

*Monte Felino*, a mountain of Italy, the moſt lofty of the Apennines, and ſuppoſed to be 3400 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. It is 46 m ne of Rome.

*Monte Verde*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 16 m ne Conza.

*Monte Video*, a city of the government of Buenos Ayres, with a fort, and ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall. The principal trade conſiſts in hides, tallow, and ſalted beef. The population 20,000. Monte Video was taken by the Britiſh in 1807; but ſoon evacuated. In 1817, the Portuguese took poſſeſſion of the town and its territory, which they ſtill retain. It is ſeated at the foot of a conical mountain, on the n ſide of the Plata, 60 m from its mouth, and 140 e Buenos Ayres. Lon. 56 25 w, lat. 34 50 s.

*Montechio*, a town of Italy, in Modeneſe. The French defeated the Auſtrians near this place in 1736. It is 8 m nw Reggio.

*Montego*, a ſea-port, on a bay of the ſame name, on the n coaſt of Jamaica. In 1795, a fire conſumed an immense quantity of ſtores, and great part of the town. Lon. 78 5 w, lat. 18 40 n.

*Montel mart*, a town of France, in the department of Drome, with an ancient citadel, and manufactures of ſilk, ſkins, and leather. It is ſeated on the ſide and foot of a hill, where the Roubion and Jabon unite, and ſoon after join the Rhone, 25 m ſ Valence, and 30 n Orange.

*Montelovcz*, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Cohahuila. It has ſeven churches and two public ſquares, and is the principal military depot for this province and Texas. It is ſituate on a rivulet, 310 m n Zacatecas. Lon. 101 30 w, lat. 26 33 n.

*Montemor o Novo*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, ſeated on the Canna, 15 m wnw Evora, and 50 e bys Liſbon.

*Montemor o Velho*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Mondego, 10 m ſw Coimbra, and 83 n by e Liſbon.

*Montereau*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a trade in corn and cheeſe; ſeated on the Seine,

opposite the influx of the Youne, 15 m ſe Melun.

*Montercy*, a ſea-port and the capital of New Albion. It comprehends an area of 300 yards long by 250 wide, is walled round, and has a fort, with a ſmall kind of block-house, at each corner of the wall. It ſtands on the ſe part of a ſpacious open bay of the ſame name. Lon. 121 51 w, lat. 36 36 n.

*Monterey*, a town of New Spain, capital of New Leon, and a biſhop's ſec. It ſtands near the ſource of the Tigre, which flows into the gulf of Mexico, 230 m nne Zacatecas. Lon. 100 0 w, lat. 26 10 n.

*Monterosso*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, on the brow of a mountain, 28 m w Syracuse.

*Montesa*, a town and fortress of Spain, in Valencia. It is the ſeat of an order of knight hood of the ſame name, and 9 m ſſw Xativa.

*Montesquieu*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 12 m ſſe Toulouse.

*Montesquiou*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 11 m wſw Auch.

*Montferrand*, a town of France, now a ſuburb to Clermont.

*Montferrat*, a duchy of Piedmont, to the w of Milaneſe, and n of the duchy of Genoa, from which it is ſeparated by the Apennines. It is fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and ſilk. The capital is Caſal.

*Montfort*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 16 m w Verſailles.

*Montfort*, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 12 m w Rennes.

*Montfort*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Utrecht, ſeated on the Yſſel, 7 m ſw Utrecht.

*Montfort*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, 6 m n Feldkirch.

*Montgomery*, a town of Maryland, chief of a county. It is 12 m n Washington, and 23 ſw Baltimore.

*Montgomery*, a borough of Wales, capital of Montgomeryſhire, with a market on Thursday. It had walls and a caſtle, which were demolished in the civil wars, and is now a ſmall place. The population was 932 in 1811. It ſtands on the ſide of a hill, near the river Severn, 24 m ſw Shrewſbury, and 168 nw London. Lon. 3 5 w, lat. 52 26 n.

*Montgomeryſhire*, a county of Wales, bounded on the n by Merionethſhire and Denbighſhire, ne and e by Shropſhire, ſ by Radnorſhire, ſw by Cardiganſhire, and w by Merionethſhire. It is 36 m long and 34 broad, containing 628,480 acres; is di-

vided into nine hundreds, and 53 parishes; has five market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The population was 51,931 in 1811. Though barren and mountainous in many parts, it has a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain than several of the Welsh counties. Its riches proceed from sheep and wool, the hilly tracts feeding numerous flocks during the summer. This county also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead, and it abounds with slate and lime; but there is no coal. The principal rivers are the Severn, Vymwy, and Parnat. The assizes are held at Welshpool.

*Montguyon*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, 43 m SSE Saintes.

*Montil*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 m W Alcaraz, and 70 ESE Calatrava.

*Montignac*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 21 m ESE Périgueux.

*Montilla*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 18 m SSE Cordova.

*Montjoux*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, with a fortified castle on a hill; situate among rugged rocks, 19 m S Juliers.

*Montivilliers*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 6 m N Havre.

*Montlieu*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, 40 m SSE Saintes.

*Montlouis*, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a regular fortress, on a rock at the foot of the Pyrenees, for the protection of the frontiers. It is 40 m W by S Perpignan, and 430 S Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 42 20 N.

*Montlouçon*, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on the Cher, 35 m WSW Moulins.

*Montluel*, a town of France, in the department of Ain, seated on the Seraine, 9 m SE Trevoux.

*Montmarault*, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 28 m SW Moulins.

*Montmedy*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Cher, which divides it into the upper and lower town, 21 m N Verdun.

*Montmélian*, a town of Savoy, with a castle; taken by the French in 1705, who demolished the fortifications. It is 8 m SE Chambéry, and 27 NE Grenoble.

*Montmirail*, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 40 m W by S Chalons, and 55 E Paris.

*Montmorency*, a town of France, in the

department of Seine and Oise, seated near the Seine, 10 m N Paris.

*Montmorillon*, a town of France in the department of Vienne, seated on the Gartempe, over which is a bridge, 25 m SE Poitiers.

*Montpellier*, a city of France, capital of the department of Hérault, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a university, in which is a school of medicine. The cathedral was ruined by the Huguenots, but has been partly rebuilt. The population 33,000; and the trade consists in silks, blankets, carpets, cotton goods, printed calicos, gauzes, hides, oil, brandy, cordials, perfumed waters, and verdigrise. The air is extremely healthy, and many invalids resort hither from distant parts. Montpellier is seated 5 m from the Mediterranean, on the side of a hill, at the foot of which are two rivulets, the Lez and the Merdaniou, the last of which is conveyed into different parts of the city, by subterraneous canals. It is 30 m SW Nismes, and 53 NE Narbonne. Lon. 3 52 E, lat. 43 36 N.

*Montpensier*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dôme, 20 m NE Clermont.

*Montreal*, a fertile island of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, at the influx of the Utawas. It is 28 m long and 10 broad; and takes the name of a lofty mountain, called Mont Real by the French, which rises in the middle of the island, and is covered with trees and shrubs, except toward its base, where some parts have been cleared and cultivated.

*Montreal*, a city of Lower Canada, next in rank to Quebec, situate on the E side of the above island. The lower part of it extends along the St. Lawrence, which is here 3 m broad, and ships can lie close to the shore, which is elevated, and forms a wharf. From the river there is a gradual ascent to what is called the upper town, in which is the cathedral of the catholics, the English church, a spacious court-house, and the government house. The inhabitants were estimated at 12,000 in 1806; but the fortifications and walls of the city being now demolished, it is improving in extension. The chief commerce is in furs, which are sent to England; and it is the emporium of the trade carried on between Britain and the United States. Goods and merchandise for the upper country are carted hence to the village of Chine, 8 m higher up the river, where they are put on board batteaux; the navigation of the river, 4 m above the city, being interrupted by the rapids of St. Louis. Montreal was surrendered by the French to the English in 1769. It is 110 m N Crown



Point, and 170 sw Quebec. Lon. 73 13 w, lat. 46 33 n.

*Montreal*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle, seated on the Niloca, 25 m nnw Terruel, and 40 s by e Calatayud.

*Montreal*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, seated on the Elz, 20 m w by n Coblentz.

*Montreal*, in Sicily; see *Monreale*.

*Montreuil*, a strong town in France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on a hill, near the mouth of the Canche, 36 m s Calais, and 42 wnw Arras.

*Montreuil Bellay*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Touet, 10 m ssw Saumur.

*Montrichard*, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, seated near the Cher, 12 m se Amboise.

*Montrose*, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Forfarshire, at the mouth of the S Esk, over which is a bridge. See *Inchbrayock*. A little above the town the river expands into a wide lake, called the Basin, into which the tide flows, that at high water the town is almost surrounded by the sea. The harbour is very commodious, and has a dry and wet dock. A great quantity of malt is made here, and it has considerable manufactures of canvas, ropes, sheeting, linen, and thread. The salmon fisheries of the N and S Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. The population was 3955 in 1811. At this place the Pretender landed in December 1715, and embarked in February following. Montrose is 28 m NE Dundee. Lon. 2 22 w, lat. 56 41 n.

*Montsuijeon*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 15 m s Langres.

*Montserrat*, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, singular for its situation, form, and composition. It stands in a vast plain, about 30 m nw from Barcelona, and has the appearance of an infinite number of rocks cut into conical forms, and built one above another, so as to seem like a pile of Gothic spires; the whole composing an enormous mass about 14 m in circuit, and 3300 feet above the level of the sea. On this mountain is a large monastery, with a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pilgrims. It is inhabited by noble Benedictine monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curiosity, for three days gratis. Here are also thirteen hermitages, in romantic situations; the most beautiful is that of Santa Ana, the residence of the father of all the hermits, or mountain vicar. In 1808, the French made two attacks on this place, but were defeated by

the monks and peasantry; in 1809, they succeeded in entering the monastery, but were forced to retreat the next morning; and in 1811, they again obtained possession, but soon after evacuated it, having first burned the church, and committed other devastations.

*Montserrat*, one of the Caribe islands, so named by Columbus, from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is of an oval form, 9 m long and 6 broad. The hills are covered with cedar and other trees; and the chief exports are sugar, rum, and cotton. It belongs to the English, and is 30 m sw Antigua. Lon. 62 17 w, lat. 16 45 n.

*Montzingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, seated on the Nahe, 13 m w by s Creutznach.

*Monza*, a town of Italy, in Milanese. It is famous for the treasury of St. John the baptist; where, among other things, is the iron crown with which the ancient Italian kings were crowned, and afterward the emperors of Germany whenever they were disposed to assert their rights, as kings of Lombardy. Charlemagne was crowned here in 774, after taking Desiderius king of Lombardy prisoner. It is seated on the Lambro, 8 m NE Milan.

*Monzon*; see *Monçon*.

*Moodgul*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, capital of a district belonging to the nizam. It is 143 m wsw Hydrabad. Lon. 76 47 E, lat. 16 6 n.

*Mooltan*, a province of Hindoostan, anciently of great extent, but now one of the smallest, and its limits still uncertain. It is bounded on the n by Afghanistan and Lahore, e by Lahore and Ajmeer, s by Ajmeer and Sinde, and w by Ballogistan. The n and e parts are fertile, being watered by the Punjab rivers; but on approaching the Indus it becomes more sandy and barren, and to the w of that river the sterility increases. It is possessed by different petty chiefs, at variance with each other, and harassed from without by the Afghans, Seiks, and the ameurs of Sinde; and to the latter, in 1809, the nabob of Mooltan submitted to pay tribute.

*Mooltan*, a city and the capital of the above province. It is a large walled town, with a strong citadel, and for many years was scarcely more than nominally subject to the Afghan sovereign of Cabul. In 1806 it was taken and plundered by the Seik chief of Lahore, who was compelled to evacuate it for want of corn. This city is supposed to have been the Malli of Alexander. It is situate near the Ravey, 20 m from its conflux with the Indus, and 172 wsw Lahore. Lon. 71 19 E, lat. 30 35 n.

MOR

*Moon, Mountains of the*, mountains of Africa, extending from Nigritia, through Abyssinia, to the Indian sea. They are higher than those of Atlas.

*Moorfields*, a town of Virginia, chief of Hardy county. It is situate on the s branch of the Potomac, 45 m w by s Winchester. Lon. 79 20 w, lat. 39 8 n.

*Moorley*, or *Jessore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of the district of Jessore, which extends into the Sunderbunds. It is 62 m NE Calcutta. Lon. 89 15 E, lat. 23 7 n.

*Moorshedabad*, a city of Hindoostan, the capital of Bengal in 1704, and till the establishment of the British power. It still continues the residence of the nabob, whose palace has a mean appearance, and he receives an annual allowance. The city extends 8 m on both sides the Cossimbazar river, the streets narrow, and the buildings in general bad; but it is a place of great inland traffic, and the chief seat of the manufacture of wove silk of various kinds. It is 112 m N Calcutta. Lon. 88 14 E, lat. 24 11 N.

*Moosh*, or *Moush*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, which has a trade in tobacco and manna. It is seated on an eminence, washed by the Euphrates, over which is a bridge, 40 m NW Betlis.

*Mootapilly*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Circars, district of Guntoor, at the mouth of the Gundezama, 41 m s by w Guntoor. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 15 35 N.

*Moquehua*, a town of Peru, in the province of Arequipa, chief of a district, rich in fruits and adorned with large vineyards, It is 80 m SSE Arequipa.

*Mora*, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, near which is a stone, famous for being the spot whence Gustavus Vasa harangued the Dalecarlians, and assembled the troops with which he drove Christian II, of Denmark, from Stockholm. It is seated near the w end of lake Siljan, 60 m NW Fablen.

*Mora*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Odvor, 29 m NW Evora.

*Mora*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Elbro, 13 m N Tortosa.

*Mora*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 13 m SE Toledo.

*Moradabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, seated on a branch of the Ramgouga, 43 m NW Bareilly.

*Morant Point*, the most easterly promontory of Jamaica. On the sw side of the point is a harbour of the same name. Lon. 76 7 w, lat. 17 57 N.

*Morat*, or *Murtan*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It stands on the E side of a lake of its name, lying parallel with the N part of

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the lake of Neuchatel, into which it flows by the Broye. This town sustained a siege against the duke of Burgundy, in 1476, in which his army of 30,000 men were all slain; and their bones are kept here in a charnel-house. It is 12 m N by W Friburg, and 16 w Bern.

*Moratalaz*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 m E Ciudad Real.

*Moratalla*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 34 m ssw Ciinchilla.

*Morava*, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Bulgaria, flows through Servia, by Nissa, and joins the Danube, at Semendria.

*Moravia*, a marquisate of Germany, bounded on the w by Bohemia, N by Silesia, E by Hungary, and s by Austria. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by numerous rivers and brooks. More corn is grown than the inhabitants consume; and it produces much hemp and flax. The principal manufactures are cloth, iron, glass, paper, and gunpowder. From this country a sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here; but the inhabitants in general are Roman catholics. This marquisate belongs to the kingdom of Bohemia, but has its own form of government; and is divided into seven circles, Olmutz, Brum, Iglau, Znaym, Hradisch, Prerau, and Teschen, so called from their chief towns. Olmutz is the capital.

*Moraw*, or *Marsch*, a river of Germany, which has its source in the mountains between Bohemia and Silesia, crosses Moravia by Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Teya, on the confines of Austria and Hungary, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it enters, 15 m above Presburg. It has commonly the latter appellation till it receives the Teya.

*Moray*, or *Murray*, an ancient province of Scotland, which comprehended the shires of Nairn, Moray Proper or Elgin, and a great part of the shire of Banff. It was then a bishoprick; the seat of the see at Elgin, and the chief residence of the bishop at Spynie.

*Moray Frith*, a considerable inlet of the German ocean, on the coast of Scotland, between the shires of Ross and Elgin. It extends in a sw direction as far as Inverness, and thence NW to Beaulley, where it receives the river of that name. Between Fortrose and Fort George it is contracted to about 2 m; above which it expands, forming the fine harbour of Inverness, and then becomes again contracted.

*Morayshire*; see *Elginshire*.

*Morbegno*, a town of Switzerland, capi-

tal of a district in Valteline. It is the handsomest and most commercial town in Valteline; and seated on the Adda, 12 m SE Chiavenna, and 30 N Bergamo. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 46 8 N.

*Morbegs*, or *Onmirabih*, a river of Barbary, which rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and enters the Atlantic at Azamor.

*Morbihan*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Bretagne. Vaunes is the capital of this department, which takes its name from a gulf and bay, between that town and the island of Belleisle. The entrance of the gulf is narrow; but it extends within, and contains several islets.

*Morcone*, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 19 m SSE Molise.

*Morea*, the ancient Peloponnesus, a peninsula forming the SE part of Turkey in Europe, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 m long and 130 broad, and divided into three provinces. The soil is fertile, except in the middle, where there are many mountains; and it abounds with mulberry trees, which are cultivated for the feeding of silkworms. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus, Vasili Potamo, and Stromio are the chief. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, and retaken in 1715. The largest town is Mitsitra, but the capital is Tripolizza.

*Morella*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, which was almost destroyed, in 1705, by the army of Philip V. It is seated among high mountains, 32 m SW Tortosa, and 57 NNE Segorbe.

*Moresby*, a village in Cumberland, with a harbour, 2 m N Whitehaven. In and near it many remains of antiquity have been dug up, such as altars and stones, with inscriptions on them; and several caverns have been found, called Picts Holes.

*Moret*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, on the canal of Orleans, near the Seine, 12 m SSE Melun.

*Moretton Hampstead*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn. It has the vestiges of two castles or forts; and in the vicinity are a Druidical temple and a cromlech. It is 12 m WSW Exeter, and 185 W by S London.

*Moretta*, a town of Piedmont, on a small river that runs into the Po, 16 m S Turin.

*Morgan*, a western district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Burke, Wilkes, Rutherford, Lincoln, and Buncomb.

*Morganton*, a town of N Carolina, in Burke county, capital of Morgan district. It stands near Catabaw river, 68 m W Salisbury. Lon. 81 53 W, lat. 35 47 N.

*Morganton*, a town of Virginia, chief of Monongalia county. It stands on the E side of the Monongahela, 30 m S by W Brownsville. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 39 34 N.

*Morganza*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Washington county, at the union of the E and W branches of Chartier river, which runs N by E into the Ohio, 5 m below Pittsburg. Boats, carrying from 2 to 300 barrels of flour, have been built and laden here, and sent down to New Orleans; to which place the exports hence are considerable also in bacon, butter, cheese, cider, and apple spirits. It is 13 m SW Pittsburg.

*Morges*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a castle. By its canal, goods are sent to other parts from the lake of Geneva, on which the town is seated, 5 m WSW Lausanne.

*Morhange*, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 21 m SSE Metz.

*Moringen*, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 14 m NNE Schaffhausen.

*Moringen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Mohr, 12 m NNW Göttingen.

*Moritz, St.* a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with a famous mineral spring, 25 m NNE Chiavenna.

*Morlachia*, a mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlachi. They inhabit the pleasant valleys of Koter, along the rivers Kerha, Cettina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. The most pleasing trait of character among the Morlachi is friendship. They have even made it a kind of religious article; for the Slavonian ritual contains a particular benediction, for the solemn union of two male, or two female friends, in the presence of the congregation. The Morlachi are extremely sensible of mild treatment, and when they meet with it are ready to perform every possible service; but are implacable if injured or insulted. Their hospitality is equally conspicuous among the poor, as among the opulent; nor is their generosity confined to strangers, but extends itself to all who are in want. They have singular ideas about religion, and the ignorance of their teachers daily augments this evil: they are as firmly persuaded of the reality of witches, fairies, enchantments, nocturnal apparitions, and sortileges, as if they had seen a thousand examples of them. Segna is the capital.

*Morlair*, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle and

a tide harbour. The church of Notre Dame is a singular structure, and the hospital very handsome. It has a considerable trade in cattle, linen, hemp, honey, and tallow. It is seated on a river of the same name, 6 m from its mouth, and 30 ENE Brest. Lon. 3 51 w, lat. 48 33 n.

*Morlanda*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, 41 m n Calmar.

*Mornington Isle*, an island of New South Wales, and the w point of the entrance of the gulf of Carpentaria. Cape Van Dieman, its n point, was for ages deemed the extremity of the mainland; but in 1812, capt. Flinders ascertained it to be insulated, and gave it the present name. It is 35 m long and 85 in circuit; the surface rocky, and covered with bushes and trees. It was deemed inhabited, as several smokes and some natives were seen. The se extremity is in lon. 139 49 E, lat 16 32 s.

*Morocco*, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36 n lat. It is bounded on the w by the Atlantic, n by the Mediterranean, e by Algiers and Tafilet, and s by Darah. Its greatest length is above 600 m, and from 200 to 380 in breadth. The three grand divisions of the empire are the kingdoms of Sus, Morocco, and Fez. The soil of Morocco, though sandy and dry in some places, is fertile in others; and the fruits, as well as the pastures, are excellent, but the country is not properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mohamedans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance: they are jealous, deceitful, superstitious, and cruel. There are two sorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents; and the Bereberies, who are the ancient inhabitants, and live in cities and towns. There are a great number of christian slaves, and some merchants upon the coast, beside a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade; especially by land with the Negros, to whom they send large caravans, which travel over vast deserts almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen goods, silk, salt, &c. and in return, have slaves, gold-dust, and elephant teeth. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Beside woollen goods, their commodities are Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostrich feathers; in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicos, coffee, and drugs. In the deserts are lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, and serpents of

several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. There is also flax and hemp, but little timber. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises great cruelties. His naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot and half horse; but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war.

*Morocco*, a city of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful plain, formed by a chain of mountains on the n, and those of Atlas on the s and e. Though one of the capitals of the empire (for there are two others, Mequinez and Fez) it has nothing to recommend it but its great extent and the royal palace, in which the emperor spends the fast-days during the months of October and November. It is enclosed by strong walls, 7 m in circuit, in which are nine gates; they are flanked with square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The mosques, caravansaries, public baths, squares, and palaces of the xeriffes are numerous, but in a state of dilapidation. The best houses are enclosed in gardens; but the generality of them, with the ruins of many, serve only to impress the traveller with the idea of a miserable and deserted city. The streets are very uneven in width, and the same street is in some places broad and in others narrow. The entries to houses of consequence are through lanes so narrow and crooked that a horse can with difficulty pass them. The inhabitants, in the time of its prosperity, were 700,000; but wars, the plague, and the removal of the court to Fez and Mequinez, reduced them under half that number; and it now contains hardly 30,000. The Jews, who are numerous, have a separate town, walled in, and under the charge of an alcaid; it has two gates, which are shut every evening at nine; after which no person can enter or depart till they are opened the next morning. The sultan's palace is without the city, on the se side; it is composed of a group of vast buildings, squares, and gardens, about 3 m in circuit. Morocco is 120 m e Mogador, and 340 ssw Gibraltar. Lon. 7 35 w, lat. 31 38 n.

*Moron*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near which is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 m se Seville.

*Morotoi*, one of the Sandwich isles, 7 m wnw Mowee. Yams are the principal produce; but it has little wood. The coast, on the s and w sides, forms several bays. Lon. 117 14 w, lat. 21 10 n.

*Morpeth*, a borough in Northumberland,

with a market on Wednesday. It stands on the N bank of the Wanspeck, and on the opposite side is the church, and a castle in ruins. Near the bridge is the county goal; and here is a freeschool, founded by Edward VI. It is 15 m N Newcastle, and 289 N by W London.

*Morrisstown*, a town of New Jersey, capital of Morris county, in which are rich iron mines. Here are two churches, and two incorporated academies. It is 19 m NW Newark, and 50 N by E Trenton.

*Morsona*, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 14 m NE Molise.

*Mortagne*, a town of France, in the department of Orne, famous for its serges and tanneries, 19 m ESE Seez, and 70 WSW Paris.

*Mortagne*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, at the conflux of the Scarpe and Scheld, 8 m SE Tournay.

*Mortagne*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the Gironde, 24 m SSW Saintes.

*Mortagne*, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, where a battle was fought in 1793, between the royalists and republicans, in which the former are said to have lost 20,000 men. It is 36 m N Fontenay le Comte.

*Mortain*, a town of France, in the department of Manche, on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, 20 m E Avranches.

*Mortara*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, and in the district of Luinello, 22 m SW Milan.

*Mortay*, an island, the most northern of the Moluccas, subject to the sultan of Ternate. It is 80 m in circuit, and thinly inhabited, but full of sago trees, which are cut by the people of Gilolo. Lon. 123 0 E, lat. 5 0 N.

*Mortimer Cross*, a village in Herefordshire, 6 m NW Leominster. Here is a pedestal with an inscription, in memory of the battle between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1461.

*Mortlich*, a village of Scotland, in Banffshire, 6 m SW Keith. Here Malcolm II, in memory of a victory gained over the Danes, founded a bishopric, which was translated to Aberdeen by David I.

*Morvedro*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum, with a strong castle, called Sagunta, which was taken by the French in 1811. Here are ruins of a roman amphitheatre, &c. It has a trade in brandy, and stands on a river of the same name, 4 m from the sea, and 16 N by E Valencia.

*Moring*, a province of Northern Hindoostan, tributary to the Nepaulese, lying between the rivers Cosah and Teesta, and

bounded on the S by Bengal. It is uncommonly mountainous, and abounds in timber, which is occasionally floated down the Cosah and other rivers; and the climate being singularly unhealthy, the interior has been but little explored.

*Mosa*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 25 m N by E Mocha.

*Mosambique*, a strait or channel of the Indian ocean, between the coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar. It is narrowest in the middle, where it is 240 m over; and in this part, on the continent, is a kingdom, island, and city of the same name.

*Mosambique*, a kingdom on the coast of Caffreria, opposite the island of Madagascar. The capital is of the same name, situate on an island, chief of three islands at the entrance of the harbour. The largest, called Mosambique, is near 3 m long and half a mile broad, extending from N to S across the mouth of a deep bay, with a strong fort at the N end to defend the entrance. The other two, called St. George and St. James, lie to the E of it, in the ocean. The islands are in general sandy, but in some parts produce citrons, oranges, and other fruits. The soil on the continent is fertile in rice, millet, fruit, pulse, roots, and other esculents; and it feeds vast quantities of cattle, large and small, particularly sheep with large tails. Here are wild beasts of various kinds, as stags, boars, and elephants, which last are so fierce and destructive, that the inhabitants are obliged to kindle large fires round their sown fields, to prevent their being devoured by them. The country is also rich in gold, which is washed down by the rivers in great quantities, and makes a chief part of its commerce. Ivory, ebony, slaves, and cattle, are likewise changed for European goods. The natives stand in awe of the Portuguese, who are the only Europeans admitted into some of their ports, whence they export the commodities already mentioned, also silver, copper, and wax. The city of Mosambique contains handsome buildings, and well constructed, especially the churches and convents. The fort belongs to the Portuguese, who have generally a good garrison here, a well stored magazine, and a large hospital for sick sailors. Their ships always call here in going to the E Indies; and the harbour is so commodious, that whole fleets may anchor and provide themselves with all necessaries. Lon. 40 41 E, lat. 14 58 S.

*Mosbach*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It has manufactures of cloth and salt, and is seated on the Neckar, 13 m E Heidefberg.

*Mosburg*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 6 m nw Clagenfurt.

*Mosburg*, a town of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Amber with the Iser, 9 m w Landshut.

*Moscopy*; see *Russia*.

*Moscoa*, or *Moskov*, formerly a duchy, but now a government of Russia; bounded on the n by the government of Tver, e by that of great Volodimir, s by the governments of Kalugo and Resan, and w by those of Tver and Smolensko. It is a fruitful country, and produces abundance of asparagus.

*Moscow*, a city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It is the largest city in Europe; the circuit, within the rampart that encloses the suburbs, being 26 m; but the population does not correspond with the extent, though it is still the most populous city in the empire, and has the most immense establishments of the nobility, notwithstanding the chief residence of the court is at Petersburg. Moscow is distributed into five divisions; the Kremlin, Khitaigorod, Bielgorod, Semlainogorod, and Sloboda. The Kremlin is the central and highest part of the city, surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, nearly 2 m in circuit. This division is not deformed by wooden houses: it includes the ancient palace of the czars in which Peter the great was born, the cathedral with seven towers, several churches with beautiful spires, two convents, the patriarchal palace, and the arsenal. The Khitaigorod is much larger than the Kremlin: it contains the university, the printing-house, and many other public buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops; and it has the only streets in Moscow in which the houses stand close to each other. The Bielgorod, or White Town, runs round the two preceding divisions: it takes its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly surrounded. The Semlainogorod environs all the other three divisions, and is so denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompassed. The last two divisions exhibit a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels. The Sloboda, or suburbs, form a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, and are invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contain, beside buildings of all kinds, orchards, gardens, corn-fields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which give rise to the Neghua. The river Moskva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in spring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Yousa

in the Semlainogorod, and the Neghua at the western extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both these rivulets are nearly dry in summer. Moscow exhibits an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity and contrast: some parts have the appearance of a sequestered desert; others, of a populous town; some, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. The streets, in general, are very long and broad; some of them are paved, others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or boarded with planks like the floor of a room. The places of divine worship, including chapels, amount to above 1500; some built of brick, stuccoed or white-washed, but the greater part are of wood, painted red; some have domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green, and many are roofed with wood. The public churches are richly ornamented within; and the pictures of the saints are decorated with gold, silver, and precious stones. Some of their bells are of a stupendous size: they hang in bellfries detached from the church, are fixed immovably to the beams, and rung by means of a rope tied to the clapper. Boris Godono gave a bell of 336,000 pounds weight to the cathedral of Moscow; and empress Ann founded a bell that weighed 443,000 pounds, which is the largest in the world. This last remains in the pit where it was cast; its height is 19 feet, the circumference at the bottom 64 feet, the greatest thickness 23 inches; and a triangular piece is broken off from its periphery: on festival days this bell is visited by the natives, who regard it with superstitious veneration. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the sovereigns of Russia were formerly interred: their bodies are deposited in raised sepulchres, mostly of brick, in the shape of a coffin, above the pavement; each having, at the lower extremity, a silver plate containing the name of the prince and the time of his death: on great festivals they are all covered with palls of gold or silver brocade, studded with pearls and jewels. The cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary is the most magnificent in the city, and has been long appropriated to the coronation of the Russian sovereigns. Between these two cathedrals, and nearly in the centre of the Kremlin, is the church of St. Ivan; it has a circular tower, terminated by a conical shaped cupola richly gilt, about 300 feet high, and is the loftiest building in Moscow. The foundling-hospital, founded by Catherine II, is an immense pile of building, of a quadrangular shape, and will contain 8000 foundlings. Two m n of the city is the palace of Petrovsky, a resi-

dence of the Russian sovereigns during their visits to Moscow: it is a large edifice of brick-work, and has an appearance of great magnificence, but the style of architecture is cumbersome and heavy. Moscow was entered by the French, under Napoleon, in 1812; prince Kutusoff and count Rastouchin the governor having destroyed the magazines previous to its evacuation. A dreadful conflict ensued between the French and the remaining inhabitants and troops, who set the outer parts of the city on fire in all quarters; and it continued burning till little remained without the Bielgorod division. Napoleon, after a severe affair of out-posts, finding it impossible to subsist in the city, attempted a negotiation, which was refused by Kutusoff, who had made a movement with his army to the s. The whole French army then commenced its retreat, except a garrison left in the Kremlin, which blew up several edifices previous to its being forced by the Russians, who regained possession. The renovation of Moscow was immediately begun; and in 1816 it was visited by the emperor, who found it putting on the appearance of a splendid and populous city. He also erected a pyramid, composed of 160 pieces of cannon left by Napoleon in his flight from Russia. In 1817, the emperor held his court in the palace of the Kremlin for some time. At the commencement of 1818 the population was 312,000, including 21,000 military. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation from this city is formed by the Moskva, which flows into the Oeca, near Kolonna, and that river communicates with the Volga; and also by a canal to the Ion, which river flows to the sea of Asoph. Moscow is 425 m SE Petersburg. Lon. 37 36 E, lat. 55 46 N.

*Mosdock*, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasia, with a fortress. It has a Russian church, two belonging to the Arminians, and one to the catholics; and is seated on the Terek, 65 m ESE Georgiewsk.

*Moselle*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Lorraine. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the Vosges, waters Epinal and Toul, receives the Meurte below Nancy, and passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves, enters the Rhine at Coblenz. Metz is the capital.

*Mosenia*, a town of Persia, in the province of Kusistan, 22 m sw Suster.

*Moskoestrom*; see *Maelstrom*.

*Mosquito Shore*, a country of New Spain, on the Atlantic ocean, containing the

eastern part of the provinces of Honduras and Nicaragua. In magnitude it exceeds Portugal; is well watered by navigable rivers and lakes; clothed with woods producing timber for every purpose at land or sea; abounds in game and provisions of all sorts; and furnishes every necessary for raising cattle and stock. The soil is superior to that of the W India islands; the climate is more salubrious; and the destructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known here. The Mosquito Indians are so situate between morasses and inaccessible mountains, that no attempts against them by the Spaniards ever succeeded. When the duke of Albemarle was governor of Jamaica, they spontaneously put themselves under the protection of Great Britain, and their king received a commission from the duke. But this connexion no longer subsists; for by a convention with Spain, in 1786, the English, in consideration of some cessions on the coast of Jucatan, agreed to evacuate this country.

*Moss*, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the E side of Christiania bay. Here are many saw-mills, and a large iron-foundery. It is 28 m S Christiania. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 58 38 N.

*Mossel Bay*, a bay on the s coast of Africa, which affords good anchorage, but lies open to the SE winds. The coasts are bushy, and aloes grow in great abundance on the surrounding hills. At the entrance, on the w point, is a high rock, called Cape St. Blaise. Lon. 21 58 E, lat. 34 16 S.

*Moskirch*, a town of Suabia, with a fine castle, 21 m N Constance.

*Mossula*, a town of the kingdom of Congo, at the mouth of the Onzo, 220 m sw St. Salvador. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 7 50 S.

*Mostagan*, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle, and a good harbour, 50 m ENE Oran. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

*Mostar*, a seaport of Turkish Dalmatia, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated on the Narenza, 20 m NE Narenza. Lon. 18 37 E, lat. 43 43 N.

*Mosul*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Darbek, surrounded by high walls, and defended by a castle and citadel. The houses are in several places gone to ruin; but it has a great trade, particularly in cloth, and all sorts of cottons and silks. At some distance is a mosque, in which they say the prophet Jonah lies; and they believe this town stands on part of the site of the ancient Nivech. In 1743, it sustained a siege by the Persians. In 1758, the city and adjacent country were visited

by a dreadful famine. The inhabitants are about 32,000 Mohamedans and 12,000 Christians. It is seated on the Tigris, 190 m SE Diarbekar, and 220 WNW Bagdad. Lon. 43 5 E, lat. 36 21 N.

*Motala*, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, situate on the NE side of the river Motala, where it issues from the lake Wetter, 20 m WNW Linköping.

*Motala*, a river of Sweden, which issues from the NE part of the lake Wetter, flows to Nordköping, and soon afterward enters a bay of the Baltic. In its course, through one of the richest valleys in Sweden, it forms some lakes and receives several rivers. See *Nordköping*.

*Motir*, one of the Molucca islands, 20 m in circuit, and valuable for its spices. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 0 10 N.

*Motola*, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 15 m NW Taranto.

*Motrico*, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the bay of Biscay, 13 m W St. Sebastian.

*Motril*, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour; seated near the Mediterranean, 37 m SE Granada. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 36 32 N.

*Motta*, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, at the conflux of the Mottigano and Livenza, 18 m NE Treviso.

*Motta*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 3 m ESE Volturara.

*Motting*; see *Metling*.

*Mouab*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, the residence of a prince; seated in a fertile country, 90 m SE Sana. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 14 20 N.

*Moudon*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a castle on the summit of a mountain, by the river Broye, 13 m NNE Lausanne.

*Mou-g-den*; see *Chen-yang*.

*Moulins*, a town of France, capital of the department of Allier, and lately a bishop's see. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great esteem; and the houses of the Chartreux, and of the Visitation, are magnificent. It is seated on the Allier, over which is a fine bridge, 30 m S Nevers, and 55 N Clermont. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 46 34 N.

*Moulins en Gilbert*, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, at the foot of the mountains of Morvan, 5 m SW Chateau Chinon.

*Moulins la Marche*, a town of France, in the department of Orne, 24 m NE Alençon.

*Moulton, South*, a town in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was anciently, with North Moulton (2 m distant) a royal demesne, and sent members to parliament in the

reign of Edward I. Much lime is made in the neighbourhood, and it has manufactures of serges, shalloons, and felts. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Moule, 12 m SE Barnstaple, and 173 W bys London.

*Moultonborough*, a town of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, situate at the NW corner of Winnipiscogee lake, 40 m E Hanover, and 50 WNW Portsmouth.

*Mount Bay*, a bay in the English channel, on the S coast of Cornwall, between the Lands-end and the Lizard Point. Within it rises a lofty insulated rock, called Mount St. Michael, near the town of Marazion, to which there is a dry passage at low water.

*Mount Charles*, a town of Ireland, in Donegal county, 4 m WSW Donegal.

*Mount Desert*, a fertile island on the coast of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, 15 m long and 12 broad. It is intersected in the middle, by the waters flowing into the S side from the sea; and the N part is separated from Trenton, on the mainland, by a strait 9 m wide.

*Mount Holly*, a town of New Jersey, in Burlington county, on the N side of Anocus creek, 7 m SE Burlington.

*Mountmellick*, a town of Ireland, in Queen county. The wool-combing, malting, and tanning businesses, the cotton manufacture, and bleaching, are carried on here. It is seated on the Barrow, 5 m N Maryborough.

*Mountnath*, a town of Ireland, in Queen county. In the neighbourhood are some iron works; but the woollen manufacture forms the principal trade. It is 6 m WSW Maryborough, and 23 N Kilkenny.

*Mountsorrel*, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Soar, at the foot of a high mount or rock, of a sorrel-coloured stone, with which the town is chiefly built and paved. It is 20 m SSE Derby, and 105 WNW London.

*Moura*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle: seated near the conflux of the Ardila with the Guidiana, 34 m SSE Evora.

*Mourao*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle; seated on the borders of Spain, and near the Guadiana, 23 m E bys Evora.

*Mourzouk*, the capital of Fezzan, with a fortress, in which is the sultan's palace. It is situate on a rivulet, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. The medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. It is surrounded by a high wall, with three gates, at which is collected



a tax on all goods (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply of its people. The commerce is considerable, but consists merely of foreign merchandise brought by the caravans from Cairo, Bornon, Mesurata, and other small troops of traders. Mourzouk is 290 m s Mesurata, and 700 nw Bornou. Lon. 15 35 e, lat. 27 54 n.

*Moush*, a town of Turkish Armenia, capital of a small pasalic, seated on the Teleboas, 70 m sse Erzerum.

*Moutier*, or *Moustier*, a town of Savoy, lately an archbishop's see. In the neighbourhood good salt is made. It is situate amid craggy mountains, at the conflux of the Doiron with the Isere, 27 m e by s Chambéry. Lon. 6 32 e, lat. 45 32 n.

*Moutiers*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a manufacture of porcelain: seated between two craggy mountains, 9 m e Riez.

*Mouzon*, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, with a manufacture of serges; seated on the Meuse, 9 m se Sedan.

*Mow*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, on the river Soorjew, 27 m n by e Cazypoor.—Another, in Gundwana, 35 m e Rewah.—Another, in Agra, 20 m nww Furruckabad.—Another, in Bahar, 12 m ne Hajypoor.

*Mowah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, 56 m ese Hajypoor.

*Mowee*, one of the Sandwich islands, 162 m in circuit. A low isthmus divides it into two circular peninsulas, of which the eastern is double the size of the western. The hills in both rise to a great height, but the country presents an appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the w point of the smaller peninsula is a spacious bay, with a sandy beach shaded with cocoa-nut trees. Lon. 175 56 w, lat. 20 53 n.

*Mowee*, a province of Charcas, which is an extensive territory lying to the n of that of St. Cruz de Sierra between the frontiers of Peru and Brasil. It is watered by several large rivers; and is chiefly inhabited by warlike and wandering tribes of Indians, who forbid access to its interior.

*Moyencic*, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, noted for its salt spring, 2 m ese Vic, and 16 e Nancy.

*Mozir*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, on the river Pripet, 140 m sse Minsk. Lon. 29 30 e, lat. 52 10 n.

*Mschetha*, a town of Asiatic Georgia, anciently the capital of the country, and then a magnificent city, of which extensive ruins remain. Here many of the kings and princes have been interred, and the

old church is one of the finest structures in Georgia. It is situate on the Kur, immediately below the influx of the Aragivi, 15 m nww Tellis.

*Mscislaw*, a town of Lithuania, lately the capital of a palatinate, but now subject to Russia, and in the government of Mohilief. It is seated on the Soz, 50 m s Smolensk, and 64 ene Mohilief. Lon. 32 32 e, lat. 54 28 n.

*Mucheln*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 8 m wsw Mersburg.

*Mucidan*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, on the river Ille, 13 m sw Perigueux.

*Muck*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 4 m sw of that of Eigg. It is 3 m long and a mile broad; the soil in general good, and beeves thrive well. Kelp is burnt on its shores, and much oil extracted from the livers of the sunfish.

*Muckealah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, seated among hills in which are salt mines, 82 m nw Lahore.

*Muckenberg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, 22 m ne Meissen.

*Mudania*, or *Mundania*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a gulf of the sea of Marnora. The commerce is very considerable in grain, fruit, wine, saltpetre, silk, and the manufactures of Bursa, which are brought here for exportation. It is 17 m n Bursa. Lon. 29 10 e, lat. 40 27 n.

*Muddi*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the country of Cutch, and the chief place of export; seated at the mouth of a small river, in the gulf of Cutch, 20 m sw Boojee.

*Muer*, or *Muehr*, a river that rises in the duchy of Salzburg, crosses Stiria, by Mueran, Judenburg, Muer, Gratz, and Luttenburg, and joins the Drave, near Canischa, in Hungary.

*Muer*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Muer, 25 m nw Gratz.

*Muerau*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a citadel on an eminence, by the river Muer, 22 m w Judenburg.

*Mugeln*, *New*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle called Rugethal. Not far hence is the village of Old Mugeln. It is 18 m w by n Meissen.

*Mugia*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the w coast, 40 m wwx Compostella.

*Muglia*, a town of Italy, in Istria, with a castle, and a harbour for barges, 5 m sw Triest.

*Muglitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Ohmutz, 22 m nww Olmutz.

*Muhlberg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle, situate on the Elbe, 30 m nw Dresden.

*Muhlheim*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Rhine,

over which is a flying bridge, 3 m NE Cologne.

*Mialdorf*, a town of Bavaria, on the N bank of the Inn, 23 m SSE Landshut.

*Mujacar*, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle on a mountain; seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 40 m NE Almeria. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 37 7 N.

*Muirkirk*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with considerable manufactures of iron and coal tar; situate on the river Ayr, 25 m E Ayr, and 51 SW Edinburgh.

*Muldau*, or *Moldau*, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Bavaria, and flows by Budweis and Prague into the Elbe, opposite Melnick.

*Mulhausen*, a city of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a fertile territory. Here are some flourishing schools, and a convent of Augustine nuns. The population 9000. It is seated on the Unstrut, 17 m NW Gotha. Lon. 10 37 E, lat. 51 10 N.

*Mulhausen*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with manufactures of printed linens and cottons; seated on the Ill, 24 m S Colmar.

*Mull*, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, 27 m in length, and in some places of equal breadth, separated from the mainland of Argyleshire by a channel called the sound of Mull. Here are many good natural harbours, and the ruins of several ancient castles. The soil is, for the most part, rocky and barren; but the hills abound with springs, and are covered with sheep and cattle; these, with the fishery, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the articles of commerce. The principal place is Tobermory.

*Mullingar*, a borough of Ireland, capital of W Meath county. It holds a great wool mart, and is a place of good trade, situate on a river and on the royal canal, 45 m W by N Dublin. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 53 30 N.

*Mullungur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Hyderabad, capital of a district. It is 84 NE Hyderabad. Lon. 79 32 E, lat. 18 12 N.

*Mulluvia*, a river that rises in Mount Atlas, divides the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, and enters the Mediterranean sea.

*Mulrose*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, on a canal between the Spree and Oder, 10 m SW Frankfort.

*Multappy*, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, on the river Tuptee, 114 m NW Nagpore.

*Munchberg*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 16 m E Culmbach.

*Munchenberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with silk and woollen manufactures, 34 m E Berlin.

*Munda*, a town of Spain, in Granada, 30 m WNW Malaga.

*Mundattafal*, a town of Hindoostan, in Khandesh, situate on a small island formed by the Nerbuddah, 77 m N Boorhanpoor.

*Munden*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Werra, at the influx of the Fulda, where their united stream forms the Weser. Good millstones are found in the neighbourhood. In the war of 1756 it was several times in the hands of the French, who did not evacuate it till 1760. It is 10 m NE Cassel, and 13 SW Gottingen.

*Munder*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, on the river Hamel, 8 m NNE Hamelin.

*Munderkingen*, a town of Suabia, seated on the Danube, 9 m N Buchau.

*Mundlah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, capital of a district of its name, and anciently of the province. It is situate on a small island formed by the Nerbudda, 68 m SE Gurrak. Lon. 81 10 E, lat. 22 44 N.

*Mundu*; see *Mandow*.

*Mungulwara*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, fortified with a stone wall, and situate on the Mun, 19 m NNW Bejapoor.

*Munglore*, a town of Afganistan, in Cabul, near the river Sewal, 28 m E by N Bijore.

*Mungulhaut*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, with a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths, situate on the Durlah, 20 m NE Rungpore.

*Munich*, a fortified city, capital of Bavaria, and one of the finest towns in Germany. It contains near 48,000 inhabitants. The houses are high, and the streets spacious, with canals in many of them. The palace is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned: the cabinet of curiosities, the museum, the library, and the arsenal, merit attention. The cathedral contains the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with statues of bronze. Among the numerous convents, the college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, and the convent of the Theatines, are most worthy of notice. The large market place, in which is the townhouse, is very beautiful. Here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloth, and tapestry. Near the city are two other palaces, Nymphenburg and Schlessheim. Munich has often been taken in the wars of Germany; and in 1796 and 1800, it was taken by the French. It is seated on the Isar, 33 m SSE

## MUN

Augsburg, and 62 s by w Ratisbon. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 48 10 N.

*Munkats*, a town of Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a strong castle, on an insulated rock, now used as a state prison. It is situate on the Latortza, 18 m N by E Bereghszasz, and 25 ESE Ungvar.

*Munsterstadt*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, situate on the Lauer, 13 m N Schweinfurt.

*Munnipoor*, the capital of Cassay. It was taken and pillaged by the Birmanis in 1774. It is 210 m NNW Ummerapoor. Lon. 94 40 E, lat. 24 30 N.

*Munsingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a castle, 20 m W Uhm.

*Munster*, a province of Ireland, 135 m long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Connaught, E by Leinster, and S and W by the Atlantic. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. The principal place is Cork.

*Munster*, a principality (late bishopric) of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; bounded on the N by E Friesland and Oldenburg, E by Osnaburg and the counties of Diepholtz, Lingen, Tecklenburg, Ravensburg, and Lippe, S by the duchy of Westphalia, county of Mark, and duchy of Cleve, and W by the Netherlands and the county of Bentheim. It contains 1360 square m, and is divided into the upper and lower principality. The chief rivers are the Ems, Lippe, Vecht, and Berkel. The country is level, with some agreeable heights, but no mountains; and it has fruitful plains, fine woods, extensive heaths that feed many cattle, and good quarries of stone. In 1802, the bishopric was secularised, and given as an indemnity to the king of Prussia.

*Munster*, the capital of the upper principality of Munster, and the chief city of Westphalia. It is environed with double ditches and ramparts, and had also a strong citadel, which was demolished in 1765, and replaced by a magnificent palace. The cathedral, the library of the chapter, and many antiquities are worthy of notice. In 1535, a tailor, called John of Leyden, king of the anabaptists, made himself master of the city; but it was retaken in 1536, after 14 months' siege, and this fanatic was tortured to death with red-hot pincers. The famous treaty, called the treaty of Westphalia, was concluded here in 1648, which ended the religious wars of 30 years continuance. In the war of 1756 this city sustained several sieges, and was taken in 1759. It is seated on a branch of the Embs, 50 m ENE Wesel, and 52 NW W Paderborn. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 51 55 N.

## MUR

*Munster*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, 12 m NNW Lucerne.

*Munster*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, 15 m N Bormio.

*Munster*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 9 m WSW Colmar.

*Munster Epyffel*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 16 m SSW Cologne.

*Munster Meinfeld*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, 12 m SW Coblenz.

*Munsterberg*, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality, rich in grain, flax, hemp, and hops. It is seated on the Ohlau, 13 m NW Neisse. Lon. 17 3 E, lat. 50 31 N.

*Munzenberg*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with an ancient castle, 8 m S Giessen.

*Mur de Barrez*, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 32 m N by E Rhodez.

*Murano*, a town of Italy, on an island of the same name, one of the largest of the Lagues of Venice. Here the famous Venetian looking-glasses are made. It is 3 m N by E Venice.

*Murat*, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, seated on the Alaignon, near its source, 12 m NW St. Flour.

*Murcia*, a province, formerly a kingdom, of Spain, bounded on the N by New Castile, E by Valencia, W by Andalusia and Granada, and S by the Mediterranean. It is 62 m long and 58 broad; and the principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, and 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. The vale of Murcia is celebrated for the variety and richness of its culture; and the mountains are covered with shrubs and odoriferous plants.

*Murcia*, a city, capital of the above province, and a bishop's see. It has a lofty cathedral, and the altar is of massive silver. The population 50,000. Here are manufactures of silk; and fine gardens that produce the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the Segura, over which is a bridge, 27 m N Carthagea, and 212 SE Madrid. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 37 58 N.

*Muret*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 10 m S Toulouse.

*Murfreesborough*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Gates county. It stands on the Meherrin, 30 m E by N Halifax, and 40 NNW Edenton.

*Murhard*, a town of Wirtemberg, with

a Benedictine abbey, on the river Mur, 8 m s Halle.

*Mura*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, at the foot of the Apennines, 12 m s e Conza.

*Muros*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Tambre, 29 m w by s Compostella.

*Murray*, in Scotland; see *Moray*.

*Murten*; see *Morat*,

*Musa*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, surrounded by walls, 18 m e Mocha.

*Muscat*; see *Muscat*.

*Musca*, a town of Lusatia, capital of a lordship, with a castle; seated on the Neisse, 25 m n n w Gorlitz.

*Muskingum*, a river of the state of Ohio, which runs s into the Ohio, at Marietta, where it is 250 yards wide. It is navigable by large barges 110 m from its mouth, and by small boats 45 m further, to the lake at its head, whence by a short portage, a communication is opened to Lake Erie. See *Cayahaga*.

*Muso*, a town of New Granada, in the province of St. Fe. It is celebrated for mines of emeralds, and seated on the Magdalena, 70 m n n w St. Fe.

*Musselburg*, a seaport of Scotland, in Edinburgshire, near the mouth of the Esk, over which is a bridge to the suburb of Fisherrow. It enjoys many privileges, and has seven incorporated trades. It is 5 m e Edinburg.

*Mustagam*, or *Mustygannim*, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascata, with a castle, 140 m w s w Algiers. Lon. 0 30 e, lat. 36 20 n.

*Mustaphabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, of a considerable size, and surrounded by a wall, 114 m n by w Delhi.

*Musuela*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situate on the Guadalquivir, 7 m n e Jaen, and 50 n Granada.

*Muteadu*, a small town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, noted for its manufacture of the glass used for making the rings that are worn on the wrists of the native women. It is 34 m w Sera.

*Mutschen*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, near which are found a kind of crystals, called *Mutschen* diamonds. It is 20 m e Leipzig.

*Muyden*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, with a castle, situate on the Zuider zee, at the influx of the Vecht, 6 m s e Amsterdam.

*Muzajernagur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Beeder, capital of a district. It is situate on a river, 25 m s e Hydrabad. Lon. 78 25 e, lat. 17 1 n.

*Myconi*, an island of the Archipelago, 30 m in circuit. The soil is dry, and the

mountains are of great height. Here are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtledoves, rabbits, and wheatears; also excellent grapes and figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks. Water is very scarce in summer; but in the town is a large well, the only one in the island. The harbour is open and deep enough for the largest ships to ride secure from the n wind. Lon. 25 21 e, lat. 37 38 n.

*Mycoondah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fort that defends the entrance of a pass leading up to Chitteldroog. It is 23 m w by n Chitteldroog.

*Myfod*, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Friday; seated on the Fyrnwy, 12 m n n w Montgomery, and 190 n w London.

*Myra*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, once a celebrated city, of which considerable ruins remain. It is seated in a rich plain, on the river Andraki, 3 m from its mouth in the Mediterranean, and 60 s w Satalia.

*Mysol*, an island, the most eastern of the Moluccas, of a triangular form, with a bold shore. At certain seasons it is visited by flocks of the birds of paradise, which are caught in great numbers. On the s e coast is the harbour of Efbe, formed by an islet of the same name. Lon. 130 10 e, lat. 2 10 s.

*Mysore*, a province of Southern Hindoostan, 210 m long and 140 broad; lying between the e and w ridges of the Gaults, and forming a high table land, near 7000 feet above the level of the sea. From this elevated plain rise many hills and clusters of hills, which contain the sources of nearly all the rivers that fertilize the south of India. The climate is temperate and healthy, though within the tropics; for the Gaults break the force of the monsoons, that they enter either side into the interior only in frequent showers, which preserve the verdure of the country. In the forests are many elephants, and tigers are common. Oxen, buffalos, and goats are numerous, and in the n e part many sheep are bred; but horses and asses are few. The chief products are rice, cotton, pepper, cocoa and betel-nut, sugar-cane, butter, and oil; and iron ore abounds in every part. The whole of this country, with some other territories to the n and e, and the provinces of Coimbatore, Malabar, and Canara, were subdued by Hyder Ally, who usurped the throne of Mysore, in 1759, and made Seringapatam his capital. He was succeeded by his son, Tippoo Sultaun, who, on the termination of a war in 1792, agreed to pay 30 lacks of rupees, and to cede one half of his dominions to the British and

their allies. In 1799 a new war taking place, his capital was taken by the British, and himself killed in the assault. A partition of his remaining territories took place; and Kistna Rajah (then six years of age) was placed by the British on the musnud of his fathers, at Mysore, and that town remade the capital of his dominions. The island of Seringapatam was retained by the British for provision of the families of Hyder and Tippoo. The dominions of the rajah of Mysore are now divided into three districts, Patana to the s, Bednore to the nw, and Chatrakal to the ne, so called from the three places where the chief offices are situate. The Patana district is by far the largest, and alone contains a greater extent of territory than was originally subject to the Mysore family.

*Mysore*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the above province, or the dominions of the rajah. It was ruined by the late two sultans; but since the British restored the ancient family in 1799, and made it the rajah's seat of government, numerous buildings have been erected. The principal street is about a mile long, the fort is well built, and the palace is small and neat. It is seated in a valley, 11 m s Seringapatam. Lon. 76 52 E, lat. 12 16 N.

*Mytilene*; see *Metelin*.

## N.

*Naas*, a borough of Ireland, in Kildare county, where the assizes are held alternately with Athy. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Leinster; and several parliaments have been holden here. It is situate on a branch of the Liffey, 12 m E by N Kildare, and 20 sw Dublin.

*Nab*, a river of Germany, which issues from Mount Fichtelburg, in the principality of Bayreuth, flows through the palatinate of Bavaria, and enters the Danube a little above Ratisbon.

*Nabal*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its potteries. Near it are several remains of antiquity. It is seated near the sea, 32 m SSE Tunis. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 53 13 N.

*Nabburg*, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Nab, 10 m ESE Amberg.

*Nablous*; see *Napolose*.

*Nadcegsdu*; see *Kuriles*.

*Nadone*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, chief of the district of Kangrah, or Catochin, a mountainous woody tract, on the E borders of the province. Six m to the SE is a fort, named Kangrah, built on

a steep mountain. Nadone is situate on the Beyah, 118 m E by N Lahore. Lon. 75 47 E, lon. 31 59 N.

*Naefels*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris. In 1388, a victory was gained near this place, by 350 troops of Glaris assisted by 50 Schweitzers, over 15,000 Austrians; and, in memory of this transaction, a chapel was built on the spot, which was rebuilt in 1799. Naefels is seated on the Linth, 4 m N Glaris.

*Naerden*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, at the head of the canals of the province, of which it is considered the key. In 1572, it was taken by Fernando de Toledo, son of the duke of Alva, and all the inhabitants were massacred. It has manufactures of cloth and velvet, and is seated on the Zuider zee, 14 m ESE Amsterdam. Lon. 5 11 E, lat. 52 19 N.

*Nagmangalam*, a square town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a citadel in the centre, both fortified with mud walls. In the outer town a wide street extends all round, with short lanes on each side to the outer and inner wall. In the fort are two large temples, and a ruinous palace. It is 30 m N Seringapatam.

*Nagera*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a fort, 3 m NW Calahorra, and 133 N Madrid.

*Nagold*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a ruined castle, situate on a river of the same name, 15 m W Tubingen.

*Nagore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Ajmere, capital of a Rajpoot district, in the E part of the province. It is 45 m NW Ajmere. Lon. 74 15 E, lat. 27 0 N.

*Nagore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of the district of Birboon, and anciently a Mohamedan fortress. It is 63 m WSW Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 18 E, lat. 23 56 N.

*Nagore*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Tanjore. It has an extensive export of piece goods, and is 14 m S Tranquebar.

*Nagpoor*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the E part of Berar, and the metropolis of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is extensive, but meanly built; and, excepting a small ciadel, is open and defenceless. The population, including the suburbs, 80,000. It is 280 m N by E Hydrabad, and 580 W by S Calcutta. Lon. 79 45 E, lat. 21 9 N.

*Nahe*, a river of Germany, which rises in the circle of Upper Rhine, above Birkenfeld, flows thence by Oberstein, Kirn, Montzinger, Sobernheim, and Creutznach, and enters the Rhine at Bingen.

*Nahn*, a town of Hindoostan, in Serinagur, capital of a district, which is chiefly

woody and mountainous. It is situate on the top of a mountain, 124 m w by N Serin-agur. Lon. 77 7 E, lat. 30 41 N.

*Najera*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 35 m w Calahorra, and 47 E Burgos.

*Nairn*, a borough of Scotland, the capital of Nairnshire, with a small harbour. The whole of the trades make but one corporation. The population was 2504 in 1811. It is seated at the mouth of the Nairn, on the Moray frith, 15 m NE Inverness, and 120 N Edinburg. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 57 38 N.

*Nairnshire*, a county of Scotland, 15 m long and 10 broad; bounded on the N by the Moray frith, and enclosed on every other side by the counties of Inverness and Elgin. It is divided into six parishes, and sends one member to parliament alternately, with Cromarty. The population was 8251 in 1811. The S part is mountainous, but toward the N it is level, and the soil abundantly fertile.

*Nakhjuwan*, a town of Persian Armenia, in Erivan. It was formerly a large city, but ruined by Abbas I, who removed the inhabitants into the interior parts of Persia. Here are now some considerable bazars, caravansaries, public baths, and other buildings. It is 80 m SSE Erivan, and 110 N W Tabriz. Lon. 46 0 E, lat. 39 12 N.

*Naksivan*, a town of Russia, in the province of Rastof, and an Arminian settlement, founded by Catharine II. It has four churches, and two large bazars well stored with Turkish goods and other articles, in which a considerable inland trade is carried on. It is seated on the Don, 2 m E Rastof.

*Namslau*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau, with a castle, situate among morasses, on the river Weyda, 23 m ESE Breslau.

*Namur*, a county and province of the Netherlands, 30 m long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Brabant, and on all the other sides by the territory of Liege and a small part of Hainault. It is pretty fertile; has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal. The rivers Meuse and Sambre divide it into three parts, nearly of equal extent.

*Namur*, the capital of the above county, and a bishop's see. It has a castle in the middle of the city, on a craggy rock, and several forts. The population 20,000. Fire-arms, swords, knives, and many other kinds of cutlery are made here. It is seated between two mountains, at the conflux of the Meuse and Sambre, 24 m WSW Liege, and 32 SE Brussels. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 50 29 N.

*Nancy*, a city of France, capital of the department of Meurte, and a bishop's see.

It is divided, by a canal, into the old and new town. The first, though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine; and their tombs are in a rich saloon, which adjoins the church of the Cordeliers. The new town, whose streets are perfectly straight, is one of the finest in Europe. The cathedral is a superb structure. Nancy is seated in a delightful plain, near the river Meurte, 92 m NW Basel, and 175 E Paris. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 48 42 N.

*Nandere*, a province of the Decran of Hindoostan, 150 m long and 35 broad; bounded on the N by Berar, E by Gundwana, S by Hydrabad and Beeder, and W by Arungbadab. It is fertile and well watered.

*Nandere*, the capital of the above province. It stands near the left bank of the Godavery, 146 m NNW Hydrabad. Lon. 77 36 E, lat. 19 11 N.

*Nandudroog*, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore. Since the restoration of the rajah, in 1799, it has been garrisoned by British troops. It is 30 m N by E Bangalore.

*Nansio*, an island of the Archipelago, a little to the E of that of Santorini. It is 16 m in circuit, but has no harbour, nor springs sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and their trade is in onions, wax, and honey. Some ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consist chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 15 N.

*Nangusaki*, a city of Japan, in the island of Ximo, with a harbour, the only one in the empire that foreign ships are permitted to enter. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Dutch and Russians; but they are never suffered to enter the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they deliver up their guns and sails as pledges of their good behaviour. The harbour contains three different roads, all perfectly safe, the inner one in front of the city, which extends along the shore, at the foot of mountains. Lon. 130 15 E, lat. 32 45 N.

*Nangis*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 12 m W Provins, and 14 E Melun.

*Nau kang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si. It is seated on the lake Po-yang, 637 m S Peking. Lon. 113 58 E, lat. 29 33 N.

*Nanking*, or *Kiang-ning*, a city of China, capital of Kiang-nan. It is the largest in China, the walls being 17 m in circuit; but it is of an irregular figure, from the hills within its area. It stands 3 m from the Kian ku, from which canals are cut, so large, that vessels may enter the

town. It was formerly the imperial city, whence it was called Nanking, which signifies Southern Court, and this name it retains in common discourse; but since the six grand tribunals have been moved hence to Peking, it is called Kiang-ning in all the public acts. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendour, for it had a magnificent palace, which is quite destroyed, as well as many ancient monuments; and a third part of the city itself is desolate. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well paved. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a famous tower of porcelain, 228 feet high, deemed the most astonishing erection in the world. The well-known cloth called *nankeen* derives its name from this city. It is 500 m s by e Peking. Lon. 118 57 E, lat. 32 5 N.

*Nan-ngan*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si. It stands among plantations of sugar-cane, near the source of the Kan-kiang, and the foot of the mountain Me-lin, 200 m NE Canton, and 900 ssw Peking. Lon. 113 38 E, lat. 24 48 N.

*Nan-ning*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-si. It is 1145 m ssw Peking. Lon. 107 45 E, lat. 22 44 N.

*Nan-tchang*, a city of China, capital of Kiang-si. It has no trade but that of porcelain, which is made in the vicinity of Jaa-tcheou. The country is so much cultivated, that the pastures are barely sufficient for the flocks. It is seated on the Kan-kiang, which flows hence into the lake Po-yang, 695 m s Peking. Lon. 115 30 E, lat. 28 36 N.

*Nantes*, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Loire, and a bishop's see, with a university. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Bretagne, who built a strong castle on the side of the Loire; which still exists. The cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes; beside which there are a collegiate church and 11 parish-churches. The bridges over the river, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. Large vessels can come no higher than Painboeuf, which is 22 m below Nantes. The inhabitants are estimated at 75,000. A great quantity of salt is made in the territory of Nantes, both at the bay of Bourgneuf, and in the salt marshes of Guerande and Croisic. In this city Henry IV promulgated the famous edict, in 1598, in favour of the protestants, which was revoked in 1685, by Louis XIV. It is 65 m s Rennes, and 217 sw Paris. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 47 13 N.

*Nantua*, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with manufactures of

gauzes, taffetas, chintzes, nankeen, and stockings; situate on a lake of the same name, 18 m E Bourg.

*Nantucket*, an island and county of the state of Massachusetts, which lies to the s of Cape Cod. It is 15 m long and 11 broad, including Sandy Point, which makes a fine road for ships. A considerable whale fishery is carried on here; and there are several spermaceti works, and a duck manufacture. It has only one town, formerly called Sherburne, but now Nantucket, which is 93 m SSE Boston. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 20 N.

*Nantwich*, or *Namptwich*, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are salt springs, from which are made great quantities of salt; also a manufacture of cotton and shoes. The principal dairies of Cheshire are about this town, and it has a considerable trade in cheese. It is seated on the Weaver, and by the Chester canal, which here forms a broad basin, 26 m SE Chester, and 164 NW London.

*Nan-yang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Honan. It is seated on a small river, and surrounded by mountains, 160 m s Honan.

*Nan-yong*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong. It is seated on the Pei-kiang, near its source, 170 m NNE Canton.

*Naples*, a kingdom comprehending the s part of Italy; bounded on the NW by the Ecclesiastical State, NE by the gulf of Venice, and every where else by the Mediterranean. It is 300 miles in length, by 100 in breadth, and divided into twelve provinces; namely, Terra di Lavoro, Principato Citra and Ultra, Molise, Basilicata, Calabria Citra and Ultra, Abruzzo Citra and Ultra, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto; the last three forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia, on the E side of the kingdom. After many revolutions, the Normans became masters of this country, in the 11th century; and the sovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterward kings of Puglia. In 1282, Peter III, king of Aragon, caused all the Normans in the island of Sicily to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this, Puglia was joined to Sicily; and hence the sovereigns took the title of King of the Two Sicilies. It has also been called the kingdom of Naples, from its capital. France and Spain contended for the sovereignty in the sequel, and bloody wars and revolutions were the consequence. The French being defeated by the Spaniards in 1504, Louis XII formally renounced all pretensions to the crown, and the country was

governed by Spanish viceroys. In 1647 happened the dreadful insurrection of Massaniello in the city of Naples, by which the Spaniards were nearly expelled. The people, however, returning to their allegiance, on the assassination of Massaniello, the Spaniards continued in peaceable possession of the kingdom till 1707, when it was conquered by prince Eugene, and ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Radstadt in 1714. It was recovered, however, by the Spaniards in 1734; and Ferdinand IV, a prince of Spain, became king of Naples and Sicily. In 1799, on the French gaining the ascendancy in this country, the royal family of Naples retired to Palermo, in Sicily, there to maintain their sovereignty; and this kingdom was first given to Joseph Bonaparte, who being afterward made king of Spain, it was then conferred on Joachim Murat. In 1815 Murat invaded the pope's territories, but at last was driven back and his army broke up by the Austrians, who entered Naples; and soon afterward Ferdinand IV re-entered his capital. Murat escaped by sea, and in a short time returned with a small force, part of which he landed near Pizzo, where the inhabitants killed some, and took Murat and others, who were soon afterward condemned and shot. The restoration of Ferdinand was attended with great apparent joy; but it does not appear that the school of adversity has instructed him to improve the government. The climate of this country is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September; and is said to be one of the most inconstant and unfavorable to valetudinarians. In some seasons it rains every day for six or seven weeks together; but the most disagreeable part of the climate is the sirocco, or *sæ* wind, which is very common in May, and extremely relaxing. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow, except on the mountains. The country abounds with grain, the finest fruits and vegetables, rice, flax, oil, wine, saffron, and manna; and affords alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock crystal, marble, minerals, and fine wool and silk. Beside the manufactures noticed in the account of the city of Naples, waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves are also made of the hair or filaments of a shellfish, which are warmer than those of wool, and of a beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the Apennines, which traverse this country from N to S, branching out to the two extremities; and the celebrated volcano, mount Vesuvius. The rivers are numerous, but inconsiderable; the chief are the Garigliano and Volturno. One of the greatest inconveniences to which this kingdom is exposed is earthquakes.

The established religion is the Roman catholic, and the clergy and convents possess two thirds of the whole kingdom; but protestants and Jews are allowed to settle here. The people of this country have, at all times, borne but an indifferent character among other nations; gluttony is a predominant vice, while instances of ebriety are comparatively rare. In the female sex, the passion for finery is almost superior to any other; and though chastity is not the characteristic virtue of the country, yet a Neapolitan woman would, for the most part, prefer a present to a lover. That furious jealousy, for which the nation was once so remarkable, is now greatly abated. The breach of the conjugal vow sometimes occasions quarrels and assassinations among people of an inferior rank; and, in the metropolis, assassinations are often perpetrated from much less cogent motives.

*Naples*, the capital of the above kingdom, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It is seated on the bay of Naples, and built on the side of hills sloping toward the bay, which is one of the finest in the world, almost of a circular figure 30 m in diameter, and three parts of it sheltered by a noble circuit of woods and mountains. The harbour is spacious, and protected by a mole, two castles, and several batteries. The stile of architecture in Naples is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces, yet the private houses are better built, and the streets broader and better paved. The Strada Toledo is a mile in length, and with the quay, which is extensive and well-built, forms the grand and distinguishing features of the city. The houses are principally five or six stories high, and flat at the top; on which are placed numbers of flower vases, or fruit trees, in boxes of earth. Castel Nuova is a large fortress, and contains a fine arsenal. The fortress of St. Elmo is built on a mountain of the same name, and has the entire command of the town. Lower down on the same mountain, in a delightful situation, is a convent of the Carthusians, on which much expense has been lavished, to render the building and the gardens equal to the situation. Naples is well situate for commerce, and has all the necessaries and luxuries of life in great profusion; but the inhabitants are notorious for laziness and dishonesty, that trade is in a languishing condition. The chief articles manufactured are fine porcelain, silk stockings, soap, snuff-boxes of tortoise-shell and lava, and tables and ornamental furniture of marble. They are thought to embroider here better than in France; and their macaroni, confections, and cordials



## NAP

are in the highest esteem. The inhabitants are computed to be 400,000 within the walls, and 100,000 in the suburbs, which stretch in a magnificent sweep from Portici to the promontory of Misenum, and fill a spacious line of 16 m along the shore. Many of its streets are more crowded than in London, and a great proportion of the poorest sort spend the night in them, for want of habitations. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the same number of inhabitants, in which so few contribute to the wealth of the community, by useful and productive labour, as Naples; for the number of priests, monks, fiddlers, lawyers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaroni, or vagrants, surpasses all reasonable proportion; the last alone are computed at above 30,000. The nobility are very numerous, and excessively fond of splendour and show, particularly the princes and dukes who have large estates; but many of them can ill support their dignity; and of the inferior orders, many counts and marquises enjoy the title without any estate whatever. The churches and convents of Naples, though inferior to those at Rome in point of architecture, surpass them in magnitude, and in the quantity of silver and golden crucifixes, vessels, and other ornaments. The cathedral is a noble Gothic edifice; and in a chapel under the altar is deposited the body of St. Jannarius, the tutelary saint of Naples; but his head, and some of his blood in two crystal vials, they pretend to preserve in the treasury, and on some extraordinary occasions they are publicly shown with great solemnity. Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most magnificent, but in the best style of architecture; those of the nobility are in general too much encumbered with ornaments, though in many the apartments are on a grand scale, and adorned with many fine paintings. The hospitals and charitable foundations are very numerous; many of them are well endowed, and all clean and well regulated. Naples was taken by the French in 1790, and retaken by the Austrians and Russians, aided by a British fleet; but the French shortly afterward regained the possession, and retained it till 1815, when they were driven out by the Austrians. In 1803, the city suffered much damage by an earthquake. It is 110 m SE Rome. Lon. 14 14 E, lat. 40 50 N.

*Napoli di Malvasia*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Morea, on the island of Malvasia, and the see of an archbishop. It is called Monembasia by the Turks. It has a fine harbour, defended by a good citadel; a long wooden bridge, which joins it to the mainland; and is famous for ex-

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cellent wine, called Malmsey. It stands on a rock, at the entrance of the bay of Napoli di Romania, 38 m SE Misitra. Lon. 22 58 E, lat. 36 53 N.

*Napoli di Romania*, or *Nauplia*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Motea, and an archbishop's see, seated on a peninsula, at the head of a bay of the same name. It is inhabited by Turks, Greeks, and people of different nations; and has a large harbour, with a narrow entrance defended by a fort on an isolated rock, and a battery on the shore. The town and port are also commanded by numerous batteries planted on the side of a mountain, whose summit is crowned with a strong citadel. It has a trade in oil, wine, and sponges. Less than 2 m to the N stood the city of Tiryus, whose destruction is of such remote antiquity, that 1500 years B. C. its marvellous walls, formed of prodigious stones without cement, then existed nearly as they do at present. Nauplia, still so called by the Greeks, was taken by the Turks in 1715. It is 34 m E by N Tripolizza. Lon. 22 44 E, lat. 37 42 N.

*Naplose*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the ancient Sichein, the capital of Samaria. It stands in a valley, surrounded by rich gardens, and in a country abounding with all the necessaries of life. Near it is Jacob's well; also many ancient sepulchres, as durable as the rocks in which they are hewn; and travellers may contemplate the spot where the remains of Joseph, Eleazar, and Joshua were severally deposited. The town is governed by a sheik, subject to the pashaw of Damascus, and the inhabitants are deemed the richest people in Syria. Its manufactures, and other articles of trade, are sent to a great distance upon camels. It is 30 m N Jerusalem.

*Nava*, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle, 25 m NW Meacow.

*Narasinghapoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with two considerable temples, situate on the Capini, at its junction with the Cavery, 24 m ESE Seringapatam.

*Narayongunge*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, which has a great trade in salt, grain, tobacco, and lime. It stands on the Luckia, near its entrance into the Megna, 10 m SE Dacca.

*Narberth*, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 12 m NE Pembroke, and 242 W by N London.

*Narbonne*, a city of France, in the department of Aude, and lately an archiepiscopal see. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul called Gallia Narbonensis; and here emperor

Marcus Aurelius was born. Some Roman inscriptions are still visible; and the canal from the river Aude, through the city to the Mediterranean, was cut by the Romans. The cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir, and the town is famous for honey. It is 5 m from the Mediterranean, and 30 ESE Toulouse. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 43 11 N.

*Narborough*, an island in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chili, where sir John Narborough refreshed his men, when sent to the South sea, in the reign of Charles II. Lon. 74 35 W, lat. 45 0 N.

*Nardo*, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 22 m W by N Otranto.

*Narenza*, a town of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see; seated on a river of the same name, 42 m NNW Ragusa.

*Narim*, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, surrounded by palisades and wooden towers. The environs abound with foxes, ermines, and sables. It is seated at the conflux of the Ket with the Oby, 400 m E by N Tobolsk. Lon. 81 15 E, lat. 59 10 N.

*Narnalla*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Berar, belonging to the Nagpoor rajah, 41 m NW Ellichpoor.

*Narni*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus; and of an aqueduct that brought water from a spring at the distance of 15 m. It is seated on the summit of a high hill, whose sides are clothed with olives, and its base washed by the Nar, or Nera, 20 m SSW Spoleto, and 40 N Rome.

*Narnoul*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, capital of a district bordering on Ajmere and Delhi. It is 75 m SW Delhi. Lon. 76 8 E, lat. 28 4 N.

*Narova*, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Peipus, flows by Narva, and 8 m below enters the gulf of Finland. It has two cataracts, but they are far inferior to that of the Rhine, at Lauffen.

*Narraganset Bay*, in the state of Rhode Island, makes up from S to N, between the mainland on the E and W. It embosoms many fruitful and beautiful islands, the principal of which are Rhode, Canonicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyers, and Hog. This capacious bay affords plenty of lobsters. On Beaver tail, the end of Canonicut island, is a lighthouse. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 41 22 S.

*Narraguagus*, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, situate on a bay of the same name, 16 m NE Goldsborough.

*Narsingah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, district of Cuttack, 59 m W by N Cuttack.

*Narsipoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in the

Circars, district of Ellore, situate on the S branch of the Godavery, 8 m from its mouth, and 49 ENE Masulipatam.

*Narva*, a strong town of Russia, in Ingria, or the government of Petersburg. The houses are built of brick stuccoed white, entirely in the Dutch style. In the suburbs, called Ivangorod, are the stupendous remains of an ancient fortress, built by Ivan Basilowitz the great, which impend over the steep banks of the Narova. In 1700, Charles XII of Sweden obtained a victory here over Peter the great. Five years after, the czar took the town by assault; and, by his own personal exertions, saved it from pillage and massacre. The principal exports are hemp, flax, timber, and corn. It is situate on the Narova, 3 m from its mouth, and 90 WSW Petersburg. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 59 18 N.

*Narwar*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Agra, capital of a hilly and woody district, but the soil in many parts rich. It is seated on the Sinde, 104 m S by E Agra. Lon. 78 12 E, lat. 25 41 N.

*Nasca*, a seaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima. It has a good harbour, and stands in a territory fertile in wine and sugar, 220 m SSE Lima. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 14 45 S.

*Naseby*, a village in Northamptonshire, 12 m NNW Northampton. Here a decisive victory was gained by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I, in 1645.

*Nashville*, a town of Tennessee, chief of Davidson county. It is seated on Cumberland river, where it is 200 yards broad, 170 m W Knoxville. Lon. 86 58 W, lat. 36 3 N.

*Nassau*, a princely county of Germany, in Westerwald; bounded on the N by the duchy of Westphalia, E by the county of Solmes, S by the territory of Mentz, and W by that of Treves. It contains mines of iron, copper, and lead; and the soil is fertile in some places, but the surface is for the most part woody and mountainous. The house of Nassau is divided into many branches, which have their distinctive titles from the principal towns in the several districts.

*Nassau*, a town of Germany, in Westerwald, and county of Nassau-Deutz, on the river Lahn. Opposite the town, on the other side of the river, and on a high mountain, formerly stood Nassauberg, a place of great antiquity, and the original seat of the Nassau family. Nassau is 32 m WNW Frankfort. Lon. 7 52 E, lat. 50 16 N.

*Nassau*, an island in the Indian ocean, on the W side of Sumatra, about 120 m in circuit. It is separated on the N by a narrow channel from a smaller island,

called Pogy, and both of them consist of mountains covered with trees to their summits. The inhabitants are dissimilar from the Sumatrans; for they approach the amiable simplicity of manners and personal appearance of the Otahcitans, while their colour is like that of the Malays. The channel between the two islands affords safe anchorage for ships. Lon. 99 30 E, lat. 2 30 S.

*Nassuck*, a town of Hindoostan, in Aurungabad, 90 m N Poonah. Lon. 73 56 E, lat. 19 49 N.

*Nastadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 33 m W by N Frankfurt.

*Nata*, a seaport of New Granada, in the province of Panama, seated in a fertile country, on the bay of Panama, 68 m SW Panama. Lon. 81 5 W, lat. 8 36 N.

*Natal*, a country on the SE coast of Africa, so called by the Portuguese, who discovered it on Christmas day, 1498. It originally extended from the Cham'oo river to Delogoa bay, 500 m along the coast, and is a beautiful country. The southern half being now included in the colony of the Cape, the name is generally restricted to the other part lying in Caffreria. It has a river and bay of the same name. Lon. 31 30 E, lat. 20 0 S.

*Natal*, a town of Brasil, capital of the government of Rio Grande, with a castle. It is situate on the Rio Grande, 9 m from its mouth. Lon. 35 30 W, lat. 5 30 S.

*Natches*, the chief town of the state of Mississippi, with a strong fort. It has a trade in cotton, grown in the vicinity, and is seated near the Mississippi, 130 m NNW New Orleans. Lon. 91 39 W, lat. 31 34 N.

*Natchitoches*, a town of the state of Louisiana, with a fort. It is stated on the Red river, 130 m WNW Natches, and 250 m NW New Orleans. Lon. 93 22 W, lat. 31 56 N.

*Natividad*, a seaport of New Spain, in Guadalaxara, on a bay of the Pacific ocean, 150 m SW Guadalaxara. Lon. 105 53 W, lat. 19 43 N.

*Natolia*, a province, and the western part, of Asiatic Turkey; bounded on the N by the Black sea, E by Caramania, S by the Mediterranean, and W by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. The soil is generally fertile, producing fruit of various kinds, corn, tobacco, cotton, and silk. It is crossed, from W to E, by a chain of mountains formerly called Taurus, and watered by a great number of rivers. Kiu-taja is the capital.

*Natolico*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, seated at the N part of a salt marsh, 20 m W Lepanto.

*Nattam*, a town and fortress of Hindoo-

stan, in the Carnatic, 53 m SW Trichinopoly.

*Nattore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of the district of Bettooriah. It is 43 m ENE Moorshedabad. Lon. 88 55 E, lat. 21 25 N.

*Natunz*, a town of Persia, in Irak, with a fort. It is situate in a valley, 8 m long, which is a continued garden of fruit trees, watered by numerous rivulets from the surrounding mountains. Silk is produced here of the finest quality. It is 63 m NNW Ispahan.

*Navan*, a town of Ireland, in Meath county, which has a considerable trade. Here was formerly an abbey, on the site of which horse-barracks are now erected. It is seated on the Boyne, at the influx of the Blackwater, 28 m NW Dublin.

*Navarin*, a fortified seaport of European Turkey, on the W coast of Morea. It is the residence of a bey, and has a large harbour defended by two forts. In 1770, it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on a hill, 10 m N by E Modon, and 17 m WNW Coron. Lon. 21 34 E, lat. 37 2 N.

*Navarre*, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 75 m long and 60 broad. Though a mountainous country, abounding in game and iron mines, some valleys produce good corn and excellent wine. It is divided into five districts, whose chief towns are Pamplona, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guesca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and is now the department of Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, 20 m long and 12 broad. From this country the kings of France take the title of king of Navarre. See *Palais*, *St.*

*Navarre*, *New*; see *Sonora*.

*Navarreins*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, seated on the Gave d'Oleron, 26 m SE Bayonne.

*Nauen*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 11 m WNW Berlin.

*Navigators Islands*, a cluster of 10 islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Bougainville, and explored by Perouse in 1787. They are called by the natives Opoun, Leone, Fanfoue, Maouna, Oyolava, Calinasse, Pola, Shika, Ossamo, and Ouero. Opoun, the most southerly and easterly of the islands, lies in lon. 169 7 W, lat. 14 7 S. Seven of them are small; but Maouna, Oyolava, and Pola, may be numbered among the largest and most beautiful islands of the S Pacific ocean. They combine the advantages of a soil fruitful without culture, and a climate that renders clothing unnecessary. The inhabitants go almost naked,

and have their bodies thickly tattooed; they are a strong and lusty race, scarcely a man less than six feet high, and the women are in proportion. In disposition they are thievish, treacherous, and ferocious. Their villages are situate on creeks, by the seaside, and have no paths between them; that they pass from one to another in their canoes, and thus are almost constantly on the water. Their canoes, houses, &c. are well constructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy than any of the islands in this ocean. See *Maouna*.

*Naumberg*, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, situate on the Eider, 11 m wsw Cassel.

*Naumburg*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a bishopric, united to the House of Saxony. It has a small citadel, and the cathedral is noted for fine altars, paintings, and subterranean chapels. Here are manufactures of stockings and turnery wares; and vineyards that yield an excellent red wine. It is seated on the Saal, 37 m ene Erfurt, and 60 w Dresden. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 51 11 N.

*Naumburg*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan, on the river Bober, 14 m n by w Sagan.

*Naumburg*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, on the river Queiss, 37 m wnw Jauer.

*Nauplia*; see *Napoli di Romania*.

*Nautpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, situate near the Cosah, 42 m nnw Purneah.

*Naxia*, or *Naros*, the most fertile island in the Archipelago, 15 m long and 50 in circuit. It produces excellent wine; and the plains abound with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees. The highest mountain is Zia, whence the island was formerly named; and it is famous for rich mines of emery. Here are few antiquities, except some remains of a temple of Bacchus. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, and has a great many villages; the whole island containing above 18,000 inhabitants. The women paint, blacken their eyebrows, and cover their faces with patches, made of a black shining tale found in the island.

*Naxia*, the capital of the above island, and one of the most beautiful places in the Archipelago. It has two archiepiscopal sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. The trade is considerable in barley, wine, oil, figs, emery, cotton, silk, flax, cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, and mules. It stands on the s side of the island, and is defended by a castle. Lon. 25 32 E, lat. 37 8 N.

*Narkow*, a town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade. It is encompassed by

a wall, and is 70 m sw Copenhagen. Lon. 11 31 E, lat. 54 52 N.

*Nazareth*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, famous for being the residence of Christ, in the early part of his life, and then a city, the capital of Galilee. It stands on the e side of a rocky eminence, and is now a small place, where the Franciscan monks have a convent, built on the site of the house where the virgin Mary received the visit of the angel Gabriel. It is 18 m ese Acre, and 60 n by e Jerusalem.

*Nazareth*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, and a settlement of the Moravians, 10 m n Bethlehem, and 63 n by w Philadelphia.

*Naze*, or *Lindeness*, the most southern promontory of Norway, on which are two lighthouses. Lon. 7 17 E, lat. 58 1 N.

*Neagh, Lough*, a lake of Ireland, of a square form, 16 m long and 10 broad, lying in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is the largest lake in the island, but very deficient from others in picturesque effect: the shores are flat, and it contains only two islands; one near the influx of the Blackwater, and the other near the Antrim shore, called Ram island, on which is an ancient round tower. The water and the soil on some parts of the Antrim shore are of a petrifying quality. The river Bann flows through this lake.

*Neath*, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday; situate on the river Neath, near the Bristol channel. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines; and on the other side of the river are the extensive remains of an abbey. A great quantity of coal is exported hence in small vessels. It is 27 m sw Brecknock, and 198 w London.

*Neath*, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs through Glamorganshire, by the town of Neath, into the Bristol channel.

*Neb*, a river of the isle of Man, which runs, into the Irish sea, at Peel castle.

*Nebio*, or *Nebbio*, a ruined city on the n side of the island of Corsica, a mile from St. Fiorenzo.

*Nebra*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, situate on the Unstrut, 12 m nnw Naumburg.

*Necau*, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, 110 m w by s Gademis, and 170 ssw Tuggart. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 30 30 N.

*Neckar*, a river of Germany, which rises in the county of Hohenburg, in Suabia, flows by Rathweil, Tubingen, Esslingen, Heilbron, and Heidelberg, and enters the Rhine at Manheim.

*Neckarelz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, seated on the Neckar, 20 m E Heidelberg.

*Neckargemund*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, seated on the Neckar, 5 m E Heidelberg.

*Neckarsulm*, a town of Suabia, at the conflux of the Neckar and Sulm, 5 m E Heilbron.

*Nedroma*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, surrounded with magnificent ruins. It is 50 m wsw Oran. Lon. 0 38 w, lat. 35 40 N.

*Nedsjed*, an extensive province of Arabia; bounded on the N by the desert of Syria, E by Lachsa, S by Hadramaut and Yemen, and W by Hedsjaz. The soil is various, in many parts very fertile, and in others mountainous. The Bedouins inhabit a great part of this province; and it contains a great number of towns, almost every one of which has its own schiech.

*Needham*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Orwel, 10 m NW Ipswich, and 74 NE London.

*Neehchow*, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean, 15 m to the W of Atooi. The E coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; the rest of it consists of low ground, except a round bluff-head on the SE point. Lon. 160 15 W, lat. 21 50 N.

*Neerwinden*, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, a little N by W of Landen. Hence the celebrated battles of Landen are sometimes called by the name of Neerwinden. See *Landen*.

*Nefla*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, 250 m sbyw Tunis. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 30 0 N.

*Nefyn*, a corporate town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here Edward I, in 1234, held his triumph on the conquest of Wales. It is situate on the Irish sea, and has a small pier, 21 m sbyw Carmarthen, and 249 NW London.

*Negapatam*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Tanjore. It was a colony of the Portuguese, but taken by the Dutch in 1660; and the latter were dispossessed of it by the British in 1782. The port is not extraordinary, and the trade is now inconsiderable; but ships frequently touch here for refreshments, which are plentiful. It is 49 m E Tanjore, and 160 sbyw Madras. Lon. 79 55 E, lat. 10 45 N.

*Negara*, a town of the isle of Borneo, capital of the kingdom of Banjermassin; situate on the E side of the Banjer, 90 m S of its mouth, at the town of Banjermassin. Lon. 114 0 E, lat. 1 40 S.

*Negombo*, a town on the W coast of

Ceylon, with a fort, and a harbour for small vessels. It is 19 m N Columbo.

*Negrain*, an island on the E side of the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of Bassien river, the most western branch of the Irrawaddy, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 94 27 E, lat. 16 0 N.

*Negril Point*, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica. It projects into two points, called North and South, 9 m apart; the N point in lon. 78 17 W, lat. 18 27 N.

*Negro, Cape*, a promontory of Africa, on the coast of Benguela. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 16 15 N.

*Negroland*; see *Nigritia*.

*Negropont*, the largest island in the Archipelago, anciently called Eubœa. It is separated from the NE coast of Livadia by the strait of Negropont, the ancient Euripus, over the narrowest part of which is a bridge to the mainland. It is 100 m long and 18 broad, though in some places much narrower. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and fruit; but a ridge of mountains extends through its whole length, many of them continually covered with snow.

*Negropont*, or *Egripa*, a strong city, capital of the above island, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a good harbour, which is commonly the station of the Turkish ships. The walls of the city, in which the Turks and Jews reside, are 2 m and a half in circuit; but the suburbs, where the Christians live, are much larger. It was taken, in 1469, from the Venetians, who attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is seated on a broad flat peninsula, which forms the narrowest part of the strait of its name, 30 m NE Athens. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 38 30 N.

*Nehavend*, or *Nehaund*, a town of Persia, in Irak, famous for a battle between the califf Omar and Jezdegerd king of Persia, in 638, in which the latter lost his life and kingdom. It is 50 m S Hamadan, and 90 Ely's Kirmansha.

*Neidenburg*, a town of Prussia, with a castle on a mountain, 75 m E Culm. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 53 22 S.

*Neidenstein*, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 9 m ssw Cassel.

*Nejiff*; see *Mesched Ali*.

*Neira*, one of the Banda islands, and the seat of their government. It has a spacious harbour, but difficult to be entered; and ships anchor under the cannon of two forts. Lon. 129 30 E, lat. 4 50 S.

*Neisabur*; see *Nisapour*.

*Neisse*, a city of Silesia, capital of a principality, and a place of great strength. Here is a magnificent palace, with several offices for the principality; but the seat of government is the castle of the adjacent

small town of Ottmachau. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. This place was taken by the Prussians in 1741, who, after the peace in 1742, built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. In 1758 it was besieged by the Austrians, but ineffectually. In 1807 it surrendered to the French. It is seated on a river of the same name, 48 m s by E Breslaw. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 50 24 N.

*Nelisuram*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, situate near the coast, 50 m NW Tellicherry.

*Nellenburg*, a town of Suabia, capital of a landgraviate, with a citadel on a mountain. It is 22 m N Constance. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 47 57 N.

*Nelloor*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, on the right bank of the Pennar, 98 m N by W Madras. Lon. 79 57 E, lat. 14 26 N.

*Nemea*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, anciently celebrated for its games, and a magnificent temple of Jupiter, some ruins of which still exist. It is 10 m N Argos.

*Nemi*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle; seated on a lake of the same name, and on a high rock, from the base of which gushes the fountain of Egeria, one of the sources of the lake, 7 m SSE Rome.

*Nemours*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with an old castle; seated on the Loing, between two hills, 45 m SSE Paris.

*Neu*, a river that rises in the W part of Northamptonshire, and is made navigable at Northampton. It leaves the county at Peterborough, crosses the isle of Ely, forms part of the W boundary of Norfolk, and enters the Lincolnshire Wash. It also communicates, by several channels, with the Great Ouse.

*Neugh*, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, with a strong castle, seated on a river that flows to the Shannon, 30 m NW Cashel, and 40 WSW Maryborough.

*Neocastro*, a town and Fort of European Turkey, in Romania, on the strait of Constantinople, 12 m N Constantinople.

*Neograd*, a town of Hungary, in the county of the same name, with a castle; situate on a mountain 17 m SSW Balassa Gyarmath, and 18 NE Gran.

*Neot*, St. a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Thursday, and a considerable trade in coal; seated on the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge, 20 m WSW Cambridge, and 56 NW London.

*Neoundsh*, a town of the kingdom of Birmah, with a large manufacture of japanned warr. It has flourished in pro-

portion as the ancient city of Pagahm has decayed, and stands on the Irrawaddy, 4 m SSE of that city.

*Nepaul*, a province of Northern Hindoostan, bounded on the N by the mountains of Himaleh, which separate it from Tibet, E by an unexplored tract toward the Teesta, S by Muckwanny and Mocwanpoor, and W by Gorcah. It is mountainous and woody, with mines of copper and iron, and has many fertile valleys. The chief articles sent hence to British India are elephants, elephant teeth, rice, timber, hides, ginger, wax, honey, resin of the pine, walnuts, oranges, cardamums, long pepper, and lampoil; also a great variety of articles produced in Tibet. This country was never under the dominion of the Mohamedans, and now is governed by a rajah. The natives are peculiarly superstitious, and consist principally of the two superior classes of Hindoos, and of a Tartar or Chinese race denominated Newars: the last are chiefly found in the valley of Nepaul; the former are scattered over the country, and engross all situations of trust, whether civil or military. Catmandoo is the capital. Nepaul, with its tributary provinces, is now one of the most extensive independant sovereignties in India, comprehending the whole of Northern Hindoostan, except Cashmere and Bootan.

*Nepcan Island*, a small island in the S Pacific ocean, opposite Port Hunter, on the S coast of Norfolk island.

*Nepi*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Triglia, 20 m N Rome.

*Nerac*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, divided by the river Baise into great and little Nerac. In the feudal times, this was the residence of the lords of Albert, whose stupendous castle is now in ruins. It is 16 m WSW Agen, and 67 SE Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 13 E, lat. 44 8 N.

*Nerbuddah*, a river of Hindoostan, which has its source on a mountain in the NW part of Gundwana, close to that of the Soane, where there is a temple, visited by Hindoos in pilgrimage. The Nerbuddah issues from a small well, and glides along the surface till it is precipitated from the W end of the mountain into a valley, where, being joined by other streams, it assumes the appearance of a river. Hence it flows W for 750 m with fewer curvatures than most Indian rivers, through part of Gundwana, Khandesh, Malwah, and Gujrat, and enters the gulf of Cambay, below Broach. This river receives few contributory streams, and forms the boundary between Hindoostan Proper and the Deccan.

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*Neresheim*, a town of Suabia, in the county of Ottingen, with a Benedictine abbey on a mountain, 15 m wnw Donauwert.

*Nericia*, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper; bounded by Sudermania, Westmania, Wernland, and W and E Gothland. A considerable part is covered with forests of pine and birch; and it abounds in forges and mines. Orebro is the capital, and the only considerable place.

*Neronde*, a town of France, in the department of Loire, 18 m nne Montbrison.

*Nerondes*, a town of France, in the department of Cher, 20 m ese Bourges.

*Nershinsk*, a town and fort of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, but sometimes called Daouria, in the government of Irkutsk. The adjacent country is mountainous, but yields excellent pasture for cattle; and there are some considerable lead and silver mines. It is seated at the conflux of the Nercha with the Shilka, 440 m e Irkutsk. Lon. 117 34 e, lat. 51 52 n.

*Nesle*, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Lingon, 25 m ese Amiens, and 66 n by e Paris.

*Ness Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in Invernesshire, 22 m long, nearly 2 broad, and 120 fathoms deep. The high hills on each side present a delightful view of wood, pasture, cultivated lands, and rugged precipices. It never freezes, and is navigated by a king's galley, which supplies the garrison of Fort Augustus, at its s extremity, with stores. Its outlet, at the n extremity, is the river Ness, which runs 6 m and enters the Moray frith, below Inverness. It now constitutes a prominent feature in the line of the Caledonian canal.

*Nestved*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, on the river Ness, 38 m sw Copenhagen.

*Netherlands*, or *Low Countries*, a kingdom of Europe, anciently a country called Gallia Belgica. It is 260 m long, and from 100 to 200 broad; bounded on the w and n by the German ocean, e by Germany, and s by France. In the ninth century, the sons of emperor Louis the pious, having divided the dominions of their father, who possessed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, and a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long subsist; for it was soon divided into two: that part seated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; and the other to the n, had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long; it being divided into 17 provinces, under different names, exclusive

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of the territories of Liege and Upper Gelderland; but they still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time, the house of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgandy, into a kingdom; but Charles the bold, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiss in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on Mary, his only child; by whose marriage with emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands were an acquisition to the house of Austria. Emperor Charles v, king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and, soon after, the Spanish crown, in favour of his son Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II, who endeavoured to introduce the inquisition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities exercised by the duke of Alva, exasperated the people to such a degree, that they threw off the Spanish yoke; and, under the conduct of William I, prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the republic of the United Provinces; these were seven, namely, Holland, Gelderland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overysse, and Groningen. For a further account of this republic, see *Holland*, or *Dutch Netherlands*. After a long war (with the interval of a truce of twelve years) Philip IV expressly acknowledged the independence of these seven provinces, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. The other ten provinces, namely, Brabant, Antwerp, Malines, Namur, Limburg, Luxembourg, Hainault, Flanders, Artois, and Cambresis, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favorable stipulations in respect to their ancient liberties. On the accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon to the Spanish monarchy, in 1714, that the Spanish, or Belgian Netherlands, should return to the German branch of the house of Austria; but some considerable parts were obtained, by conquest or cession, by the French and Dutch. The Dutch had part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders: the French had Artois and Cambresis; with part of Hainault, Flanders, and Luxembourg: Austria held the rest; and the provinces of Antwerp and Malines were included under the name of Austrian Brabant. In 1788, emperor Joseph II, having projected many innovations, and enforcing them with violence, a universal spirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men, rose, as if by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces openly made; a congress was formed from the different states, in whom the supreme government was vested;

and by the end of 1789 the Austrians were expelled. The new government, however, was not of long duration; for Leopold II (the successor of Joseph) was enabled, partly by conciliatory measures, and partly by the mediation of Britain, Prussia, and Holland, to recover the entire possession of his authority; the mediating courts having guaranteed the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution. In 1792 the French over-ran the Austrian Netherlands: they were driven out of the country in 1793; but they returned in 1794, and subdued every part of it; and in 1795 decreed it, with the territories of Liege and Upper Gelderland, an integral part of the French republic. To this country they gave the name of *Belgium*. It is 170 m long and 90 broad; bounded on the *s* by Holland, *e* by Germany, *sw* by France, and *nw* by the German ocean. The principal rivers are the Scheld, Meuse, Dyle, Sambre, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals. The air is temperate, and the soil extremely fertile; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen in winter. The Roman catholic religion is predominant. Brussels is the chief town. The whole of this country, in 1815, was again united, and made a kingdom, at the congress of Vienna, under the sovereignty of the prince of Orange Nassau, the last stadtholder of Holland. On July 18, the king, William I, issued a proclamation, notifying the union of Holland with Belgium, as agreed upon by the allied powers and accepted by himself. The two countries are to form one state, governed by the constitution already established in Holland, modified by consent, according to the new state of things; and the Belgium provinces to be duly represented in the states-general, which are to be held alternately in a town of Holland and of Belgium. On Sept. 21, the inauguration of the king was performed at Brussels with all due solemnity; and the first sitting of the states at Brussels, opened on the 25th. In 1816, fortifications were erected on several points of the frontiers; and the line of custom-houses between the Dutch and Belgian provinces was abolished.

*Nethes*, *Great* and *Little*, two rivers of the Netherlands in Brabant. The Great Nethes rises on the *e* border, and flows *w* to Liege, where it receives the other river from the *ne*, and the united stream then flows *sw* to the Dyle.

*Netschkau*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland, situate on the Golsch, 12 m *sw* Zwickau.

*Nettuno*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near the ruins of the ancient

Antium, at the mouth of the Loracina, 24 m *s* by *e* Rome.

*Neva*, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Ladoga, and flows to Petersburg, where it divides into several branches, and enters the gulf of Finland. It is one third of a mile broad, from 12 to 24 feet deep, and extremely transparent. Its course from the lake to the gulf is nearly 50 miles.

*Neuburg*, a fortified town of Bavaria, capital of a principality. It stands on a hill, by the Danube, and has two gates, but the fortifications are chiefly gone to decay. The castle is a large building, and contains a hall of extraordinary size, embellished with portraits. It is 32 m *nne* Augsburg, and 60 *sw* Amberg. Lon. 11 13 *E*, lat. 48 43 *N*.

*Neuburg*, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the Schwarza, 17 m *ese* Amberg.

*Neuburg* a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, seated near the Rhine, 12 m *s* Brisach.

*Neuburg*, a town of Wirtemberg, seated on the Entz, 25 m *w* Stutgard.

*Neuchateau*, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated in a soil rich in corn and good wine, on the river Meuse, 25 m *sw* Nancy.

*Neuchateau*, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 16 m *sw* Bastogne.

*Neuchatel*, a lake of Switzerland, 26 m long and 4 broad, extending from the town of Yverdun to that of Neuchatel, in a direction from *sw* to *ne*, at which extremity it has a communication with the lake of Biel by a narrow outlet.

*Neuchatel*, a canton of Switzerland, between the lake of Neuchatel and the borders of France; extending 36 m from *n* to *s*, and 18 in its greatest breadth. This territory was formerly a principality, and in 1707 became the right of the king of Prussia; who, in 1806, ceded it to the French; but at the peace of 1814 it was restored to Switzerland, and the next year incorporated as a canton. The inhabitants are chiefly protestants. It is a hilly country, watered by several lakes and rivers. The soil is not equally fertile; but there are large vineyards that produce white and red wine, which last is excellent. The pasture on the mountains feeds a great number of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forests.

*Neuchatel*, the capital of the above canton, situate partly on a plain near the lake of Neuchatel, and partly on a hill, where stand the church and castle. The chief article of exportation is wine, produced from the neighbouring vineyards,



and much esteemed; and it has manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Many public works have been lately executed, among which are the new townhouse, and a superb causeway, leading toward the valley of St. Imier. Neuchatel is 25 m NE Lansanne, and 25 w Bern. Lon. 7 0 E, lat. 47 5 N.

*Neuchatel*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, noted for excellent cheese, and seated on the Arques, 20 m SE Dieppe.

*Neunstein*, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenloe, 8 m NW Halle, in Suabia.

*Neuern*, a village of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, near a river of the same name, 2 m NE Newport. In the churchyard stands a square stone, 13 feet high and 2 broad; the top is circular, charged with a cross, and all the sides are carved with knot-work.

*Nevers*, a town of France, capital of the department of Nièvre, and lately a bishop's see. Here are several fine buildings; particularly the ancient ducal palace, in which John Casimir, king of Poland, expired in 1672. The chief manufactures are china, glass, and works of enamel; and there are numerous forges for all sorts of iron-work for ships. It stands on the side of a hill by the river Loire, at the influx of the Nièvre, 15 m NW Moulins, and 145 s by E Paris. Lon. 3 9 E, lat. 46 59 N.

*Neuffen*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a fortress, called Hohenneuffen, 17 m SE Stuttgart.

*Neugarten*, a town of Further Pomerania, with a strong castle, 15 m N New Stargard.

*Neuhaus*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle, 27 m N by S Bechin.

*Neuhaus*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, near the mouth of the Oste. It was once a place of great trade, but a sand bank arising in the harbour, at the entrance of the Oste into the Elbe, it is now much less frequented. It is 19 m NW Stade.

*Neuhausel*, a town of Hungary, seated in a marshy plain, on the river Neutra, 43 m ESE Presburg.

*Nevis*, one of the Caribe islands, divided from the E end of St. Christopher by a narrow channel. It is 7 m long and 6 broad, and has but one mountain, which is in the middle, and covered with large trees to the top. Here is a hot bath, much of the same nature of those of Bath, in England. It is very fruitful, and subject to the British. Charleston is the capital,

on the SW side, defended by a fort. Lon. 62 40 W, lat. 17 8 N.

*Neukirchen*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Cassel, on the river Fulda, 32 m SSE Cassel.

*Neumagen*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, seated on the Moselle, 17 m NE Treves.

*Neumark*, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 22 m SW Amberg.

*Neumark*, a town of Bavaria, 30 m NW Ratisbon.—Another, on the river Ross, 17 m SE Landshut.

*Neumark*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, 23 m NW Laubach.

*Neumarkt*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau, near which, at the village of Leuthen, the Prussians gained a decisive victory over the Austrians in 1757. It is 20 m W by N Breslau.

*Neurode*, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, on the river Wotitz, 8 m NW Glatz.

*Neus*, a river of N Carolina, which enters Pamlico sound, below Newbern, where it is a mile and a half broad.

*Neusaltz*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, on the river Oder, 17 m NW Glogau.

*Neusatz*, a strong town and fortress of Hungary, and a bishop's see. The population was 13,395 in 1815. It stands on the Danube, opposite Peterwardin, in Slavonia, 56 m S by E Theresopol.

*Neusidler-see*, a lake of Hungary, 25 m long and from 4 to 7 broad. It is too shallow to admit of navigation, but the depth varies considerably, as wet or dry weather predominates. The water is brackish, and sometimes salt crystallizes on the shores, which are flat and marshy. The N end is 20 m SSW Presburg.

*Neusohl*, a town of Hungary, capital of Sohl county, and a bishop's see, with a large castle, in which is a church, covered with copper. The population was 10,069 in 1815. In the adjacent mountains are the greatest copper mines in Hungary. It is seated on the Gran, 23 m NNE Schemnitz. Lon. 19 13 E, lat. 48 41 N.

*Neuss*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, seated on the Erft, near its conflux with the Rhine, 5 m SW Dusseldorf, and 22 NW Cologne.

*Neustadt*, a town of Austria, with a castle, and an arsenal. It has the staple right over all goods coming from Italy, and stands on the frontiers of Hungary, 23 m S by W Vienna. Lon. 16 18 E, lat. 47 50 N.

*Neustadt*, a town of Franconia, capital of the lower part of the principality of

Bayreuth, with a castle. The library belonging to the church contains many curiosities. It stands on the river Aisch, 32 m ESE Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 49 38 N.

*Neustadt*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Saal, 16 m N by E Schweinfurt.

*Neustadt*, a town of Wirtemberg, seated on the Kocher, 12 m NNE Hailbron.

*Neustadt*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, capital of a circle. It has a castle, two churches and a mine office; and on a mountain near it is another castle, called Arnshang. It is seated on the Orla, 46 m SSW Leipzig. Lon. 11 49 E, lat. 50 45 N.

*Neustadt*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg, 8 m NE Coburg.

*Neustadt*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with extensive breweries, and manufactures of cloth and cutlery; seated on the Finow canal, 31 m NE Berlin.

*Neustadt*, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Prenzitz, celebrated for a manufacture of plate glass; seated on the Dosse, 8 m ENE Havelberg.

*Neustadt*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, and a spacious harbour on the Baltic, 20 m N by E Lubec. Lon. 10 57 E, lat. 54 10 N.

*Neustadt*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, 17 m S Schwerin.

*Neustadt*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick Luneburg, with a castle, seated on the Leine, 15 m NNW Hanover.

*Neustadt*, a town of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Ahenst with the Danube, 16 m E by N Ingolstadt.

*Neustadt*, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a castle on the river Nab, 27 m NNE Amberg.

*Neustadt*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, with the largest woollen manufacture in the country, 14 m NNW Olmutz.

*Neustadt*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 14 m SE Neisse.

*Neustadt*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 35 m W by S Pilsen.

*Neustadt*, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of the county of Glatz, 13 m NE Koniggratz.

*Neustadt*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, at the foot of a mountain, 50 m ESE Dusseldorf.

*Neustadt*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Spirebach, 14 m W Spire.

*Neustadt*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 14 m W Glogau, and 17 E by N Sagan.

*Neutra*, a town of Hungary, capital of a county, and a bishop's see, with a castle and a college. It is situated on two hills, near a river of the same name, 54 m ENE Presburg. Lon. 18 3 E, lat. 48 13 N.

*Neuville*, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 11 m NNE Orleans.

*Neuville*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 9 m NE Neuchatel.

*Neuwied*, a town of Westphalia, capital of the lower county of Wied, with a fine castle, in which are deposited many Roman antiquities found in the vicinity. It has a trade in iron, potash, and pipe-clay; and is seated on the Rhine, 9 m NW Cobletz.

*Newyn*, or *Newin*, a town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here Edward I, in 1284, held his triumph on the conquest of Wales. It is seated on St. George channel, 21 m S by W Carnarvon, and 249 WNW London.

*New Forest*, a forest in Hampshire, lying between Southampton water and the river Avon. It is 20 m long and 15 broad; and has advantages of situation, with respect to conveyance by water carriage, and vicinity to the dockyards, superior to every other forest. It was afforested by William I, and was then 10 m longer. His son William II, when hunting in this forest, was shot by an arrow that accidentally glanced against a tree; and the site is now pointed out by a triangular stone. The lord warden of this forest is appointed during the king's pleasure, and all the courts of jurisdiction are held at Lyndhurst.

*New River*, an artificial river of England, originally brought from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, to Islington, for the supply of the metropolis with water. It was finished in 1613, by sir Hugh Middleton, a citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. It has since been extended to a spring near Hertford, called Chadwell, where the stream is also increased by a cut from the river Lea. This river, with all its windings, is 42 m in length, and is under the management of a corporation called the New River Company.

*New Year Harbour*, a good harbour on the N coast of Staten Land. Lon. 64 11 W, lat. 54 49 S.

*Newark*, a town of New Jersey, capital of Essex county, with two churches, and an academy. It is celebrated for cider, and has a considerable manufacture of shoes. It stands on the W side of the Pas-

saick, near its mouth in Newark bay, 9 m w New York. Lon. 74 18 w, lat. 40 40 n.

*Newark*, a town of Upper Canada, on the w side of the river Niagara, at its entrance into the lake Ontario. At a little distance to the s is Fort George; and at the n point of the town, where the river enters the lake, is Fort Missisaga, built opposite Fort Niagara, in the state of New York. Newark was almost destroyed by the Americans in 1812, but has been rebuilt. It is 24 m n by w Fort Erie. Lon. 79 6 w, lat. 43 16 n.

*Newark*, a borough in Nottinghamshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Trent, over which is a bridge, and once had a large castle, now in ruins. The church, reckoned one of the finest in the kingdom, was erected by Henry iv. Here, in the midst of troubles, died king John; and here Charles I, after his defeat at Naseby, put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterward gave him up to his worst enemies. Newark has a good trade. The population was 7236 in 1811. It is 17 m ne Nottingham, and 120 n by w London. Lon. 0 45 w, lat. 53 6 n.

*Newbern*, a maritime district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Carteret, Jones, Craven, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Wayne, Glasgow, Lenoir, and Johnston.

*Newbern*, a town of N Carolina, in Craven county, capital of the above district. It is the largest town in the state, and has a considerable trade in tar, pitch, turpentine, lumber, corn, &c. It stands on a sandy point of land, formed by the conflux of the Neus and Trent, 96 m e SE Raleigh. Lon. 77 30 w, lat. 35 10 n.

*Newbiggen*, a fishing town in Northumberland, on the n side of a bay to which it gives name, 7 m e Morpeth.

*Newborough*, a town of Wales, in Anglesey, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday; situate near the Braint, 10 m sw Beaumaris, and 250 n w London.

*Newborough*, or *Gorey*, a borough of Ireland, in Wexford county, 25 m n by e Wexford, and 47 s Dublin.

*Newburg*, a village of Scotland, 14 m nne Aberdeen, at the mouth of the Ythen. The exportation of grain and meal hence is considerable, and great quantities of lime, coal, and wood are imported.

*Newburg*, a town of Scotland, in Fife-shire, with a good harbour on the s side of the Tay. Here the large vessels belonging to Perth unload their goods into lighters; and a passage-boat goes hence every tide

to Errol, on the opposite shore. The principal manufacture is linen. It is 10 m e SE Perth, and 18 w St. Andrew.

*Newburg*, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on the w side of Hudson river. Ships of considerable burden may unload at the wharfs, and many vessels are built here. It is 32 m s Kingston, and 54 n New York.

*Newbury*, a town in Berkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It has manufactures of druggets, shaloons, and broad cloths; and a considerable traffic in malt by the Kennet and Avon canal. Two battles were fought near this town with dubious success, between the forces of Charles I and the parliament, in 1643 and 1644. It is seated on the Kennet, 26 m s Oxford, and 56 w London.

*Newbury*, a town of Vermont, capital of Orange county. It is situate on the Connecticut, opposite Haverhill in New Hampshire, and 50 m n Windsor. Lon. 72 2 w, lat. 44 5 n.

*Newbury Port*, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Essex county, with six churches and a court-house. Large quantities of rum are distilled here, and the inhabitants have a considerable trade with the W Indies and the southern states. The harbour is safe and commodious, but difficult to enter, and shipbuilding is carried on largely. It is situate on the Merrimac, 2 m from the sea, and 35 nne Boston. Lon. 70 50 w, lat. 42 48 n.

*Newcastle*, a borough of Ireland, in Dublin county, 11 m wsw Dublin.

*Newcastle*, a town of Ireland, in Limerick county, neatly built, and situate on the Deel, 26 m sw Limerick.

*Newcastle*, or *Newcastle in Emlyn*, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday. It had a fine castle, now in ruins; and is seated on the Tyvy, 17 m nnw Carmarthen, and 230 wnw London.

*Newcastle*, or *Newcastle under Lyme*, a borough in Staffordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, and manufactures of hats. It had four churches, now reduced to one; and the castle, whence it had its name, is quite demolished. The population was 6175 in 1811. In the vicinity are considerable potteries and glass-works. It stands on a branch of the Trent, 15 m n by w Stafford, and 149 nnw London.

*Newcastle*, or *Newcastle upon Tyne*, a borough and seaport of Northumberland, situate on the n side of the Tyne, over which is a bridge to Gateshead on the Durham side. It is governed by a mayor, and has a market on Tuesday and Satur-

day. The population was 27,587 in 1811. The river admits ships under 400 tons to come up to the town, and larger ones are stationed below, at Shields. The town is defended by a strong wall, above 2 m in circuit, in which are seven gates, and has many turrets, with several casements bomb-proof; but the castle is old and ruinous. The wall on the s side runs parallel with the river, leaving a spacious piece of ground between them both which forms a long and noble quay. Here are four parish churches, and that of St. Nicholas, which stands on a hill, has a lofty steeple of curious architecture. Among the other public buildings are a mansion-house for the mayor, an exchange, and a large hospital for the maintenance of poor keelmen; also several charitable foundations situate in the centre of the great collieries, which have for centuries supplied London and most of the southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle; it also possesses manufactures of steel, iron, glass, soap, fine and coarse earthen ware, and copperas; and it exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow, and the buildings crowded together; but some of the newer parts are handsome and commodious. It is 14 m x Durham, and 270 x by w London. Lon. 1 14 w, lat. 54 57 n.

*Newcastle*, a town of Delaware, capital of a county, with two churches. It was settled by the Swedes in 1627, and called Stockholm; afterward taken by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam; and falling into the hands of the English, it was called Newcastle. It is the oldest town on the river Delaware, and 35 m sw Philadelphia. Lon. 75 38 w, lat. 39 40 n.

*Newcastle*, a town of Virginia, in Hanover county, seated on the Pamunky, a branch of York river, 24 m ne Richmond.

*Newenberg*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, 3 m nw Feldkirch.

*Newenham, Cape*, a lofty promontory, on the w coast of N America, forming the n point of Bristol bay. Lon. 162 24 w, lat. 58 42 n.

*Newent*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday, seated on a branch of the Severn, 3 m nw Gloucester, and 112 w sw London.

*Newfane*, a town of Vermont, chief of Windham county. It is situate on West river, 38 m ene Bennington, and 96 wx w Boston.

*Newfoundland*, an island on the e coast

of N America, lying between 47 and 52 x lat. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497, in an English squadron fitted out by Henry vii; and in 1583 it was formally took possession of, by sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of queen Elisabeth. After many disputes with the French, it was ceded to the English in 1713. The form is triangular; the n point is separated from Labrador by the strait of Belleisle, and from this apex it is 350 m to the base, which is 300 in length. It has numerous bays and harbours; and is a mountainous, woody country, and very cold, being covered with snow five months in the year. The inhabitants of the interior are a savage race called Red Indians, from their skins being daubed or stained with that colour; but they are now supposed not to be numerous, for though often heard, they are rarely seen. A few Micmac and other Indians are scattered along the coasts. About 500 British families continue here all the year, beside the garrison of St. John, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season for cod, which begins in May and ends in September, many of its bays and harbours are resorted to by at least 10,000 people; for here they cure and pack the fish, which are sent not only to England, but to the Mediterranean and the W Indies, in immense quantities. The great fishing-bank, which lies se of the island, is a heap of sand 580 m long and 230 broad, with a depth of water varying from 15 to 60 fathoms, and abounding with small fish serving as food for the cod, the numbers of which are incredible. The fishery for cod was formerly confined to this bank, but it is now equally productive along the shores of the island. The salmon and seal fishery are also very productive. In winter the chief employ of the inhabitants is to cut wood; and the smallest kind, used for fuel, is drawn by their large dogs, trained up and harnessed for that purpose. There is great plenty of game, but very little corn, poultry, and cattle; that provisions, chiefly brought from Nova Scotia, are at a high price. St. John is the principal settlement.

*Newhaven*, a town in Sussex, near the mouth of the Ouse, with a small harbour, defended by a battery. It is 7 m sbye Lewes and 57 London.

*Newhaven*, a seaport of Connecticut, capital of a county, and the semi-capital of the state. Near the centre is the public square, in which are the state-house, two college edifices, and a chapel, three churches for congregationalists, and one for episcopalians. The population was 5772 in 1810. Here are manufactures of arms,

linen, metal buttons, cotton, and paper. The harbour has good anchorage, and is defended by a fort. It has a trade with New York and the W India islands; and stands at the head of a bay, 4 m N Long-island sound, and 132 NE New York. Lon. 72 53 W, lat. 41 16 N.

*Newmarket*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It is the most celebrated place in England for horseraces; and here Charles 11 built a house for the sake of this diversion. It is 13 m W Bury, and 61 N by E London.

*Newmarket*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, on the river Dalua, 31 m NW Cork.

*Newmarket*, a town of Virginia, in Amherst county, on the N side of James river, at the influx of the Tye, 100 m W Richmond.

*Newmills*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with the remains of an ancient castle. It has some manufactures, and is situate near the river Irvine, 10 m E by S Kilmarnock.

*Newnham*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday, seated on the Severn, 12 m WSW Gloucester, and 120 WNW London.

*Newport*, a borough in Hampshire, and the chief town in the isle of Wight, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and a manufacture of starch. It is seated on the river Cowes, which is navigable for small vessels, 17 m S by E Southampton, and 91 SW London. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 42 N.

*Newport*, a borough in Cornwall, which has no market, 3 m N Launceston, and 214 W by S London.

*Newport*, or *Newport Pagnel*, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bonelace; seated on the Ouse, 14 m ENE Buckingham, and 50 NNW London.

*Newport*, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday, 17 m E Shrewsbury, and 139 NW London.

*Newport*, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly walled round, and defended by a castle, of which there are considerable remains. Near it are the vestiges of a camp, it is seated on the river Usk, over which is a modern stone bridge, 19 m SSW Monmouth, and 113 W by N London.

*Newport*, a town of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and the ruins of a castle. It is seated on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the Nefern, 18 m NE St. David, and 250 WNW London.

*Newport*, a town of Ireland, in Mayo

county, situate at the E end of a bay of its name, called also Clew bay, which in this part, contains a great number of small islands. It has but little trade, and is 3 m W Castlebar.

*Newport*, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, situate on a rivulet that flows to the Shannon, 9 m NE Limerick.

*Newport*, a seaport of the state of Rhode Island, chief town of a county, and the semi-capital of the state. It stands at the SW end of Rhode island, on a gradual ascent, about 5 m from the sea, and has 10 edifices for public worship, a flourishing academy, an elegant state-house, and a handsome public library. The harbour, one of the finest in the world, extends W of the town between Rhode island and Goat island; and on the latter is fort Washington. Newport has a considerable trade, and is 30 m NE New York. Lon. 71 15 W, lat. 41 25 N.

*Newport*, a town of Delaware, in New-castle county, on the N side of Christiana creek, 31 m SW Philadelphia.

*Newport*, a town of Maryland, in Charles county, 11 m NE Port Tobacco, and 22 SSE Washington.

*Newport*, or *Newport Bridge*, a town of the state of Georgia, in Liberty county, on a navigable creek, 3 m above Sunbury, and 34 SSW Savanna.

*Newry*, a river of Ireland, which separates the counties of Armagh and Down, and enters Carlingford bay, 2 m below the town of Newry.

*Newry*, a borough of Ireland, in Down county, situate on the side of a steep hill, and the river Newry. Vessels of 200 tons can come up to the town; and by means of the Newry canal, to the river Bann, it has a communication with Lough Neagh. Here is a considerable linen manufacture, and a trade in shipping. Newry was burned by the duke of Berwick in 1689; but is now become the largest town in the county. It sends a member to parliament, and is 60 m N Dublin. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 54 15 N.

*Newton*, a borough in Lancashire, whose market is now disused. The Sankey canal from St. Helens to the Mersey passes near this place. It is 5 m N Warrington, and 193 NW London.

*Newton*, a borough in Hampshire, in the isle of Wight, governed by a mayor. The market is now disused. It stands on a bay of its name, which at high water will admit vessels of 500 tons, but is little frequented. It is 5 m W Newport.

*Newton Ardes*, a borough of Ireland, in Down county, with a considerable

diaper manufacture; situate on the point of Lough Strangford, 3 m E Belfast.

*Newton Bushel*, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of woollen cloths; seated on the Teign, 15 m sbyw Exeter, and 183 wsw London.

*Newton Limavady*, a borough of Ireland, in Londonderry county, with a linen manufacture; situate on the river Roe, near the E side of Lough Foyle, 17 m ENE Londonderry.

*Newton Stewart*, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone county, on the river Mourne, 9 m xw Omagh.

*Newton Stewart*, a town of Scotland, in Wigtownshire, situate on the Cree, over which is a bridge into Kircudbrightshire. The river is navigable for small vessels to within 2 m of the town. Here are manufactures of cotton and carpets, and several ran-works. It is 7 m xNE Wigton, and 23 ENE Port Patrick.

*Nextown*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a trade in coal and ship-building. It possesses several communities, and stands on the N bank of the Ayr, over which is a bridge to the town of Ayr.

*Nextown*, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday, and a trade in flannel; seated on the Severn, 7 m sw Montgomery, and 177 wsw London.

*Nextown*, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Bucks county, with a church, a court-house, and an academy. It stands 5 m from the Delaware, and 20 xNE Philadelphia. Lon 75 1 w, lat. 40 14 N.

*Nextown*, a town of New Jersey, chief of Sussex county. It is seated near the Delaware, 60 m N Trenton. Lon. 75 2 w, lat. 41 3 N.

*Nextown*, a town of New York, in Tioga county, where the judicial courts are held in February. It is situate near Tioga river, 50 m wby N Union, and 70 SE Williamsburg.

*Nextown*, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, 9 m E by N Danbury, and 26 nw Newhaven.

*Neyland*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of says and bays, seated on the Stour, 16 m sw Ipswich, and 57 NE London.

*Neyrac*, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 18 m N Rodez.

*Neyra*, a river and bay of St. Domingo: the river rises in the mountains near the centre of the island, flows w to St. Juan, and then s, through a beautiful valley, into the head of the bay.

*Neyra*, a town of New Granada, in the

province of Popayan. It is the chief of a district, and situate on the Magdalena, 120 m sw St. Fe. Lon. 75 12 w, lat. 3 27 N.

*Nezin*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, considerable for its fur trade, 23 m SE Tchernigof.

*Ngan-chan*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou. Its territory is very mountainous, and contains several garrisoned forts, to keep in awe the inhabitants, who are independent, and live on the mountains. It is 1060 m ssw Peking. Lon. 105 32 E, lat. 26 12 N.

*Ngan-king*, a city of China, capital of the w part of Kiang-nan. It is defended by a fort, and seated on the Kian-ku, 575 m S Peking. Lon. 116 45 E, lat. 30 37 N.

*Ngan-lo*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang. It has a considerable trade, and stands in a vast plain, on the river Han, 575 m ssw Peking. Lon. 112 3 E, lat. 31 14 N.

*Niagara*, a river of N America, which forms the communication between the lakes Erie and Ontario, and flows from s to N about 34 m. At the head of the river, on the w bank, is Fort Erie; and 16 m below this, on the E bank, is Fort Slusher, where commences the cataracts that are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The river is here 740 yards wide. The half mile immediately above the cataracts is a rapid, in which the water falls 50 feet; it is then thrown, with astonishing grandeur, down a perpendicular precipice of 140 feet, in three distinct and collateral sheets; and in a rapid that extends to the distance of 6 m below, falls 100 feet more. The river then flows in a deep channel till it enters Lake Ontario, at forts Niagara and Missisaga. The great pitch of this vast body of water produces a sound that is frequently heard at the distance of 20 m, and in a clear day with a fair wind even 40 m. From the descent of this river the surface of Lake Erie is above 300 feet higher than Lake Ontario. This high land continues eastward, and the same ridge causes the falls of the river Genesee.

*Niagara*, a town and fort of New York, in Ontario county, on the E side of the river Niagara, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, and opposite Newark, in Upper Canada. The fort was erected by the French, in 1751; taken by the English in 1759; ceded to the United States in 1794; and taken by a British force, by surprise, in 1813. It is 16 m below the cataracts, and 30 nw Williamsburg. Lon. 79 4 w, lat. 43 16 N.

*Nias*, a small island near the w coast of Sumatra, remarkable for the beauty

of its women, who are purchased by the Dutch and Portuguese. Lon. 97 0 r, lat. 0 40 n.

*Nibe*, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, 9 m wsw Alburg.

*Nibiano*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, 16 m sw Piacenza.

*Nicaragua*, a province of New Spain, bounded on the n by Honduras, e by the Atlantic ocean, se by Costa Rica, and sw by the Pacific ocean. It is a woody country, well watered by lakes and rivers, and where cultivated, produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. Leon is the capital.

*Nicaragua*, a lake in the above province, 350 m in circuit. It is interspersed with islands, and abounds in fishes; but is infested by crocodiles. The sw extremity is only a few leagues from the Pacific ocean, and the se end communicates with the Atlantic ocean by the river St. Juan.

*Nicaragua*, a city in the province of the same name. It stands at some distance sw of the lake, and near the mouth of a river, in the Pacific ocean, 120 m se Leon. Lon. 86 10 w, lat. 11 15 n.

*Nicaria*, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tina, anciently called Icaria. It is 50 m in circuit, and full of rocks. Lon. 26 30 r, lat. 37 40 n.

*Nicastro*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, with an ancient castle, 17 m sse Cosenza.

*Nice*, a county of Italy, 60 m long, and 30 broad; bounded on the n by Piedmont, e by the duchy of Genoa, s by the Mediterranean, and w by the river Var and the Maritime Alps, which divide it from France. It was anciently an appendage of Provence, in France; and now belongs to the king of Sardinia. In 1792 it was conquered by the French, but restored in 1815.

*Nice*, a city and seaport, capital of the above county, and a bishop's see. It is of a triangular form, and confined in its situation, having a high rock on the e, the river Paglion on the w, and the Mediterranean on the s; from which last it is separated by a beautiful and extensive terrace, used as a public walk. It has a strong citadel, built on the rock, and on the w it is fortified with a wall and a ditch. The harbour is on the n side of the rock, and called *Limpia*, from a small river that enters into it. The exports are silk, sweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. It has been several times taken by the French, and last of all in 1792. It was retaken by the Austrians in 1800, but they evacuated it in a week afterward. It is 4 m e of the

mouth of the Var, and 83 s by w Turin. Lon. 7 16 r, lat. 43 42 n.

*Nice*, a city of Natolia. See *Isnik*.

*Nichaburg*, a town of Persia, famous for a mine of turquois-stones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 m s Mesched.

*Nicholas, St.* one of the largest and most pleasant of the Cape Verd islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 m long, and the residence of the bishop of the isles. Lon. 14 19 w, lat. 16 32 n.

*Nicholas, St.* a town of France, in the department of Meurte, with a handsome church, to which pilgrims formerly resorted. It is seated on the Meurte, 7 m se Nancy.

*Nicholas, St.* or *Mole*, a town, harbour, and cape, at the nw extremity of St. Domingo. The cape, commonly called the Mole, is strongly fortified by nature and art, and commands the strait called the Windward Passage; and 4 m to the sse of it is cape St. Nicholas. The town stands at the head of the harbour, which extends 4 m between the two capes; and ships of any burden may ride at anchor in the basin. It was taken by the English, aided by the French royalists, in 1793; and was evacuated in 1798. Lon. 73 26 w, lat. 19 50 n. See *Domingo, St.* the island.

*Nicholas Island*, a small island on the n coast of Cuba. Lon. 79 40 w, lat. 33 50 n.

*Nicobar Islands*, several islands on the e side of the bay of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut, the mellori or lerum (a kind of breadfruit) and other tropical fruits, grow spontaneously; there are also yams and sweet potatoes, and the bird-nests so much esteemed in China. Dogs and hogs are the principal animals. The inhabitants are few, and their indolence extreme. They are tall, and well proportioned, with black eyes, black lank hair, and dark copper-coloured skins. They have no towns, but live in little huts, and go quite naked except a cloth about the waist with a small string hanging down behind. These islands extend northward, from the n point of Sumatra. The largest, which gives name to the group, is 25 m long and 10 broad. Its s extremity is in lon. 94 23 r, lat. 6 30 n.

*Nicolaef*, a city of Russia, in the government of Catherineuslaf, founded by Catherine II, on the s side of the Ingal, at its conflux with the Bog. The public buildings and a number of private houses are constructed of a white calcareous stone, but the rest of the houses are of wood. This place, being of easier access by water than Cherson, is now the capital of the

marine establishment of the Black sea. The admiralty, with a long line of magazines and docks, and every necessary department for shipping, are placed along the banks of the Ingul. Twelve m to the s, at the entrance of the Bog into the Dnieper, are the remains of the Greek city of Olbiopolis. Nicolaef is 30 m NNE Oczakof, and 42 NW Cherson. Lon. 30 46 E, lat. 46 58 N.

*Nicolo, St.* the most considerable of the isles of Tremeti, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortress, in which is an abbey and a church. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 42 10 N.

*Nicolsburg*, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Austria, with a castle on a mountain, 12 m ENE Laab.

*Nicopoli*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, famous for the first battle fought between the Turks and the Christians in 1396, when emperor Sigismund was defeated, and had 20,000 men killed. It is seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Osma, 60 m ssw Buchorest, and 150 NNW Adrianople. Lon. 25 43 E, lat. 44 16 N.

*Nicopoli*, or *Glanish*, a town of Turkish Armenia, built by Pompey, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is 15 m s Erzerum.

*Nicosia*, the capital of Cyprus, seated in a noble plain, bounded by lofty mountains. From the time of Constantine the great, till 1567, it was 9 m in circuit; but the Venetians reduced it to three, and fortified it with eleven bastions and three gates; all the rest they razed to the foundation, demolishing temples, palaces, and the most beautiful monuments. In 1570, it was besieged 45 days by the Turks, and then taken by assault. The governor resides in the ancient palace of the kings of Cyprus; but it is much altered from its original form. The Greek archbishop has an extensive palace, capable of accommodating all the bishops and priests in the island. There are citron, lemon, orange, fig, vine, and pomegranate trees, interspersed among the houses. The cathedral of St. Sophia, a magnificent structure, the Turks have turned into a mosque; and in that of St. Nicholas, the principal merchants assemble to transact commercial business. The bazar is extensive, well supplied with provisions, and remarkably clean. Lon. 33 40 E, lat. 35 13 N.

*Nicosia*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 50 m w by s Taormina.

*Nicotera*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 35 m NNE Reggio, and 55 shyw Cosenza.

*Nicoya*, a town of New Spain, in Costa

Rica, situate on the Dispensa, which flows into the bay of Salinas, where there is a pearl fishery. It is 98 m wnw Cartago. Lon. 85 40 w, lat. 10 40 n.

*Nicsara*, or *Niksar*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, with a ruined fort. It stands near the river Kelki in a rich valley, watered by a stream from the hills that turns many mills for cutting pines into planks; 26 m NNE Tocat.

*Nidau*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle; situate on the lake of Biel, 15 m nw Bern.

*Niddu*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, on a river of the same name, 20 m NE Frankfort.

*Nidechen*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, situate on a rock, and surrounded by rocks, 12 m SSE Juliers.

*Niebla*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle; seated on the Tinto, 40 m w Seville.

*Niemeck*, a town of the duchy of Saxony, on the river Ada, 18 m N Wittenberg.

*Niemecz*, a strong town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, situate on a mountain, by a river of the same name, 76 m wsw Jassy. Lon. 26 16 E, lat. 46 58 N.

*Niemen*, a river that rises in Lithuania, and passes by Biclica and Grodna; it then runs through part of Samogitia into E. Prussia, where it flows by Tilsit, and below that place separates into two branches, the Gilge to the sw and the Russe to the nw, both of which enter the Curisch Haff by several mouths. This river, in Prussia, is generally called the Memel.

*Nienburg*, a strong town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, with a considerable trade in corn and wool; seated on the Weser, 37 m SSE Bremen. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 52 39 N.

*Nienburg*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated on the Dinkel, 33 m nw Munster.

*Nienburg*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Cothen, with a palace belonging to the prince; seated on the Saal, 3 m nw Cothen.

*Nienhaus*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Bentheim, with the ruins of a citadel; seated on the Dinkel, 16 m nww Bentheim.

*Nienhaus*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, with a castle, the residence of the prince; seated on the Lippe, 2 m NNE Paderborn.

*Nieper*; see *Dnieper*.

*Niester*; see *Dniester*.

*Nieuport*, a town of the Netherlands in Flanders, at the mouth of the Yperlee, with a tide haven. Here are sluices, by which the country can be laid under water. The inhabitants principally subsist by the



herring fishery, and by making nets and ropes. In 1606, prince Maurice here gained a great victory over the Spaniards. It is 9 m sw Ostend.

*Nieuport*, a town of Holland, on the river Leck, 15 m e Rotterdam.

*Nievre*, a department of France, including the old province of Nivernois. It takes its name from a small river, which rises near Champleny, and runs into the Loire, at Nevers, the chief town of the department.

*Niger*, or *Joliba*, a large river of Africa, which rises in the same mountains as the Senegal, in the w part of Nigritia. It flows n through the country of Manding, and then takes an easterly course through the kingdoms of Bambarra, Tombuctoo, Trocur, and Ghana, to Wangara, where it divides into several branches, and is supposed to lose itself in the lakes and sandy deserts to the e and s of that country. It contains many hippopotami and crocodiles; and in the rainy season it inundates the adjacent lands.

*Nigano*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, 22 m sw Modena.

*Nigritia*, a large country in the interior of Africa, through which the river Niger flows from w to e. It is called by the Arabs *Soudan*, a word of similar import to the European *Negroland*, to express the Land of the Blacks. It extends from lon. 10 w to 27 e, and from lat. 10 to 25 n; bounded on the n by Zaara and the mountains which separate it from Barbary, e by Nubia and Abyssinia, s by countries unknown and Guinea, and w by Senegambia. Of this vast country little more is known than the names of some of the towns and kingdoms of which it is composed. Some parts, particularly on the Niger, are said to be exceedingly fertile; other parts are represented as sandy and desert. That it is very populous is evident, from the great supply of slaves it has afforded to the traders. The principal territory known is *Bornou*. The general character of the Negroes, who are the inhabitants of this region, is that of levity; and that they do not suffer their gaiety to be disturbed by events, which, in other countries, are productive of much unhappiness. They do not appear to want the feelings of humanity, nor are they more destitute of sagacity than other people of an equal degree of education; but as their country supplies them with food by a very slight degree of industry, and the little occasion there is for clothing amid the heat of their climate, they have a general habit of seeking present pleasure, and no care for the future. The only necessary of life that appears to be deficient

is salt, which is the more wanted among them in consequence of their subsisting chiefly on vegetable food; and it is a proverbial expression of a man's riches to say, that he eats salt to his food. This important article they receive from Zaara by caravans of trading Arabs. They also receive arms, hardware, glasses, and trinkets, from the w, by the Europeans; and, in the interior, by the caravans of Cairo, Fezzan, and Morocco. For these they give in return gold, ivory, and slaves. The kind of government that exists among the Negro nations is by no means uniform. In many districts the country is governed by a great multitude of independent petty chiefs, who are engaged in frequent wars with each other. In other places the talents of individual chieftains have been able to reduce considerable tracts of territory under their dominion; and hence some flourishing towns have sprung up. Many of the towns are fortified with ditches and high walls; the latter and the houses being constructed of clay and stone. Domestic slavery prevails in a very great degree among all the Negro states. When the tropical rains fail, or are so deficient that the sun burns up the face of the country, it is not uncommon for parents to sell their children, and even themselves, for bread. A freeman may also lose his liberty by being taken prisoner in war, or on account of the crimes of murder and sorcery; and also in consequence of insolvency. The knowledge of the Negroes with regard to religion and all speculative subjects is extremely limited; they only pray once in twenty-four hours, when they see the moon, and when she is not seen they do not pray at all; but they have much superstition, and are implicit believers in witchcraft and magic.

*Nilcanda*, a town of Hindoostan, in Hydrabad, capital of a small rugged district. It is 42 m se Hydrabad. Lon. 79 15 e, lat. 16 55 n.

*Nile*, a celebrated river formed by two great streams from Abyssinia, the White and the Blue river, or the western and the eastern Nile, which unite in Nubia, 160 m to the n of Sennar. The first and principal stream rises in the mountains of the moon, near Donga, in about lon. 24 40 e, lat. 7 20 n, and flows e and ne into Nubia. The eastern Nile rises near Geesh, in lon. 36 55 e, lat. 10 59 n; it flows n, then e through the lake Dembea, and after making a circuit to the s and w, passes nw by Sennar, to its junction with the former stream. Through Nubia the Nile makes a flexuous course, and forms some cataracts, the last of them immediately before it enters Egypt, at Syene. In Egypt

it flows almost directly  $\times$  till it arrives at Cairo; and a little below that city it divides into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean sea, form the island called Delta. The ancients reckoned eleven mouths of the Nile, of which seven were considerable; but now there are only two that are navigable at all times; and those are at Rosetta and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gizel, lies the island of Rodda, which is almost as long as Old Cairo, and 500 paces broad in the middle; and the front of the Mekias takes up all the breadth of the southern part. This is the work of the Saraceus, and derives its name from its use, for it signifies Measure. Here they observe every day, by means of a graduated column, the increase or decrease of the waters of the Nile. This river increases annually from the middle of June to the middle of September, when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the water of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it rises less than 14 cubits, or above 18; but 16 cubits is the proper height. During the inundation, the little towns standing upon eminences, look like so many islands, and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; thence it is conveyed into reservoirs and cisterns, and is afterward distributed into the fields and gardens, as occasion requires. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains that fall between the tropics, and particularly in Abyssinia, which is full of high mountains. The whole length of the course of the Nile (from Donga) may be estimated at 2300 miles.

*Nincama*; see *Monoemugi*.

*Nineguen*, a strong city of the Netherlands, capital of Gelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is also the capital of a county of its name, or of the island of Betawe, the ancient Batavia. The churches are, in general, handsome structures; and the townhouse is magnificent. The inhabitants, about 12,000, subsist chiefly by brewing ale, and their trade with Germany. Several treaties of peace were concluded here in 1678. This city was taken by the French in 1794. It stands on the Waal, 10 m wsw Cleve, and 35 ESE Utrecht. Lon. 51 53 E, lat. 51 51 N.

*Nimptsch*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a castle on an eminence, 15 m ESE Schweidnitz.

*Ninety-six*, a district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens, and Newbury. It pro-

duces considerable quantities of tobacco. The chief town was formerly of the same name, but is now called Cambridge.

*Ning-koue*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a species of reed. Its district is very hilly, but pleasant; and the surrounding mountains, covered with woods, produce medicinal plants. It is seated on a river, which runs into the Kiang-hu, 537 m sbye Peking. Lon. 118 25 E, lat. 31 2 N.

*Ning-po*, called by the Europeans *Liampo*, an excellent seaport of China, and a city of the first rank, in Tche-kiang. The silks manufactured here are much esteemed in foreign countries, especially in Japan, where they are exchanged by the Chinese for copper, gold, and silver. It is seated on the E coast, opposite Japan, 660 m SSE Peking. Lon. 120 18 E, lat. 29 58 N.

*Ninguta* a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Kirin, and the seat of a considerable trade, particularly in the valuable plant ginseng, which abounds in the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Hurha, 110 m NE Kirin. Lon. 124 40 E, lat. 44 30 N.

*Ninian*, St. a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, with manufactures of leather, cotton cloth, and nails, 2 m SE Stirling.

*Ninove*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Dender, with an abbey, 13 m W Brussels.

*Nio*, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of Naxia, anciently called Ios. It is 35 m in circuit, and fertile in corn, but has little wood or oil. The regular manners of the inhabitants, who are Greeks, revive an idea of the simplicity of the primitive ages. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 36 43 N.

*Nion*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a manufacture of beautiful porcelain; seated on the lake of Geneva, 12 m Nbye Geneva.

*Nious*, a town of France, in the department of Drome, at the foot of a chain of mountains, on the river Aigues, with a lofty bridge of one arch, the work of the Romans. Here is a mineral spring, called Pontias, and some manufactures of soap and woollen cloth. It is 21 m ESE Montelimar, and 38 SSE Valence.

*Niort*, a town of France, capital of the department of Two Sevres. Here are made druggets, serges, and other coarse woollen goods; and its dry sweetmeats are much esteemed. It is seated on the Sevre Niortoise, 31 m ENE Rochelle, and 46 WSW Poitiers. Lon. 0 33 W, lat. 46 20 N.

*Nippon*, the largest and most northern island of Japan, 750 m long and from 60 to 150 broad, containing 55 provinces. Its SW part is separated from Corea by a nar-

row Channel. The chief town, and the metropolis of the empire, is Jedo.

*Nirua*, a town of Caracas, in the province of Venezuela, 140 m SE Venezuela.

*Nisao*, a river of St. Domingo, which is a mahogany port, and admits vessels that draw under 20 feet. It enters the sea, on the W side of a cape to which it gives name, 28 m WSW St. Domingo.

*Nisapour*, or *Neisabur*, a city of Persia, in Korasan, formerly very extensive, but has been often taken and pillaged by the Tartars. The inhabitants, about 15,000, only occupy a single quarter of the city, and the remainder is in ruins. The most delicious fruits are here to be found in the utmost abundance. It is 90 m S by E Mesched, and 140 W Bistan.

*Nisibin*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, seated amid the ruins of the famous city of Nisibis, in a vast plain, on the river Mygdonis, 30 m SSE Merdin.

*Nisida*, a small island in the gulf of Naples, very fertile, and laid out in slopes and terraces like a large garden. It has a harbour, called Porto Pavone, 5 m WSW Naples.

*Nismes*, a city of France, capital of the department of Gard, and lately a bishop's see. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which an amphitheatre is the principal. There are likewise the ruins of a temple of Diana, and a grand tower. The Maison Quartece, or the square house, is a temple of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world for its elegant architectural proportions: the interior of this beautiful structure has been repaired in a bad taste, in order to adopt it to the purposes of christian worship. Nine m to the NE is a lofty Roman aqueduct, called Pont du Gard, which, passing across a valley and the river Gard, serves to convey the spring of Eure, near Uzès, to this city. Nismes has a citadel, built by Louis XIV, and consists of a labyrinth of narrow streets; but the suburbs are more airy, with abundance of handsome houses, and some fine modern buildings. The population 40,000, and the chief manufactures are silk stockings and cloth. It is seated in a plain, abounding in wine and oil, 140 m S by W Lyon. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 43 50 N.

*Nissa*, a strong town of European Turkey, in Servia. It was taken by the Hungarians in 1737, but retaken by the Turks the following year. It is seated on a river of the same name, 20 m E Precop, and 120 SE Belgrade. Lon. 22 32 E, lat. 43 32 N.

*Nith*, a river of Scotland, which rises in Ayrshire, gives the name of Nithsdale to that part of Dumfriesshire through which it

flows, and 3 m below Dumfries enters the Solway frith.

*Nitria*, a desert of Egypt, 37 m long, on the coast of the Mediterranean sea. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four; and it contains some lakes, from which is procured the natrum of the ancients.

*Nivelle*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with a manufacture of cambrics; seated on the Thiene, 15 m S Brussels.

*Nivernois*, an old province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and has a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It now forms the department of Nievre.

*Njurunda*, a town of Sweden, in Medalpadia; situate on a noble river of the same name, 12 m from its mouth in the gulf of Bothnia, and 13 SSE Sundswall.

*Nizabour*, a town of Persia, in Korasan, 30 m SE Mesched. Lon. 61 32 E, lat. 35 40 N.

*Nizapa*, a town of New Spain, in Guaxaca, with a rich Dominican convent. The vicinity produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30 m SE Antequera. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 16 42 N.

*Nizonton*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Pasquotank county. It stands on a northern water of Albemarle sound, 23 m ENE Edenton.

*Nizampatan*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Circars, district of Guntoor, at the W mouth of the Kistnah, 41 m WSW Masulipatan.

*Nizza della Paglia*, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, seated on the Belbo, 14 m SE Asti.

*Noailles*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 6 m SSE Poitiers.

*Noakote*, a town of Hindoostan, in Nepal, with a temple on the brow of a hill. It stands in a rich valley, watered by a river, 37 m SE Catmandoo.

*Noanagur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, capital of a district on the S coast of the gulf of Cutch. It is defended by a wall, and the chief is styled Jam of Noanagur. A considerable quantity of coarse and fine cloth is wove here; and it is celebrated for the dying of cloth. It stands on the Badaman, 3 m from its mouth, and 156 WSW Amedabad. Lon. 70 15 E, lat. 22 21 N.

*Nobber*, a town of Ireland, in Meath county, 19 m N Trim.

*Nocera*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, at the foot of the Apennines, 13 m NE Spoleto.

*Nocera delli Pagani*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 3 m NW Salerno.

*Nogara*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 21 m sw Condom, and 27 wnw Auch.

*Nogarcot*, a town of Hindoostan, in Nepal, with a celebrated pagoda, 62 m E Catmandoo.

*Nogent le Rotrou*, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, seated on the Huisne, 32 m wsw Chartres, and 35 NE Mans.

*Nogent sur Seine*, a town of France, in the department of Aube, seated on the Seine, 25 m wnw Troyes.

*Noir, Cape*, a promontory on the sw coast of Terra del Fuego, at the entrance of the strait of Magellan. Lon. 73 13 w, lat. 54 30 s.

*Noirmoutier*, an island on the coast of France, lying s of the mouth of the river Loire. It is 12 m long and 3 broad, and has good pastures. The English made an unsuccessful attack on it in 1795. The principal town is of the same name, on the E side, defended by a fort. Lon. 2 3 w, lat. 47 1 N.

*Nola*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, once a rich Roman colony, and yet a handsome place. The silk spun in the neighbourhood is much esteemed. It is 12 m ENE Naples.

*Noli*, a town of the duchy of Genoa, with a fort and a good harbour, 30 m sw Genoa. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 18 N.

*Nombre de Dios*, a town of New Granada, in the province of Panama, formerly a place of considerable trade. It is 30 m E Porto Bello.

*Nombre de Dios*, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, 45 m SE Durango.

*Nomeny*, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, on the river Seille, 15 m N Nancy.

*Non, Cape*, a promontory of the kingdom of Sæs, opposite the Canary islands. The Portuguese, in their first attempts to explore the w coast of Africa, long considered this promontory as an impassable boundary. This its name imports; but they doubled it, at last, in 1412. Lon. 11 50 w, lat. 23 38 N.

*Nonu*, a town of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It was once a splendid city, but is now a mean place, and the harbour not capable of receiving large vessels. It is almost surrounded by the sea, 7 m N by w Zara.

*Nontron*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 21 m N Perigueux, and 30 ssw Limoges.

*Nooldzoug*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, capital of a district in the nizam's territories. It is 72 m ENE Bejapoor, and 77 w Beeder. Lon. 76 37 E, lat. 17 42 N.

*Nooka*; see *King George Sound*.

*Nora*, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, 17 m nsw Oretro, and 56 w bys Westeras.

*Norberg*, a town of Sweden, in Westmania. Here are the best iron mines in the province, and the ore is principally sent by a canal to Stroemsholm. It is 30 m nsw Westeras.

*Norcia*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated among mountains, on the river Fredara, 20 m SE Spoleto.

*Nord*, a department of France, so named from being the most northern in situation. It includes the old French provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and Cambresis. Douay is the capital.

*Nordburg*, a town of Denmark, at the N extremity of the isle of Alsen, with a castle, 9 m nsw Sunderburg.

*Norden*, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, with a good harbour, 4 m from the German ocean, and 14 N Emden.

*Nordgau*; see *Bavaria, Palatinate of*.

*Nordhausen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with seven Lutheran churches, and a well-built orphan-house. It has a considerable trade in corn, brandy, and rape and linseed oil, with manufactures of marble and alabaster. It is seated on the Zorge, 35 m NNE Erfurt. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 51 30 N.

*Nordheim*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Rhume, at its conflux with the Leina, 10 m N Gottingen.

*Nordkoping*, a seaport of Sweden, in E Gothland. It is 8 m in circuit, but the houses are scattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 10,000. The river Motala enters it by four distinct streams, which form a series of cataracts, and encircle several rocky islands, covered with buildings; but the middle of the town, and a little below the main bridge, it is navigable for small vessels to the Bronie, a long and narrow bay of the Baltic. Here are manufactures of woollen cloth, paper, and fire-arms; some sugar-houses, and a brass foundry. Much iron, copper, corn, and flour are exported; and a salmon fishery gives employment to many of the inhabitants. It is 24 m NE Linköping, and 90 sw Stockholm. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 58 35 N.

*Nordland*, one of the four grand divisions of Sweden, bounded on the N by Lapland, E by the gulf of Bothnia, S by Sweden Proper, and W by the same and Norway. It contains six provinces.

*Nordlingen*, a town of Suabia, fortified in the ancient manner. Here the league of the five western circles of Germany was concluded in 1702. In 1796, it was taken by the French. It is a commercial place,

seated on the Eger, 33 m *xxw* Augsburg. Lon. 10 34 *e*, lat. 48 50 *n*.

*Nordmaling*, a town of Sweden, in Angermania, near a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 24 m *sw* Uma, and 70 *nr* Hernösand.

*Nordstrand*, an island of Denmark, on the *w* coast of S Jutland, 12 m long and 5 broad. It has a town called Ham, 23 m *w* Sleswick. Lon. 9 0 *r*, lat. 54 40 *n*.

*Norfolk*, a county of England, bounded on the *x* and *e* by the German ocean, *se* and *s* by Suffolk, and *w* by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. It is 77 m long and 45 broad, containing 1,283,320 acres; is divided into 32 hundreds, and 724 parishes; has one city and 32 market-towns; and sends 12 members to parliament. The population was 291,999 in 1811. It is in general a flat country; and the products vary according to the soil and situation. The light arable lands produce barley and buck-wheat in great plenty; wheat is cultivated in the strongest soils, and turnips are grown in great quantities. The fenny parts yield abundance of butter; which is sent to London under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are a hardy small breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere; rabbits are extremely numerous on the sandy heaths; and there is abundance of game, especially of pheasants. The manufactures of Norfolk are worsted, woollen, and silks. The principal rivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Norwich is the capital.

*Norfolk*, a seaport of Virginia, capital of a county. It was burnt, in 1776, by order of the British governor; but is now the most considerable commercial town in the state. The chief exports are tobacco, flour, corn, staves, and lumber. Here are two churches, an academy, and a theatre; and the harbour is large enough to contain 300 ships. The town stands on the *e* side of Elisabeth river, near its entrance into the estuary of James river, 103 m *ese* Richmond. Lon. 76 23 *w*, lat. 36 55 *n*.

*Norfolk Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, lying *e* of New S Wales, discovered by Cook in 1774, who found it uninhabited. It is very hilly, but some of the valleys are tolerably large; and there are many streams of good water, which abound with fine eels. The whole island is covered by a thick forest, but has not much under-wood; and the principal timber tree is the pine. The cliffs along the coast are 240 feet high, quite perpendicular; and the anchorage is safe all round, on taking the lee side; but there is no harbour. A settlement was made here, in 1783, by a de-

tachment from Port Jackson, in Sydney bay, on the *s* coast, but it was abandoned in 1812. Lon. 163 12 *r*, lat. 29 4 *s*.

*Norham*, a village in the detached part of Durham, called Northamshire, seated on the Tweed, 6 m *sw* Berwick. It is supposed to have been built by the bishop of Lindisfarne; and the church had the privilege of sanctuary. Its castle, on the edge of a rock above the Tweed, has been many times taken and destroyed by the Scots, and as often rebuilt by the English.

*Norholm*, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christiansand, 16 m *nr* Christiansand.

*Normandy*, an old province of France, bounded on the *w* by the Atlantic, *x* by the English channel, *e* by Picardy and the isle of France, and *s* by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne. It is very fertile, abounding in all things except wine, but that defect is supplied by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. This province now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, Manche, Orne, and Lower Seine.

*Norridgecock*, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the Kennebeck, 10 m *w* by *x* Canaan.

*Norriton*, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Montgomery county. Here is a handsome stone edifice for the preservation of records; also an observatory, in which the celebrated Dr. Rittenhouse was interred, agreeably to his request. It is seated on the Schuylkill, 12 m *nw* Philadelphia. Lon. 75 24 *w*, lat. 40 10 *x*.

*Nortelga*, or *Nor Telge*, a seaport of Sweden, in Upland. It suffered much from ravages committed by the Russians in 1719. Near it is a forge for making fire-arms. It is 30 m *nr* Stockholm. Lon. 10 32 *r*, lat. 50 44 *n*.

*North Cape*, an enormous rock at the *x* end of the island Maggeroe, on the coast of Norway, and the most northern promontory of Europe. Lon. 25 57 *r*, lat. 71 12 *n*.

*North Sea*, a name given to that part of the Atlantic ocean, lying to the *x* of Britain; and sometimes to that part lying *e* of Great Britain, more generally called the British or German ocean.

*Northallerton*, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. Near this place was fought the battle between the English and Scots, called the Battle of the Standard, in 1138. It is seated on a rivulet, which a mile below joins the river Whisk, 32 m *xxw* York, and 222 *x* by *w* London.

*Northampton*, a town of Massachusetts, capital of Hampshire county. It has a considerable inland trade, and is situate

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on the Connecticut, 100 m w Boston. Lon. 72 38 w, lat. 42 24 n.

*Northampton*, a town of Pennsylvania, in the county of its name, situate on the Leigh, 13 m wsw Easton.

*Northampton*, a borough and the capital of Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly surrounded by a wall, and had a castle; the outer walls of the latter are kept up, and the interior part is cultivated. The town was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt. It has four churches, a spacious market-place, and a county infirmary and gaol. The principal manufacture is boots and shoes, of which many are exported. The population was 8427 in 1811. In the meadows below the town, a battle was fought in 1460, between Henry vi and the Yorkists, in which the former was defeated and made prisoner. Two miles to the s is Queen's Cross, erected by Edward i in memory of his queen Eleanor. Northampton is seated on the Nen, over which is a modern stone bridge, 30 m se Coventry, and 66 nw London. Lon. 1 11 w, lat. 52 11 n.

*Northamptonshire*, a county of England, bounded on the s by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, w by the latter and Warwickshire, nw by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, n by Lincolnshire, and e by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. It is 60 m long and 22 where broadest, containing 617,600 acres; is divided into 20 hundreds, and 304 parishes; has one city and 11 market-towns; and sends nine members to parliament. The population was 141,353 in 1811. In the ne part, near Peterborough, commences a fenney tract, extending to the Lincolnshire Wash. With this single exception, Northamptonshire is said to contain less waste ground, and more seats of the nobility and gentry, than any other county. The greatest defect is a scarcity of fuel, which is but scantily supplied by its woods; and though coal is brought by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. This county, however, possesses some considerable remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham on the nw, and of Salcey and Whittlebury on the s. The products are, in general, the same with those of other farming counties; but it is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land. Horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Wood for the diers is cultivated here; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland;

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beside which it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Cherwell, and Avon.

*Northfleet*, a village in Kent, seated on the Thames, 2 m w Gravesend. The church is very large, and contains fragments of monuments as ancient as the 14th century. Vast quantities of lime are made here, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up.

*Northleach*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday; seated in the centre of the Coteswold-hills, near the source of the Lech, 23 m e Gloucester, and 81 w by x London.

*Northop*, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of coarse earthen ware, fire-bricks, &c. It is 3 m se Flint, and 190 xw London.

*Northorn*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Bentheim, on the river Vecht, 10 m x Bentheim.

*Northumberland*, the most northern county of England. In the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the Northumbrians, which contained also the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland, and received its name from lying n of the Humber. It is of a triangular form, 64 in the greatest length, and 50 the greatest breadth; bounded on the e by the German ocean, s by the bishopric of Durham, w by Cumberland and Scotland, and n by the detached part of Durham called Northamptonshire and Islandshire. It contains 1,157,760 acres; is divided into six wards, and 83 parishes; has 10 market towns; and sends eight members to parliament. The population was 164,415 in 1811. The soil is various; the e part fruitful in most sorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the w part is heathy and mountainous. The se part abounds with thick seams of coal; and the sw angle has rich lead mines. Limestone and iron ore abound in various parts. The chief rivers are the Tyne, Coquet, Aln, and Blyth. Alnwick is the county-town, but the largest town is Newcastle.

*Northumberland*, a town of Pennsylvania, in the county of its name, seated in the angle formed by the junction of the e and w branches of the Susquehanna, 2 m above Sunbury, and 112 nw Philadelphia.

*Northumberland Islands*, a chain of islands in the Pacific ocean, near the ne coast of Terra Australis. Lon. 152 e, lat. 22 s.

*Northumberland Strait*, the s part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, between the island of St. John and the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

*Northwest Territory*, a large country

belonging to the United States of America, so named from its situation. It lies between lon. 84 and 97 w, and lat. 42 30 and 49 37 n; bounded on the n by Upper Canada and Lake Superior, e by the channel between that lake and the Huron and Lake Michigan, s by the state of Illinois, and w by the Missouri territory. Its dimensions are very unequal; but its greatest breadth, in lat. 46, is 430 m. This territory, extending over so many degrees of longitude and latitude, encircled and intersected by lakes and large rivers, has a great variety of soil. The northwestern part must be the most elevated land between Hudson bay, the Atlantic ocean, and the gulf of Mexico; for here, within 30 m of each other, the Red lake, the Rain lake, and the Mississippi river have their sources, from which they flow n, e, and s, to those seas respectively. The country is chiefly possessed by the Chipawas and other tribes of Indians; for, at present, there are but few settlements of white inhabitants, and no enumeration was made in 1810.

*Northwich*, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday, a cotton manufacture, and considerable salt works. Mines of solid rock salt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immense quantities are raised; and much of it, in its crude state, is conveyed to Liverpool to be exported. Northwich is seated on the Dan, at its junction with the Weever, 20 m NE Chester, and 174 NW London.

*Norton*, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county. A great quantity of nails is made here, and it has a manufacture of ochre, similar to that of Taunton. It is 28 m s Boston.

*Norton*, or *Chipping Norton*, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a freeschool founded by Edward VI, and a manufacture of horse-cloths, tilting, &c. It is 12 m sw Banbury, and 73 nw London.

*Norton Sound*, an inlet of the sea, on the w coast of N America, discovered by Cook in his last voyage. The entrance is between Cape Denbigh on the e, and Cape Danby on the w, about 70 m distance; both lying in the same latitude, and the latter in lon. 162 55 w, lat. 64 30 n.

*Norwalk*, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, with two churches, and some iron-works. It has a small trade to New York and the W Indies, and is situated on an inlet of Long-island sound, 50 m NE New York. Lon. 73 25 w, lat. 41 8 n.

*Norway*, a kingdom of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is bounded on the w and n by the

Northern ocean, e by Swedish Lapland and Sweden, and s by the Categat; extending from the Naze in lat. 57 30, to the North Cape in lat. 71 12. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 40 to 220 m. It is divided into the four governments of Aggerhuys, or Christiania, Bergen, Rongheim, and Wardhuys. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. The Norwegians maintain their own army, which consists of 24,000 foot and 6,000 cavalry. Their troops are much esteemed for their bravery; and, like the Swiss mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. Norway is blessed with a particular code, called the Norway law, compiled by Grieffelseld, at the command of Christian V of Denmark, the great legislator of his country. By this law, peasants are free, a few only excepted on some noble estates near Fredricstadt. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open, and undaunted, but not insolent; never fawning to their superiors, yet paying proper respect to those above them. The same causes which affect the population of Norway, operate likewise on the state of tillage, for the country does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption; but it is rich in pasture, and feeds many cattle, sheep, and goats. The fisheries, particularly on the w coast, find employment and wealth for the natives, and supply the finest sailors for ships of war. The principal fish are salmon, cod, ling, and whiting: the smallest are given as winter fodder to the cattle; and their livers yield train-oil. The extensive forests of oak, elm, fir, and pine, produce timber, spars, beams, planks, beside charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel, and even manure; and the birch (the bark of which is used as a covering for the roofs of houses) not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine. The general exports are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber, planks, horses, horned cattle, silver, cobalt, alum, Prussian blue, copper, and iron. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large that they appear like inlets of the sea; but the rivers are in general of a short course, except the Glomme. The mountains are numerous, and generally clothed with pines and firs: the grand Scandinavian chain which runs from s to n, dividing this kingdom from Sweden, is known by distinct appellations; the chief are the ridges of Långfial, Dofrasfial, Kolen, and Severnoi. The wild animals are the elk, bear, lynx, wolf, glutton, fox, and hare; but the most singular creature is the leming, or Nor-

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wegian mouse, of a reddish colour, and about five inches long. These animals proceed in vast numbers from the ridge of Kolen toward the sea, devouring every product of the soil in their course, and at last seem to devour each other. Norway was formerly governed by its own hereditary sovereigns. On the demise of Hagen v, in 1319, without male issue, his grandson in the female line, Magnus Smek, united in his person the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Magnus was succeeded in the kingdom of Norway by his son Hagen vi, husband of the celebrated Margaret, and, at his decease, in 1380, Norway was united to Denmark by their son Olof v, who dying without issue, Margaret herself was raised to the throne by the unanimous voice of the nation. On her death it descended, with Denmark and Sweden, to her nephew Eric. Sweden was afterward separated from Denmark by the valour and address of Gustavus Vasa; but Norway continued united to Denmark, till 1814, when it was transferred to Sweden, to be holden as an integral state, under a stadtholder. The religion of Norway is Lutheranism, and four bishoprics are established. The language is the Danish, with a mixture of Swedish words, and Swedish pronunciation. The capital is Christiania, but Bergen is the most populous city.

*Norwich*, a city, capital of Norfolk, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is surrounded by a wall, now much decayed, and seated on the Yare, which is navigable to Yarmouth. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and of considerable extent, but contains a number of gardens and orchards within the walls. There are, beside the cathedral, 36 parish-churches, two churches for the Flemings, some dissenting meeting-houses, and a Roman catholic chapel. It has a stately castle, on a hill, which is the shire-house and the county gaol; also a city and county-hospital, a lofty market-house of freestone, a free-school founded by Edward vi, and several charitable foundations. The ancient dukes of Norfolk had a palace here, which is still in existence as a workhouse. Near this city are the ruins of the castle of Kett, the tanner, by whose rebellion, in the reign of Edward vi, the city was reduced to a ruinous state. Norwich has manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs of various kinds. The population was 37,256 in 1811. It is 43 m n Ipswich, and 108 n E London. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 52 40 N.

*Norwich*, a city of Connecticut, in New London county. It is in three divisions, namely Chelsea, the Town, and Bean hill; and it has three churches. The executive

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courts of law are held at this place and New London alternately. Here are made paper of all kinds, stockings, buttons, stone and earthen ware, and all kinds of forge-work. It is seated on the Shetucket, at its junction with the Quinabang, whose united stream forms the Thames, 12 m x New London. Lon. 72 3 w, lat. 41 29 n.

*Norwich*, a town of Vermont, in Windsor county, seated on the Connecticut, opposite Hanover in New Hampshire, and 20 m x Windsor.

*Nossen*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Freyburg Muldau, 13 m w Dresden.

*Noteburg*, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the Neva issues. It has a good citadel, and was the capital of Ingria, before Petersburg was built. It is 25 m E Petersburg. Lon. 31 9 E, lat. 59 56 N.

*Noto*, a city of Sicily, capital of Valdi Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, and rebuilt on a better site. It has good streets and handsome buildings, and contains nearly 16,000 inhabitants. The vicinity produces excellent wines, and abundance of all the necessaries of life. It is 100 m ssw Messina. Lon. 15 14 E, lat. 36 53 N.

*Nottingham*, a borough and the capital of Nottinghamshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the side and summit of a rock, into which are cut some small habitations, and numerous vaults or cellars. At the w end, on a rocky eminence, is the castle, a magnificent modern structure, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, built on the site of an ancient fortress, celebrated in English history. It is a handsome town, distinguished by its spacious market-place, and noted for its excellent ale. The population was 34,253 in 1811. It is one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton; and has also a manufacture of coarse earthen ware. The malting business is likewise considerable, and in the neighbourhood are many coal-pits. It has three parish-churches, and many meeting-houses for dissenters. Here Charles I set up his standard at the commencement of the civil war, which terminated in his destruction. Nottingham is seated on a river, which communicates with the Trent, a mile to the s. It is 16 m E Derby, and 124 n by w London. Lon. 1 2 w, lat. 52 58 N.

*Nottingham*, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county, situate on the Patuxent, 20 m SE Washington.



*Nottingham*, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, 14 m NNW Exeter.

*Nottinghamshire*, a county of England, bounded on the N by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, E by the latter county, S by Leicestershire, and W by Derbyshire and Yorkshire. It is 43 m long and 20 broad, containing 495,560 acres; is divided into seven hundreds, and 203 parishes; has nine market-towns; and sends eight members to parliament. The population was 162,900 in 1811. It enjoys such a temperature of soil and climate, as to render it one of the most fertile and pleasant counties in England. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. Almost the whole of the middle and western parts were formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Shirwood, which is the only royal forest N of the Trent; but the wood has in most parts been cleared, and the extent of the forest much contracted by enclosures. This county produces a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, but not so hard, which, when burnt, makes a plaster exceedingly hard, and with this the inhabitants generally lay the floors of their upper rooms: its other commodities are malt, hops, wool, licorice, wead, and plenty of coal. The manufactures chiefly consist of framework-knitting, glass, and earthen ware.

*Nova Scotia*, a British province of N America, which formerly, till 1784, included the province of New Brunswick. It is bounded on the S and SE by the Atlantic, E by the gut of Canso, N by Northumberland strait, and NW by New Brunswick and the bay of Fundy. Its length is 235 m, from Cape Sable on the SW to Cape Canso on the NE; its extreme breadth is 88 m, but the mean of the peninsular part is not more than 45. It has several lakes, and a vast number of small rivers. The French settled here before they made any establishment in Canada, and called it Acadia. The first grant of lands was made by James I, of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. Since the first settlement it has more than once changed rulers and proprietors, nor was it confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. Though situate in a favorable part of the temperate zone, the atmosphere, for a great part of the year, is clouded with a thick fog, which renders it unhealthy; and for four months it is intensely cold. A great part of the country lies in forest; and the soil (except on the banks of the rivers) is thin and barren. Halifax is the capital.

*Nova Zembla*, an island in the Frozen ocean, separated from the continent of Russia by the strait of Waigatz. It is 500

m long and from 100 to 200 broad, and was discovered by the English in 1553. In 1595, a Dutch vessel being cast away on the coast, the crew were obliged to winter here, and with great difficulty preserved their lives. Since that, some Russians have passed a winter without suffering so much. The country is represented as extremely desolate, producing no tree, nor any vegetable but moss and some few arctic plants. It is not supposed to have any human inhabitants. The animals seen there are white bears, white foxes, elks, reindeer, and rabbits. Lon 52 to 73 E, lat. 70 to 73 N.

*Novalèse*, a town of Piedmont, at the foot of Mount Cenis and the source of the Doria, 40 m NW Turin.

*Novalle*, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, 10 m SW Treviso.

*Novara*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, which contains 17 churches beside the cathedral. It is seated on an eminence, near the Agogna, 30 m W by S Milan. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 45 18 N.

*Novellara*, a town of Italy, in Modenese, capital of a small principality, with a castle. It is 17 m E by N Parma, and 18 NW Modena.

*Novgorod*, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and formerly called Great Novgorod, to distinguish it from other towns of the same appellation. It was for a long time governed by its own dukes; and was, in fact, a republic, under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. Its territory extended to the N as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; comprising great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district beyond the NW limits of Siberia. This city was the great mart of trade between Russia and the hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and population. Its power was so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, Who can resist the Gods and Great Novgorod? But in the 15th century, this independent republic was obliged to submit to Ivan I, grand duke of Russia. It continued, nevertheless, the largest and most commercial city in Russia, and contained at least 400,000 souls. It was first desolated, in a manner, by the cruelties of Ivan III, but its splendour was not totally eclipsed until Peter the great built Petersburg, to which he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centered here. It now contains scarcely 7000 souls; and a vast number of decayed churches and convents are melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Volkof, a river of considerable depth and rapidity, which separates it into

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the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia: in the latter is a large fortress, including the cathedral of St. Sophia, in which several of the princes of the ducal family of Russia are interred. Novgorod is situate near the *n* end of the lake Ilmen, 125 m *sse* Petersburg. Lon. 31 45 *e*, lat. 58 25 *n*.

*Novgorod Nishnei*, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It has a castle, surrounded by stone walls; also two cathedrals, 28 parish-churches, and five convents. The trade is considerable, and the shops richly furnished with all kinds of foreign and home goods. It is seated at the conflux of the Oka with the Volga, 280 m *e* by *n* Moscow. Lon. 44 13 *e*, lat. 56 16 *n*.

*Novgorod Sieversk*, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Desna, 310 m *sw* Moscow. Lon. 33 40 *e*, lat. 52 10 *n*.

*Novgrodek*, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate. In the center are a few mean brick houses, and the remains of an old citadel. The inhabitants are chiefly Jews. It stands on a hill in a vast plain, 80 m *s* by *e* Wilna. Lon. 26 8 *e*, lat. 53 25 *n*.

*Novi*, a town of the duchy of Genoa, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is the principal depot for goods going from Genoa to the *n* part of Italy and into Germany. Near this place, in 1799, the Austrians and Russians defeated the French, who lost nearly 10,000 men. It is 27 m *n* *n* *w* Genoa.

*Novi*, a fortified town of Turkish Croatia, on the river Unna. In 1789, it was taken by the Austrians. It is 40 m *w* *n* *w* Banjaluka.

*Novi Bazar*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, seated near the Oresco, 72 m *w* Nissa, and 103 *s* Belgrade. Lon. 21 1 *e*, lat. 43 35 *n*.

*Novigrad*, a town of Dalmatia, with a castle; seated on a lake of the same name, communicating with the gulf of Venice, 25 m *n* *w* Zara.

*Novigrad*, a strong place of European Turkey, in Servia, seated near the Danube, 35 m *n* Nissa.

*Novmiringorod*, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, 136 m *n* *w* *n* Catharinenslaf. Lon. 31 44 *e*, lat. 48 40 *n*.

*Nous*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, seated on the Kizil Irmak, 55 m *n* *w* *n* Kaisarich, and 125 *ne* Cogni. Lon. 34 10 *e*, lat. 39 0 *n*.

*Noutra*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, near which are

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mines of gold and silver. It is 30 m *s* Cracow.

*Nowagur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, at the junction of the Hutsoo with the Mahanuddy, 30 m *sse* Ruttunpoor.

*Nowidwor*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novgrodek, 80 m *sw* Novgrodek.

*Nowigrod*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Masovia, situate on the Narew, 80 m *nne* Warsaw.

*Noxan*, or *Noxonton*, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, 17 m *s* Wilmington, and 21 *n* Dover.

*Noya*, a town of Spain, in Galicia. The chief trade is in ship-building. It stands at the mouth of the Tambro, 15 m *w* Compostella.

*Noyers*, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the Serin, 19 m *ese* Auxerre.

*Noyon*, a town of France, in the department of Oise. It gave birth to the famous Calvin; and was lately an episcopal see. It is seated near the Oise, 22 m *n* *w* Soissons, and 60 *n* by *e* Paris.

*Nozeroy*, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with a castle, seated on a mountain, 20 m *se* Salins.

*Nubia*, a country of Africa, bounded on the *n* by Egypt, *e* by the Red sea, *s* by Abyssinia and Darfoor, and *w* by Bornou. It is 600 m long and 450 broad. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The *n* part of the country, formerly called Turkish Nubia, is inhabited by a people called Barabras. They make their bread and drink of a small round seed called doca, or seff, which is a kind of millet. Their houses have mud walls, are very low, and covered with reeds; they are scattered among date trees, and rarely accumulate in number to form a village or town. The dress of the better sort is a vest without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They have a peculiar language, and profess to be Mohamedans. The productions of the country are gold, elephant teeth, civet, dates, and sandal-wood; and a great many slaves are sent into Egypt. It is divided into several kingdoms; those best known to the Europeans are Sennar and Dongola. The chief town of the country of the Barabras is Dehr.

*Nuddea*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, situate on the left bank of the Hooghly, immediately below its formation by the

junction of the Cossimbazar and Jellinghy, 60 m N Calcutta.

*Nuez*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the borders of Portugal, 15 m E Braganza, and 48 W Zamora.

*Nughz*, a city of Afghanistan, in Cabul, capital of a district. It is situate near the Coumul, 100 m SSE Cabul. Lon. 69 28 E, lat. 33 17 N.

*Nujibabad*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, which has an extensive traffic in wood, bamboos, iron, copper, and tincal. It is 32 m NW Reher, and 94 NE Delhi.

*Nuitz*, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, famous for excellent wines; seated on the Muzin, at the foot of a hill, 15 m SSW Dijon.

*Nukahiva*; see *Ingraham Islands*.

*Nules*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the seacoast, 30 m NNE Valencia.

*Nun*, or *Vled de Nun*, a province in the S part of the kingdom of Sus. The emperor of Morocco arrogates to himself the sovereignty, but his real authority is extremely feeble. This desert province is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, whose camps are scattered over such interior parts of the country as are capable of cultivation. It has a river of the same name, which enters the Atlantic on the N side of Cape Non.

*Nundydroog*, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, built on the summit of a mountain, 1700 feet in height, the greater part inaccessible; but it was besieged and taken by the English, in 1792. It is 30 m N by E Bangalore.

*Nuneaton*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of woollen cloth and ribands. It was formerly noted for a nunnery, and is seated on the river Anker, 9 m N by E Coventry, and 98 NW London.

*Nunny*, a village in Somersetshire, 3 m SW Frome. Here are the remains of a strong castle, which was burnt by the parliament forces in 1645.

*Nuremberg*, a city of Franconia, capital of a territory, with a university. It is 6 m in circuit, surrounded by walls, flanked with 365 towers; and through the middle of it flows the Pegnitz, over which are several bridges of stone and wood. The population 30,000. Here is an academy for painting, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. The ancient castle or palace is at the extremity of the city; and the arsenal is one of the best in Germany. The houses are built of freestone, and are four or five stories high. Though the religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has a variety of relics, and other antiquities. This once free city,

formerly so flourishing in its manufactures and trade, and where sculpture, painting, and all the sciences were fostered, is now reduced to a tributary town; being given to Bavaria, by the treaty of Tilsit, in 1807. Since then its trade has declined, the arts become neglected, and the greater part of its valuable collections of books, paintings, and antiquities have been dispersed. It is 95 m N by W Munich, and 250 NW Vienna. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 49 27 N.

*Nurpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, capital of a small district. It stands on the top of a hill, which is ascended by steps, 75 m ENE Lahore. Lon. 75 3 E, lat. 32 11 N.

*Nurrah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, near the river Mahanuddy, 75 m S by E Ruttunpoor.

*Nurtingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a hospital, founded in 1481, said to be the richest foundation in the kingdom. It is situate on the Neckar, 14 m SE Stuttgart.

*Nusco*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 8 m N by W Conza.

*Nusserpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Sindy, situate on a branch of the Indus, 46 m NNE Hydrabad.

*Nuys*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne. It has a college of Augustine canons, and a trade in coal and deals. It was taken by the French in 1794; and is seated on the Erfft, near its conflux with the Rhine, 22 m NW Cologne.

*Nyborg*, a seaport of Denmark, on the E coast of the isle of Funen. The remains of the old palace, in which Christian II was born, now serves for a magazine and arsenal. It is seated on a bay of the Great Belt, 10 m E Odensee. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 55 30 N.

*Nykoping*, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a good harbour, on the gulf of Lyngford. It stands on the E side of the island of Mors, which is formed by branches of the gulf, 40 m WSW Alburg. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 56 52 N.

*Nykoping*, a town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Falster, with a royal palace, and one of the best endowed hospitals in the kingdom. It stands on Guldberg sound, opposite the isle of Laland, 60 m SSW Copenhagen. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 54 50 N.

*Nykoping*, a town of Sweden, capital of Sudernmania, with a harbour, and the remains of a strong castle. It is seated on a river of the same name, near the Baltic, 70 m SW Stockholm. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 58 35 N.

*Nyland*, a province of Finland, lying on

the gulf of Finland, to the w of Carelia. It is 120 m long and from 30 to 60 broad, and a fertile pleasant country, being better peopled and cultivated than the neighbouring provinces. The chief trade is in corn, cattle, planks, linen, and dried fish. The see of Borgo is in this province, but Helsingfors is the capital.

*Nyslot*, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, on the lake Saima. The castle, which stands on a rock in a river, near the town, is strongly fortified by nature and art. It was taken from the Swedes, in 1714, by the Russians, who restored it at the peace of Nystadt; but it was given up to the Russians by the treaty of Abo. It is 50 m nw Wiburg.

*Nyslot*, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle; seated on the Narova, among large marshes, 20 m s by w Narva.

*Nystadt*, a town of Finland, in Finland Proper, with a commodious harbour, and a considerable trade in all kinds of wooden vessels. In 1721 a peace was concluded here, between Russia and Sweden. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 55 m nw Abo. Lon. 21 31 E, lat. 61 10 N.

*Nysted*, a town of Denmark, on the SE coast of the isle of Laland. It carries on a considerable trade to the northern provinces of Germany, and is 19 m ESE Naxkow.

## O.

*Oaka*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, situate in a wild and uncouth district at the w extremity of the peninsula, 47 m w by s Noanagur.

*Oakham*, the chief town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Saturday. Near the church are the remains of an old castle; and four silver pennies of the latter Mercian kings were found here in 1749. It has a canal to Melton Mowbray, and stands in the centre of a fertile district, called the Vale of Catnose, 28 m s by E Nottingham, and 95 n by w London. Lon. 0 46 w, lat. 52 42 w.

*Oakhampton*, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a manufacture of serges, and the remains of a castle, dismantled by Henry VIII. It stands on the river Oak, 24 m w Exeter, and 195 w by s London.

*Oakingham*; see *Wokingham*.

*Oaks Creek*; see *Caniaderago*.

*Oaraca*; see *Guaraca*.

*Oban*, a town of Scotland, in Argyle-

shire, on a bay 3 m to the s of the entrance of Loch Etive. Here is a custom-house, and a harbour capable of receiving 500 merchantmen, defended from the westerly winds, by the island of Kerera. It is 22 m nw Inverary. Lon. 5 22 w, lat. 56 28 N.

*Obdach*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, at the conflux of the Achza and Traun, 9 m SE Judenburg.

*Oberkirch*, a town of Suabia, 15 m E Strasburg, and 50 w by s Stutgard.

*Obernberg*, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the Inn, 12 m ssw Passau.

*Oberndorf*, a town of Suabia, in the county of Hohenberg, seated on the Neckar, 8 m NNE Rothweil.

*Obernkirchen*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, 5 m E Buckeburg.

*Obidos*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong castle on a rock, 13 m E Peniche, and 38 NNE Lisbon.

*Obojan*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk, at the conflux of the Obojanka with the Psiol, 39 m s by w Kursk.

*Obollah*, a strong town of Persia, in Irak, seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Bassora.

*Obskaia*, a gulf or bay of Siberia, in the Frozen ocean, about 360 m from N to S, and from 45 to 60 in breadth. Near the middle of its E side branches out the gulf of Tazowskaia, about 140 m long and 30 broad. The sw extremity of the gulf of Obskaia, where the river Oby enters it, is in lon. 69 15 E, lat. 66 55 N.

*Obvinsk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, situate on the Kama, 60 m N Perm. Lon. 56 0 E, lat. 58 44 N.

*Oby*, or *Ob*, the largest river of Siberia, and of the Russian empire. It issues from the lake Altyn, in the desert of Ischimska, and runs nw and w, by Kolivan, Narim, and Surgut, till it receives the Irtysh from Tobolsk, when it flows N and NE till it enters the gulf of Obskaia, after a course of 1900 m. It is navigable almost to its source, and is a smooth stream, abounding in fish. In its course, especially after the influx of the Irtysh, it forms a great number of islands.

*Ocanna*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, 24 m ENE Toledo, and 27 s by E Madrid.

*Ocanna*, a town of New Granada, in the province of St. Martha, on the Rio de Oro, which flows to the Magdalena. It is 240 m s by E St. Martha. Lon. 73 26 w, lat. 7 40 N.

*Ocha, Ochotsk*; see *Oka, Okotsk*.

*Ochrida*, a strong town of European Turkey, in Albania, and an archbishop's see. It stands on the NE side of a lake to which it gives name, formed by the river Drino, 76 m E Durazzo. Lon. 21 3 E, lat. 41 43 N.

*Ochsenfurt*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 10 m SE Wurtzburg.

*Ochsenhausen*, a town of Suabia, near which is a rich abbey. It is 14 m S Ulm, and 40 WSW Augsburg.

*Ocker*, a river of Lower Saxony, which rises in the S part of the duchy of Brunswick, flows by Goslar, Wolfenbüttele, and Brunswick, and joins the Aller, E of Zell.

*Ocoa*, a seaport of St. Domingo, on a river and bay of its name. Here is plenty of fresh water, large salt-works, and abundance of heaves, sheep, and hogs. It is 45 m W St. Domingo. Lon. 70 56 W, lat. 18 15 N.

*Oczakow, or Otchakof*, a strong seaport and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf. It has been frequently an object of contest between the Turks and the Russians, many thousands of whom have fallen in the different sieges it has undergone. It was taken by storm by the Russians, in 1788, and confined to them by the subsequent peace. This place is the key to both the Bog and Dnieper, rivers of great consequence to this part of the empire. It is seated near the Black sea, on the N side of the estuary of the Dnieper, opposite Kinburn, 50 m W Cherson, and 190 N by E Constantinople. Lon. 30 30 E, lat. 46 35 N.

*Odenbach*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, seated on the Glan, 34 m SW Mentz.

*Odensee*, a town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen, and a bishop's see. It supplies the greatest part of the army with all their leather accoutrements, and is particularly famous for gloves. Here are also manufactures of cloth, sugar, and soap. It is situate on a river, 6 m from the bay of Stegestrand, and 90 W by S from Copenhagen. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 55 30 N.

*Oder*, a river of Germany, which has its source in the mountains of Moravia, and flows N to Oderberg; then passes by Ratibor, Oppeln, Breslau, and Glogau, in Silesia; Crössen, Frankfort, Lebus, Custrin, and Frinwalt, in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stettin, Camin, Wollin, Usedom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania. Below Stettin it forms a large lake or bay, called Gross Haff, and then enters the Baltic sea by three chan-

nels, called Peene, Swin, and Diwenow; between which lie the islands of Usedom and Wollin.

*Oderberg*, a town of Moravia, on the confines of Silesia, with a castle; seated on the Oder, at the influx of the Elsa, 13 m NNW Teschen.

*Oderberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, situate on the Oder, 25 m NW Custrin.

*Odernheim*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Seltz, 14 m S Mentz.

*Odernheim*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, seated on the Glan, near its conflux with the Nahe, 28 m SW Mentz.

*Odesa*, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, with a fortress. Corn is the principal article of export. In 1817 it was declared to be a free port. It is seated on a gulf of the Black sea, 44 m W by S Oczakow. Lon. 29 24 E, lat. 46 28 N.

*Odeypoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, near the river Gunduda, 73 m ENE Ruttunpoor. Lon. 83 40 E, lat. 22 37 N.

*Odeypoor*, or *Meywar*; see *Oudipoor*.

*Odiham*, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, and of a royal palace, barns, &c. It is seated on the Basingstoke canal, 24 m NE Winchester, and 42 W by S London.

*Oebfeld*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg; seated on the Aller, 22 m NE Brunswick.

*Oederan*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Mismia, situate near the Flohe, 9 m ENE Chennuitz.

*Oeland*, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 80 m long and 9 broad, separated from the coast of Gothland, by a strait 12 m broad in the narrowest part. The N part has fine forests and quarries of excellent freestone; the S part is more level and very fertile; and they both abound in alum mines. Bogholm, an ancient royal palace, with a village adjoining, is the chief place, seated on the strait, 22 m ENE Calmar. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 56 48 N.

*Oels*, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality, with a castle. It stands on the river Oels, 17 m ENE Breslau. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 51 12 N.

*Oelsnitz*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 6 m S by E Plauen.

*Oepen*, or *Eupen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, with considerable manufactures of cloth; situate on the Wèze, 4 m ENE Limburg.

*Oesel*, an island in the Baltic, forming the n side of the gulf of Riga. It is 60 m long and 30 broad, and produces some corn and flax for export, as well as cattle. Arensburg is the capital.

*Oetting*, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 8 m nw Burkhausen.

*Oettingen*, a town of Suabia, capital of a county, with a well-endowed college. It is seated on the Wurnitz, 12 m nnw Donawert, and 23 s Anspach. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 48 56 N.

*Offa's Dike*, an entrenchment of England, cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England from the incursions of the Welsh. It extends through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire, from the Wye to the Dee.

*Offanto*, a river of Naples, which rises in the Appennines, passes by Conza and Monte Verde, separates Capitanata from Basilicata and Terra di Bari, and enters the gulf of Venice, near Barletta. It is the ancient Aufidus.

*Offen*; see *Buda*.

*Offenbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Isen-berg, on the s side of the Maine, 5 m E Frankfort.

*Offenburg*, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, seated on the Kintzig, 24 m ssw Baden.

*Offida*, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 26 m s Loreto.

*Ogeechee*, a river of the state of Georgia, which flows SE by Georgetown, Louisville, Elberton, and Hardwick, and enters the ocean opposite the N end of Ossabaw island, 18 m s Savanna.

*Ogersheim*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, situate on the Rhine, 12 m N Spire.

*Oglio*, a river that rises in the principality of Trent, enters Italy, and flows between the provinces of Bergamasco and Bresciano, through the lake of Isero, to the borders of Milanese, and turning SE enters Mantuan, where it joins the Po, above Borgoforte.

*Ogmo*, a town of the kingdom of Siam, at the NE point of the gulf of Siam, 56 m SE Siam. Lon. 101 28 E, lat. 13 33 N.

*Oheteroa*, an island in the Pacific ocean, 13 m in circuit. It has no harbour, and is neither so populous nor fertile as the islands to the N of it; yet the manufactures are of a superior kind. The cloth is of a better die, and the spears and clubs are better carved and polished. The people are lusty and well made, and rather browner than those of Otaheite. Lon. 150 47 W, lat. 22 27 S.

*Ohio*, a river of the United States, which

has its source in the Allegany mountains, in Pennsylvania, and is called the Allegany during its wsw course to Pittsburg, where it receives the Monongahela, and then takes the name of Ohio. It bounds the states of Ohio, Virginia, and Kentucky in its whole length; and the only disadvantage it has, is a rapid, just below Louisville, a mile and a half long, and about 480 m from its mouth. In this place the river runs over a rocky bottom a mile broad; and when the stream is low, empty boats only can pass, but when high, boats of any burden may pass in safety. The Ohio carries a great uniformity of breadth, from 400 to 600 yards, except the last 150 m where it is from 800 to 900 yards. After a course of 1188 m from Pittsburg, in which it receives many large and small rivers, it enters the Mississippi in lat. 36 58 N.

*Ohio*, one of the United States of America, 226 m long and 200 broad; bounded on the N by the territory of Michigan and Lake Erie, E by Pennsylvania and Virginia, S by Kentucky, and W by Indiana. This country, affirmed to be the most healthy and fertile spot in America, is divided into 43 counties, which are in an improving state. The mineral productions are iron, lead, and coal. It is crossed in the middle by a chain of hills, from which the waters flow in opposite directions. The principal rivers are the Muskingum, Miami, Hockhocking, and Sciota, which run into the Ohio; and the Miami of the Lake, Sandusky, and Cayahoga, which run into Lake Erie. In 1810 the population was 230,760. Columbus is the capital, but Cincinnati is the mart of trade.

*Ohlau*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a fine castle. Great quantities of tobacco are produced in the neighbourhood. It stands on the Ohla, 15 m SE Breslau.

*Ohrdruf*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, and numerous manufactures, 8 m SSE Gotha.

*Ohringen*, a town of Franconia, capital of the principality of Hohenlohe, with an academy. In the vicinity many Roman antiquities have been found since 1741. It stands on the river Ohm, which divides it into the old and new town, 28 m ssw Mergentheim. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 49 11 N.

*Oich, Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in Invernesshire, 4 m long, and from 60 to 100 fathoms broad. It contains some little wooded islands; and its outlet at the N end is the river Oich, which flows by Fort Augustus into the S extremity of Loch Ness.

*Oira*, a town of Naples, in Terra-

**Otranto**, with an old castle; seated at the foot of the Appennines, 23 m NE Tarento.

**Oise**, a department of France, including part of the old province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river, which has its source in the Ardennes, and joins the Seine, below Pontoise. Beauvais is the capital.

**Oka**, a river of Russia, which rises 40 m s of Orel, passes by that town, Kaluga, Kolonna, and Riazan, and joins the Volga, at Nisnei Novgorod.

**Okotsk**, a town of Siberia, capital of a province, in the government of Irkutsk. It is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Pacific ocean, called the sea of Okotsk, 490 m ESE Yakutsk. Lon. 143 12 E, lat. 59 20 N.

**Oldcastle**, a town of Ireland, in Meath county, 22 m NW Trim.

**Oldenburg**, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the E by the duchy of Bremen, s by the principality of Munster, w by E Friesland, and N by the German ocean. It was formerly a county, united with Delmenhorst, and when the line of its counts became extinct, in 1667, it devolved to the royal family of Denmark. In 1773 it was exchanged by Denmark with the grand duke of Russia, for the district of Kiel in Holstein; and in 1777, the emperor of Germany raised Oldenburg and Delmenhorst to the rank of a duchy. The inhabitants are of the Lutheran religion.

**Oldenburg**, a fortified town, capital of the above duchy, with a citadel, in which a governor resides. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is seated on the Hunte, 22 m w Bremen. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 53 7 N.

**Oldenburg**, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 28 m N Lubec.

**Oldendorf**, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, seated on the Weser, 5 m E Rinteln.

**Oldensael**, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, capital of the district of Twent. It is 30 m E Deventer.

**Oldeslohe**, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Trave, 17 m w Lubec.

**Oldham**, a town in Lancashire, seated on a branch of the Medlock and near the Irk, whose streams carry on the machinery, &c. of numerous manufactures. The population was 16,690 in 1811. It is 7 m NE Manchester.

**Oldtown**, a town of Maryland, in Allegany county, on the N side of the Potomac, 14 m SE Cumberland, and 140 w by N Baltimore.

**Olenc**, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, with considerable iron-works, on the river Bigge, 32 m s Arensburg.

**Oleron**, an island of France, 5 m from the w coast, opposite the mouth of the Charente. It is 14 m long and 5 broad, produces wine and corn, and has some profitable salt-works. This island was formerly in the possession of the English; and here Richard I compiled the code of maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe, as the basis of all their marine constitutions.

**Oleron**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a castle; seated on the E side of the island of Oleron, 13 m wsw Rochefort. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 45 48 N.

**Oleron**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the Gave, 10 m sw Pau.

**Olesko**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Beltz, 48 m ESE Beltz.

**Olibato**; see *Libatta*.

**Olika**, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, with a citadel, 20 m E Lucko.

**Olinda**, a city of Brasil, in Pernambuco, and the see of a bishop, whose jurisdiction is very extensive. Here are the bishop's palace, the ecclesiastical court, a public seminary, and several convents and fine churches; but it has long been in a declining state. It is situate on a hill, close to the sea, 4 m N Pernambuco.

**Olite**, a town of Spain, in Navarre, where their kings formerly resided, but now much reduced. It is seated in a fertile country, 22 m s Pamplona.

**Oliva**, a town of W Prussia, on a bay of the gulf of Dantzic. Here is a large monastery, which contains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania; and in it a peace was concluded in 1660, between Germany, Sweden, and Poland. It is 10 m wsw Dantzic.

**Olivenca**, a town and fortress of Spain, in Estremadura. This place, with its territory, belonged to Portugal, but was ceded to Spain in 1801. It surrendered to the French in 1811. It is 15 m SSE Elvas, and 16 ssw Badajoz.

**Ollerton**, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Maun, 13 m NW Newark, and 137 N by W London.

**Olmedo**, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on an eminence, near the Adaja, 25 m s Valladolid.

**Olmutz**, the capital of Moravia, and an archbishop's see, with a university, and a strong castle, used as a state prison. It is fortified, well built, and entirely surrounded by the river Morau. This city was taken in 1741, by the king of Prussia; and in

1758 he attempted it again, but was obliged to raise the siege. The emperors of Russia and Austria met here in 1805, previous to the battle of Austerlitz. It is 80 m  $\times$  by E Vienna, and 97 s Breslau. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 49 33 N.

*Olney*, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of bonelace; seated on the Ouse, 12 m SE Northampton, and 35 NNW London.

*Olonetz*, a government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novgorod. In this district are mines of copper and iron. The capital is of the same name, and near it is a mineral spring and an iron forge. It is situate on the river Olonza, near its entrance into the lake Ladoga, 100 m, cross the lake, NE Petersburg. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 61 26 N.

*Olonetz Mountains*, a chain of mountains in the NW part of Russia, which extends 500 m in a N direction, from the NW part of the lake Ladoga.

*Olonne*, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, 35 m W Fontenay le Compte.

*Olphen*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 17 m SSW Munster.

*Oltzen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Soleure, seated on the Aar, 17 m ENE Soleure.

*Olympus*, a celebrated mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens; and from that circumstance placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter. The ascent, however, is practicable in the summer; and a small Greek chapel has been erected near the summit, where service is performed once a year, with singular contrast to the ancient mythology of the spot. It is 10 m to the SE of Bursa.

*Omagh*, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone county, where the assizes are held. It is situate on the Mourne, at the influx of the Carnown, 24 m W by N Dungannon. Lon. 7 46 W, lat. 54 32 S.

*Oman*, a province of Arabia Felix, bounded on the NW by the Persian gulf, NE and SE by the ocean, and SW by extensive deserts. It is possessed by a number of petty sovereigns, the most considerable of whom is the imam of Oman, or Mascat. The chief products are horses, dates and other kinds of fruit, several valuable gums, brimstone, coffee, and roinos, a root that dies red. The inhabitants are Mohammedans; yet, contrary to the custom of the Turks, they suffer any one to enter their mosques. The chief town is Mascat.

*Omba*, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 26 m N Esue.

*Ombrone*, a town of Tuscany, in Siennese, at the mouth of the river Ombrone, 5 m S Grossetto.

*Omegna*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated near the N end of the lake Orta, 32 m NNW Novara.

*Omer*, St. a fortified town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, lately a bishop's see. It owes its name and importance to a saint, who built a great monastery here in the seventh century. The principal church, and that of St. Bertin, are magnificent. It is seated on the Aa, on the side of a hill, 8 m NW Aire, and 135 N Paris. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 50 44 N.

*Omerpoor*, a town of Hindocstan, in Berar, 82 m ENE Aurangabad.

*Ommen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Overyssel, seated on the Vecht, 17 m NE Deventer.

*Ommirabil*; see *Morbeys*.

*Omoa*, a town of New Spain, in Honduras, with a strong fortress. It was taken by the British, in 1779, by escalade; but the garrison left could not remain long in possession. The valuable commodities of Guatimala are received here to be embarked for Europe. It is seated on the bay of Honduras, 80 m NNW Valladolid. Lon. 88 47 W, lat. 15 40 N.

*Omrattee*, a fortified town of Hindocstan, in Berar. A considerable quantity of cotton is sent hence into Bengal by land carriage. It is 31 m SSE Ellichpoor.

*Omsk*, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the conflux of the Om with the Irtysh, 350 m SE Tobolsk. Lon. 74 54 E, lat. 54 14 N.

*Onate*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a university, 22 m SSW Tolosa, and 32 SE Bilbao.

*Onccote*, a village in Staffordshire, 8 m  $\times$  by E Cheddle, noted for the rich copper mines in its vicinity.

*Onechoua*, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean, 15 m W Atooi. The E coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea, but the other parts consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces plenty of yams, and of a sweet root called Tee. Lon. 161 0 W, lat. 21 50 N.

*Onega*, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. The lake is 80 m long and 30 broad, exclusive of two arms that branch out 60 m from the N end; and at the SW extremity, by the river Svir, it has communication with the lake Ladoga. The river rises above 80 m to the E of the lake, and flows NNW, through a country full of woods, into the White sea.

*Onega*, a town of Russia, in the govern-



ment of Archangel, on the river Onega, near the White sea, 80 m ssw Archangel. Lon. 37 24 E, lat. 63 35 N.

*Oneglia*, a small principality of Italy, surrounded by the duchy of Genoa and the sea. It abounds in olive-oil, fruit, and wine.

*Oneglia*, or *Oneille*, a seaport, capital of the above principality. In 1792, the French took it by storm, and set it on fire in several places. It is seated at the mouth of the Imperiale, 55 m sw Genoa. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 43 53 N.

*Oneida*, a narrow lake of New York, in the county of its name. The E end is 20 m to the W of Rome, and it extends W about 20 m, where its outlet, the river Onondago, runs into the lake Ontario, at Oswego. At the NE corner of this lake is Wood creek, and at the SW corner is Oneida creek; on the banks of which live a tribe of Indians, called Oneidas.

*Oneida*, a town of New York, chief of the county of its name, with a fort. It is seated on Oneida creek, which flows NW into Oneida lake, 22 m SW Rome, and 34 NW Cooperstown. Lon. 75 20 W, lat. 42 50 N.

*Ongar*, or *Chipping Ongar*, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 12 m W Chelmsford, and 21 ENE London.

*Ongole*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a fertile district. It is 170 m N by W Madras. Lon. 80 1 E, lat. 15 30 N.

*Onolzbach*; see *Anspach*.

*Onondago*, a town of New York, in the county of its name, with a castle, and formerly the chief town of a tribe of Indians, called Onondagos. It is seated on Onondago lake, 32 m S by E Oswego, and 38 WSW Oneida. Lon. 76 26 W, lat. 42 48 N.

*Onondago*, or *Salt Lake*, a lake of New York, in Onondago county, 5 m long and a mile broad. Its waters proceed from salt springs, which are capable of producing immense quantities of salt, and it sends them to Seneca river.

*Onondago*, or *Oswego*, a river of New York, which issues from the W end of lake Oneida, and flows 74 m to lake Ontario, at the town of Oswego. It is boatable, except a fall that occasions a portage of 40 yards.

*Onore*, a seaport of Hindoostan, in Canara, on an inlet of the sea that spreads into a lake, and includes a number of islands. It was formerly a place of great commerce, and had a dock-yard; but was demolished by Tipoo, after he had recovered it by the treaty of Mangalore. Here is now a customhouse, and part of the town has been rebuilt; some merchants also live scattered near the banks of the lake, and sell rice, pepper, cocoa and betel nuts, &c. to the trading vessels that come

from Goa and Rajapoor. It is 116 m NNE Mangalore. Lon. 74 25 E, lat. 14 18 N.

*Onrust*, a small island near the coast of Java, at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia. Here the Dutch repair their ships and have large ware-houses.

*Ontario*, a lake of N America, situated between 75 and 79 W lon. and 43 and 44 N lat. It is 130 m long, 50 broad, and 500 in circuit. On its SW part it receives the waters of Lake Erie, by the river Niagara; and near the SE the Onondago river, by which it communicates, through Oneida lake and up Wood creek, with Mohawk river. On the NE is its outlet, the river Iroquois, or St. Lawrence. It abounds with fish, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds. The islands are all at the E end, the chief of which are Wolf, Amherst, Gage, and Howe. The W extremity is called Burlington bay.

*Outiniente*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 m NNW Alicant.

*Ojain*, a celebrated city of Hindoostan, in Malwah, capital of the dominions of the Sindia Mahratta family. It stands a mile to the S of the ancient city, which is said to have been overwhelmed by a convulsion of nature, and is 6 m in circuit, surrounded by a stone wall with round towers. Here are four mosques, many Hindoo temples, and a palace; and on the S wall is an observatory, which is considered by Hindoo geographers and astronomers as the first meridian. It is a place of considerable traffic, and situate on the Sipperah, which flows N to the Chumbal, 220 m NE Scirat. Lon. 75 43 E, lat. 23 11 N.

*Oonalaska*, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by Cook in his last voyage. The natives appeared to be very peaceable, having been restrained by the Russians, who now keep them in a state of subjection. As the island furnishes them with subsistence, so it does in some measure, with clothing, which is chiefly composed of skins. The upper garment, which is made like a wagoner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Beside this, they wear a waistcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of some kind of strong gut, but the soles and upper-leathers are of Russia leather. Fish and other sea animals, birds, roots, berries, and even sea weed, compose their food. They did not appear to be very desirous of iron, nor to want any other instrument except sewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With these they sew their canoes, make their clothes, and work curious embroidery. Instead of thread, they use the fibres of plants, split to the thickness required. All sewing is performed by the

females; who are shoemakers, tailors, and boatbuilders. They manufacture mats, and baskets of grass, which are both strong and beautiful. The neatness and perfection in most of their works show they are not deficient in ingenuity and perseverance. The E extremity of the island is called Cape Providence. Lon. 166 30 w, lat. 53 40 n.

*Oonemak*, the largest island of the Northern Archipelago, about 200 m in circuit, separated from the extremity of the peninsula of Alaska, by a channel 5 m broad. Here the Russians have their chief establishments for the deposit of all the furs collected in the other islands. At its w end is a cape of the same name. Lon. 165 30 w, lat. 54 30 n. See *Foe Islands*.

*Ooniara*, a town of Hindoostan, in Ajmere, the residence of a Rajpoot rajah. It is surrounded by a wall of mud and stone, and 85 m SE Ajmere.

*Ouscat*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, almost entirely built by the late pashaw Oglu, who in 1813 was the most powerful chief in Asia Minor. The houses are small, but neatly constructed of brick and wood, painted in the manner of those at Constantinople. Here is a handsome mosque erected of hewn stone in imitation of St. Sophia; and the palace, with its various courts and gardens, all surrounded by high walls, occupy an immense area in the centre of the town. The population 16,000. It is situate in a hollow, surrounded by naked hills, 98 m w Tocat, and 140 E bys Angora. Lon. 35 17 r, lat. 39 42 n.

*Oostborch*, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in the isle of Cadsand, 4 m NE Sluys.

*Oostenby*, a town of Sweden, in the isle of Oeland, 27 m S Borkholm.

*Ootampaliam*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the district of Dindigul, 54 m SW Dindigul.

*Ootatore*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 22 m NNW Tanjore, and 80 SW Pondicherry.

*Opheim*, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen, 45 m NNE Bergen.

*Oporto*, or *Porto*, a city and seaport of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, and a bishop's see. It is by nature almost impregnable; and is noted for its strong wines, of which large quantities are exported to England; whence all red wines from Spain or Portugal are called Port wines. The other chief exports are oranges, lemons, &c. and linen cloth to Brasil. Its commerce greatly increased after the earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755; before that time the population was 20,000, and it is

now 50,000. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Douro, which forms an excellent harbour, 147 m N by E Lisbon. Lon. 8 22 w, lat. 41 10 N.

*Oppeln*, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality, with a catholic collegiate church. It has a great trade in wool, and stands on the Oder, 50 m SE Breslau. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 50 39 N.

*Oppenheim*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The vicinity produces excellent wine. It is seated on the side of a hill, 12 m SSE Mentz.

*Oppido*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, at the foot of the Appennines, 25 m NE Reggio.

*Oppido*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 5 m SSE Acerenza.

*Oppurg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle, 4 m SW Neustadt.

*Orach*, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, near the river Drino, 60 m SW Belgrade.

*Oran*, a city and seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara. It has a tolerably good road on the Mediterranean, and within a few m to the E a fine bay capable of receiving the largest fleets. It is built on the side and at the foot of a mountain, which overlooks it from the N and NW; and on its ridge are two castles that command the city on one side and the town of Mazalquiver on the other. To the S and SE are two other castles, on a level with the lower part of the city, but separated from it by a deep winding valley, through which flows a rivulet of excellent water. Oran was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and retaken in 1708. In 1752 the Spaniards became masters of it again. In 1790, it was destroyed by an earthquake, little beside the exterior walls being left standing; and 2,000 persons perished. It has since been evacuated by the Spaniards, who when they were first masters of the place built several churches and other edifices in the manner and style of the Roman architecture. It is 210 m SW Algiers. Lon. 0 24 w, lat. 35 54 N.

*Orange*, a city of France, in the department of Vaucluse, lately a bishop's see. It is the ancient Arausio, and was an important place in the time of the Romans. A triumphal arch, 200 paces S of the town, was formerly within its limits; and here are also the remains of a fine amphitheatre, some aqueducts, &c. The fortifications were demolished by Louis XIV, in 1682. Orange was the capital of a principality of the same name, 17 m long and 12 broad, given by Charlemagne to William au Gornet. It was possessed successively by the houses of Beaux, Chalons,

and Nassau; and on the death of William III of England, in 1702, Frederick William of Prussia claimed this principality as his heir. Louis XIV had seized it during the war with king William; but he exchanged it in 1713, with the king of Prussia, for the town of Geldres. The city is seated in a fine plain, on the river Aigues, 14 m N Avignon, and 57 S Valence. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 44 9 N.

*Orange*, or *Orangedale*, a town of New Jersey, in Essex county, with an academy, 6 m NW Newark.

*Orangeburg*, an inland district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Lewisburg, Orange, Lexington, and Winton.

*Orangeburg*, the capital of the above district, in Orange county. It stands on the N branch of the Edisto, 75 m NW Charleston. Lon. 80 42 W, lat. 33 23 N.

*Orangetown*, a town of New York, in Orange county, on the W side of the Hudson, opposite Philipsburg, and 27 m N New York.

*Orangetown*, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, seated near the coast, 19 m from Machias.

*Oranienbaum*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt Dessau, 6 m SE Dessau.

*Oranienbaum*, a town of Russia, in Ingria. Here is a royal palace, built by prince Menzikoff, afterward converted into a hospital; but much used as a residence by Peter III. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 20 m W Petersburg.

*Oranienburg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, anciently called Bretzow. It takes its present name from a villa built by the margrave, and is situated on the Havel, 18 m N Berlin.

*Oranmore*, a town of Ireland, in Galway county, at the NE extremity of Galway bay, 7 m E by S Galway.

*Oratava*, a town on the W side of the island of Teneriff, and the chief place of trade. It is seated at the bottom of an amphitheatre of mountains, out of which rises the Pike of Teneriff. Near the town is a botanical garden, belonging to the government. The port of Oratava is at 3 m distance. Lon. 16 24 W, lat. 28 23 N.

*Orbassan*, a town of Piedmont, 6 m SW Turin.

*Orbe*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a bold single-arched bridge over the river Orbe, 6 m W Yverdun.

*Orbe*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, celebrated for salt-works, 26 m E Frankfort.

*Orbitello*, a seaport of Italy, capital of Stato delli Presidii, with a good harbour

protected by several forts. It is almost surrounded by a lake, and seated near the mouth of the Albegna, 68 m S by W Siena. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 42 23 N

*Orbre*, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, flows by Beziers, and enters the gulf of Lyon, at Serignan.

*Orades*; see *Orkneys*.

*Orchies*, a town of France in the department of Nord, 12 m SSE Lisle.

*Orchilla*, a small island of the Caribbean sea, 80 m N of the coast of Caracas. Lon. 65 20 E, lat. 12 0 N.

*Orchimont*, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, situated on the Semois, 18 m N Sedan.

*Ordingen*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 36 m NE Cologne.

*Orduña*, a city of Spain, in Biscay. It stands in a valley, surrounded by high mountains, 22 m S Bilboa. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 42.55 N.

*Orebro*, a town of Sweden, capital of Nericia. The river Swart flows through it, and 2 m below enters the lake Hielmar. In the middle of the town, on an island formed by the river, stands the castle, formerly a royal residence; and here the diet of the kingdom assembles. It has a considerable trade with Stockholm, by means of the lakes Hielmar and Maheler, and the river and canal of Arboga; sending iron, vitriol, and red paint, in particular, to that capital. Orebro is 56 m WSW Westeras, and 100 W Stockholm. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 59 18 N.

*Oregrund*, a seaport of Sweden, in Uppland, on the gulf of Bothnia, opposite the island of Grason. The harbour is defended by a mole. It is 46 m NE Upsal, and 70 N by E Stockholm. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 60 20 N.

*Orel*, or *Orlej*, a government of Russia, once a province of the government of Bielgorod. The capital is of the same name, seated between the Oka and the Orlik, and beyond these two streams are the suburbs. In the centre of the city is the market-house, the shops of which are stocked with all sorts of Russian and Greek commodities. The Oka here begins to be navigable, and the chief trade is in corn, hemp, and glass. Orel is 200 m SSW Moscow. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 53 0 N.

*Orellana*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated near the Guadiana, 28 m E Merida.

*Orenburg*, a town and fortress of Siberia, capital of a province in the government of Ufa. It is a place of considerable commerce, and seated on the Ural, 260 m SSE Ufa. Lon. 55 4 E, lat. 51 46 N.

*Orense*, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and

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a bishop's see. Here are some celebrated tepid and hot springs. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, 47 m SE Compostella. Lon. 7 48 W, lat. 42 24 N.

*Orfa*, or *Roha*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, formerly called Edessa by the Greeks, and said to be the Ur of the Chaldees. The walls are 3 m in circuit, defended by square towers, and on a rocky hill to the S is a stately castle. It has a good trade, particularly in carpets and yellow leather, and is a great thoroughfare from Syria into Persia. It has a canal to the Euphrates, and the country round is fertile in corn and fruit. It is seated near the Scirtus, 35 m SW Diarbekir, and 120 NE Aleppo. Lon. 38 46 E, lat. 37 5 N.

*Orford*, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county. The soap-rock, which has the property of fullers earth in cleansing cloth, is found in its neighbourhood; also a gray stone, in great demand for millstones. It is situated on the Connecticut, 11 m N Hanover.

*Orford*, a borough in Suffolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. Here are the remains of a castle, which, with the church, are a seamark. It is seated on the Ore, at its conflux with the Alnes, 18 m E by N Ipswich, and 83 NE London.

*Orford Ness*, a cape of England, on the SE coast of Sussex, where a lighthouse is erected for the direction of ships. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 52 4 N.

*Orgaz*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 15 m S Toledo.

*Orgelet*, a town of France, in the department of Jura, at the source of the Valouse, 30 m SSW Salins.

*Orgiva*, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 25 m S Granada.

*Oria*, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with an ancient castle, 20 m E Tarento.

*Orient*, a fortified seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on Louis bay, at the mouth of the Scorff. The population 20,000; and the principal exports are salt and wine. It was formerly the depot of the French E India Company. The harbour, defended by a citadel opposite Port Louis on the same bay, can contain but a small number of men of war. The English attempted to become masters of it in 1746, but miscarried. It is 24 m W by N Vannes. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 47 44 N.

*Orihuela*, a city of Spain, in Valencia, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a citadel built on a rock. Here are made curious snuff-boxes, with the roots of the

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terebinthus, much esteemed for preserving Spanish snuff. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Segura, 36 m N Carthagena, and 96 SSW Valencia. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 38 8 N.

*Orinoco*, a large river of Caracas, which issues from the small lake Ipava, in Guayana, flows E and SE to the lake Parima, from which it runs toward the W; but after receiving the Guaviari, it bends N, then NE and E till it enters the Atlantic by an extended delta of mouths. Seven of these branches are navigable, but only the two extreme ones are proper for large vessels; the first, called the Manamo, branches off opposite the town of St. Thomas, and flows N to the gulf of Paria; the other which is the main stream, continues its course to the E, and enters the ocean in lat. 8 30 N. The Orinoco in its singular circuitous course, estimated at 1400 m, receives many large rivers; and its chief estuary is so deep and impetuous, that it stems the tide, and preserves the freshness of its water to within 12 leagues of the sea. In September it overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjacent plains. See *Parima*.

*Orio*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, at the mouth of the Orio, 3 m WSW St. Sebastian.

*Orissa*, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan 530 m long and 90 broad; bounded on the N by Bahar and Bengal, E by the bay of Bengal, S by Hyderabad, and W by Gundwana. The interior part consists of rugged hills, uninhabited jungles, and deep watercourses, surrounded by pathless deserts, forests, or valleys; forming a strong natural barrier to the fertile maritime districts, which belong to the British. All the rest belongs to the Nagpoor Mahrattas.

*Oristany*, or *Oristano*, a fortified seaport of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see, with a good harbour. It is but thinly inhabited, and seated on the W coast, on a gulf of the same name, 42 m NW Cagliari. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 39 53 N.

*Orizaba*, a town of New Spain, in Vera Cruz. It has manufactures of cloth, and the vicinity produces abundance of tobacco. To the NW is the Pike of Orizaba, a volcano, and after Popocatepest, the most elevated mountain in New Spain, being 17,371 feet above the level of the sea. Orizaba is seated near the Blanco, which flows to the lake of Alvarado, 50 m WSW Vera Cruz.

*Orkened*, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, 24 m N Christianstadt.

*Orkneys*, or *Orkney Islands*, the ancient Orcades, a cluster of islands to the N of Scotland, from which they are separated by the Pentland frith. They lie between 57 35 and 49 16 N lat. and are upward of

30 in number, of which one greatly exceeds any other in extent. This, like the principal one of *Shetland*, is sometimes dignified with the appellation of Mainland, but is more frequently called *Pomona*. Beyond this island, to the N are seen, among others, Rowsa, Eglisla, Westra, Shappinsha, Eda, Stronsa, Sunda, and N Ronalsha; and to the S appear Hoy, and S Ronalsha, with others of inferior note, many of them small and wholly appropriated to the pasturage of sheep. The whole group contained 23,238 inhabitants in 1811. The currents and tides which flow between these islands are rapid and dangerous; and near the small isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, very dangerous to mariners, especially in a calm. The seacoast swarms with seals and otters, and is visited by whales, cod, ling, haddocks, and herrings; and on the shores are found oysters, muscles, cockles, &c. The islands are visited by eagles, falcons, wild geese, ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, gulls, &c. Springs of pure water are found in all the mountainous parts of these islands; and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fish. The heath, on the mountains, shelters grouse, plovers, snipes, &c. but there are no partridges, hares, nor foxes. There are great numbers of small sheep and beeves. The products of the valleys and plains are bigg and oats, but no other sort of grain. Except juniper, wild myrtle, heath, and a shrub called cyor-lordon, there is scarce a tree or plant to be seen; but this nakedness cannot have been their former state, as many trunks of large oaks are to be found in all the mosses. The climate of these islands in summer is moist and cold; but in winter there is never much snow, and that lies only a short time. Preceding the autumnal equinox, they are visited by dreadful storms of wind, rain, and thunder. For about three weeks in midsummer, they enjoy the rays of the sun almost without intermission; but for the same space in winter, that luminary hardly rises above the horizon, and is commonly obscured by clouds and mists. In this gloomy season, the absence of day is supplied partly by moonlight, and partly by the radiance of the Aurora Borealis, which here gives a light nearly equal to that of the moon. The coasts afford numerous bays and harbours for the fisheries. The chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oil, feathers and skins of various kinds, and kelp. The English language prevails in all these islands, although there are many words in the Norse, or Norwegian, still in use. The inhabitants have the general character of

being frugal, sagacious, circumspect, religious, and hospitable. The population was 46,153 in 1811. The islands of Orkney and Shetland constitute one of the counties of Scotland, and it sends a member to parliament.

*Orlamunda*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Saal, opposite the influx of the Orla, 40 m wsw Altenburg.

*Orlando*, a cape on the N coast of Sicily, 15 m wby N Patti. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 38 14 N.

*Orleanois*, an old province of France, divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower. It is a very plentiful country, and now forms the department of Loiret.

*Orleans*, a city of France, capital of the department of Loiret, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Loire, and has a canal thence to the Loing, near Montargis. Under the sons of Clovis, it was the capital of a kingdom. In 1428, it stood a memorable siege against the English, which was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. It is now one of the largest and most pleasant cities in France. The population 42,000. The cathedral is partly ancient and partly modern; and the view from its magnificent towers is a boundless extent of vineyards. The commerce consists in stockings, caps, linen cloth, wine, brandy, corn, wood, and particularly sugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. The faux-bourg of Paris is of a prodigious length, and that of Olivet, on the left side of the Loire, has a communication with the city by a bridge of nine arches. Near the city is a forest, containing 94,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Orleans is 70 m ssw Paris. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 47 54 N.

*Orleans*, an island and town of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec. Lon. 69 50 W, lat. 47 0 N.

*Orleans, New*, a district of the United States, about 100 m square, lying on the gulf of Mexico, and including the delta of mouths of the Mississippi. It now forms the SE part of the state of Louisiana, and is the most populous district belonging to the United States. The population in 1810 was 76,556.

*Orleans, New*, the capital of the above district and of the state of Louisiana. It was built in 1720, under the regency of the duke of Orleans, and intended to have been the metropolis of the country of Louisiana. In 1788, it was destroyed by fire, but soon rebuilt on a regular plan, and is now a city of considerable im-

portance, both on account of its commerce and population. It is fortified on the sides exposed to the land, and has a canal that passes 6 m N to the lake Pontchartran, where there is a fort. On the side next the river it is open, and secured from inundations by a raised bank, to which vessels can lie close, and receive or discharge their cargoes as at a wharf. From the advantages of its situation, it is becoming a general receptacle for the produce of the extensive countries on the Mississippi and its various branches, which are shipped hence for Mexico and the W India Islands. The chief exports are sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, flour, lead, and lumber. The inhabitants are about 25,000. In 1812, the buildings of the city, vessels in the river, and country around, suffered great damage by a hurricane. At the commencement of 1815 it was attacked by the British, who retreated with the loss of two generals and many soldiers. It is seated on the left bank of the E and main branch of the Mississippi, 80 m from its mouth. Lon. 90 0 W, lat. 29 58 N.

*Orlenga*, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, situate on the Lena, 235 m N Irkutsk. Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 56 0 N.

*Orlof*; see *Orel*.

*Ormea*, a town of Piedmont, on the river Tanaro, 12 m S Mondovi.

*Ormskirk*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. The church is remarkable for its two steeples, placed contiguous, one a tower and the other a short spire. It is 11 m N by E Liverpool, and 209 NNW London.

*Ormus*, a celebrated island, in a strait of the same name, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, 9 m SE Gombron. It is about 12 m in circuit, and seems to be a mass of rocks and shells thrown up by a violent convulsion of nature. In 1507, the Portuguese were permitted to form a settlement here; and it was afterward frequented by a number of rich merchants. In 1622, the Persians, aided by the English, expelled the Portuguese, and demolished the buildings. Some time after, the Persians rebuilt the fort, and though they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before, it is still the key of the gulf of Persia, on account of the commodiousness of the harbour. The island is almost deserted; for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep. Lon. 56 25 E, lat. 27 12 N.

*Ormans*, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, seated on the Louvre, 10 m SE Besancon.

*Orne*, a department of France, including the old province of Perche and part of

that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river that rises in the department, and runs into the English channel, 8 m below Caen. The capital is Alencon.

*Oroaoko*; see *Orinoco*.

*Ororsa*, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the S of Colonsa, from which it is separated by a narrow channel that is dry at low water. Here are the ruins of an abbey, with many sepulchral statues, and some curious ancient sculpture.

*Orontes*, a river of Syria, which rises in the mountains to the N of Damascus, flows N by Homs and Hama to Antioch, where it bends to the W and SW, and enters the Mediterranean. The Arabs call it, the Aassi.

*Oropesa*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a castle, on a cape of its name, in the Mediterranean, 55 m NNE Valencia. Lon. 0 5 E, lat. 40 8 N.

*Oropesa*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 34 m ESE Placentia, and 63 W Toledo.

*Oropesa*, in Charcas; see *Cochabamba*.

*Orosei*, a town on the W coast of Sardinia, at the entrance of a gulf of the same name, 75 m ESE Sassari.

*Oroumich*; see *Urmia*.

*Orr*, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, which issues from a small lake to the E of New Galloway, and flows to the Solway frith, at Dalbeattie.

*Orsha*, a town of Lithuania, in the government of Mohilef, with a castle, seated on the Dnieper, 42 m N Mohilef.

*Orsova*, a town and fortress of Hungary, on the confines of Servia and Wallachia, subject to the Turks. The fortress was besieged by the Austrians in 1790, but without success. It stands on the N side of the Danube, 100 m SE Temesvar, and 105 E Belgrade. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 44 45 N.

*Orsoy*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve, seated on the Rhine, 20 m SE Cleve.

*Orta*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated near the Tiber, 10 m E Viterbo.

*Orta*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on a lake of the same name, 26 m NNW Novara.

*Ortegal*, a cape and castle of Spain, on the N coast of Galicia, 30 m NNE Ferrol. Lon. 7 39 W, lat. 43 46 N.

*Ortenberg*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, situate on the Nidder, 17 m SE Giesen.

*Ortenburg*, a town and citadel of Bavaria, in a county of the same name, seated near the river Vils, 10 m W Passau.

*Ortenburg*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the S bank of the Drava, opp-

posite the influx of the Liser, 32 m w Clagenfurt.

*Orthes*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees. Here, in 1814, the allied army from Spain, under lord Wellington, defeated the French under marshal Soult. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Pau, 20 m nw Pau.

*Orton*, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Wednesday, 10 m sw Appleby, and 276 nsw London.

*Ortona a Mare*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the gulf of Venice, 13 m e Civita di Chieti.

*Ortrand*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, on the borders of Lusitania, 16 m ne Meissen.

*Orvieto*, a fortified town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a territory, and a bishop's see, with a magnificent palace and a fine Gothic cathedral. It is seated on a craggy rock, near the conflux of the Paglia and Chiana, 50 m nsw Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 42 42 N.

*Oruro*, a city of Charcas, capital of a district, which abounds in cattle, sheep, and camels, and has many gold and silver mines. It is 150 m nw Plata. Lon. 68 30 w, lat. 18 10 s.

*Orwell*, a river in Suffolk, which flows se by Ipswich, and uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipswich, it is called the Gipping.

*Osuca*, a city of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle. It has a harbour, at the mouth of the Gava, the largest river in the island, and is the port of Miaco. The city is intersected by canals, over which are several bridges of cedar. It is 34 m sbyw Miaco. Lon. 136 5 E, lat. 35 5 N.

*Oschatz*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a college, and some manufactures of cloth; seated on the Chemnitz, 16 m nw Meissen.

*Osero*, an island; see *Cherso*.

*Oshmiana*; see *Oszmiana*.

*Osimo*, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, seated on the Musone, 12 m ssw Ancona.

*Osiol*; see *Siout*.

*Osma*, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is almost gone to ruin, and the cathedral and episcopal palace are at Borgo d'Osma, a little to the e. It stands on the Douro, 48 m se Burgos, and 112 ene Madrid. Lon. 2 52 w, lat. 41 50 N.

*Osmanjik*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natelia, with a castle on an insulated rock, and a fine bridge over the Hizil Irnak, 50 m wsw Amasia.

*Osnaburg*, or *Osnabruck*, a principality (lately a bishopric) of Germany, in the

circle of Westphalia, between the territories of Munster, Ravensberg, Tecklenburg, Lingen, Diepholtz, and Minden. It is 40 m long and 20 broad, produces much corn and flax, and plenty of turf, coal, and marble. The most beneficial manufacture is a coarse kind of linen, which is exported to distant parts. In 1815, this principality was giving to the king of Hanover.

*Osnaburg*, a fortified town, capital of the above principality, with a castle and a university. It is celebrated for a treaty of peace concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour of the protestant religion. The catholics and protestants have each two churches; and the magistrates are Lutherans. It is seated on the Hase, 25 m n by e Munster. Lon. 7 54 E, lat. 52 18 N.

*Osorno*, a town of Chili, seated on the Rio Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 80 m s Valdivia. Lon. 73 20 w, lat. 40 58 s.

*Osrushna*, a town of Western Tartary, in Turkestan, capital of a province. It is 80 m nne Samarcand, and 260 s Taraz. Lon. 66 20 E, lat. 40 40 N.

*Ossi*, or *Osseti*, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian; bounded on the n by Great Kabardah, e by the Lesguis Tartars, and s and w by Imeritia. It contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia. These districts are of very unequal size; some containing only five, and others 50 villages, each of which comprise from 20 to 100 families. Their language has some analogy with that of the Persian. Their history is entirely unknown. The Circassians and Tartars call them Kusha.

*Ossola*; see *Domo d'Ossola*.

*Ossory*, the western division of Queen county, in Ireland. It gives name to a bishopric, but the cathedral is now at Irish-town, in the county of Kilkenny.

*Ossuna*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university. It was formerly strong, but less by its ramparts than by a fountain of water, while the country for 8 m round is totally deprived of that article. It is 50 m ebyn Seville. Lon. 5 8 w, lat. 37 22 N.

*Ostabric*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It had a strong castle, which was taken by the French, and demolished in 1695. It is seated on the Tordera, 28 m ne Barcelona.

*Ostend*, a fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It is seated among a number of canals, and almost surrounded by two of the largest, into which slips of great burden may enter with the tide. The population 10,000; and its commerce is

very considerable. It is famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 1601 to September 1604, when it surrendered by a honorable capitulation. Since then it has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. In 1798, the English landed here, and destroyed the works of the Bruges canal; but the wind shifting before they could re-embark, they were obliged to surrender to the French. Ostend is 10 m w Bruges, and 22 NE Dunkirk. Lon. 2 56 E, lat. 51 14 N.

*Osterby*, a town of Sweden, in Upland. Here are smelting-houses and forges; and near it is the iron mine of Dannemora, the most celebrated in Sweden. It is 30 m NNE Upsal.

*Osterhofen*, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Danube, 20 m WNW Passau.

*Osterode*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen. Here is a manufacture of woollen stuffs; also a magazine for corn, which is delivered out to the miners of Harz forest, at a fixed price. It is seated on the Saal, 18 m NNE Gottingen.

*Osterode*, a town of W Prussia, with a castle, situate on the Dribentz, 46 m SE Marienburg.

*Ostersund*, a town of Sweden, capital of Jemtia. It is seated on the E side of the lake Storsio, 76 m NW Sundswald. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 63 10 N.

*Osterwick*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, with good woollen manufactures; situate on the Ilse, 17 m W by N Halberstadt.

*Osthammar*, a town of Sweden, in Upland. It had formerly a good harbour, which is now become shallow, and stands on a rocky island, 36 m NE Upsal.

*Ostia*, a decayed seaport of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, and the see of a bishop, who resides at Veletri. The old town was destroyed by the Saracens; and the new one consists only of the cathedral and a few mean houses. It stands near the eastern mouth of the Tiber (now so shallow that the harbour is ruined) 12 m SW Rome.

*Ostiglia*, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, seated on the Po, 15 m SE Mantua.

*Ostinghausen*, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, situate on the Alst, 8 m W Lipstadt.

*Ostrog*, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, near the river Horin, 44 m NNW Constantinow.

*Ostrow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, on the river Bug, 75 m ENE Warsaw.

*Ostuni*, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with a fort; seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Venice, 16 m WNW Brundici.

*Oswald*, St. a village in Northumberland, on the Picts wall, 4 m N Hexham. Here Oswald defeated Cedwall, a British usurper, who was killed on the first onset; and here he set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

*Oswego*, a town and fort of New York, seated on the SE side of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of a river of the same name, more commonly called Onondago. It was taken from the French, in 1756, by the British, who delivered it up to the United States, in 1796. In 1814 it was stormed by the British, who destroyed the works and then retreated. It is 120 m E by N Niagara, and 130 W by W Albany. Lon. 76 46 W, lat. 43 13 N.

*Oswieczyn*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, seated on the Wisluta, 35 m W by S Cracow.

*Oswestry*, a town in Shropshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It had a wall and a castle, long ago demolished; and has some trade from Wales in flannels. It is 18 m NW Shrewsbury and 179 London.

*Oszmiana*, or *Oshmiana*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, situate on the Berezina, 32 m SE Wilna.

*Otabalo*, a town of Quito, chief of a district, which abounds in sheep, beeves, and horses. It has manufactures of bed furniture and carpets, and is 30 m N Quito.

*Otuha*, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean. It lies N of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a strait, which, in the narrowest part, is not more than 2 m. This island is smaller and more barren than Ulitea, but has two good harbours.

*Otaheitee*, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered in 1767, by captain Wallis, who called it George the Third Island. Captain Cook came hither in 1768, to observe the transit of Venus; and it was visited twice afterward by that celebrated navigator. It consists of two peninsulas, connected by a low neck of land 2 m over, and is about 30 leagues in circuit. Great part of it is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pineapple and the dragon-tree. The birds most common are two sorts of paroquets, one of a sapphire blue, another of a greenish colour, with a few red spots; a kingfisher, of a dark green, with a collar of the same hue round its white throat; a large cuckoo; several sorts of pigeons or doves; and a bluish heron. The only quadrupeds found on the island were hogs, dogs, and rats. The people have mild features and a pleasing



countenance. They are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round their middle, and another wrapped about the head, like a turban. The women wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, through which they pass their heads, and it hangs down to the knees; a fine white cloth, like muslin, passes over this in various elegant turns round the body, a little below the breast, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn sometimes falls gracefully across the shoulder. Both sexes are marked with black stains, occasioned by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of distinction among them, as among the Chinese. The climate being very hot, their houses have seldom any walls, but consist only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-nut tree, and supported by a few pillars made of the bread-fruit tree. Their cloth is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet; and a glue, made of the hibiscus esculentus, is employed to make the bark cohere. Some of these pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. Though the natives far excel most of the Americans in the knowledge and practice of the arts of ingenuity, yet they had not invented any method of boiling water. The two sexes eat separately; and their provisions are chiefly fish, pork, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, and bananas; and they employ sea-water as a sauce both to fish and pork. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees; and they are praised for their gentleness, goodnature, and hospitality. Omai, a native of this island, was brought over to England by captain Cook, and carried back by him in his last voyage. Point Venus, at the N end, is in lon. 149 36 w, lat. 17 40 s.

*Otchakof*; see *Oczakow*.

*Otley*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the Wharf, under a craggy cliff, 25 m w York, and 203 NNW London.

*Otoque*, an island in the bay of Panama. Lon. 80 10 w, lat. 3 10 n.

*Otranto*, or *Terra d'Otranto*, a province of Naples, 70 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Terra di Bari and all other parts by the sea. It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine. Here is a kind of spider, called Tarantula, whose bite is venomous; and the country is often visited by locusts. See *Lecce*.

*Otranto*, a city and seaport of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, and an archbishop's see, with a castle that commands

the harbour. It has some trade with the Levant, and is seated at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 140 m SE Bari. Lon. 18 35 E, lat. 40 20 N.

*Otrar*, a town of Western Tartary, in Turkestan, near the river Sirr, 70 m WSW Taraz.

*Otricoli*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, near the Tiber, 7 m N by E Magliano.

*Otsego*, a lake of New York, in the county of its name, 9 m long and a mile broad. Its outlet, at Cooperstown, is the E branch of the Susquehanna.

*Ottendorf*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a castle; situate near the mouth of the Meden, 27 m NW Stade.

*Ottenheim*, a town of Austria, on the N side of the Danube, 5 m WNW Linz.

*Otterburg*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 5 m N Kayser-slautern.

*Otterburn*, a village in Northumberland, on the river Reed, 22 m W by N Morpeth. It is noted for a battle in 1388, between the English under the earl of Northumberland and his two sons, and the Scots under sir William Douglas, who was slain by Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur; but the Scots obtained the victory, and the two Percies were made prisoners. On this battle the ballad of Chevy Chase was founded.

*Ottersberg*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fort, 17 m NE Bremen.

*Ottery, St. Mary*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of flannels, serges, &c. It has a large church with two square towers, and is seated on the rivulet Otter, 10 m E Exeter, and 151 W by S London.

*Ottmucha*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Niesse, with a castle; seated on the river Niesse, 7 m W by S Niesse.

*Ottone*, a town of the duchy of Genoa, 21 m NE Genoa.

*Ottweiler*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with an ancient castle; seated among mountains, 16 m NNE Sarbruck.

*Ouby*, an island, one of the Moluccas, lying to the S of Gilolo. It is subject to the sultan of Bachian, and abounds in clove trees. The Dutch have a small fort on the W side. Lon. 126 50 E, lat. 1 30 S.

*Oude*, a province of Hindoostan Proper, 250 m long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by petty districts tributary to Nepal, E by Bahar, S by Allahabad, and W by Agra and Delhi. The whole surface is flat and extremely fertile. It is intersected by the Gograh, and the Ganges flows on its W border. It is subject to a nabob, whose

dominions, in 1790, occupied all the flat country lying on both sides of the Ganges (with the exception of the district of Rampoor) between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract lying between the Ganges and Jumna (the Doab) to within 40 m of the city of Delhi. The nabob is in alliance with the British, who protected these dominions from external enemies by a subsidiary force, at his expense, till 1801, when several towns and districts were ceded to the British, in commutation of the subsidy and every other claim; and the British engaged, in consequence of these cessions, to defend the nabob's remaining territories from all foreign and domestic enemies, without any further demand whatever. The capital is Lucknow.

*Oude*, a decayed city of the above province, said to have been the capital of a great kingdom, 1200 years before the Christian era. It is frequently mentioned in the Mahabarat, a famous Hindoo work in Sanscrit, under the name of Adjudah. Whatever may have been its former magnificence, no traces of it are left; but it is considered as a place of sanctity, to which the Hindoos come in pilgrimage. It is seated on the Gograh, nearly adjoining Fyzabad.

*Oudenard*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, with a fort. Here is a manufacture of very fine linen, and of curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but the duke of Marlborough entirely routed their army. In 1745, it was taken by the French, who restored it by the peace of 1748; and in 1794 it surrendered to the French. It is seated on both sides of the Scheld, 12 m s Ghent, and 27 w Brussels.

*Oudenburg*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 8 m se Ostend.

*Oudenwater*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, the birthplace of the celebrated James Arminius; seated on the Little Yssel, 10 m wsw Utrecht.

*Oudipoor*, or *Meywar*, a territory of Hindoostan, in the province of Ajmeer, belonging to the Rajpoots, and lying e of the river Pudda. It consists, in general, of mountains, divided by narrow vallies, and abounds with fortresses. See *Cheitore*.

*Oudipoor*, the capital of the above territory. It stands near the river Banass, within an amphitheatre of hills, which has only three narrow passes. The rana is deemed the most noble of the Rajpoot chiefs, and is also called the rana of Cheitore. Oudipoor is 93 m ssw Ajmeer. Lon. 74 3 e, lat. 25 28 n.

*Ouen-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first

rank, in Tche-kian. It stands at the mouth of a river, and has a good harbour, 300 m SSE Nanking. Lon. 121 10 e, lat. 28 2 n.

*Overflackee*, an island of the Netherlands, in S Holland, between the mouths of the Meuse. Sommerdyck is the principal town.

*Overysche*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the Ysche, 6 m NE Brussels.

*Overysse*, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the n by Friesland and Groningen, e by Westphalia, s by the county of Zutphen, and w by that of Arnheim and the Zuyder zee. It is divided into three districts, called Drent, Salland, and Twent. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison with the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up, and sent to the neighbouring provinces. Deventer is the capital.

*Ougen*; see *Ojain*.

*Ovidopol*, a town and fort of Russia, in the government of Catherineuslaf. In digging the foundation of the fort, in 1795, a curious antique tomb was discovered, supposed to be that of the poet Ovid; from which circumstance the town had its name. It is seated on the e side of the mouth of the Dniester, 60 wsw Oczakow. Lon. 30 12 e, lat. 46 10 n.

*Oviedo*, a city of Spain, capital of Asturias d'Oviedo, and a bishop's see, with a university. Near it are the hot springs of Rivera de Abajo, which bear some resemblance to those of Bath. It is seated at the conflux of the Ove and Deva, which form the Asta, 55 m nsw Leon. Lon. 5 53 w, lat. 43 20 n.

*Oulz*, a town of Piedmont, seated in a valley, 12 m sw Susa.

*Oundle*, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Nen, over which are two bridges, 26 m NE Northampton, and 78 n by w London.

*Ourem*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain, 12 m w Tomar.

*Ourique*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, celebrated for a victory obtained by Alphonso, king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 26 m sw Beja.

*Ourthe*, or *Ourt*, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in the duchy of Luxemburg, and flows into the Meuse, above Liege.

*Ouse*, a river in Yorkshire, formed of the Ure and Swale, which rise near each other in the romantic tract called Rich-

Wendshire, and unite a little below Aldborough. The Ouse flows to York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels; proceeding thence by Cawood, Selby, and Howden, it receives the Wharf, Derwent, Aire, and Don, and then meets the Trent on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united stream forms the Humber.

*Ouse*, a river in Sussex, formed of two branches, one of which rises in St. Leonard forest, the other in the forest of Worth, and they unite above Lewes. It flows by that town to Newhaven, below which it forms a considerable haven, and enters the English channel.

*Ouse, Great*, a river that rises in Northamptonshire, near Brackley, and flows to Buckingham, Stoney Stratford, Newport, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neot, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which it enters the Lincolnshire Wash.

*Ouse, Little*, a river that rises in the s part of Norfolk, and dividing that county from Suffolk, as it flows westward, becomes navigable at Thetford, and afterward joins the Great Ouse.

*Oussor*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 20 m SE Bangalore.

*Outeiro*, a town and fortress of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, seated on a mountain, 9 m SE Braganza, and 21 NW Miranda.

*Owego*, a town of New York, in Tioga county, on the E branch of the Susquehanna, 20 m W Union.

*Owhyhee*, the largest and most eastern of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean. Its length from N to S is 84 m, and its breadth 70. Near the middle is Mowna Roa, a mountain that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen at 40 leagues distance. To the N of this mountain, the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades; and the whole country is covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain on the NE side appear to be about half a mile high. To the S of this mountain, the ground is covered with cinders, and in many places has black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava, that has flowed from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and craggy rocks piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in sharp points; yet, amid these ruins, are many patches of rich soil, carefully laid out in plantations. The fields are enclosed by stone fences, and are interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. Here captain Cook, in 1779, fell

a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a dispute. Captain Vancouver afterward visited this island, and left a breed of cattle, horses, and sheep, which have increased abundantly. In 1783, the king of Owhyhee, with the assistance of a ship carpenter, built a small tender; and soon afterward he constructed a first decked vessel. In 1810 this king had reduced nearly all the Sandwich islands under his dominion, and had removed his residence to *Woahoo*. The E point of Owhyhee is in lon. 151 56 W, lat. 19 34 N.

*Owram, North*, a town of W Yorkshire, with various woollen manufactures. The population was 5306 in 1811. It is 3 m NE Halifax. *South Owram*, with 3515 inhabitants, is 2 m SE Halifax.

*Oxford*, a town of New York, in Tioga county, with an academy, 45 m NE Union.

*Oxford*, a town of Maryland, in Talbot county, seated on an inlet of Chesapeake bay, 12 m S Easton.

*Oxford*, the capital of Oxfordshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Thames, at the influx of the Cherwell, and has a canal to Braunston, in Northamptonshire. The city, with the suburbs, is 3 m in circuit, and was anciently surrounded by walls, of which there are considerable remains; as also of its extensive castle, the tower of which now serves for a county gaol. The population was 12,931 in 1811. It has, beside the cathedral, 13 parish churches, a famous university, a noble market-place, and a magnificent bridge. The university is supposed to have been a seminary for learning before the time of Alfred, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage. It has 20 colleges and five halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges have sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellow, and students. In the halls the students live, either wholly, or in part, at their own expense. The colleges are, University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queens, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brasenose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these, the most ancient is University college, founded before the year 872; and to Christ Church college, begun by cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII, belongs the cathedral. The halls are, Alban, Edmund, St. Mary, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished are the Bod-

leian, All Souls, Christ Church, Queens, New, St. John, Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings, are the theatre, the Ashmolean museum, the Clarendon printing-house, the Radcliffe infirmary, and an observatory. Magdalen bridge is noted for the beauty of its architecture, and covers two small stripes of the Charwell. At Oxford, king John, compelled by his barons, summoned a parliament to meet, in 1258; the proceedings of which were so disorderly, that it was known afterward by the name of the Mad Parliament. Charles I assembled a parliament here, in 1625, in consequence of the plague then raging in London; and, in 1644, he summoned such of the members of both houses as were devoted to his interest, and seceders from the parliament then sitting at Westminster. This city was distinguished for its attachment to that unfortunate king, who here held his court during the whole civil war. Without the town are many ruins of the fortifications erected in that war. Oxford is governed by a mayor, and sends four members to parliament, two for the university, and two for the city. It is 50 m s by E Coventry, and 54 wnw London. Lon. 1 15 w, lat. 51 46 n.

*Oxfordshire*, a county of England, bounded on the E by Buckinghamshire, w by Gloucestershire, s by Berkshire, and n by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. The extreme length is 48 m, and breadth 26, but its form is very irregular. It contains 474,880 acres; is divided into 14 hundreds, and 219 parishes; has one city and 12 market-towns; and sends nine members to parliament. The population was 119,191 in 1811. The soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass. The SE part is hilly and woody, having a continuation of the Chiltern hills running through it. The NW part is also elevated and stony. The middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams running from N to S, and terminating in the Thames: of these, the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenlode, Charwell, and Thame. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are conveyed from it, by the Thames, to the metropolis.

*Oxus*; see *Amu*.

*Ozama*, a river of St. Domingo, which enters the sea at the city of St. Domingo. It is navigable 30 m; but has a rock at its mouth, which prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than 18 feet.

## P.

*Pacasmayu*, a river of Peru, which issues from the mountains of Caxamarca, and flows w to the Pacific ocean, where it forms a bay in lat. 7 24 s.

*Pacem*, a town in the N part of Sumatra, capital of a kingdom. It is 120 m SE Acheen. Lon. 97 15 E, lat. 5 0 N.

*Pachacamac*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, situate in a valley of its name, formerly beautified with a magnificent temple, in which the Spaniards, when they conquered Peru, found immense riches. It is 22 m SSE Lima.

*Pachete*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Bengal, which gives name to a district. It is 3 m NE Rogonatpoor.

*Pachuca*, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, famous for the rich silver mines in its vicinity. It is 45 m N by E Mexico. Lon. 100 14 W, lat. 20 42 N.

*Pacific*, or *Pacific Ocean*, extending between Asia and America, and upward of 10,000 m in breadth. The Spaniards, on passing the isthmus of Panama, from N to S, at the first discovery of this ocean, named it the South Sea; and the part extending S of the isthmus is yet sometimes so called. When Magellan entered this ocean, through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months and 20 days in a uniform direction to the NW, without discovering land. In the distress suffered in this voyage, before he discovered the Ladrone islands, he had the consolation of enjoying such uninterrupted fine weather, with fair winds, that he gave this ocean the name of Pacific. On one side of the equator, it is called the North Pacific Ocean; and on the other, the South Pacific Ocean.

*Pacy*, a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the river Eure, 8 m S by E Vernon.

*Padang*, a seaport on the W coast of Sumatra. In 1797, it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, and upward of 300 lives were lost. Lon. 99 46 E, lat. 0 50 S.

*Paddington*, a village in Middlesex, a mile W by N London. Though so near to the metropolis, it contains many beautiful rural spots, and handsome seats. A canal passes hence to the Grand Junction canal, 6 m above Brentford.

*Paderborn*, a principality (lately a bishopric) of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 m long and 25 broad, lying N of the duchy of Westphalia and county of

## PAD

Waldeck. The prince's castle is at Nienhaus. There are high mountains, and iron mines in the middle of the country; other parts are fertile in corn and pasture; and it is famous for bacon and venison.

*Paderborn*, a fortified town, capital of the above principality, with a celebrated university. The rivulet Pader rises under the high altar of the cathedral; and in the collegiate church are the remains of St. Blase. The most remarkable of the convents is the college formerly belonging to the jesuits. It is 52 m ESE Munster. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 41 N.

*Padron*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Ulla, 12 m S Compostella.

*Padstow*, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, a convenient harbour, and some coasting trade. It is seated at the mouth of the Camel, on the Bristol channel, 30 m W Launceston, and 243 m by London.

*Padua*, a fortified city of Italy, capital of Paduano, and a bishop's see. It is 7 m in circuit, but much less considerable than formerly; for great part of the area within the walls is unbuilt, and the town in general so thinly inhabited, that grass grows in many of the streets. The houses are built on piazzas, which formerly may have had a magnificent appearance, but they now give it a gloomy air. The cathedral is one of the richest in Italy; and in the sacristy is a statue of the celebrated Petrarch, who was a canon, and left to it a part of his library. The Franciscan church is dedicated to St. Antonio, the patron of the city, whose body is enclosed in a sarcophagus, under an altar in the middle of the chapel. Near this church is the school of St. Antonio, where many of the actions of the saint are painted in fresco; some of them by Titian. The church of St. Justina is noted for a rich Mosaic pavement. The hall of the town-house is the largest in Europe, and contains the cenotaph of Livy, who was a native of Padua. The university, once so celebrated, is now on the decline. Here is a considerable cloth manufacture; but the city swarms with beggars, who ask charity in the name of St. Antonio. Padua was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Brenta and Baciuglione, in a fine plain, 20 m W by S Venice. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 45 14 N.

*Paduano*, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 40 m long and 35 broad; bounded on the E by Dogado, S by Polesina di Rovigo, W by Veronese, and N by Vicentino. It is well watered, and one of the most fertile countries in Italy. Padua is the capital.

## PAI

*Padula*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 14 m N Policastro.

*Pagahn*, a decayed city of Birmah, capital of a province. It is said to have been abandoned in the 13th century in consequence of a divine admonition. The remains of its ancient splendour are numerous mouldering temples, and the vestiges of a fort. It is seated on the Irrawaddy, 110 m SW Ummerapoor. Lon. 94 34 E, lat. 21 10 N.

*Pagliano*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultro, 15 m ESE Aquila.

*Pago*, an island in the gulf of Venice, separated from Croatia by a narrow channel. It is 20 m long and 6 broad, chiefly barren, and the soil stony; but it is well peopled, has salt-works, and produces wine and honey. The chief town is of the same name. Lon. 15 10 E, lat. 44 40 N.

*Pahang*, a seaport on the E coast of Malacca, capital of a kingdom, famous for a great number of elephants, and for plenty of pepper. It is 140 m NE Malacca. Lon. 103 30 E, lat. 3 55 N.

*Painboeuf*, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire, near the mouth of the Loire. Hence all the ships belonging to Nantes take their departure, and here all large vessels anchor on their arrival. It is 22 m W by N Nantes. Lon. 1 59 W, lat. 47 17 N.

*Painswick*, a village in Gloucestershire, on the side of a hill, 7 m SSE Gloucester. It has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade.

*Paisley*, a town of Scotland, the largest in Renfrewshire. It has considerable manufactures of silk and linen gauze, lawn, muslin, cambric, thread, &c. also extensive soap, candle, and cotton works; and is deemed the first manufacturing town in Scotland. The river White Cart divides it into two parts, which communicate by three bridges. The part on the E side of the river is called the Abbey parish, and contains the magnificent remains of an abbey church, the only one which Paisley formerly required. The other part, now designated by Paisley, has three parish-churches, and several meeting-houses for dissenting congregations. By means of the river, and a canal, vessels of 40 tons can come up and unload at the quay. In 1817 the population was 19,937 in the town, and 16,785 in the abbey parish. It is 10 m W Glasgow. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 52 N.

*Paita*, a seaport of Peru, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccaneers; and in 1741, it was plundered and burnt by commodore

Anson. The bay is defended by a fort. It is 270 m nw Truxillo. Lon. 80 54 w, lat. 5 0 s.

*Palachy*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore, with a small fort. In the vicinity was lately dug up a pot containing Roman silver coins of Augustus and Tiberius. It is 14 m s Coimbatore.

*Palacios*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 m s Seville.

*Palacios*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 32 m wsw Leon.

*Palais*, a town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle, with a strong citadel. It surrendered to the English in 1761, after a long siege. It stands on the ne side of the island, 30 m sse Orient. Lon. 3 9 w, lat. 47 19 n.

*Palais, St.* a town and district of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, which, with the town and district of St. Jean Pied de Port, forms nearly the whole of the old province of Lower Navarre. St. Palais is seated on the Bidause, 15 m se Bayonne. Lon. 1 4 w, lat. 43 21 n.

*Palamcotta*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, which gives name to a district; situate on a small lake, 41 m sw Pondicherry.

*Palamos*, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 58 m ne Barcelona. Lon. 3 4 e, lat. 41 50 n.

*Palamow*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a hilly and woody district, bordering on Gundwana. It is situate on the Cayle, 132 m ssw Patna. Lon. 84 26 e, lat. 23 52 n.

*Palanka*, a town and fortress of Hungary, on the river Karass, near its conflux with the Danube, 60 m s Temesvar.

*Palanka*, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, seated on the Dniester, 40 m se Bender.

*Palaos*; see *Pelew Islands*.

*Palari*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in Mysore, not far from that of the Pennar, flows s and then e through Mysore and the Carnatic, and enters the sea near Sadras.

*Palawan*; see *Paragoa*.

*Palazuola*, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, seated on the Oglio, 20 m wxw Brescia.

*Palencia*, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see, with five churches, 11 convents, and two hospitals. The chief manufactures are woollen coverlets, flannels, and serges. It is seated on the Carrion, 23 m nne Valladolid, and 70 se Leon. Lon. 4 28 w, lat. 41 59 n.

*Paleno*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 9 m ese Solmona.

*Palenzuela*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Arlanza, a little

above the influx of the Arlanzon, 30 m sw Burgos.

*Palermo*, a fortified city of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, capital of the island, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It stands on a bay of the same name, on the n coast, near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and the mountains is one of the richest plains in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruitful trees, and watered by fountains and rivulets. The population 120,000. Two great streets, the Cassaro and Maqueda, intersect each other in the centre of the city, where is a handsome square, called the Ottangolo; from the centre of this is seen the whole of these noble streets, and the four gates that terminate them, each at the distance of half a mile. The Porto Felice opens to the Marino, a delightful walk, which has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other the sea; and in the centre is a kind of temple, frequently made use of as an orchestra. The royal residence is at the top of the Cassaro, and commands a view of the city and surrounding scenery; it is an extensive and irregular building, but the apartments are elegantly decorated. The palaces belonging to the princes are much admired for their situation and elegance. The houses of the nobility are fine buildings, but their outward effect is destroyed by converting their lower part into stables and coach-houses. Palermo has upward of 100 churches, many of them rich and magnificent; also 96 convents, with superb chapels to each, and innumerable spots dedicated to some favourite saint. The cathedral is a large Gothic structure, supported within by 80 columns of oriental granite, and divided into a great number of chapels; some of them are extremely rich, particularly that of St. Rosalia, the patroness of Palermo, whose relics are preserved in a large box of silver, enriched with precious stones. Here are also the tombs of several of the ancient Norman kings, and of the emperors Henry vi and Fredrick II, of the finest porphyry. The city is crowded with statues of sovereigns and tutelar saints, placed in small courts and squares upon pedestals of colossal proportion and tasteless form. In the streets women hide their heads in black veils; a very ancient mode of dress in this island. This city has suffered greatly, at different periods, by earthquakes and inundations. The harbour, defended by a mole and two castles, is open to the sea from the ne; and even at the anchoring place, ships are in danger when a westerly wind rushes through the

valley of Colli between the mountains. About the middle of the 11th century, the Norman king Roger established silk manufactures in this city, by means of prisoners taken in his war with the Greeks, and they still flourish, though not so lucrative since the manufacture has extended to Italy. A mile from Palermo is a celebrated convent of capuchins, in which is a vault made use of as a receptacle for the dead. It consists of four wide passages, each about 40 feet long, with niches along the sides, in which the bodies are set upright, clothed in coarse garments; in some of the higher niches they are laid out at full length; and on the floor are handsome trunks, containing the bodies of persons of distinction. Palermo, in 1799, became the residence of the court, when the French made themselves masters of Naples; and here it continued till 1815, when Naples was regained, and the court returned to that city. It is 110 m w Messina, and 180 s by w Naples. Lon. 13 34 E, lat 38 12 N.

*Palestine*, a country in the sw part of Syria, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited the seacoast. In the scriptures it is styled the Land of Canaan, and the Promised Land; it is also called the Holy Land, as consecrated by the residence of the Deity through all ages of Jewish history, and as having been the scene of the ministry of Jesus Christ. It is divided from the other parts of Syria on the N by Mount Libanus, and on the E by the river Jordan and the Dead sea; on the S it is bounded by Arabia Petraea, and on the W by the Mediterranean sea. It is fertile in general, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, honey, and oil; and it might supply the neighbouring country with all these, as it anciently did, were the present inhabitants equally industrious. This country was by seditions, in the reign of Rehoboham, divided into the kingdoms of Judah and Israel; and after the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, it was divided into three parts, called Judea, Samaria, and Galilee. Even yet it is considered as divided into the same three parts, the capitals of which are Jerusalem, Napolose, and Nazareth.

*Palestrina*, one of the largest of the islands called the Lagunes, near Venice. It has a town of the same name, 6 m S Venice.

*Palestrina*, anciently Præneste, an episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with the title of a principality. Here formerly stood a temple dedicated to Fortune, the ruins of which may yet be seen. It is 25 m E by S Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 41 52 N.

*Paliano*, a town of Italy, in Cam-

pagna di Roma, situate on a hill, 20 m E Rome.

*Paligaut*, or *Palicaudcherry*, a fort of Hindoostan, in Malabar, built by Hyder on his conquest of that province. Around it are scattered many villages, which contain a considerable population, and have some trade. It stands between two rivulets, near their junction, at the foot of the southern extremity of the Gauts, 21 m wsw Coimbatore, and 56 E by N Paniany.

*Palimbang*, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the SE part of Sumatra. It stands on the left bank of the Palimbang, 60 m from its mouth, at the N end of the strait of Banca. The city is intersected by several branches of the river, and defended by a fort and an extensive battery. The sultan's palace is surrounded by a high wall, and behind it there is a royal mosque. The houses of the common people are made of bamboos, with mats, and thatched; and some are constructed on rafts that float on the river, and are fastened to the shore with ropes of rattan. The inhabitants are principally Malays, and it is the emporium of the inland commerce of the island. On the opposite bank is a Chinese settlement; and the remains of a Dutch factory, which was razed and the people massacred by order of the late sultan. To revenge this, and other atrocious acts, the city was taken by surprise in 1812 by the British, who deposed the cruel sultan, and raised his brother to the throne. It is 130 m ENE Bencoolen. Lon. 104 54 E, lat. 2 56 S.

*Palk Strait*, a strait at the N end of Ceylon, in the bay of Bengal, which separates that island from the coast of Tanjore, in Hindoostan. A considerable chank fishery is carried on in it, on the S side.

*Palliser Islands*, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean; the largest about 15 m long and 10 broad. Lon. 146 30 W, lat. 15 33 S.

*Palma*, one of the Canary island, to the N of Ferro, 50 m in circuit, and very fertile. It has a town of the same name, much frequented for its excellent wine, and safe harbour. Lon. 17 50 W, lat. 28 37 N.

*Palma*, a strong city, capital of the island of Majorca, and a bishop's see. The public squares, the cathedral, the palace of the ancient kings, and the episcopal palace, are magnificent. It contains above 6000 houses, built after the antique manner; a university, more ancient than celebrated; seven parochial churches, beside the cathedral; and many convents. The townhouse is a noble building, and the exchange a curious Gothic structure. The harbour, though small, is safe and commodious.

## PAL

Palma was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken in 1715. It stands at the head of a bay on the sw part of the island. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 39 35 N.

*Palma*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Xenil, near its conflux with the Guadalquivir, 30 m sw Cordova.

*Palma*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Cadoan, 20 m E Setuval.

*Palma*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, near which is a rich sulphur mine. It is 15 m SE Ggenti.

*Palma*, a town of New Granada, with manufactures of cotton, linen, and sugar, and very fine copper mines, 54 m NW St. Fé.

*Palma*, or *Palma Nuova*, a strong frontier town of Italy, in Friuli, on a canal that communicates with the Lizonzo, 10 m SE Udina, and 55 NE Venice. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 2 N.

*Palma di Solo*, a seaport of Sardinia, on the sw coast, 38 m sw Cagliari. Lon. 3 56 E, lat. 39 5 N.

*Palmas*, a river of New Spain, formed by the junction of the Nassas and Saucedá, in New Biscay; it flows E about 200 m, between the provinces of Panuco and New Leon, into the gulf of Mexico.

*Palmas*, one of the Philippine islands, 16 leagues SE of Mindanao. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 5 23 N.

*Palmas, Cape*, a promontory on the Ivory coast of Guinea. Lon. 5 34 W, lat. 4 26 N.

*Palmela*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle on a rock, 8 m NNE Setuval.

*Palmerston Isle*, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook in 1774. It consists of about ten islets, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction; the principal one not exceeding a mile in circuit, nor more than three feet above the level of the sea. It abounds with cocoa-nuts, scurvygrass, and the wharra-tree, but has no inhabitants. Lon. 162 57 W, lat. 18 0 S.

*Palmos*; see *Canary*.

*Palmyra*, or *Tadmor*, once a magnificent city of Syria, originally built by king Solomon. On the decline of the Macedonian empire in the east, it became the capital of a principality, under the name of Palmyra; and it declared for the Romans, on Adrian marching his army through Syria to Egypt. The city flourished and increased to the time of Aurelian, when it resisted the Roman power, under queen Zenobia, who held it out a long time, but was at length taken captive, and sent to Rome. Soon afterward the inhabitants massacred the soldiers who had been left

## PAM

in garrison; which outrage occasioned the return of Aurelius, who, having made himself master of the place, caused all the inhabitants to be destroyed, and gave the pillage of the city to the soldiers. The stupendous ruins of this city are in the midst of a sandy desert, bounded on three sides by high mountains. They were visited, in 1751, by Mr. Wood, who published a splendid account of them in 1753. The inhabitants then consisted of about forty families, living in mud cottages, erected within the spacious court of a once magnificent temple. Palmyra is 100 m SE Aleppo. Lon. 38 50 E, lat. 33 20 N.

*Palnaud*, a district of Hindoostan, belonging to the Carnatic, lying between the river Kistna and the Guntoor circar. Tirmerycotta is the principal place.

*Palos*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a tolerable harbour; celebrated for being the place whence Columbus sailed on his first adventurous voyage in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of the Tinto, 50 m W by S Seville. Lon. 6 52 W, lat. 37 10 N.

*Palos, Cape*, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, 19 m E Carthagena. Lon. 0 40 W, lat. 37 37 N.

*Palota*, a town of Hungary, with a castle, 15 m W Stuhlweisserburg.

*Palpah*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the Nepaul territories, on the borders of Oude. It is 94 m W by S Goreah. Lon. 82 53 E, lat. 28 10 N.

*Palte*, a singular lake of Tibet, lying to the SW of Lassa, about 12 m S of the river Saopoo. It is represented as a moat of about 6 m broad, surrounding an oval island 30 m long and 20 broad.

*Paltz*, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on the W side of the Hudson, 20 m N by W Newburg.

*Paniers*, a town of France, in the department of Arriège, and lately a bishop's see. In the vicinity is a mineral spring. It is seated on the Arriège, 36 m S by E Toulouse. Lon. 1 35 E, lat. 43 6 N.

*Panlico Sound*, a kind of inland sea, on the coast of N Carolina. It is 100 m long and from 10 to 20 broad, separated, in its whole length, from the Atlantic, by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide. It has several inlets; but that of Oerecoke is the only one that will admit vessels of burden, and it lies in lat. 34 54 N.

*Pampelonné*, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 15 m N by E Alby.

*Paniper*, a town of Hindoostan, in Cashmere, chief of the district of Vely, situate on the Jhylum, 10 m W by S Cashmere.

*Panpliega*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 12 m SW Burgos.



*Pamplona*, or *Pampeluna*, a city of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel, and a university. The squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandise. In 1813, the French garrison in this city surrendered to the Spaniards, after a blockade of three months. It is seated on the Arga, 47 m s Bayonne, and 197 NE Madrid. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 42 47 N.

*Pamplona*, a city of New Granada, in the province of Merida. Here are manufactures of cotton and sugar, mines of gold and copper, and abundance of cattle. It stands in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, 180 m NE St. Fé. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 7 1 N.

*Panagia*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 14 m N Gallipoli.

*Panama*, the NW province of New Granada, lying on the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and particularly distinguished by the name of the Isthmus of Panama. In the narrowest part it is not above 25 m broad; and it extends 360 m in the form of a crescent round the bay of Panama on the S, having the gulf of Mexico on the N, the province of Darien on the SE, and that of Veragua in New Spain on the W. This isthmus, which unites the continents of North and South America, has a chain of mountains stretching through its whole extent, which renders it a barrier of solidity sufficient to resist the impulse of two opposite oceans. The mountains are covered with forests; and the valleys are marshy and often overflowed, for it rains here two thirds of the year. The chief river is the Chagre, in which are many alligators. The natives go naked; and in many places build their houses upon trees, to be elevated from the damp soil, and the odious reptiles engendered in the putrid waters.

*Panama*, a city, seaport, and the capital of the above province. It stands on the bay of the same name, on the S coast of the isthmus and is the see of a bishop. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, it was the emporium for all the merchandise of Chili and Peru, intended for Europe. See *Porto Bello*. The trade and commerce is still considerable, and in the harbour is a pearl fishery. The city is surrounded by a wall and other fortifications, and is 40 m S by E Porto Bello. Lon. 79 13 W, lat. 9 0 N.

*Panaraga*, a town of Java, capital of a district, 60 m E by N Mataram.

*Panagia*, one of the Lipari islands, between Lipari and Stromboli, 9 m in circuit, and generally barren, but produces some olives.

*Panarocca*, a town and fort on the

coast of Java, in the E part of the island, at the mouth of a river, 8 m ESE Sourabaya.

*Panay*, one of the Philippine islands, between those of Paragoa and Negros. It is of a triangular form, 250 m in circuit, and watered by many rivers and brooks. The chief commodity for exportation is rice. Iloila is the capital.

*Pancras*, a village in Middlesex, 2 m NW London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras; and the churchyard is the principal place of interment for the Roman Catholics. Here is a medicinal spring; also a Veterinary College, established in 1791, for the improvement of farriery.

*Pancsova*, a town and fortress of Hungary, seated near the Danube, 10 m ENE Belgrade, and 68 SSW Temesvar.

*Pangasena*, one of the Molucca islands, in the E Indies, 45 m long and 10 broad, lying between Celebes and Bouton.

*Pango*, a town of the kingdom of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. It stands on the Barbela, 95 m NNE St. Salvador. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 4 20 S.

*Paniuny*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, near the mouth of a river of the same name. It contains above 40 mosques, 500 houses belonging to traders, and 1000 huts inhabited by the lower orders. The port is frequented by small vessels, and the exports are rice, cocoa-nuts, teak, and iron. The town is scattered over a sandy plain, 40 m S by E Calicut. Lon. 76 0 E, lat. 10 44 N.

*Pannah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, celebrated for the rich diamond mines in its vicinity. It is 20 m SSW Callinger, and 29 SE Chatterpoor.

*Pannanach*, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, a little below the waterfall, called the Lin of Dee, 38 m W Aberdeen. It is noted for mineral waters, and has houses and baths for the accommodation of company.

*Panniput*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, celebrated for a battle, in 1761, between an army of 200,000 Mahrattas and 150,000 Mohomedans, in which the former were defeated. It is situate in an extensive plain, 49 m NNW Delhi.

*Panomia*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 16 m S Salonichi.

*Pannormo*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on a gulf of the Adriatic, opposite the island of Corfu, 45 m SSE Valona. Lon. 20 2 E, lat. 40 0 N.

*Pantalarua*, an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis, 34 m in circuit. It abounds in cotton, fruit, corn, and wine. A number of convicts from Sicily are sent to this island. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 53 N.

## PAR

*Pantika*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the NE coast of the sea of Marmora, 12 m SE Constantinople.

*Panuco, Potoci*, or *Guasteca*, a province of New Spain, bounded on the N by New Leon, E by the gulf of Mexico, S by Vera Cruz and Mechoacan, and W by Zacatecas. The S part abounds with provisions, and has some veins of gold and mines of salt; but the N is poor and barren. The capital is St. Luis Potoci.

*Panuco*, a town of the above province, and formerly its capital. It is situated on the river Panuco, 40 from the sea, and 140 E by N St. Luis Potoci. Lon. 97 56 E, lat. 22 18 N.

*Panwell*, a town of Hindoostan, in Aurangabad, which has a considerable trade. It stands on the river Pan, 7 m from the harbour, and 27 E by N Bombay.

*Pao-king*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang. It is 330 m SSW Peking. Lon. 111 0 E, lat. 27 5 N.

*Pao-uing*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen. It stands on the Kialing, 700 m SW Peking. Lon. 105 35 E, lat. 31 3 N.

*Paoum*, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, to the S of Mallicollo. Lon. 163 29 W, lat. 16 30 S.

*Pao-ling*, a city of China, the most considerable in Pe-tcheli, next to Peking. The country around is pleasant, and fertile as any part of China. It is 78 m SSW Peking. Lon. 115 25 E, lat. 38 34 N.

*Papu*, a town of Hungary, with a castle and a protestant college, 25 m S Raab, and 27 NW Veszprim.

*Papautla*, a town of New Spain, in Vera Cruz. Near it, in the midst of a forest, is a pyramidal edifice of great antiquity, constructed of immense stones, remarkable for their polish and regularity of cut, and carved in relief with hieroglyphics. It is 30 m NNW Xalapa.

*Papoul*, St. a town of France, in the department of Aude, seated on the Lembe, 13 m NW Carcassone, and 35 SE Toulouse.

*Pappenburg*, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, with two churches, and several yards for ship-building. It is seated on a canal that communicates with the river Ems, 23 m S Emden.

*Pappenheim*, a town of Suabia, capital of a county, on the frontiers of Franconia. It is seated on a hill, near the Altmal, 11 m NNW Aichstadt.

*Papuu*; see *Guinea, New*.

*Papudo*, a port of Chili, frequented by vessels from Peru, for the hides, tallow, and rigging of the neighbouring settlements. It is 200 m NNW St. Jagó. Lon. 71 10 W, lat. 32 36 S.

*Para*, a river of Brasil, which is the NW

## PAR

boundary of that country, and gives name to a government. It is, properly speaking, the eastern mouth of the Amazon, being a branch from its estuary that flows SE and then NE to the ocean, where its mouth is 40 m wide. The space included by them and the ocean is an island, 150 m in diameter, called Maraso, or Joanes.

*Para*, or *Belem*, a city of Brasil, capital of the government of Para, and a bishop's see. It has a strong citadel and a castle, and is adorned with beautiful edifices. The chief business is cultivating tobacco, indigo, sugar-canes, and cotton. It is seated on the estuary of the Para, at the influx of the Muja, 30 m from the ocean. Lon. 43 33 W, lat. 1 30 S.

*Paracels*, or *Prucels*, a vast multitude of small islands and rocks in the China sea, lying off the coast of Cochinchina. They extend 300 m in length by 60 in breadth, and the intercurrents among them render their navigation dangerous.

*Paradella*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 12 m SE Lamego.

*Paragoa*, or *Palawan*, the most westerly of the Philippine islands, 180 m long and from 20 to 40 broad. It is divided between the king of Borneo and the Spaniards, with some independent natives in the interior parts, who are black, and have no fixed place of abode. The Spaniards have a garrison at the N end of the island, at a place called Tatay. Lon. 118 45 E, lat. 11 0 N.

*Paragong*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Bootan, capital of a district. It is famous for the manufacture of images, swords, and daggers, and situated in the valley of Paro, 12 m SW Tassissudon.

*Paraguay*, a large river of Buenos Ayres, which is formed of several considerable streams that have their sources in the mountains of Brasil, and successively unite in one on the N border of the viceroyalty. Hence it flows S about 900 m, receiving numerous rivers in its course, of which the Pilcomayo and Vermejo from the W are the chief, to its junction with the Panama, a little above the city of Corriennes.

*Paraguay*, a government of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; bounded on the N and E by Brasil, S by Buenos Ayres, and W by Tucuman and Charcas. It has numerous lakes and rivers: of the latter, the two principal are the Paraguay and Parana. This vast country appears to be mountainous to the N and NW; but many parts are still unknown. The plains are extremely fertile, producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called maté, or Paraguay tea, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drank in all the Spanish provinces of S

America. Here are also a variety of fruits, and very rich pasture that feed abundance of cattle, sheep, horses, and mules; of the latter many thousands are annually sent to Peru. In the mountains toward Tucuman, the condor, the largest bird of the vulture tribe, is not unfrequent; and the ostrich is found in the wide plains. In 1515, the Spaniards discovered this country by sailing up the Plata and Parana. In 1580, the jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, and in the next century founded the famous missions of Paraguay: these were a number of colonies, each governed by two jesuits, one of whom was rector, the other his curate; and in process of time they acquired an absolute dominion, both spiritual and temporal, over the natives. In 1767, the court expelled the jesuits, and the natives were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of S America. Paraguay is divided into several provinces, and though no mines are worked in it, its various vegetable productions and innumerable herds of cattle render it very opulent. Assumption is the capital.

*Paraiba*, a government of Brasil, separated from that of Rio Grande on the *N*, by the river Paraiba. It produces sugar, tobacco, cotton, dying-woods, and drugs. The entrance of the river is 3 m broad, defended by the fort of Cabedello; and within its mouth is the island of St. Antonio.

*Paraiba*, the capital of the above government, with a fort, a magnificent cathedral, and many stately houses. It is situate on the river Paraiba, 24 m from its mouth. Lon. 35 11 *w*, lat. 6 57 *s*.

*Paramaribo*, the capital of Surinam, in Guayana, and the chief place of the Dutch colonies in S America. It has a small but strong citadel; and a road for shipping, where there are seldom less than 80 vessels loading coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo. The streets are straight, and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees, in continual bloom. It surrendered to the English in 1799, and in 1803. It is situate on the *w* side of the river Surinam, 16 m from its mouth. Lon. 55 15 *w*, lat. 5 53 *n*.

*Paramithia*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, chief place of a mountainous district of the same name, 24 m *sw* Janina.

*Parana*, a large river, which has its source in the mountains on the *w* border of Rio Janeiro in Brasil, where it flows *w* and *sw* and becomes a considerable stream. It then enters the Spanish territories, and continuing its *sw* course through the colonies of the jesuits to the city of Corrientes, there receives the Paragnay, and becomes

2 m broad. Its course to this place is upward of 900 m, and hence it flows s 600 more to its junction with the Uruguay, where their united stream forms the great river Plata.

*Parchim*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the Elda, 20 m *se* Schwerin.

*Parchwitz*, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, with a considerable manufacture of cloth; seated on the Katszbach, 10 m *ne* Lignitz.

*Pardubitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudin, with a fortified castle. It has a manufacture of knives and sword blades, and stands on the Elbe, 43 m *e* by *s* Prague. Lon. 15 41 *e*, lat. 49 58 *n*.

*Parechia*; see *Paros*.

*Parcuza*, a seaport of Istria, on a peninsula in the gulf of Venice, with a harbour for large vessels. It is 23 m *s* by *w* Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13 50 *e*, lat. 45 13 *n*.

*Parga*, a fortified seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, with two harbours, formed by a small island, and defended by a strong fortress. This town and its territory belonged to the republic of the Ionian Islands, and in 1814 repelled an attempt of the pashaw of Albania to take it with an army of 20,000 men; but in 1819 it was given up to the Turks. It stands on a peninsula, 36 m *ssw* Janina. Lon. 20 50 *e*, lat. 29 26 *n*.

*Paria*, or *New Andalusia*, a district of Cumana, in the *se* part of that province, including the delta of the Orinoco. On the *n* of this district, between the continent and the island of Trinidad, is a large bay called the Gulf of Paria, which forms one of the finest harbours in the world. The *n* entrance into the gulf is called Boca del Draco [Dragon's Mouth] on account of the adverse currents and tempestuous waves encountered here, when the island and continent were discovered by Columbus in 1498.

*Paria*, a town of Charcas, capital of a district. Here are some silver mines, and its cheeses are in high esteem. It is 140 m *w* *sw* Plata. Lon. 63 32 *w*, lat. 13 50 *s*.

*Paridrong*, or *Phari*, a strong town of Tibet, garrisoned by the Chinese; situate on a mountain, on the borders of Bootan, 30 m *w* *w* Tassisudon, and 78 *s* by *e* Tesloo Loomboo.

*Parilla*, or *Santa*, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, near the mouth of a rapid river of the same name, 30 m *se* Truxillo, and 280 *n* *w* Lima. Lon. 73 30 *w*, lat. 9 0 *s*.

*Parima*, a lake of Guayana, near the borders of Amazonia, of a square form, 80 m long and 40 broad. It seems to be a kind of inundation formed by the Ori-

noco; for that river enters on the N and issues on the W side of the lake, near its NW angle. From the SE of this lake issues the White river, called also the Parima, which flows S to the Black river, and thence SE to the river Amazon. To the W of this lake, before the main stream of the Orinoco turns to the N, there are two other branches that flow from it to the Black river. Hence there are three communications between those two great rivers, the Orinoco and the Amazon.

*Paris*, the metropolis of France, the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a university. The river Seine, which crosses it, forms two small islands, called Isle du Palais and Isle Notre Dame; the first is the ancient city of Paris, and had its name from a building that was formerly the residence of the kings, and afterward resigned to the parliament. Paris has 16 gates, and is 15 m in circuit, including the suburbs. That part of it called the Ville is situate to the north, the university to the south, and the city in the centre. The streets in the middle of the city are narrow and dirty, and without accommodation for foot passengers; but near to the walls they are wider and more airy. The houses are built of freestone, many of them seven stories high, and often contain a different family on every floor. The population was 547,756 in 1810. There are nine principal bridges in Paris, but only three occupy the whole breadth of the Seine, which is not half so large as the Thames at London. There are a great number of public fountains, and some triumphal arches. Of the squares, the finest is the Place de Louis xv, of an octagon form, in which was an equestrian statue, in bronze, of that monarch. This square (then called the Place de la Revolution) was the scene of the execution of Louis xvi, his consort, and his sister. Beside the cathedral of Notre Dame, one of the largest in Europe, Paris has many fine churches. The abbey of St. Genevieve was founded by king Clovis, and has a library of 24,000 printed books and 2,000 manuscripts, also a valuable cabinet of antiquities and natural curiosities. The new church of St. Genevieve, now called the Pantheon, was destined by the national assembly, in 1791, to receive the remains of such great men as had merited well of their country. The Bastile, built as a fortress by Charles v, lately served for a state prison; but it was destroyed by the people, in the beginning of the revolution. The university, founded by Charles the fat, consists of four faculties; namely, divinity, the civil and canon law, physic, and the sciences. The finest college is that of the Four Na-

tions, called also Mazarin, from the cardinal, its founder. Among the public libraries, that called the royal holds the first rank, in respect both to the extent of the buildings, and the number of volumes. The royal observatory is built of freestone, and neither iron nor wood has been employed in the erection. The botanical garden includes the productions of every climate. The four principal palaces are the Louvre, the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, and the Luxembourg. In the Louvre is the central museum of the arts, in which were deposited the finest collection of paintings and statues in the world; but the principal of them, lately brought by conquest from various parts of Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands, have been reclaimed by conquest, and taken away in 1815. The garden of the Tuileries, in front of the palace and on the banks of the Seine, is the finest public walk in Paris. The Palais Royal was long the property of the dukes of Orleans; and the interior courts have been embellished with many beautiful buildings, with shops, coffee-houses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair. The Luxembourg is famous for its gallery, in which are twenty exquisite paintings by Rubens. Beside the museum in the Louvre there are many others, of which the museum of French monuments is the most interesting: it contains the mouldering altars of the Goths, the tomb of Clovis, and other relics of remote ages, down to the 13th century; the various pieces being classed according to their ages in different apartments, each containing the relics of a century. The hospitals and charitable institutions of Paris are numerous, and supported by the government. The Hospital de la Salpêtrière is a noble foundation for the female sex; near 7000 of whom are here provided for, and live under the inspection of sixty sisters. To this foundation belongs the castle of Bicêtre defended on all sides by a wall of considerable circuit, which includes many large buildings and several open places; and here near 4000 persons of the other sex are maintained. The Hospital de la Pieté, where poor children are brought up, constitutes also a part of the Hospital-general. These three foundations, with the Hotel Dieu, have one common fund, amounting to full two millions of livres a year. The Hotel des Invalides, for the wounded and superannuated soldiery, built by Louis xiv, is a magnificent structure; as is the military school in the Champ de Mars, founded by Louis xv. The two principal theatres are the French and the Italian theatre; which, in point of elegance and convenience, are

worthy of the capital of a great nation. The Monnaie, or mint, is a noble building, situate on that side of the Seine, opposite the Louvre. The Samaritan is a beautiful edifice, at the end of the bridge leading to the Louvre, and contains an engine for conveying the water of the Seine to all the parts of the ville. The Hotel de Ville is an ancient structure; this tribunal stands in the Place de Greve, where all public rejoicings are celebrated, and common malefactors executed. The most interesting of the manufactures of Paris are tapestry, mirrors, and carpets. In the environs are excellent freestone and abundance of gypsum. Without the Barriere d' Enfer is the entrance, above 60 feet deep, to the Catacombs, which consist of many caverns and excavations that extend several miles in every direction. They were originally the common stone quarries whence the materials of Paris were extracted; but in 1786 they were consecrated, and afterward turned to their present use. Till 1810 the bones were merely heaped together, dirty as they came from the burying grounds; but they have since attained their present numerous and eccentric modes of arrangement. The principal cavern contains upward of 2,850,000 skulls, with a proportionable number of the other bones; these are ranged along the various avenues, and so closely packed as to form solid walls; the outer surface consisting of the ends of thigh bones, with skulls so intermixed as to form crosses, squares, waving lines, &c. Paris now forms, with a small district round it, one of the departments of France. This city, on March 31, 1814, surrendered to the emperor of Russia and his allies; and treaties of peace between France and Austria, Russia, Britain, and Prussia were solemnly proclaimed the day following. It is 210 m sse London, 625 w Vienna, and 620 nne Madrid. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 48 50 N.

*Paris*, a town of Kentucky, chief of Bourbon county. It is situate in a fine plain, watered by a small river, 30 m E Frankfort.

*Parkgate*, a village in Cheshire, on the estuary of the Dee, 12 m xw Chester. It has a strong pier and a commodious terrace, and packet-boats frequently sail hence to Ireland.

*Parma*, or *Parmesan*, a duchy of Italy, under which name are included the duchies of Parma Proper, Piacenza, and Guastalla. It is bounded on the w and s by Milanese, E by Modenese, and s by Tuscany and Genoa. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, hemp, and pasture; and there are some inconsiderable mines of copper and silver. The celebrated Par-

mesan cheese is no longer made in this country, but at Lodi in Milanese, and some other places. This duchy, in 1814, was assigned to the empress Maria Louisa.

*Parma*, a fortified city, capital of the above duchy, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, many beautiful churches, and handsome streets. The cupola of the cathedral, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place. In the church of the Capuchins, is the tomb of the celebrated Alexander Farnese. The other most remarkable places are the ducal palace, with its gallery and collection of artificial curiosities; a famous theatre, capable of containing 14,000 spectators; a large Benedictine convent, in which 12,000 soldiers were quartered in 1734; the Palazzo Giardino, a ducal palace connected with the town; and the promenade between the town and citadel. The inhabitants, about 38,000, trade in silk and silk stockings. In 1734, a battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French and Sardinians, in which the former were defeated. Parma is situate on a river of the same name, which divides it into two parts, united by three bridges, 40 m xw Modena, and 60 SE Milan. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 44 50 N.

*Parnassus*, a mountain of European Turkey, in Livadia, the highest in Greece. The s side, to a considerable height, is covered with rich vineyards; and several villages, monasteries, and ruins, are spread among the cultivated parts. Higher up are some craters, and vegetation begins to disapper. The summit is a plain, with a crater containing a pool of water frozen over; and on the sides are glaciers that rise in ridges around the plain. This mountain gives source to several streams, particularly the Cachales torrent and the Castalian spring. The latter issues from a chasm between the two lofty summits of a precipice, 100 feet high, and thence descends to Delphi; from which town no other part of Parnassus is visible, that the two crags have sometimes been erroneously described as the tops of the mountain. It is 18 m wsw Livadia.

*Parnolla*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, which gives name to a district. In 1701, the English E India Company failed in a negotiation with Aurengzebe, then encamped here. It is 50 m why's Merritch.

*Paro*, a river. See *Ucayale*.

*Paro*, or *Porrogong*, a town of Bootan, with a castle, the residence of a governor. It is famous for the manufacture of idols, and the forging of swords, daggers, and

arrows. It stands on the Patchieu, in a fertile valley, 20 m s by E Tassasudon.

*Paros*, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the w of Naxia. It is 10 m long and 8 broad, and the soil well cultivated. The trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, and pulse, and in calicos. It once produced a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive trees. This island was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines; and has been so famous for its white marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other. Those excellent statuarys, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island; and the famous Arundelian or Parian marble, at Oxford, was brought from this place: see *Zia*.

*Paros*, or *Parechia*, the capital of the above island, and a bishop's see. It was once the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but is greatly decayed. The walls of the castle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and most of the columns are placed longwise; some of them that stand upright support cornices of amazing size. The natives build their houses of marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; their fields likewise are enclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-relievos. The inhabitants formerly were great sculptors and skillful architects, but now are mere carvers of mortars and salt-cellar. *Paros* is situate on the w coast of the island. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

*Parras*, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, in a beautiful situation, where a species of wild vine is cultivated. It stands near a lake of the same name, 76 m w Saltillo.

*Parret*, a river that rises in the s part of Somersetshire, receives the Ivel and Thone, and enters the Bristol channel, at Bridgewater bay.

*Paramatta*, a town of New S Wales, with a church, court-house, and gaol; seated near the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 13 m w Sydney.

*Parsonstown*; see *Birr*.

*Partenkirch*, a town of Bavaria, in the county of Werdenfels, 20 m s by E Weilheim.

*Parthenay*, a town of France, in the department of Two Seves, with a considerable trade in cattle and corn; seated on the Thoue, 21 m s Thours, and 28 NNE Niort.

*Partonrag*, a ferry-town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, near the mouth of the frith of Tay, 9 m NNW St. Andrew.

*Para*, a town and fort of Brasil, in the government of Para. It is situate on the N side of the head of the estuary of the Amazon, 200 m from the ocean. Lon. 54 20 W, lat. 1 50 S.

*Parupanada*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, containing about 700 houses, mostly built of stone. It has a trade in teak timber, and stands near the mouth of a river, 12 m s by E Calicut.

*Parys*, a mountain of Wales, on the NW coast of the isle of Anglesea, famous for a copper mine, which is wrought similar to a stone quarry, open to day. The quantity of ore is prodigious, and the purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea and other places: the most impure is deprived of its sulphur on the spot; which sulphur is sublimed, and afterward formed into rolls of brimstone. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain. In the valley below, near the sea, are smelting and boiling houses; and at Amlwch is a haven for vessels employed in the copper and brimstone trade.

*Pas*, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 m SW Arras.

*Pas de Calais*, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Artois and Boulonnois. Arras is the capital.

*Pasa*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, 80 m SE Shiras.

*Pascagula*, a river of the state of Mississippi, which has its source near that of Pearl river, and flows S 250 m to the gulf of Mexico, where it forms a broad but shallow bay.

*Pascuaro*, or *Patzquaro*, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, celebrated for containing the ashes of the famous Vasco, first bishop of Mechoacan, who died in 1556, and whom the indigenous still call their father. It stands on the E bank of a picturesque lake of the same name, 25 m WSW Mechoacan.

*Pasenalk*, a town of Hither Pomerania, near which are some iron-works. It stands on the Ucker, 28 m W Stettin.

*Pasqua*, a town of New Spain, in Xalisco, situate at the mouth of a river, 100 m SSW Compostella.

*Pasquaro*, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, on the N side of a lake of the same name, 36 m WSW Valladolid.

*Pasquiaro*, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, 70 m W by N Durango.

*Passage*, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, with a castle, and the best harbour on the bay of Biscay for large ships. The town is small, and situate on the W shore of its extensive basin, between Fontarabia and St. Sebastian, 4 m E of the latter.

*Passage*, a town of Jamaica, with a fort, at the mouth of the Cabre, between Port Royal and Spanish town, 7 m SE of the latter.

*Passamaquoddy*, a town of the district

of Maine, in Washington county, on a bay of the same name, at the influx of the Cobscook, 20 m NNE Machias.

*Passao, Cape*, a cape of the kingdom of Quito. Lon. 80 50 w, lat. 0 30 s.

*Passaro Cape*, anciently called Pachinum, the SE point of Sicily. Off this cape, sir George Byng, in 1735, defeated a Spanish squadron. The cape is rather a low point, and separated from the island by a narrow channel; and on it there is a fort. Lon. 15 17 E, lat. 36 40 N.

*Passarowitz*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, where a peace was concluded, in 1718, between Charles VI and Ahmet III. It is situate near the Morava, 33 m SSE Belgrade.

*Passau*, a fortified city of Bavaria, capital of a principality (late bishopric) of the same name. It stands on the Danube, where it receives the Inn and Ilz; and by these rivers is divided into four parts; namely, Passau, Instadt, Hlstadt, and the fortified castle of Oberhaus, on the mountain St. George. Passau is on the S side of the Danube, separated by the Inn on the E from Instadt; the other two are on the N side of the Danube, parted by the Ilz, and the fortress is united to Passau by a bridge. This city is celebrated for the treaty, or religious peace, concluded here in 1552. In 1662, the cathedral and greatest part of the town were consumed by fire, but they have been handsomely rebuilt. It is 65 m ESE Ratibon, and 135 w by N Vienna. Lon. 13 32 E, lat. 48 34 N.

*Passenheim*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, 40 m S Heilsberg.

*Passignano*, a town of Italy, in Perugia, on the N coast of the lake Perugia, 17 m NW Perugia.

*Passir*, a town on the E coast of Borneo, 40 m up a river of the same name. On the S side of the river is the house and wooden fort of the sultan; and on the N side is the town, chiefly inhabited by Bug-gess merchants, who carry on a great trade in gold and other merchandise, particularly spices. Lon. 116 10 E, lat. 1 53 S.

*Passo del Norte*, a town of New Mexico, with a fortress. The environs produce abundance of corn, wine, and fruit, and feed great numbers of sheep and cows. It stands on the right bank of the Rio del Norte, near the borders of New Biscay, 240 m N Chihuahua, and 270 S St. Fe. Lon. 104 41 W, lat. 32 14 N.

*Passy*, a village of France, in the department of Paris, near the town of St. Denys. Here is a considerable manufactory for speedily bleaching cotton and linen cloth.

*Pasto*, a town of New Granada, in Popayan. Here are wooden manufactures, varnished so as to resemble japan, and highly esteemed. It stands in a plain, at the skirt of a lofty mountain, 120 m N by E Quito. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 1 13 N.

*Pastrana*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 32 m E Madrid.

*Pasuruan*, a town and fort in the NE part of Java, situate near the mouth of a river, which is navigable for brigs of considerable burden, 32 m SSE Surabaya.

*Patagonia*, a country in the most southern part of S America, bounded on the N by Paragnay and Chili, and extending 1100 m on the eastern coast, from the river Plata to the strait of Magellan. The natives of Patagonia are tall, stout, and well made, some of them six feet five inches in height; but their hands and feet are remarkably small. Their colour is a kind of bronze. They are all painted nearly in the same manner; the circles round the two eyes are, some white and red, and some red and black. Their teeth are remarkably white and well set. They have no other clothing than skins, which they wear with the hair inward. This country has no timber in the S parts, though the N contains an immense quantity, and numerous flocks of cattle. The E coast is generally low. The principal harbour is Port St. Julian.

*Patlak*, a town of Hungary, with a protestant college, situate on the Bodrog, 5 m SSW Ujhely, and 17 NNE Tokay.

*Patana*, a city and district of Mysore. See *Sringapatam*.

*Patani*, a town on the NE coast of the Malaya peninsula, capital of a kingdom, with a well defended harbour. The inhabitants have some trade with the Chinese. It is 300 m N by W Malacca. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 7 5 N.

*Patay*, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, where the English were defeated in 1429, by Joan of Arc. It is 15 m NW Orleans.

*Pateli*; see *Putala*.

*Paterno*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, built on the ruins of Hybla, so celebrated for its honey. It is 15 m W Catania.

*Patey*, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, capital of a hilly and woody district. It is situate on the Godavery, 78 m ESE Aurangabad. Lon. 77 8 E, lat. 19 18 N.

*Patgong*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 33 m NW Rungpoor.

*Pathhead*, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 2 m W Dysart. It has long been famous for a manufacture of nails, and now includes different branches of weaving woollen and linen.

## PAT

*Patmos* or *Patino*, an island of the Archipelago, lying 26 m s of the isle of Samos. It is 20 m in circuit, and one of the most barren in the Archipelago; but famous for being the place where St. John composed the book of Revelation. A few vallies only are capable of some cultivation; but it abounds with partridges, rabbits, and goats. In the midst of the island is a steep mountain, terminated by the town of Patmos and the fortified monastery of St. John; the abbot of which is the prince of the country, and pays a certain tribute to the grand seignior. The hermitage of the Apocalypse is on the w side of the mountain, between the convent and the port of Scala. It leads to the church of the Apocalypse, which is built against a grotto in a rock, pointed out as the asylum of St. John, during his exile. The inhabitants are chiefly Greek Christians, sailors or ship-builders; and have some trade in cotton, and stockings of their own manufacture. The women are generally pretty, and their houses are kept very clean. Lon. 26 24 E, lat. 37 24 N.

*Patna*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Bahar, seated on the right bank of the Ganges, opposite the influx of the Gunduck. It was formerly fortified with a wall and citadel, which are long gone to decay. The houses of the natives are generally of mud, but those of the Europeans are of brick. The population 150,000. Chintzes, dimities, and cloths resembling diaper and damask linen are made here; and a large quantity of saltpetre is annually sent to Calcutta. Here are the remains of the British factory, where the massacre of 200 prisoners was perpetrated by Sonro, a German, then in the service of the nabob of Bengal; immediately after which the city was taken by the British, and has ever since remained in their possession. It is 250 m nw Calcutta. Lon. 85 15, lat. 25 37 N.

*Patras*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Morea, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a castle. The Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four synagogues, and there are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. Several European consuls reside here. The principal articles of trade are silk, leather, honey, wax, grain, manna, currants, pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It is seated on the skirt of a mountain, near the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto, 14 m sw Lepanto. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 33 17 N.

*Patree*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, defended by three distinct walls, and the inner one enclosed by a wet ditch, but they are now in a state of decay. It is 64 m w bys Ahmedabad.

## PAT

*Patria*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, near a lake of the same name, 13 m nw Naples.

*Patrica*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 13 m s Rome.

*Patrick, St.* a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Camden county. It is situate on the Great Sitilla, 30 m from its mouth, and 32 nw of the port of St. Mary.

*Patrimony of St. Peter*, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 43 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the n by Orvietto, e by Spoleto and Sabina, s by Campagna di Roma, and sw by the sea. It is said to be so called, because it was granted by emperor Constantine, to support a church he had built in honour of St. Peter, and for the use of the pope. The country is fertile in corn and fruit, and produces much alum. Viterbo is the capital.

*Patrington*, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. Here the Roman road from the Picts wall ended. It is seated at the mouth of the Humber, 18 m ESE Hull, and 133 N London.

*Patschkau*, a town of Silesia, on the river Neisse, 13 m w Neisse.

*Patla*, an island on the coast of Zanzibar, 10 m in circuit, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It is inhabited chiefly by Arabians, who trade in ivory and slaves. Lon. 43 0 E, lat. 1 56 S.

*Pattan*, a city of Hindoostan, in Nepaul, 2 m SSE of the capital, Catmandoo, and near the Boginutty, which flows w between the two cities. It is not so large as Catmandoo, but is a neater town, and contains some handsome edifices.

*Pattan*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, capital of a district. It is the ancient Nehrwalla, then the capital of the province, and stands on the Surswutty, 96 m N Ahmedabad. Lon. 72 23 E, lat. 24 24 N.

*Pattalah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, and the most flourishing in the district of Sirhind. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and has a square citadel in the centre, in which the Scik rajah resides. It is 134 m nw Delhi. Lon. 75 55 E, lat. 30 13 N.

*Pattensen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, 7 m s by E Hanover.

*Patti*, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and a bishop's see. Here are many churches and rich convents, and a considerable manufacture of earthen ware. Four miles to the NE, on a lofty cape, covered with white olive trees, are some ruins of the once famous city of Tindari. The town is seated on the gulf of Patti,



38 m w Messina. Lon. 15 17 E, lat. 33 9 N.

*Patuxent*, a navigable river of Maryland, which rises 10 m NE of Washington, and flows into the w side of Chesapeak bay, 15 m N of the mouth of the Potomac.

*Patzow*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a Carmelite convent and good cloth manufacture, 17 m E Tabor.

*Pau*, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a castle, where Henry IV was born. It was the ancient residence of the kings of Navarre; and before the revolution, the capital of Bearn. Here are manufactures of cloth, linen, &c. and in the environs are vineyards. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Pau, 107 m S Bordeaux. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 43 15 N.

*Paucartambo*, a town of Peru, in the province of Cusco, on the E side of a river of the same name, 33 m ENE Cusco.

*Pavia*, a city of Italy, in Milanese, and a bishop's see, with a celebrated university and a citadel. Beside the cathedral, there are 18 churches, and numerous convents. The chief articles of commerce are corn, hemp, cheese, and wine. Four m from the city is the abbey of Chiaravalle, celebrated for its magnificence and rich ornaments. Pavia has often been taken, the last time by the French in 1800. It is seated in a beautiful plain, on the Tesino, near its conflux with the Po, 24 m S by E Milan. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 45 13 N.

*Paukputtan*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mooltan, on the right bank of the Setlidge. A little to the W is the tomb of Sheik Furrud, which was visited by Timour. It is 130 m E by S Mooltan. Lon. 73 30 E, lat. 30 20 N.

*Paul*, *St.* an island; see *Amsterdam*.

*Paul*, *St.* a government of Brasil, and the most southern one, except that of Rey. The chief productions are grain and cotton; and there are mines of gold. It has no port, or place of consequence, on the coast. See *St. Vincent*.

*Paul*, *St.* the capital of the above government. It was founded in 1570, by some malefactors transported from Portugal, and became a kind of independent republic, but at last submitted to the Portuguese. Here are eight churches, and a small palace. The population 18,000. It is situate on an eminence, amid rich meadows, intersected by rivulets, 200 m WSW St. Sebastian. Lon. 46 33 W, lat. 23 30 S.

*Paul*, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 18 m WNW Arras.

*Paul*, *St.* a town of France, in the de-

partment of Upper Vienne, 10 m SE Limoges.

*Paul*, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Gar, on the river Egli, 10 m NE Uses.

*Paul*, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Var, 7 m W Nice.

*Paul de Fenouilledes*, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, 18 m WNW Perpignan.

*Paul de Leon*, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, on a bay of the English channel, 30 m NE Brest. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 48 41 N.

*Paul de Omaguas*, *St.* a town of Amazonia, on the S side of the river Amazon, and on the borders of Peru. Lon. 69 20 W, lat. 4 10 S.

*Paul Trois Chateaux*, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the side of a hill, 42 m S Valence.

*Paula*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, seated near the sea, 12 m WNW Cosenza.

*Paulograd*, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, 32 m E Catharinenslaf. Lon. 35 54 E, lat. 47 10 N.

*Paulovskoi*, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronetz; seated on a high sandy bank of the Don, 93 m SSE Voronetz.

*Pavoasan*, the capital of the isle of St. Thomas, in the gulf of Guinea, and the see of a bishop, with a fort and a good harbour. It is situate on the NE coast, 180 m W from the mouth of the Gabon on the continent. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 0 30 N.

*Pausa*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, 7 m NNW Plauen.

*Pausilippo*, a mountain 5 m W Naples, celebrated for a grotto, which is a passage cut through the mountain near a mile in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. People of fashion generally drive through this passage with torches; but the country people find their way by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto. On the top of this mountain is the tomb of Virgil; and the N and E sides are covered with villas and gardens.

*Pauzk*, a town of W Prussia, in Pomerelia, near the W coast of the gulf of Dantzic, 25 m SW Dantzic.

*Pawangur*, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, capital of the district of Parnella. It is situate on the Gutpurba, 42 m W by S Merritch. Lon. 72 22 E, lat. 16 52 N.

*Pautuxet*, a town of Rhode Island, in Providence county, situate on both sides of a river of the same name, at its en-

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trance into Providence river, 5 m s Providence.

*Paro*, one of the Ionian islands, in the Mediterranean, 18 m in circuit, a little to the s of that of Corfu. It produces excellent wine and oil. The only town is of the same name, situate on the E side, and has a good harbour. Lon. 20 0<sub>2</sub> E, lat. 39 12 N.

*Payerne*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Geneva, on the river Broye, 24 m NE Lausanne.

*Paymogo*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the river Chanza and frontiers of Portugal, 42 m N by E Ayamonte, and 73 NW Seville.

*Pays de Vaud*, a district of Switzerland, formerly under the dominion of the canton of Bern, and now constituting the new canton of *Vaud*.

*Paz*, a city of Charcas, capital of a small province, and a bishop's see. Beside the cathedral, it contains four churches, a hospital, a college, and several convents. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on a fine river that flows through a valley abounding in corn and cattle, 220 m NW Plata. Lon. 68 26 W, lat. 17 30 S.

*Paz*, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, capital of a district abounding in maize and vines. It is 130 m NW Mexico. Lon. 100 23 W, lat. 20 59 N.

*Pazzy*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a bishop's see, 3 m SW Gallipoli.

*Peak*, a mountainous district in the NW part of Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, iron, millstones, marble, alabaster, coal, and a coarse sort of crystals. It is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curiosities. The 'Wonders of the Peak' have been celebrated both in prose and verse; and they are noticed in this work under the articles Buxton, Castleton, Chatsworth, and Tideswell.

*Pearl River*, in the state of Mississippi, has its source near the centre of the country, and flows S above 200 m to lake Borgne, an inlet of the gulf of Mexico. It is navigable 150 m from its mouth, but the entrance is obstructed by trees and logs, and has only 7 feet water.

*Pechlarn*, a town of Austria, on the right bank of the Danube. The river is very wide; and here the Romans, who called it *Præclara*, had a harbour for their navy. It is 14 m W St. Polten, and 48 E Linz.

*Pecquencour*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Scarpe, 5 m E Douay.

*Pedapoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in the

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Circars, district of Rajamundry. Sugar is cultivated in the vicinity to a great extent. In 1758 a battle was fought here between the French and English, in which the former were totally defeated. It is situate on the Eliseram, 24 m ENE Rajamundry.

*Peddabalabaram*, or *Doda Balapura*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, surrounded by a mud wall and a hedge, and has a strong mud fort. The English call it Great Balapoor. Here are manufactures of cloth and sugar. It is 23 m N Bangaloor, and 85 NE Seringapatam.

*Pedee*, a river that rises in N Carolina, and is there called the Yaddin: on entering S Carolina, it takes the name of Pedee, and flows into Wynyaw bay, at Georgetown.

*Pedena*, a town of Italy, in Istria, 25 m SE Capo d'Istria.

*Pederneira*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, where small men of war are built, and sent to Lisbon to be equipped. It is situate at the mouth of the Alcoa, 33 m SW Leiria.

*Pedir*, a town of Sumatra, on the N coast. The chief exports are betel-nut, pepper, gold dust, canes, wax, camphor, and benzoin. It is 40 m ESE Acheen. Lon. 96 36 E, lat. 5 22 N.

*Pedrasa*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle. It is the birthplace of emperor Trajan, and stands on the Cega, near its source, 25 m NE Segovia.

*Pedro, St.* a seaport of Brasil, and the principal town in the government of Rey. It has a large harbour, or lake, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which has sometimes the prefix of Rio Grande, and is defended by many forts, some of which are upon islets. The vicinity is extremely populous; and hence great quantities of corn, hides, tallow, and dried beef are exported. Lon. 52 3 W, lat. 32 20 S.

*Peebles*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Peeblesshire, seated on the Tweed, over which is an elegant bridge. It has manufactures of carpets and serges, and is noted for excellent beer. The population was 2185 in 1811. On a projecting rock, near the Tweed, stands Nidpath castle; and on an eminence on the E stands Horseburg castle. Peebles is 22 m S Edinburg. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 55 40 N.

*Peeblesshire*, a county of Scotland, 30 m long and 12 broad; bounded on the N by Edinburghshire, E by Selkirkshire, S by Dumfriesshire, and W by Lanerkshire. It is divided into 16 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The population was 9935 in 1811. In this county there

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is not much arable land. The hills (among which are those of Tweedsmuir) abound with salubrious springs, and feed numbers of sheep and cattle. The principal rivers are the Tweed and Lyne; the former divides the county nearly into two equal parts, and hence it is sometimes called Tweedale.

*Peekskill*, a town of New York, in W Chester county, on the *n* side of a creek of the same name, 5 m from its entrance into Hudson river, and 50 *n* New York.

*Peel*, a town on the *w* coast of the isle of Man, situate on a spacious bay. At the *s* extremity of the bay is Peel isle, a rock of great magnitude and height, on the summit of which is a castle, and the cathedral of the isle (very ruinous) dedicated to St. Germain, the first bishop, who lived in the fifth century. The town is much decayed, and the inhabitants are indolent and poor. It is 10 m *w**w* Douglas. Lon. 4 40 *w*, lat. 54 13 *n*.

*Peer*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 24 m *n**w* Maestricht.

*Peene*, a river of Germany, which issues from some lakes in Mecklenburg, flows through Hither Pomerania to the western branch of the Oder, which is thence called Peene, and runs by Wolgast into the Baltic sea, at Peenemunde. In the latter part of its course it separates Hither and Further Pomerania.

*Peenemunde*, a town and fort of Further Pomerania, in the isle of Usedom, and the residence of the governor of the island. It commands the entrance and mouth of the Peene, near which it stands, 6 m *n* by *e* Wolgast. Lon. 13 55 *e*, lat. 54 3 *n*.

*Pegau*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Elster, 10 m *s**w* Leipzig.

*Pegau*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, near which are considerable lead mines. It is seated near the Muer, 9 m *n**w* Gratz.

*Pegna de Francia*, a town of Spain, in Leon, 27 m *s**e* Ciudad Rodrigo.

*Pegnafiel*, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a palace, and a strong castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Douro, 38 m *e**s**e* Valladolid. Lon 4 0 *w*, lat. 41 33 *n*.

*Pegnafirme*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the mouth of the Mongola, 36 m *n**w* Lisbon.

*Pegnaflor*, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the Pravia, 3 m *n**w* Oviedo.

*Pegnaflor*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir, 43 m *n**e* Seville.

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*Pegnagarcia*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the frontiers of Spain, 36 m *e* Castel Branco.

*Pegnamacor*, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle on the frontiers of Spain, 31 m *e**n**e* Castel Branco. Lon. 6 52 *w*, lat. 40 6 *n*.

*Pegnaranda*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 41 m *s**s**e* Burgos.—Another, 33 m *n**w* Avila.

*Pegnitz*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, on a river of the same name, near its source, 10 m *s* Bayreuth.

*Pegnon de Felez*, a seaport and fortress of the kingdom of Fez, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Felez. It was built by the Spaniards in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, and retaken in 1664. It is 73 m *s**e* Ceuta. Lon. 4 16 *w*, lat. 35 12 *n*.

*Pegu*, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the *n* by Birmah, *w* and *s* by the bay of Bengal, and *e* by Siam. It is very rich in corn, roots, pulse, and fruit; and the other products are teak, elephant teeth, honey, wax, lac, saltpetre, iron, tin, petroleum, fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which is made their money. In the low flat part of the country, the houses are built upon stakes, and in time of floods the communication is by boats. The inhabitants are thinly clad, and none wear shoes nor stockings. The women are much fairer than the men, small, but well proportioned. If the wife proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave. There are numerous temples in this country, mostly of wood, varnished and gilt: they contain idols in a sitting posture, cross-legged, and with very large ears. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence: they are called Talapoins, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue; affirming that religion to be the best which teaches men to do the most good. Pegu was long an independent kingdom, and in 1782, conquered the kingdom of Birmah; but Alompra, whom the king of Pegu had continued as chief at Monchabou, soon afterward revolted, and in 1757, reduced Pegu to a dependant province on Birmah.

*Pegu*, a city of the above kingdom, erected on the site of the former city, which was totally ruined, in 1757, by the king of Birmah. The ancient city was a quadrangle, each side nearly a mile and half, and surrounded by strong walls and other fortifications, now in ruins. The present city occupies about one-fourth of the former area; the *n* and *e* sides bordering on the old wall, and the others fenced

round with a stockade. The houses are all made of mats, or of sheathing boards, supported on bamboos or posts. Here is a grand temple, 361 feet in height. The viceroy of the king of Birmah resides in the fort. It is seated on a river of the same name, 300 m s Ummerapoor. Lon. 96 11 E, lat. 17 40 N.

*Pei-ho*, a river of China, in Pe-tche-li, which passes near Peking, and by the cities of Tong-tchou and Tien-sing, into the Yellow sea. The tide flows 110 m, and frequently submerges the flat country on its banks. The entrance is defended by a fort on the s point. Lon. 117 49 E, lat. 38 56 N.

*Peina*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, with a palace, and a capuchin convent. It was formerly deemed a fortress, and stands in a marshy country, on the river Fulse, 16 m w Brunswick.

*Peipus*, or *Tchudskoi*, a lake of Russia, 60 m long and 30 broad, between the governments of Petersburg and Riga. The river Narova issues from the NE extremity of this lake, by which it has communication, at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

*Peiskretscham*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 30 m SE Oppeln.

*Peitz*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark. It has manufactures of cloth and yarn; and in the neighbourhood are iron-works. It stands on the Maukse, which runs into the Spree, 10 m NNE Cöbus, and 37 SSE Frankfort.

*Peking*, the capital of the empire of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li. Its name signifies the Northern Court, to distinguish it from Nanking, the Southern Court, where the emperor formerly resided. This capital forms an oblong square, and is divided into two cities; one inhabited by Chinese, the other by Tartars. These two cities, exclusive of the suburbs, are nearly 14 m in circuit. The walls are 28 feet high, 24 thick at the base, and 12 at the top; and there are spacious towers at 70 feet distance from each other. The gates are high, and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; the lowest of which is for the soldiers when they come off guard: they are nine in number, three in the s wall, and two in each of the other sides. The middle gate, on the s side, opens into the Tartar, or imperial city, which is a space within the general enclosure, about a mile from N to s, and three-fourths of a mile from E to W, with a rivulet winding through it. A wall of large red polished bricks, 20 feet high, covered with a roof of tiles painted yellow and varnished, surrounds this place, in which

are contained the imperial palace and gardens, the public offices, lodgings for the ministers, the eunuchs, artificers, and tradesmen belonging to the court. Between the other two gates in the s wall, and the opposite ones on the N side of the city, run two straight streets, each 4 m long and 120 feet wide. One street of the same width runs from one of the eastern to the corresponding western gate, but the other is interrupted by the imperial city, round the walls of which it is carried. The other streets branch from these main streets at right angles, and are very narrow. The houses have no windows nor openings to the street, except the great shops; most of them are poorly built, and have only a ground floor. It is astonishing to see the concourse of people that are in the main streets, yet not one Chinese woman among them, and the confusion occasioned by the number of horses, camels, mules, asses, wagons, carts, and chairs; without reckoning the several mobs which gather about the jugglers, ballad-singers, &c. Persons of distinction have always a horseman to go before them and clear the way. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The little streets have latticed gates at their entrance from the great streets, which are shut at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time. The emperor's palace and gardens occupy two-thirds of the Tartar city, and are surrounded by a brick wall, 2 m in length, with pavilions at each corner encompassed by galleries, supported by columns. The architecture of the stupendous buildings of which the palace consists, is entirely different from that of the Europeans; and they are covered with tiles of a shining yellow. The temples and the towers of Peking are so numerous that it is difficult to count them. Provisions of all kinds are plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from all parts by canals from the rivers; and within the walls are many acres of land under cultivation. An earthquake that happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses. The inhabitants are estimated at near 3,000,000. A Russian church is established here, with a seminary, in which students reside to learn the Chinese language; and many interesting publications have since appeared at Petersburg, translated from the originals published at Peking. This city stands in a fertile plain, 60 m s of the great wall, and 500

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N by W Nanking. Lon. 116 27 E, lat. 39 54 N.

*Pelagnisi*, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 8 m in circuit. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 39 30 N.

*Pelegriño*, a mountain on the N coast of Sicily, near 2 m W of Palermo. On this mount is a cavern, in which is the image of St. Rosalia, the patroness of Palermo, who is said to have died here; and round the cave of this saint a church is built, where priests attend, to watch the precious relics, and receive the offerings of the pilgrims.

*Pelew Islands*, or *Palaos*, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, lying between 134 and 136 E lon. and 6 and 8 N lat. They are encircled on the W side by a reef of coral; and the names of the principal are Babelthouap, Oroolong, Angoor, Caroora, and Pelelew. They are well covered with the tall palon and other trees of various kinds and sizes; some large enough to form canoes capable of carrying 30 persons. Captain Wilson, of the Antelope E India packet, who was wrecked near the island of Oroolong in 1783, found the natives so kind and benevolent in their conduct to his crew, as to entitle them to a high place in the moral scale. But during three months continuance with them, they never saw any particular ceremonies, nor observed aught that had the appearance of public worship; and the incessant wars between the different islands, with the practice of massacring their prisoners indicate a disposition sanguinary and ferocious. The latter custom they attempted to extenuate by the plea of political necessity. Their principal arms consist of bamboo darts, from five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the betel-nut tree; but there are short ones for different marks, which are thrown by means of a stick two feet long. The chiefs wear a bone round one of their wrists, which, being a mark of honour conferred by the king, is never to be parted with but with life. The natives subsist chiefly on yams and cocoa-nuts, and the milk of the latter is their common drink; on particular occasions they add sweetmeats, and a sweet beverage extracted from the palm-tree or sugar-cane. The houses are raised about three feet from the ground, formed of timbers grooved together, and fastened by wooden pins; the intermediate space and the roof being closely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves, platted together: the inside is without any division, forming one great room. The domestic implements are little baskets woven from slips of the plantain-tree; wooden

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baskets with covers, carved and inlaid with shells; and earthen vessels, of a reddish brown colour, in which fish, yams, &c. are boiled. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother-of-pearl oyster; combs, of the orange-tree; fishing-hooks, of tortoise-shell; and twine, cord, and fishing-nets, of the husks of the cocoa-nut. The shell of the tortoise is remarkably beautiful; and the natives have the art of moulding it into little trays or dishes, and spoons: some of the great ladies have also bracelets of the same manufacture, and earrings inlaid with shell. The natives, in general, are stout and well made, rather above the middle stature, and of a deep copper colour. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large loose curl round the head. The men are entirely naked; but the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both sexes are tattooed, have their teeth made black by art, and the cartilage between the nostrils bored, through which they frequently put a sprig of some plant or shrub. Abba Thulle, the king of Pelew, in the island of Caroora, entertained such an opinion of the English, that he gave them the island of Oroolong, where they built a small vessel, to carry them to China; and, on their departure, he permitted his second son, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where they arrived in 1784. In a few months after, this hopeful youth died of the smallpox, and the E India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard. The E India Company, in return for the kindness shown to the crew of the Antelope, equipped two vessels at Bombay, which arrived at these islands in 1791. Abba Thulle bore the intelligence of the death of Lee Boo with great fortitude; and when the presents were landed, consisting of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry, &c. together with arms, grindstones, shovels, saws, and other utensils, he was at a loss how to express his gratitude. The two ships afterward sailed to New Guinea and Bencoolen, and returned with two full cargoes of cattle and stores. In 1802, the live stock that had been left was greatly multiplied, with the exception of the sheep, which had failed. A small trade is now carried on occasionally by the British between Pelew and China.

*Pellissane*, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 15 m WNW Aix.

*Pellerin*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, situate on the Loire, with a harbour for small vessels, 10 m N Nantes, and 13 SE Painbœuf.

*Pemba*, an island near the coast of Zan-

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zebar, to the NE of that of Zanzebar, about 100 m in circuit, governed by a king, tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 5 0 s.

*Pemba*, a town of the kingdom of Congo, capital of a province. It is seated on the Loze, 90 m SSE St. Salvador. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 6 45 s.

*Pemblemcer*, a lake of Wales, in Merionethshire, lying s of Bala, whence it is sometimes called the Lake of Bala. It abounds with a species of fish called guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and tasting like a trout. The lake is 3 m long and a mile broad, and its outlet, at the N end, is the source of the river Dee.

*Pembridge*, a town in Herefordshire, whose market is now disused. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and is seated on the Arrow, 7 m w Leominster, and 14 1/2 WNW London.

*Pembroke*, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, situate on North river, which has a great depth of water, though in some places not more than 50 feet wide. Vessels of 300 tons are built here, and descend to Massachusetts bay. It is 18 m from the sea, and 51 SSE Boston.

*Pembroke*, a borough of Wales, capital of Pembrokeshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands at the E extremity of a creek of Milford-haven, over which are two bridges, but the harbour is injured by the rubbish of the neighbouring limestone quarries. It is surrounded by a wall (part in ruins) with three gates, has a castle in which Henry VII was born, and three churches. The population was 2415 in 1811. It is 10 m s by E Haverfordwest, and 263 w by N London. Lon. 4 48 w, lat. 51 43 n.

*Pembrokeshire*, a county of Wales, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the E, where it is bounded by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It is 37 m long and 28 broad, containing 368,000 acres; is divided into seven hundreds, and 142 parishes; has one city and seven market-towns; and sends three members to parliament. The population was 60,615 in 1811. The rivers are inconsiderable. A great part of the county is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadow and arable land. The NE part alone is mountainous; which, however, yields good pasture for sheep and cattle. The assizes are held at Haverfordwest.

*Penang*; see *Prince of Wales Island*.

*Penautier*, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 4 m N Carcassonne.

*Pendennis*, a castle in Cornwall, on a hill of the same name, on Falmouth bay. It was built by Henry VIII for the security

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of the coast; and on the opposite side of the bay is another called St. Maws. It is a little to the SE of Falmouth, the harbour of which it defends.

*Pendleton*, a large village in Lancashire, 2 m NW Manchester, employed in the trade and manufactures of the various Manchester goods.

*Penella*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the river Esa, 24 m SSE Coimbra.

*Pengepur*; see *Punjgoor*.

*Peniche*, a strong seaport of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a good harbour and a citadel; seated on a peninsula, 48 m N by W Lisbon. Lon. 9 20 w, lat. 39 22 n.

*Penig*, a town and castle of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a manufacture of woollen stuffs and pottery; seated on the Mulda, 11 m NW Chemnitz.

*Peniscola*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with an old castle and a strong fort; seated on a high point of land, surrounded on three sides by the sea, and of difficult access by land. It is 30 m s by W Tortosa, and 80 NNE Valencia.

*Penjshehr*, a town of Afghanistan, in the province of Cabul, 52 m N by W Cabul.

*Peniston*, a town in Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Don, 13 m SSE Huddersfield, and 176 NNW London.

*Penkridge*, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Penk, 6 m S Stafford, and 129 NW London.

*Penkum*, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on a lake, 15 m SW Stettin.

*Penmaenmawr*, a mountain of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, overhanging the sea. It is 4 m W by S Aberconway; and along its side the road to Holyhead is carried on arches nearly 300 feet above the sea. The mountain is 1540 feet above the level of the sea; and on the summit are the ruins of extensive fortifications, constructed of unhewn stones, without mortar.

*Penнар*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in Mysore, in the hills near Nundydroog, flows N and then E through Ballagaut into the Carnatic, which it crosses by the fort of Nelloor, and enters the bay of Bengal by two mouths.

*Penñaranda*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the borders of Leon, 34 m NW Avila.

*Pennon de Velez*; see *Pegnon*.

*Pennsylvania*, one of the United States of America, 288 m long and 156 broad; bounded on the N by New York, E by that state and New Jersey, S by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, W by the state of Ohio, and NW by Lake Erie, on which it has a good port. It is divided into 23

counties; namely, Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin, Northampton, Luzerne, York, Cumberland, Northumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Westmorland, Somerset, Fayette, Washington, Allegany, and Lycoming. It is watered by the Delaware, Schuylkil, Susquehana, Monongahela, Allegany, and other navigable rivers. The chief products are corn, cattle, potash, wax, skins, and furs; and the principal manufactures are iron, copper, tin, leather, paper, gunpowder, hats, cotton, sugar, and tobacco. In 1810 the population was 810,168. Philadelphia is the capital.

*Pennygant*, a mountain in Yorkshire, 7 m n of Settle. The summit is 2270 feet above the level of the sea. On the sides are two awful orifices, called Hulpit and Huntpit holes: through each of them runs a brook, both of which pass under ground for about a mile, and cross each other in the bowels of the earth without mixing their waters.

*Penobscot*, a bay of the district of Maine, at the mouth of the river Penobscot. It is long and capacious; and the e side is lined with a cluster of small islands.

*Penrice*, a town in Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are the ruins of a Norman castle. Three m to the n, on a mountain, is a Druidical monument, called Arthur's stone. Penrice is seated on the Bristol channel, 20 m se Carmarthen, and 220 w London.

*Penrith*, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of checks and fancy waiscoat pieces. Here are the ruins of a castle; and in the churchyard is a singular monument of antiquity, called the Giant's Grave. It is seated under a hill, near the river Eamont, 18 m s Carlisle, and 280 nnw London.

*Penryn*, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Here are large warehouses for flour and grain, and several good breweries, which supply the shipping at Falmouth; and it has a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. It stands on a creek of Falmouth haven, 3 m nw Falmouth, and 265 w bys London.

*Pensacola*, a city and the capital of W Florida, on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, which forms a safe and commodious harbour. It was a place of great commerce while in possession of the English, but since the conquest of the Spaniards it has been on the decline. The entrance into the bay is defended by a small fort and a battery. Lon. 87 14 w, lat. 30 24 n.

*Pensford*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture

of hats; seated on the Chew, 6 m s by e Bristol, and 117 w bys London.

*Pentland Frith*, a strait which divides the Orkney islands from Caithness, in Scotland. It is 24 m long and from 10 to 15 broad, and very dangerous to those who are not acquainted with its tides and currents; especially in passing the island of Stroma, and the Pentland Skerries, a cluster of rocks at the e end of the frith. On the largest of these rocks is a lighthouse. Lon. 2 42 w, lat. 58 35 n.

*Penza*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Sara, where it receives the rivulet Penza, 220 m sw Kasan. Lon. 45 38 e, lat. 53 30 n.

*Penzance*, a seaport in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It was burnt by the Spaniards in 1593, but soon rebuilt, and made one of the tin-coinage towns. It is seated on a creek of Mount bay, 10 m ne of the Lands-end, and 280 w bys London. Lon. 5 35 w, lat. 50 11 n.

*Penzlin*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 12 m nnw Strelitz.

*Pequigny*, a town of France, in the department of Somme; memorable for an interview and treaty between Lewis xi of France, and Edward iv of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpose. It is seated on the river Somme, 15 m se Abbeville.

*Perak*, a seaport of the Malaya peninsula, capital of a kingdom on the w coast. It is seated on a river of the same name, 180 m nw Malacca. Lon. 100 0 e, lat. 4 23 n.

*Peralta*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, celebrated for its wine; seated on the Arga, 30 m s Pamplona.

*Peray, St.* a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, noted for its wine; seated on Rhone, opposite Valence, 32 m n Viviers.

*Perche*, an old territory of France, in Orleanois, which takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. It now forms, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

*Perdu, Mount*, the highest mountain of the Pyrenees, deemed to be 11,700 feet above the sea. It is of very difficult access, as the calcareous rock often assumes the form of perpendicular walls, from 100 to 600 feet in height; and glaciers increase the difficulty. About 2000 feet from the summit is a lake, which sends its waters e, into the Spanish valley of Beoussa.

*Perekop*; see *Precop*.

*Perga*, a town of European Turkey, in

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Albania, on the gulf of Venice, 25 m wsw Arta.

*Pergamar*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a bishop's see, 60 m sw Adrianople. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 41 10 N.

*Pergamino*, a town of Paraguay, in the province of Buenos Ayres, with a frontier fortress, on the road from the capital to Cordova, 110 m wsw Buenos Ayres. Lon. 60 43 W, lat. 33 53 N.

*Pergano*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a bishop's see, with a palace and a castle. It is not so considerable as formerly, but has nine mosques, and occupies an oblong circuit of 3 m, at the foot of a mountain. Here parchment was invented. It is seated on the Germasti, 15 m from its mouth, and 37 N Smyrna. Lon. 27 27 E, lat. 39 5 N.

*Peria*, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 90 m w Ispahan. Lon. 51 25 E, lat. 32 20 N.

*Periana*, a town of France, in the department of Aude, celebrated for its salt works, 6 m sw Narbonne.

*Periapatam*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, but in the country of the Coorg-rajah, of which it was formerly the capital. The fortifications are quite ruinous, Tippoo having blown up the best works, and ruins occupy much of the suburbs; but it is recovering fast, and is an entrepot of trade between the Coorg and Mysore rajahs. The environs are rich and beautiful, and produce abundance of the best sandal wood. It is 31 m w by s Srirangapatam, and 33 ESE Mercara.

*Periers*, a town of France, in the department of Manche, 9 m N Coutances.

*Perigord*, an old province of France, 83 m long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Angoumois and Marche, E by Quercy and Limosin, S by Agenois and Bazadois, and W by Bourdellois, Angoumois, and Saintonge. It abounds in iron-mines, and now forms the department of Dordogne.

*Perigueux*, a town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne, and lately a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is seated on the Ille, 50 m sw Limoges. Lon. 0 43 E, lat. 45 11 N.

*Perinda*; see *Barenda*.

*Perija*, a town of Caracas, in the province of Maracaibo, on a river of the same name, 25 m from its mouth in the lake of Maracaibo, and 45 ssw Maracaibo.

*Perleberg*, a town of Brandenburg, capital of the mark of Pregnitz. It has considerable cloth manufactures, and stands on the Stepenitz, 42 m wsw Ruppin. Lon. 12 3 E, lat. 53 8 N.

*Perm*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. It is divided into two

## PER

provinces, Perm and Catharinenburg, the capitals of which are of the same name.

*Perm*, the capital of the above government and province. It is seated on the Kama, at the influx of the Zegochekha, 620 m E by N Moscow, and 810 E by S Petersburg. Lon. 55 10 E, lat. 57 55 N.

*Permacoil*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with a fort on a high rock, 20 m Nsw Pondicherry.

*Pernalla*, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 38 m S Surat.

*Pernambuco*, a government of Brasil, separated from that of Sergippy on the S, by the river St. Francis. It extends far into the interior, produces excellent cotton, sugar, and brasil wood; and its immense plains feed a great number of cattle.

*Pernambuco*, the capital of the above government, with four forts. It consists of three towns, Recife, St. Antonio, and Boa Vista, which are all situate on sandy flats. St. Antonio, the middle division, includes the governor's palace, with other public edifices, and is connected by a bridge on the W side to Boa Vista, and by another on the E to Recife. The last place is nearly surrounded by the inner harbour, which is guarded from the sea by a reef of rocks; but large vessels can anchor only in the outer harbour, which extends 3 m N to the city of *Olinda*, and is rather exposed to the ocean. Pernambuco, frequently called Recife, has a considerable trade, and exports much cotton to England. Lon. 35 0 W, lat. 8 14 S.

*Pernau*, a town of Russia, in Livonia, with a castle; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, in the gulf of Livonia, 95 m N by E Riga. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 58 30 N.

*Pernes*, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, the birthplace of the celebrated orator Flechier, bishop of Nismes. It is 12 m E by N Avignon.

*Pernes*, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Clarence, 17 m NW Arras.

*Perno*, a town of Finland, in the province of Nyland, on the coast of the Baltic, 36 m E Helsingfors.

*Peronne*, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme. It is called Pucelle, because it has never been taken, though often besieged. The castle was the imprisonment of Charles the simple, who here miserably died; and in this castle the duke of Burgundy detained Louis XI three days, till he consented to sign a disadvantageous treaty. It is seated on the Somme, 27 m ssw Cambrai, and 80 N by E Paris. Lon. 3 2 E, lat. 49 55 N.

*Perote*, a town of New Spain, in Vera



Cruz, with a small fortress. Twelve m to the SE is the Coffre de Perote, which is 13,414 feet above the level of the sea, and serves for a mark to sailors on entering the port of Vera Cruz. Perote is 15 m W Xalapa.

*Perousa*, a town and fort of Piedmont, on the river Cluson, 6 m NW Pignerol.

*Perpignan*, a fortified town of France, capital of the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a good citadel and a university. It was lately a bishop's see, and is seated on the Tet, near the Mediterranean, 95 m SE Toulouse. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 42 42 N.

*Persaim*; see *Bassien*.

*Persopolis*, anciently the capital of the Persian empire. It was taken by Alexander the great, who set it on fire. Its magnificent ruins are 50 m NE Shiraz.

*Pershore*, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here are two churches, and that of Holy Cross contains several ancient monuments. It is seated on the Avon, 9 m ESE Worcester, and 106 WNW London.

*Persia*, a country of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. Its boundaries have undergone many changes: the limits in its most prosperous periods were, the Caucasian mountains and the Caspian sea on the N, the Oxus and Indus on the NE and E, the Arabian sea and Persian gulf on the S, and the Euphrates on the W. It is now bounded on the N by Georgia, the Caspian sea, and Usbec Tartary, E by the latter, Afghanistan, and Ballogistan, S by the Arabian sea and the Persian gulf, and W by Arabia and Turkey. In the N part it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and SE parts, sandy and desert; in the S and W, level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The chief rivers are the Tigris, Kur, and Kizil Ozan: there are many others, but none of them navigable to any great distance from their mouths; and also several in the interior that become lost in the sandy deserts. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye; but agriculture is in a depressed state, as the government affords no protection to private property, and offers no encouragement to industry. In several places naphtha rises out of the ground; and there are mines of silver, copper, lead, iron, turcois, and salt; but some of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood, or rather the indolence of the people. Among the products of Persia that are peculiarly excellent, are dates, pistachio-nuts, and poppies that produce the finest opium; cotton, indigo, and tobacco are also raised; and

no country can exceed this either in the variety or flavour of its fruits. There are extensive plantations of mulberry trees for silkworms; and large flocks of sheep, which constitute the wealth of the wandering tribes. The camels, horses, mules, asses, oxen, and buffalos, are the best of their kind, and are indifferently used for carrying passengers or burdens, the horses excepted, which are only used for the saddle. The principal manufactures are satins, tabbies, tuffetas, silk mixed with cotton, or with camels or goats hair, brocades, gold tissues, gold velvet, carpets, calicos, camlets, and fire-arms. During most of the 18th century, Persia was desolated by competitors for the sovereignty. On the assassination of the usurper, Nadir Shah, in 1747, Ahmed Abdalla, one of his generals, founded the kingdom of Candahar; to which he annexed the provinces of Korasan and Segestan, in the E part of Persia, and those provinces of Hindoostan, W of the Indus, that had been ceded by the great mogul, in 1737, to Nadir Shah. Kerim Khan, another of Nadir's officers, obtained the sovereignty of all the southern provinces. He held the seat of government at Shiraz; but refused the title of Shah, or king, being satisfied with that of Vakeel, or protector. He was a mild prince, beloved by his subjects, and respected by foreign powers. On his death, in 1779, Zuckee Khan and other competitors for the throne sprung up, and caused another period of slaughter and desolation till 1794, when Aga Mohamed Khan became sole monarch, and founder of the reigning family. The government is highly despotic, and its functions exercised by the king and his two principal ministers, the grand vizier and the lord treasurer. The executive government is in the hands of these two men, and, while they continue in favour with a tyrant, their authority is without control. Subordinate to the ministry is a regular gradation of officers; and venality and extortion pervade every class, from the throne to the cottage. The standing army of the empire consists of the king's body guard, about 10,000 men, and the royal slaves about 3000. But the number and bravery of the wandering tribes constitute the military force of the country; and from these the king could assemble an army of about 200,000 men, chiefly consisting of cavalry, whose evolutions and movements are very rapid. The armies seldom receive either clothing or pay, and are only kept together by the hope of plunder; it is therefore deemed incumbent on the king to take the field once a year, either against the Russians, Afghans, or Turcomans, his immediate neighbours. The Persians are gene-

rally Mohamedans, of the sect of Ali, and more tolerant in their principles than the Turks. They are commonly fat, with black hair, high forehead, aquiline nose, full cheeks, and a large chin; the form of the countenance being frequently oval. The general complexion is fair, somewhat tinged with olive; but those in the s, and the provinces toward India, are of a dark brown. The men are strong, robust, and inclined to martial exercises; they shave the head, and wear high crimson bonnets; but the beard is sacred, and almost universally dyed black, but some prefer blue. They often wear three or four light dresses, fastened round the waist with a sash, in which a small dagger is stuck; and they are fond of large clokes of thick cloth; they also wear linen trowsers, loose boots, and slippers. In their dresses and equipages they are very ostentatious; nor are they less jealous of their women than the Turks. The women cover the head with a large black turban, over which a Cashmerian shawl is thrown, to answer the purpose of a veil; and their robes are rather shorter than those of the men, fastened in front by large gold buttons. The Persians are generally gay, polite, and hospitable; yet are deceitful, treacherous, and cruel. They do not recline on cushions, in the manner of the Turks, but sit in an erect posture on a thick felt, called a numud. They are passionately fond of tobacco, which they smoke almost incessantly. Wine they never taste before company; but in private they indulge to excess, and invariably drink before they eat. They take coffee in the morning, and dine about noon, but the chief repast is the supper. The most usual dish is boiled rice, variously prepared. The meat is boiled to excess, and the meal is enlarged with put-herbs, roots, fruits, cakes, hard eggs, and sweetmeats, of which last they are extremely fond. They seldom change their linen, but accustom themselves to frequent ablutions, and are remarkable for cleanliness in their habitations. The Persian language is perhaps the most celebrated of all the oriental tongues for strength, beauty, and melody. Ispahan is the chief city, but Teheran is the present capital.

*Persia, Gulf of*, a sea between Persia and Arabia. The entrance near Ormus is not above 50 m over; but within it is from 120 to 230 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 500 m. The Arabian side is particularly celebrated for its pearl fishery, and has many sandbanks and shoals; the Persian side is deeper, and in general has regular soundings.

*Perth*, a borough of Scotland, capital of

Perthshire, once the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland, and the seat of the parliament. It has two parish-churches, one of which belonged formerly to a fine abbey, and contains three places of worship for so many parishes. Here, in 1559, the reformed religion was first publicly avowed, after John Knox had preached a sermon in the church against idolatry. Perth is seated on a large verdant plain, on the sw side of the Tay, which is navigable for vessels of 120 tons to the quays, but larger vessels unload at Newburg. Over the river is a modern bridge of 10 arches, the most beautiful in Scotland, to the town of Kinross. On the se side of the town stands Gowrie castle, the scene of a strange conspiracy in 1600, which caused its forfeiture; and it has since served as barracks for the royal artillery. Perth has several incorporated trades, some of which have halls. The salmon fishery is a great article of trade; and it has considerable manufactures of linen and cotton goods, leather, boots, shoes, and gloves. The population was 16,943 in 1811. It is 35 m n by w Edinburg. Lon. 3 20 w, lat. 56 24 n.

*Perth Amboy*, a city and seaport of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, seated on a neck of land between the river Rariton and Arthur Cull sound. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and has one of the best harbours on the continent. It is 30 m sw New York, and 64 ne Philadelphia. Lon. 74 25 w, lat. 40 31 n.

*Perthes*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 6 m ssw Melun.

*Perthes*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 6 m nw St. Dizier.

*Perthshire*, a county of Scotland, 76 m long and 68 broad; bounded on the w by Argyleshire, n by the shires of Inverness and Aberdeen, e by Forfarshire, se by the frith of Tay and the counties of Fife and Kinross, and s by the frith of Forth, and the counties of Clackmanon, Stirling, and Dumbarton. It contains 4,068,640 acres, is divided into 68 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The population was 135,093 in 1811. The country exhibits scenes of rugged and striking magnificence, contrasted with the most beautiful ones of cultivation. The Grampian mountains cross it from sw to ne, the highest of which is Benlawers. The country nw of this ridge is mountainous, and contains several lakes; but the opposite side, though not free from hills, is more low and fertile. The principal rivers are the Forth and Tay. Perth is the capital.

*Pertigi*, a town of the island of Sardinia, 19 m se Castel Aragonese.

*Pertuis*, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of Vaucuse, near the Durance, 11 m *N* Aix, and 33 *ESE* Avignon.

*Peru*, a country of *S* America, bounded on the *N* by Quito, *E* by the Portuguese possessions and the province of Buenos Ayres, *S* by the latter and Chili, and *W* by the Pacific ocean. It was formerly the richest and most extensive kingdom in *S* America; but in 1713 the provinces of Quito on the *N*, were annexed to the viceroyalty of New Granada; and in 1773, Charcas, and several other of its richest districts in the *S*, were annexed to the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. Its present extent on the coast is between lat. 3 and 20 *S*, from the river Tumbes to the *S* extremity of the province of Arequipa, or 1500 m, by a medial breadth of 250 m. It never rains in the south parts; but in the north, on the *E* side of the Andes, it often rains excessively. There are large forests on the sides of the mountains, which advance near the sea; but none of the trees are like those in Europe. Peru has been long celebrated for mines of gold and silver, which are the chief source of its riches. Beside the produce of the mines, the commodities exported are sugar, cotton, Peruvian wool and bark, pimento, sugar, and salt. The fiercest beasts of prey in Peru are the puma and jaquar, inaccurately called lions and tigers by the Europeans, for they possess neither the undaunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter. A quadruped called the lama, peculiar to this country, in form bears some resemblance to a camel, but in size is little larger than a sheep; its wool furnishes the Peruvians with clothing, and its flesh with food. Among the birds, the most remarkable is the condor, which is entitled to preeminence over the flying tribe, in bulk, strength, and courage. When the Spaniards landed in this country, in 1530, they found it governed by sovereigns called incas, who were revered by their subjects as divinities; and the inhabitants were found to be much more polished than the natives of other parts of America, those of Mexico excepted. These were soon subdued by a few Spaniards, under the command of Francis Pizarro. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, the native Americans, and a mixture arising from both, called Mestics. The native Americans, who live among the forests, form as it were so many small republics, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by the original natives, who serve as officers. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. They have no distrust, for the doors of their huts are always open, though they have cotton, calabashes, a sort of aloes

of which they make thread, and several other matters that they trade with, which might be easily stolen. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his hut, constructs his canoe, and weaves his cloth; but if a large house is to be built for common use, every one lends a helping hand. Their skin is of a red copper colour; and they have no beard nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. Those that are not much exposed to the weather are of a lighter colour than the rest. Their garment is a sort of a sack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their masters as part of their wages. The Mestics, though illegitimate, have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to trade in any thing. Peru is under the government of a viceroy. It is divided into two audiences, Lima and Cusco; and subdivided into seven provinces, Truxillo, Tarma, Guancavelica, Lima, Guamanga, Arequipa, and Cusco. The capital is Lima.

*Perugia*, a city of Italy, capital of Perugino, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel, a university, and several academies. The churches, and many other buildings public and private, are very handsome. It is seated on a hill, near the river Tiber, 75 m *N* Rome. Lon. 12 20 *E*, lat. 43 6 *N*.

*Perugia*, the ancient Trasimenus, a lake of Italy, 10 m *W* of the city of Perugia. It is 9 m long and 7 broad, and includes three islands, on one of which is a church. On its *N* border was fought a battle between Hannibal and Flaminius, in which the consul and 15,000 Romans were slain.

*Perugino*, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 25 m long and 24 broad; bounded on the *W* by Tuscany, *S* by the territory of Orviero, *E* by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and *N* by the county of Citta di Castello. The soil is fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

*Pesaro*, a fortified seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is magnificent, and it has handsome churches, convents, and palaces, with exquisite paintings. The environs abound in olives and excellent figs. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Venice, 17 m *ENE* Urbino. Lon. 13 2 *E*, lat. 43 52 *N*.

*Pescara*, a strong town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. It was taken by the French in 1793, and stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the gulf of Venice, 10 m *NNE* Civita di Chieti.

## PET

*Peschiera*, a strong town of Italy, in Venetia. It was taken by the French in 1796; and the garrison surrendered to the Austrians in 1799. It is seated on the river Mincio, where it proceeds from the lake Garda, 16 m w Verona.

*Pescia*, a town of Tuscany, in Florentino, celebrated for its fine oil; seated on a river of the same name, over which is a handsome bridge, 27 m w by N Florence.

*Pescina*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near the lake Celano, 20 m s by E Aquila.

*Pesnas*, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, on the river Hérault, 12 m NE Beziers.

*Peshawer*, a town of Afghanistan, in Cabul, capital of a district. It is an entrepot between Persia and Hindoostan, and the residence of many wealthy merchants, especially of shawl dealers. It is situate on the Kamch, surrounded by morasses, 142 m SE Cabul. Lon. 70 36 E, lat. 33 18 N.

*Pest*, a city of Hungary, capital of a county, with a fortress. It is an improving place, and has many fine edifices, among which are a royal palace, a national museum, and a rich university, the only one in the kingdom. The population in 1815 was 41,882. It has many good streets and handsome houses; and here are many Greek merchants, who conduct the Levant trade to Germany and the northern nations. It is seated in a plain, on the E side of the Danube, over which is a long bridge of boats to Buda, 137 m ESE Presburg. Lon. 19 13 E, lat. 47 28 N.

*Pesti*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, near the magnificent ruins of the ancient Pæstum, 20 m SE Salerno.

*Petapa*, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guatimala, 25 m SE Guatimala.

*Pe-teheli*, the principal province of China, bounded on the N by the great wall and part of Tartary, E by the Yellow sea, S by Chan-tong and Ho-nan, and W by the mountains of Chan-si. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have many others under their jurisdiction. Although it extends no further than the 42d degree N, yet the rivers are so much frozen during four months in the year, that wagons with the heaviest loads may safely pass them. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice, but it abounds with all other kind of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees common in Europe. But this province enjoys the riches of the whole empire, the southern provinces furnishing it with every thing they produce, that is most uncommon and delicious. The inhabitants, in general, are reckoned not so polite, nor so apt to learn the sciences,

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as those of the southern provinces; but they are stronger and more warlike, in which they resemble the people who inhabit the northern provinces. Peking is the capital.

*Peter and Paul, St. or Petropauloskoi*, a seaport of Russia, in Kamtschatka. It consists of log-houses and a few conical huts; and its harbour, deemed one of the best on the globe, is open for vessels from April to November. Captain Clerke, who succeeded captain Cook, and died at sea, was interred here. It is seated in a valley, on the E side of Awatska bay. Lon. 153 48 E, lat. 53 1 N.

*Peterborough*, a city in Northamptonshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and has but one church, beside the cathedral, which was formerly a monastery. The market-place is spacious, and the streets regular. It has a manufacture of stockings, and a trade in corn, coal, and timber. The population was 3674 in 1811. It is seated on the Nen, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonshire, 42 m NE Northampton, and 81 N London. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 52 30 N.

*Peterhead*, a seaport of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, situate on a peninsula, which forms the most eastern point of Scotland. It has two harbours, defended by piers; a considerable trade in the fishery, and to the Baltic; and manufactures of thread, woollen cloth, and cotton. Upon the Keith Inch, the E part of the peninsula, are many elegant houses; and on the S side is an old castle, now used as a storehouse, and near it is a small fort and a battery. A mineral spring, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the sea-bathing, bring a great resort of company. It is 34 m NE Aberdeen. Lon. 1 17 W, lat. 57 27 N.

*Petersburg*, a town of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, 13 m E Keene, and 73 W by S Portsmouth.

*Petersburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, 25 m SW York, and 58 N Washington.

*Petersburg*, a town of Virginia, in Dinwiddie county, with a considerable trade, particularly in tobacco and flour. It stands on the S side of the Appamatox, 25 m S Richmond.

*Petersburg*, a town of the state of Georgia, in Elbert county, situate at the conflux of the Broad river with the Savannah, 50 m WNW Augusta.

*Petersburg*, or *St. Petersburg*, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It is seated on the Neva, near the gulf of Finland, and built partly on some islands formed by

the river, and partly upon the continent. The ground on which Petersburg now stands was a vast morass, occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Peter the great first began this city by the erection of a citadel with six bastions, in 1703; he built also a small hut for himself, and some wooden hovels. In 1710, count Golovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Petersburg; and in less than nine years, after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred to it from Moscow. The streets are straight, and generally broad and long, frequently intersecting each other in abrupt and sharp corners; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the admiralty, are above 2 m in length; most of them are neatly paved, some have a gravel walk along the middle shaded by poplars, and canals, from one part of the river to another, pass through many of them, by which the inhabitants are supplied with water. In several parts, wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings; but as they are not suffered to be repaired, or if burnt down to be rebuilt, the number of them is now greatly reduced: however, the mother of all that exists in the city, the first wooden cottage of Peter the great, has a brick building on arches erected over it, to preserve it as a sacred relic of that monarch. The brick houses are covered with stucco, painted of a pink, yellow, or green colour; the roofs are nearly flat, formed of sheet or cast iron, or sheet copper, commonly painted green or red: tiles are only used for outhouses and the meaner sort of buildings. The mansions of the nobility are vast piles of building, furnished in the most elegant style; and the public edifices are of magnificence agreeing with the mighty concerns of this vast empire. Petersburg, though more compact than the other Russian cities, is built in a very straggling manner. On the s and se it has a boundary formed by the town ditch, which is dug far beyond the built parts; and on the ne and n flows the most northern branch of the Neva, called the Nevka, which includes a still more ample intercourse. The circuit by these and the sea is nearly 20 m; but the part properly built upon occupies not more than half of this space. The inhabitants are computed to be 286,000. The main stream of the Neva has its banks lined on each side with a continued range of handsome buildings. On the n side are the grand ducal palace,

the fortress, the customhouse, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts. On the s side are the imperial palace, the marble palace, the admiralty, the arsenal, the bank, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English-line, so called, because the whole row is almost wholly occupied by English merchants. In the front of these buildings is the quay, which extends 3 m, except where it is interrupted by the admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that space, is embanked by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. The opposite divisions of Petersburg, situate on each side of the Neva, are connected by two bridges, on pontoons; and there are several others over the different arms of the river. These bridges, on account of the masses of ice driven down the stream from the lake Ladoga, are usually removed when they first make their appearance; and for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. Among the ornaments of Petersburg, is an equestrian statue of Peter the great, in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock, brought to the spot at a great expense. Within the walls of the citadel is the church of St. Peter, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the great, and of the successive sovereigns, except Peter II, buried at Moscow. The principal church is the Holy Virgin of Kasan, named after the province of Kasan, the first in the empire that embraced Christianity; and is a beautiful edifice, completed in 1813. There are upward of 40 more churches appropriated to the national religion and those of other sects, which are tolerated without any restrictions. In the s suburb is the elegant monastery of St. Alexander Nevsky, where the archbishop resides, and in the great church is the tomb of its saint, made entirely of silver. Petersburg has a considerable trade in exporting the products of the empire, and has a communication by canals and rivers with many of the southern provinces as far as Astracan, on the borders of the Caspian sea. It is 425 m nw Moscow, 500 E by N Stockholm, and 1000 nne Vienna. Lon. 30 19 E, lat. 59 56 N.

*Petersdorf*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, 24 m E Konigsberg.

*Petersfield*, a borough in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Loddon, 18 m NE Portsmouth, and 54 SW London.

*Petershagen*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Minden, with a castle, seated on the Weser, 7 m nne Minden.

*Petersham*, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, on the E branch of Worcester river, 23 m NW Worcester.

*Petershausen*, a town of Suabia, with a Benedictine abbey, and a fort; seated on the N side of the Rhine, opposite Constance.

*Peterwardin*, a town of Slavonia, one of the strongest frontier places that Austria has against the Turks, over whom, in 1716, Prince Eugene here gained a great victory. It is seated on the Danube, opposite the fortress of Neusatz in Hungary, 50 m NW Belgrade. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 45 18 N.

*Pether-ton, South*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of dowlas; seated near the Parret, over which is a bridge, 24 m SSW Wells, and 130 W by S London.

*Petigliano*, a town of Tuscany, in Siena, 8 m W Castro, and 45 SE Siena.

*Petoune*, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Kirin. It has scarcely any inhabitants but Tartar soldiers, and Chinese condemned to exile. It stands on the Songari, 150 m N by W Kirin. Lon. 125 55 E, lat. 45 10 N.

*Petrellu*, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 11 m E Molise.

*Petrella*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 26 m SE Durazzo.

*Petrikow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 m SW Warsaw. Lon. 19 46 E, lat. 51 12 N.

*Petrina*, a town of Croatia, seated on the Kulpa, 37 m E Carlstadt.

*Petroria*, a city of Chili, in the province of Quillota. It has rich gold mines in the vicinity, and is situate on the Longotoma, 140 m NW St. Jago. Lon. 72 1 W, lat. 31 30 S.

*Pettapilly*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Circars, district of Guntoor, on the bay of Bengal, 26 m S by E Guntoor.

*Pettaw*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with considerable manufactures; seated on the Drave, 14 m SE Marchburg.

*Pettipoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Circars, district of Rajamundry, where much sugar and jagory are made. It is 33 m E by N Rajamundry.

*Pettycur*, a harbour of Scotland, in Fifeshire, a mile S by W Kinghorn, on the frith of Forth. It is the usual landing-place of passengers from Leith, on the opposite shore of the frith.

*Petworth*, a town in Sussex, with a market on Saturday, seated near the Arun, 12 m NE Chichester, and 48 SW London.

*Pevensay*, a village in Sussex, 14 m WSW Hastings, situate on a rivulet that enters a bay of the English channel, called Pevensay Harbour. Here is an ancient castle, which is said to be the largest and most

entire remain of Roman building to be seen in Britain. Pevensay was anciently a famous haven, though now it is nearly 2 m from the sea. Here Swain landed in 1049, when he carried off his cousin Beorn and murdered him; and here William of Normandy landed, when he invaded England.

*Peytahn*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a hilly and woody district in the Nepaul territories. It is situate on a hill, by the river Erabauly, 140 m WNW Gorcah. Lon. 82 17 E, lat. 29 4 N.

*Pezenas*, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, with a great trade in wine, brandy, dried fruits, and silk stockings. It is seated in a rich plain, near the Hérault, 25 m SW Montpellier.

*Pfaffenhofen*, a town of Bavaria, with a Benedictine monastery at a small distance. It is seated on the Ilm, 15 m S Ingoldstadt.

*Pfalzen*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves. It has a convent, which was formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks, and stands on the Moselle, 3 m NE Treves.

*Pfeddersheim*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, on the river Prim, 5 m W Worms.

*Pfeffikon*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, 12 m E Zurich.

*Pfeter*, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, near its conflux with the Danube, 14 m E by S Ratisbon.

*Pforten*, a town and lordship of Lusatia, 10 m S Guben.

*Pforzheim*, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a castle. It has a trade with Holland in wood, and manufactures of cloth, stuffs, stockings, jewellery, and watches. It is seated on the Entz, 15 m E by S Durach.

*Pfreimbt*, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a castle, seated at the conflux of the Pfreimbt with the Nab, 10 m E Amberg.

*Pfullendorf*, a town of Suabia, seated on the Andalspach, 22 m N by E Constance.

*Pfullingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, 8 m SE Tubingen.

*Phalsburg*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meurte, 25 m WNW Strasburg.

*Phari*; see *Paridrong*.

*Pharos*, a small island in the Mediterranean sea, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent forms an extensive harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower, called Pharos, and at the top were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 24 N.

*Pharza*, or *Phersalas*, anciently *Pharsalia*, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, famous for the victory gained by Julius Cesar over Pompey, in 48 B. C. It is divided into two parts; the smallest, to the S, is situate on the ascent of a rocky hill, inhabited by Greeks; and the other is nearly on a plain, inhabited by Turks, who call it *Tzatalze*; it has four mosques, and extends almost to the river *Enipeus*. It is 18 m S by E Larissa.

*Phasis*; see *Rioni*.

*Philadelphía*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, seated at the foot of the mountain *Timolus*, in an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it *Allahijah*. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, among whom are 2,000 Christians, who have four churches and a Greek archbishop. It is 40 m ESE Smyrna. Lon. 28 15, E, lat. 38 23 N.

*Philadelphía*, the capital of Pennsylvania, and formerly the metropolis of the United States of America, situate in the county of its name, on the W bank of the Delaware, which is here a mile broad. It was laid out by William Penn, the first proprietary of the province, in 1683, and settled by a colony from England. By a constant influx of foreigners, it increased to so great a degree, that in less than a century, and in the lifetime of the first person born in it of European parents, it was computed to contain 40,000 inhabitants, in the city and suburbs. The population in 1810 was 92,866. The original plan was an oblong square, on the isthmus between the Delaware and Schuylkil rivers; but the Delaware front has been preferred, and the buildings now occupy a space above 3 m in length. The streets intersect each other at right angles; the principal one is Broad-street, 113 feet wide, running N and S, which is crossed by High-street, 100 feet wide, extending from river to river; the other streets, in general, are 50 feet wide: they are all well paved, and have pumps on each side at about 100 yards from each other, with a lamp on the top. Here are upward of 50 places of public worship for Christians of various denominations, and two synagogues for the Jews. A university was incorporated in 1791; its funds partly given by the state, and partly taken from the old college. The statehouse is a plain brick building; on the left of which is a city courthouse, and on the right a philosophical hall. Here likewise is a county courthouse, the national mint, a public library, and several other public buildings; also many literary and humane societies, with other useful institutions, both public and private. The city is governed by a mayor, has numerous

manufactures, and a considerable inland and foreign trade. It is 97 m SW New York, and 133 NE Washington, the present metropolis. Lon. 75 9 W, lat. 39 57 N.

*Philates*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 30 m W by S Janina.

*Philip, St.* a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with a castle. It has been long celebrated for its saffron, and stands on a lofty hill, 30 m WNW Catania.

*Philip, St.* a town of Caracas, in the province of Venezuela, 70 m S Venezuela. It was swallowed up, with 1200 souls, by the great earthquake in 1810.

*Philip, St.* a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, 28 m N Guanaxuato.

*Philip, St.* in Spain; see *Nativa*.—In Brasil; see *Louis de Marannon, St.*

*Philip Islands*, two islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Hunter, in 1791. They are 5 m asunder, but a sandy spit reaches two-thirds of the distance, from the E toward the W island, which last is the smallest. They are covered with shrubs, have a few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Lon. (of the eastern island) 140 3 E, lat. 8 6 S.

*Philippeville*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Ardennes. It was anciently called *Corbigny*, and received its present name in honour of Philip II of Spain. It is 16 m N Rocroy.

*Philippi*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and a Greek archbishop's see. On the plain near this place Cassius and Brutus were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, in 42 B. C. It is greatly decayed, but an amphitheatre and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur remain. It is 60 m E Salonica. Lon. 24 18 E, lat. 40 40 N.

*Philippine*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It was taken by the French in 1747, and again in 1794. It is seated on an arm of the Scheldt, 15 m N by W Ghent.

*Philippine Islands*, a large group of islands in the N Pacific ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1521, and afterward taken possession of by the Spaniards, in the reign of Philip II. They lie 400 m SE of China, and are said to be 1100 in number, but some hundreds of them are very small. The principal are, Luconia, Mindanao, Paragon, Samar, Masbate, Mindoro, Panay, Leyta, Bohol, Zebu, Negros, and St. John. All these islands are nominally subject to the Spanish government at Manila; some are partially colonized, and pay tribute; but others, particularly Mindanao, are not only independent of, but carry on perpetual warfare against, the Spaniards. This extensive group presents many volcanic appearances, and is subject

to violent earthquakes, thunder, and rains. The air is hot and moist, and the soil fertile in corn, rice, bread-fruit, and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The cotton is of peculiar beauty, and tobacco, the sugar-cane, and cocoa-nut trees are objects of particular culture. The trees are always green; many of them are of great size, and yield the finest building timber in the world. Here are many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe; also many noxious and venomous creatures, and even herbs and flowers that are poisonous. Gold, copper, lead, and iron are among the certain products. The natives are affable, hospitable, and honest, and cultivate the land with abundant skill; but they are not all of one original. The principal tribe, called Tagals, seem of Malay origin; they are tall and well made, of a tawny complexion, and wear only a kind of shirt and loose drawers; but the dress of the women is chiefly a large mantle, and their beautiful black hair is of great length. The houses are of bamboo, covered with palm leaves, raised on pillars to the height of nine feet, and are ascended by a ladder, which is drawn up at night. The chief food is rice, cocoa-nuts, and salted fish. See *Luconia*, *Mindanao*, &c.

*Philippopoli*, a city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It is neatly built, and chiefly inhabited by Greeks. In 1818, it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. It is situate on the Marissa, 68 m ESE Sofia, and 88 WNW Adrianople. Lon. 25 12 E, lat. 42 33 N.

*Philips Norton*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, 7 m S by E Bath, and 104 W London.

*Philipsburg*, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, on the river Delaware, opposite Easton in Pennsylvania, 41 m NW Trenton.

*Philipsburg*, a town of New York, in Dutchess county, near which is a mine that yields virgin silver. It stands on the E side of Hudson river, 23 m N by E New York.

*Philipsburg*, a town and fortress of Germany, in the territory of Spire. The swamps round it add greatly to its strength. It was taken by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed at the siege; but it was restored the year following, by the treaty of Vienna. In 1799, it was four times blockaded by the French republicans, without success. It now belongs to Baden, and is seated on the Rhine, 17 m N Durlach.

*Philipstad*, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated in a mountainous country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. In 1775,

it was destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt. It is 22 m NE Carlstad, and 160 W by N Stockholm.

*Philiptown*, a borough of Ireland, capital of King county. It is situate on the grand canal, 42 m W by S Dublin. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 53 18 N.

*Phrat*; see *Euphrates*.

*Piacenza*, or *Placenza*, a fortified town of Italy, capital of a duchy, included in that of Parma, and a bishop's see, with a good citadel, and a celebrated university. The churches, convents, squares, streets, and fountains are beautiful. The great square is ornamented with brass equestrian statues of the celebrated Alexander Farnese and his brother Ranuncio. The inhabitants, about 30,000, have scarcely any other employment than the manufacture of silk stuffs. At this place, in 1746, the Austrians gained a decisive victory over the Spaniards and French. In 1796, the French took possession of Piacenza; were forced to evacuate it in 1799; but regained it in 1800. It is of greater extent than Parma, and seated in a well-cultivated country, near the river Po, 33 m WNW Parma. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 45 5 N. See *Parma*.

*Pianezza*, a town and castle of Piedmont, seated on the Dora, 6 m W Turin.

*Piave*, a river of Italy, which rises on the frontiers of the principality of Brixen, flows by Cadore, Belluno, and Feltri, and through the province of Treviso, into the gulf of Venice, 16 m NE Venice.

*Piazza*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 36 m W by S Catania.

*Picardy*, an old province of France, bounded on the N by Hainault, Artois, and the strait of Dover, E by Champagne, S by the isle of France, and W by Normandy and the English channel. It now forms the department of Somme.

*Picightone*; see *Pizzighetone*.

*Pickering*, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, and the remains of a castle, 26 m NE York, and 223 N by W London.

*Pickensville*, a town of S Carolina, in Pendleton county, capital of Washington district. It is 52 m WNW Cambridge.

*Pico*, one of the Azores, or Western islands. It has a volcanic mountain, called Pico, about 3000 feet above the surface of the sea; and on its sides are numerous craters, several of them now almost concealed by trees. The last eruption of the peak happened in 1712, and destroyed several vineyards. The island is about 30 m in circuit, and produces a great deal of wine. Lon. 23 26 W, lat. 38 29 N.

*Pictou*, a small island between that of St. John and the continent of Nova Scotia,



at the E end of Northumberland strait. Lon. 62 15 w, lat. 45 50 n.

*Picts Wall*, in England, a famous barrier, erected by the Romans, to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts, of which some small remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway frith, in Cumberland, and passed across the island by Carlisle and Newcastle to Tynemouth.

*Pidaura*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, the ancient Epidaurus; situate on the w coast of the gulf of Engia, 25 m E Napoli di Romania. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 37 40 n.

*Piedmont*, a principality of Italy, 150 m long, and 90 broad; bounded on the N by Valais, E by Milanese, S by the county of Nice and the duchy of Genoa, and W by France and Savoy. It includes the duchy of Montferrat, and contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are rich mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. The principal rivers are the Po, Tanaro, Sesia, Stura, and Doria. This country has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces also corn, rice, wine, fruit, hemp, flax, and cattle. It belongs to the king of Sardinia, and the capital is Turin.

*Pienza*, a town of Tuscany, in Sienese, 25 m SE Siena.

*Pierre, St.* a small desert island near the S coast of Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. Lon. 56 0 w, lat. 46 39 n.

*Pierre, St.* a town of Martinico, situate on a round bay, on the W coast, 15 m NW Fortroyal. Lon. 61 20 w, lat. 14 44 n.

*Pierre le Moutier, St.* a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, and near a lake, 15 m NW Moulins, and 150 S Paris.

*Pietro, St.* an island in the Mediterranean, 13 m long and 3 broad, near the SW coast of Sardinia, taken by the French in 1793, but retaken soon after.

*Pignerol*, or *Pinerola*, a town of Piedmont, formerly fortified, but now only surrounded by a wall. It is seated on the Cluson, 18 m SW Turin.

*Pilgram*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, at the source of the Iglan, 28 m E Tabor.

*Pilkington*, a town in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures. The population was 7353 in 1811. It is 4 m SW Manchester.

*Pillau*, a seaport of Prussia, on the Baltic. The harbour is good, and it is well fortified, being considered as the bul-

wark and key of the kingdom. Here is a magazine for military stores; and below the gate of the castle is a stone equestrian statue of Fredrick-William the great. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses built in the Dutch taste. It is 20 m W by S Königsberg, of which it is the port. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 54 33 N.

*Pillibet*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, situate on the Doah, 30 m NE Bareilly.

*Pilnitz*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a royal palace; celebrated for a treaty entered into by the princes of Europe against France in 1792. It is 7 m SE Dresden.

*Pilsen*, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle, which is particularly rich in sheep, and noted for excellent cheese. It is fortified, and well built, and seated at the conflux of the Radbuza and Walta, 55 m SW Prague. Lon. 13 39 E, lat. 49 42 N.

*Pilsno*, or *Pilzow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on the Wilsake, 50 m SSW Sandomir.

*Piltten*, a town of Courland, chief of a fertile district; seated on the Windau, 12 m NNW Goldingen.

*Pinckney*, an inland district, of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of York, Chester, Union, and Spartanburg.

*Pinckneyville*, a town of S Carolina, in Union county, capital of Pinckney district. It is situate on Broad river, at the influx of the Pacolet, 75 m NW Columbia. Lon. 31 40 W, lat. 34 52 N.

*Pines, Isle of*, an island 14 m long, in the S Pacific ocean, off the S end of New Caledonia. It is quite a pointed hill, sloping toward the extremities, which are very low; and on the low land are many tall pine trees. Lon. 167 33 E, lat. 22 33 S.

*Pincy*, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 12 m ENE Troyes.

*Ping-king*, or *Ping-yuen*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koci-tcheou. It is 930 m SSW Peking. Lon. 142 28 E, lat. 26 38 N.

*Ping-liang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-si. It is seated on the Kin-ho, 550 m SW Peking. Lon. 106 25 E, lat. 35 35 N.

*Pinhel*, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira, capital of a district. It is seated on the Coa, 23 m N by W Guarda. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 40 46 N.

*Pinneberg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a lordship, with a castle. It is seated on the Owe, 15 m NW Hamburg, and 16 SE Gluckstadt.

*Pinos*, an island of the W Indies, on the S side of Cuba, 25 m long and 15 broad,

mountainous, and covered with pines. Lon. 82 33 w, lat. 22 2 n.

*Pinsk*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinat<sup>e</sup> of Brzesc. There are many Jews among the inhabitants, and the Greeks have a bishop. The chief manufacture is dressing Russia leather. It is surrounded by morasses, and stands on a river of the same name, 95 m E Brzesc. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 52 18 N.

*Piombino*, a small principality of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, to which is annexed the chief part of the island of Elba, separated by a channel 7 m broad. It has its own prince, under the protection of Tuscany.

*Piombino*, a seaport and the capital of the above principality. It has a good harbour, defended by a citadel, and is seated on a peninsula, 40 m SSE Leghorn. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 42 57 N.

*Piperno*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, built out of the ruins of the ancient Privernum, and seated on a mountain, 9 m NNW Terracina.

*Pipley*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, district of Midnapoor, which formerly had English and Dutch factories; seated near the Subunreka, 50 m S Midnapoor.—Another, in the district of Cuttack, 29 m S by W Cuttack.

*Piploud*, a town of Hindoostan, in Khandesh, with a large mud fort, 30 m NNE Boorhanpoor.

*Pirano*, a small seaport of Istris, seated on a peninsula, 6 m SW Capo d'Istria.

*Pritz*, a town of Further Pomerania, where the ancient dukes of Pomerania often resided; seated near the lake Maldui, 12 m S by W New Stargard.

*Pirmasens*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts. Near this place, in 1793, the French were defeated by the Prussians. It is 13 m E Deux Ponts.

*Pirna*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia. It has a castle on a mountain, called Sonnenstein, which was almost destroyed by the Prussians in 1756 and 1758, and is now an asylum for invalids, &c. It is a place of considerable trade, situate on the Elbe, 12 m SE Dresden.

*Pisa*, a city of Tuscany, capital of Pisano, and an archbishop's see, with a famous university, and three forts. The Arno runs through the city, and over it are three bridges, the middle one constructed of marble; and there is a canal hence to Leghorn. Pisa is the birthplace of the celebrated Galileo. It formerly contained 100,000 inhabitants, but there are not at present above 16,000, and grass grows in some of the streets. The manufactures consist of steel, jewellery, embroidery,

damasks, velvet, taffeta, and calico. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and with its baptistry, belfry, and cemetery, which are detached fabrics, occupy a very considerable space; the belfry is a leaning tower, much noticed by travellers. There are upward of 80 more churches; and that of St. Stephen, belonging to an order of knights, and St. Maria della Spina, in which part of our Saviour's crown of thorns is said to be preserved, are deserving of notice. The other remarkable buildings are the palaces of the grand duke and archbishop, the arsenal, the great hospital, and the magnificent exchange; the last is almost superfluous, as the trade of Pisa is removed to Leghorn. Three m N of the city are celebrated baths, constructed at the expense of the hospital of Pisa; and the revenues arising from them are appropriated to the hospital. This city was possessed and evacuated by the French republicans, in the same manner as that of Leghorn. It is seated in a fertile plain, 4 m from the Mediterranean, 12 NNE Leghorn, and 48 W by S Florence. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 43 43 N.

*Pisania*, a town of Senegambia, on the right bank of the Gambia, in the kingdom of Jamberoo, which extends far to the N, and the people are called Jaloffs. Here the British have a factory, which is 200 m up the river. Lon. 14 17 W, lat. 14 22 N.

*Pisano*, a province of Tuscany, lying SW of Florentino, on the Mediterranean. It is 47 m long and 25 broad; abounds in corn, oil, wine, and is well cultivated; but some of the necessaries of life are dear. Pisa is the capital.

*Piscadores*; see *Pong-hou*.

*Piscataqua*, a river of New Hampshire, the mouth of which forms the only port in that state, and at its entrance is a lighthouse. Lon. 70 41 W, lat. 43 4 N.

*Piscataway*, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county, on a creek of its name, which flows W into the Potomac, 14 m S Washington.

*Pisco*, a town of Peru, in the province of Lima, with a good road for ships. It is seated in a country rich in excellent fruit and wine, 140 m SSE Lima. Lon. 76 8 W, lat. 13 46 S.

*Pisek*, a town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of Prachin. Bohemia diamonds are found here. It is seated on the Watawa, near its conflux with the Muldan, 58 m SSW Prague. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 49 21 N.

*Pishour*; see *Peishore*.

*Pistoia*, a city of Tuscany, in Florentino, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. Here are several fine churches, magnificent palaces, and handsome streets; but it is

almost deserted. In the neighbouring mountains, which are a part of the Appennines, are mines of copper and crystals. It is seated near the Stella, 20 m wsw Florence. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 43 55 N.

*Pitcairns Island*, a small solitary island in the Pacific ocean, seen by Cook in 1773. It is noted for being colonized by ten mutineers from the Bounty, captain Bligh. These ten white men, with six from Otaheite and eleven women, arrived here in 1789 with the ship, which they run on shore, took out all that was useful, and set her on fire. They remained here unknown till 1814, when the Briton frigate fell in with the island. Only one of the mutineers, John Adams, and the old women, remained alive of the original stock; but in the whole, they were 48 inhabitants, residing in a neat village, under the pious superintendance of Adams. The island is fertile, and capable of cultivation; and it was stocked from Otaheite with yams, bread-fruit, pigs, goats, and poultry. Lon. 133 10 W, lat. 25 10 S.

*Pitea*, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, with a fortress. The chief commerce is the exportation of tar. It is seated on a small island, at the mouth of the Pitea, in the gulf of Bothnia, and joined to the continent by a wooden bridge. It is 95 m NNE Umea. Lon. 20 58 E, lat. 65 15 N.

*Pitesti*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on the river Dumboritzza, 43 m wsw Bucharest.

*Pithivers*; see *Pluicrs*.

*Pitkeathly*, a village of Scotland, in a sequestered vale, 5 m S Perth. Here are mineral waters that have been long famed in scorbutic complaints, and it has good accommodations for invalids.

*Pitschen*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, on the frontiers of Poland, 30 m NE Brieg.

*Pittenweem*, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a tide harbour on the frith of Forth. In the vicinity are coal mines and salt works. It is 10 m S by E St. Andrew.

*Pittsburg*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Chatham county. It is famous for pure air and water, and stands on a rising ground, in a rich and well cultivated country, 16 m W Raleigh.

*Pittsburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Alleghany county, situate on a point of land between the rivers Alleghany and Monongahela. It is the staple of commerce for Philadelphia with the western country, and also for the numerous establishments formed on the above two rivers, which here unite and take the name of Ohio; and by this river and the Mississippi,

it has a trade with Louisiana and New Orleans. Here was Fort du Quesne, which was abandoned by the French in 1758, and its name changed to Fort Pitt; but it is now gone to decay. Fort Fayette, a recent structure, stands on the bank of the Alleghany. The chief manufactures are cotton, glass, nails, hats, earthen ware, and tobacco; and ship-building is practised to a considerable extent. It is 300 m W by N Philadelphia. Lon. 80 3 W, lat. 40 22 N.

*Pittsfield*, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, situate in a rich vale, on the Housatonic, 33 m W Northampton.

*Pittstorn*, a town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, on the W head waters of the Rariton, 32 m N Trenton.

*Pittstown*, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the Kennebec, 22 m N by W Wiscasset.

*Piura*; see *Michael de Piura*, &c.

*Pizzighetone*, a fortified town of Italy, in Cremonese, with a strong castle, in which Francis I of France was kept prisoner. It was taken by the French in 1733, again in 1796, and retaken by the Austrians and Russians in 1799. It is situate on the Adia, 10 m NW Cremona.

*Pizzo*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the gulf of St. Eufemia. Here, in 1815, Murat landed some time after his dethronement; but, failing in his measures, he was taken by the inhabitants, condemned, and shot. It is 4 m W by N Monte Leone.

*Placentia*, a city of Spain, in Estremadura, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated in a plain, almost surrounded by mountains, 50 m NE Alcantara, and 110 wsw Madrid. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 40 6 N.

*Placentia*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Deva, 25 m E by S Bilbao.

*Placentia*, a seaport of Newfoundland, on the E side of a large bay on the S part of the island. It was the capital of the French, while they held possessions in these parts. The harbour is capacious, and defended by a fort, called St. Louis. It is 60 m wsw St. John. Lon. 53 43 W, lat. 47 15 N.

*Placenza*; see *Piacenza*.

*Plainfield*, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, on the W side of the Quinabang, 10 m S E Windham.

*Plan*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, with a castle, 20 m SE Egra.

*Plancy*, a town of France, in the department of Aube, on the river Aube, 20 m N by W Troyes.

*Plassey*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated in a plain, memorable for a great victory obtained by colonel Clive, in 1757,

over the nabob Surajah Dowlah. It is 30 m s Moorsheadabad.

*Plata*, or *Chuquisacu*, a city, capital of Charcas, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It is also the seat of the royal audience of Charcas, which is the supreme court of Buenos Ayres, and has the viceroy for its president. The province attached to the city includes a large space around, and contains, among others, the celebrated town and mines of Potosi. The inhabitants of Plata are computed at 14,000. The houses are generally two stories high, and have beautiful gardens. The cathedral is large, and finely adorned with paintings and gildings; here are also a church for the Indians, five convents, each with a church, and two nunneries. It is seated on the Chimao, 440 m s E Cusco, and 1250 n W Buenos Ayres. Lon. 66 44 w, lat. 19 16 s.

*Plata*, or *Rio de la Plata*, a great river of S America, formed by the union of the rivers Parana and Uruguay. It was discovered, in 1515, by Juan Diaz de Solis, a Spanish navigator, who was slain by the natives in endeavouring to make a descent in the country. In 1526, it was visited by Sebastian Cabot, then in the Spanish service, who landed and built a fort; and having procured much silver from the natives, who brought the metal from the E parts of Peru, he supposed that mines existed in the country he was in, and accordingly gave the name of Rio de la Plata [River of Silver] to the great stream he had sailed up. The distance from the union of the Parana and Uruguay to the mouth of the Plata is 400 m; but if the length of the Parana be added, the Plata will not yield in magnitude of course to the Orinoco. The Plata forms the s point of Brasil, and enters the Atlantic between the capes of St. Anthony and St. Mary, the latter in lat. 35 s. It is 150 m broad at its mouth; and 220 m up the river, at Buenos Ayres, the opposite shore is not to be discerned from that city. This river has many islets and shoals, which cause adverse currents, and render the navigation intricate. It gives name to a government, now more usually called Buenos Ayres, from its capital.

*Plata Forme*, a town of St. Domingo, on the s side of the n peninsula, 21 m sse St. Nicholas.

*Platte*, a town and castle of Further Pomerania, on the river Rega, 19 m E by s Camin.

*Platte*, a river of Louisiana, which has its source near that of the Arkansas, and flows above 1200 m E to the Missouri, which it enters in lat. 41 3 n, and is there

600 yards wide. Its stream is rapid and shallow, and contains a great number of small islands.

*Platten*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the frontiers of Misnia, 14 m n Elnbogen.

*Platten-see*; see *Balaton*.

*Plattsburg*, a town of New York, chief of Clinton county, with a fort. In 1814, the British made an unsuccessful attempt on this place, both by land and water. It is situate on the left bank of the Saranac, at its entrance into Lake Champlain, 50 m n Crown Point.

*Plau*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle; seated on a lake of the same name, 20 m sse Gustrow.

*Plauen*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, capital of Voigtland, with a castle. It has considerable cotton manufactures, and is seated on the Elster, 80 m sw Dresden. Lon. 12 12 E, lat. 50 28 n.

*Plauen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with an ancient castle on a mountain, seated on the Gera, 15 m s Erfurt.

*Plauen*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, on a lake formed by the Havel, from which is a canal to the Elbe. It has a manufacture of porcelain, and is 5 m wnw Brandenburg.

*Plescof*; see *Pskof*.

*Pleshey*, a village in Essex, 7 m n W Chelmsford. It was the seat of the lord high constable of England, from the institution of that office to the year 1400. On the site of his castle is now a brick farmhouse.

*Plesse*, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship, with a fine castle. It is surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and seated on the Vistula, 36 m ESE Ratibor. Lon. 19 3 E, lat. 49 57 n.

*Plettenberg*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with an ancient castle; situate on the Else and Oester, 28 m s Ham.

*Plettenberg Bay*, a bay on the s coast of Africa, which affords good anchorage, but is exposed to the force of the waves. It is surrounded by mountains covered with immense forests, in which are elephants, buffaloes, tigers, wolves, and wild boars. Lon. 23 30 E, lat. 34 10 s.

*Pleyberg*, a town and castle of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Feistez, at the foot of a mountain, 20 m E Clagenfurt.

*Ploczko*, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated on a hill, near the Vistula, 75 m n W Warsaw. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 46 n.

*Ploen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a principality. It has a castle on a mountain, and is seated on the N side of a lake, 24 m NW Lubec. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 54 11 N.

*Ploermel*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 27 m NE Vannes.

*Plotzkau*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, seated on the Saal, 10 m W Cothen.

*Pludenz*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, seated in a plain on the river Ill, 12 m SSE Feldkirch.

*Plumstead*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, seated on Delaware river, 36 m N Philadelphia.

*Pluviers*, or *Pithiviers*, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 20 m NNE Orleans.

*Plymouth*, a borough and seaport in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Plym, and, next to Portsmouth, is the most considerable harbour in England for men of war. There are, properly speaking, three harbours, called Catwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamoaze. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and a commodious harbour for merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second, frequented by small vessels only, is almost surrounded by the houses of the town, and further secured by an extensive pier. The third is the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for large ships, having moorings for 92, and good anchorage for a much greater number. These harbours unite in a capacious bay, called the Sound; and their entrances are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas island, by a citadel nearly opposite to that island, upon a hill which overlooks the town, and by several batteries and block-houses on different points of the harbour. See *Plymouth-dock*. Near the citadel is the Victualling Office, an extensive range of buildings, in which are two bakehouses, each containing four ovens, that in one day can bake a sufficient quantity of bread for 16,000 men. The fishery for pilchards extends no further E than this port, whence great quantities are exported to Italy and other catholic countries. Plymouth has two parish churches, is governed by a mayor, and carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade. The population was 20,803 in 1811. It is well supplied with fresh water, first brought here, from a place 7 m off, by the famous Sir Francis Drake. It is 43 m SW Exeter, and 216 W by S London. Lon. 4 7 W, lat. 50 21 N.

*Plymouth*, a seaport of Massachusetts,

capital of a county of the same name. It is the oldest settlement in New England; and the rock on which their forefathers first landed was conveyed, in 1774, from the shore to a square in the centre of the town. The principal business of the place is the cod fishery, in which are employed 2000 tons of shipping. It is situated on the S end of Plymouth bay, 42 m SSE Boston. Lon. 70 45 W, lat. 41 53 N.

*Plymouth*, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, situated on the Pemigewasset, at the influx of Baker river, 25 m E Hanover.

*Plymouth*, a town of N Carolina, on the S side of Roanoke river, 4 m above Albemarle sound, and 23 SSW Edenton.

*Plymouth-dock*, the largest town in Devonshire, situated 2 m NW Plymouth, on an eminence between Stonehouse creek on the E, and Hamoaze on the W. It is of modern date, and owes its origin, and rapid increase, to the establishment of the dock-yard and naval arsenals along the E bank of the Hamoaze. The king's dock-yard is one of the finest in the world, occupying near 72 acres, and having all the conveniences for building and fitting out ships of war: it is separated from the town by a high wall, and both are defended by strong fortifications. The governor of Plymouth now resides here, in a handsome house overlooking the harbour from a rocky eminence. Near it are six squares of barracks; and about half a mile distant are military hospitals for the sick. The town contains a church, two chapels (another in the dock-yard) several meeting-houses, a public library, and a magnificent theatre and hotel. The market-place is large, and a market, though not chartered, is held thrice a week. The trade in time of war is very considerable. The population was 30,083 in 1811, exclusive of the army and navy.

*Plympton*, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had once a castle, now in ruins, and is one of the stannary towns for tin. It is seated near the Plym, 7 m E Plymouth, and 218 W by S London.

*Plynlimmon*, a vast mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganshire. It occupies a great extent of sterile country, without a house or tree to relieve the eye. The loftiest summit is 2463 feet above the level of the sea. The Severn, the Wye, and three other rivers, have their source in this mountain.

*Po*, the principal river of Italy, which has its source at Mount Viso in Piedmont, flows through Montferrat, Milanese (along the border of Parmesan) and a small part of Modenese, into Mantuan, which it

crosses into Ferrarese, where it divides at Ficherulolo, and then enters the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course it formerly did great damage by inundations; to prevent which strong dikes have been raised, that the level of its water is sometimes several feet above the country.

*Po*, a river of China, in Kiang-si, which runs into the Poyang-hou, a small distance from Jao-tcheou.

*Pocklington*, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a stream that runs into the Derwent, 14 m E York, and 194 N by W London.

*Podenstein*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, near the source of the Putlach, 30 m SE Bamberg.

*Podlachia*, a province of Poland, 33 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Prussia, E by Lithuania, S by the palatinate of Lublin, and W by that of Masovia. It is also called the palatinate of Bielsk, from the capital.

*Podolia*, a province in the SE part of Poland, wrested from that country by Russia, in 1793. The Dniester separates it from Moldavia on the SW; and the Bog crosses it from the N in a SE direction. It is divided into the palatinates of Podolia and Bracklaw, of which Kamienieck and Bracklaw are the capitals.

*Podolsk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, seated on the Mockra, between two hills, 28 m S Moscow.

*Podor*, a fortress of Senegambia, on the river Senegal, built by the French. It was ceded to the English in 1763, but afterward taken by the French, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. Lon. 14 20 W, lat. 17 1 N.

*Poggio*, a town of Tuscany, with a handsome palace, 8 m SE Florence.

*Poggiobonzi*, a town of Tuscany, with the ruins of a citadel, seated near the Elsa, 20 m S Florence.

*Poggy*, an island in the Indian ocean, on the W side of Sumatra, of a triangular form, about 20 m in length. See *Nussau*.

*Point de Galle*; see *Galle*.

*Poirino*, a town of Piedmont, 14 m SE Turin.

*Poissy*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, near the forest of St. Germain, 15 m NW Paris.

*Poitiers*, a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne, and a bishop's see. The population 21,100, is not in proportion to the extent, for a great part consists of gardens and fields. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, partly demolished, and a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. Here, in 1356, Edward the black prince gained a victory over the

French, taking prisoners king John and his son Philip, whom he carried to England. The principal manufactures are stockings, woollen caps, gloves, and combs. It is seated on a hill, by the river Clair, 60 m SSW Tours. Lon. 0 21 E, lat. 46 25 N.

*Poitou*, an old province of France, bounded on the N by Bretagne, Anjou, and Touraine, E by Touraine, Berry, and Marche, S by Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis, and W by the bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the departments of Vendée, Vienne, and Two Sevres.

*Pola*, a strong seaport of Istria, and a bishop's see. Here are large remains of a Roman amphitheatre and a triumphal arch. It is seated on a mountain, near a bay of the gulf of Venice, 33 m S Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 45 13 N.

*Poland*, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia, W by the Baltic, Brandenburg, and Silesia, S by Hungary and Moldavia, and E by Russia and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It is divided into four principal parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, Red Russia, and Lithuania: each of which is subdivided into palatinates, or provinces. The government of Poland was monarchical and aristocratical; all the acts of state being in the name of the king and republic of Poland. The king was the only elective sovereign in Europe; being chosen by a general diet, summoned by the archbishop of Gnesno, as chief of the republic during the interregnum. This circumstance proved the source of great calamities; for, on the demise of every sovereign, the country was generally involved in a war, between contending factions, respectively supported by foreign powers. In 1772, a partition of this country projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia and the emperor of Germany. By this partition, one third of the country was wrested from the republic, the diet being compelled, by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important cession. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the constitution. In 1791, however, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almost unanimously, and without any foreign intervention, established another constitution. By this the evils of an elective monarchy were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the house of Saxony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the

peasants) were alike equitably consulted ; and it seemed to be formed agreeably to the universal wish of the nation. A few of the nobility, however, discontented at the generous sacrifice of some of their privileges, repaired to the court of Russia ; and their representations concurring with the ambitious views of the empress, she sent an army into Poland, under pretext of being guarantee of the constitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be resisted ; and this new constitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Russian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this country, which took place in 1793. Such multiplied oppressions at last roused the spirit of the nation. General Kosciusko appeared, in 1794, at the head of a Polish army, and was successful, at first, against the king of Prussia ; but was defeated and taken prisoner in the sequel, by the Russians, who soon after took the capital, Warsaw. The king formally resigned his crown at Grodno in 1795, and was afterward removed to Petersburg, where he remained a kind of state prisoner, till his death in 1798. Thus Poland became of no political existence as a kingdom ; for the whole of the country was divided among the three partitioning powers. Austria had a part of Little Poland, and the greatest part of Red Russia and Podolia, which is now called the kingdom of Galicia ; Prussia had Great Poland, Polish Prussia, a small part of Lithuania, and Podlachia ; and Russia had Samogitia, the remainder of Lithuania, Volhinia, and Podolia. In 1806 the French obtained possession of the Prussian part, and by the treaty of Tilsit it was given to Saxony, to be held under the title of the Duchy of Warsaw. It was so retained till 1815, when the congress of Vienna united it to the empire of Russia, with the exception of the duchy of Posen, restored to Prussia ; and the emperor was to take with his other titles that of King of Poland. The towns of Poland are for the most part built with wood ; and the villages consist of mean cottages or huts. The inhabitants of both sexes, from the highest to the lowest rank, are in their morals at nearly the lowest point of debasement ; for licentiousness and sensuality prevail to a degree unknown in any other part of Europe. The country is so fertile in corn in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities, and it has extensive pastures. Peat, ochre, chalk, belemnites, agate, chalcedony, cornelians, onyxes, jasper, rock crystals, amethysts, garnets, topazes, sapphires, and even rubies

and diamonds are found ; also talc, spar, lapis calaminaris, coal, iron, lead, and quicksilver. Here is much leather, fur, hemp, flax, saltpetre, alum, manna, honey, and wax ; and there are mines of salt, of a great depth, out of which is dug rocksalt. Horses are numerous, very strong, swift, and beautiful ; and horned cattle are bred in such numbers, that above 80,000 are driven every year out of the country. The manufactures of Poland are not considerable, and are confined to articles of immediate necessity. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Vistula, Dwina, Niemen, Dniester, Bog, and Bug. Since the nominal revival of the kingdom in 1815, the emperor of Russia has framed for it a new constitution ; in which he has condescended to limit his own authority, and to grant legislative powers, and the privilege of self-taxation, to a senate and a body of representatives. Warsaw is the capital.

*Poleron* ; see *Pooleroon*.

*Polesia*, a name commonly given to the palatinate of Brzesc, in Lithuania.

*Polesino*, a province of Italy, in the duchy of Venice ; bounded on the n by Paduano, e by Dogado, s by Ferrarese, and w by Veronese. It is 42 m long and 17 broad, and fertile in corn and pasture. Rovigo is the capital.

*Pol, St.* a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, noted for mineral waters, 16 m wnw Arras.

*Pol de Leon, St.* a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, and lately a bishop's see. It stands near the English channel, and has a tide haven, 21 m ne Brest.

*Policandro*, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 m in circuit. Here are a few villages, a castle, and a harbour ; but it consists, in general, of barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros. Lon. 25 31 E, lat. 36 32 N.

*Policastro*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on a gulf of the same name, in the Mediterranean, 85 m se Naples. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 40 15 N.

*Polignano*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on a craggy rock, near the gulf of Venice, 16 m e Bari.

*Poligny*, a town of France, in the department of Jura, seated amid forests and mountains, 20 m ssw Besançon.

*Polina*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 12 m s Durazzo.

*Politz*, a town of Hither Pomerania, noted for hops, 8 m n Stettin.

*Politzka*, a walled town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, on the frontiers of Moravia, 23 m se Chrudim.

*Polizzi*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Ma-

zara, at the foot of the mountain Madonna, 42 m SE Palermo.

*Polkowitz*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 13 m S Glogau.

*Pollockshaw*, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. It has numerous printfields and bleachfields, and stands on the river White Cart, 3 m WSW Glasgow.

*Polloor*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 30 m SSW Arcot.

*Polno*, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Grabow, 33 m ESE Colberg.

*Poloonshah*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the E extremity of Hydrabad, with a strong square fort. The town is 2 m in circuit, very populous, and has manufactures of matchlocks, jinnalls, sabres, spears, and other weapons. It is situate in a rich valley, about 4 m wide, surrounded on all sides by lofty ranges of mountains, 160 m E by N Hydrabad. Lon. 81 10 E, lat. 17 35 N.

*Polotsk*, a government of Russia, formed of part of the palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland in 1772. The products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish great abundance of masts, blanks, oak for shipbuilding, pitch, tar, &c. which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Riga.

*Polotsk*, a strong town and the capital of the above government. In 1812, it was entered by the French; but soon afterward, the Russians gave them battle here, and retook the town by storm. It is seated on the Dwina, at the influx of the Polota, 126 m NNW Mohilev; and 144 ENE Wilna. Lon. 27 56 E, lat. 55 43 N.

*Polten*, *St.* a town of Austria, the residence of a great number of the nobility. The adjacent country yields excellent saffron. It is seated on the Drasam, 35 m W Vienna. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 43 13 N.

*Poltzin*, a town of Further Pomerania, near which are medicinal springs and baths. It is 33 m SE Colberg.

*Polynesia*, a name applied by some late geographers to the circuit that includes those numerous islands in the Pacific ocean lying E of the Philippines and what they term Australasia; namely, the Pelaw, Ladrones, Caroline, Sandwich, Ingraham, Marquesas, Society and Friendly isles, and others included within those groups.

*Pombal*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with an ancient castle, 16 m NE Leiria, and 21 S Coimbra.

*Pomegue*, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, at the entrance into the harbour of Marseilles, defended by a tower, with a garrison.

*Pomerania*, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 250 m long and 75 broad; bounded on the N by the Baltic,

E by Prussia and Poland, S by Brandenburg, and W by Mecklenburg. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pasture and corn, of which last a great deal is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours. The principal rivers are the Oder, Reckenitz, Peene, Ucker, Rega, Persante, Wipper, Ihna, Stolpen, and Lebo. It is divided by the Oder into Hither and Further Pomerania. A part of Hither Pomerania, N of the Peene, belonged to the king of Sweden, who, in 1814, transferred his right to the king of Denmark; and he, in 1815, ceded it to the king of Prussia, who now possesses the whole. Stettin and Stralsund are the chief towns.

*Pomerelia*, a district of W Prussia, extending W from the river Vistula, to the duchy of Pomerania, of which it was formerly a part. Dantzic is the capital.

*Pomfret*, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, 12 m NNE Windham, and 40 E by N Hartford.

*Pomoua*, or *Mainland*, the principal of the Orkney Islands, 24 m long and from 6 to 10 broad; but intersected by numerous arms of the sea. The general appearance of this country is much the same as the Mainland of Shetland; but the soil is more fertile, and in some parts better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. See *Orkneys*.

*Pompeii*, an ancient city of Naples, overwhelmed by the same eruption of Vesuvius that destroyed Herculaneum. Though not buried so deep under ashes and lava as Herculaneum, it remained hid till 1750, when it was accidentally discovered by some peasants digging in a vineyard near the river Sarno. Researches have since been continued, and temples, shops, and houses, with paintings, statues, utensils, &c. have been found. It is 13 m SE Naples.

*Pondicherry*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It was first settled by the French in 1674; and previously to the war of 1756 was a fine city. It had a citadel, then the best of its kind in India, which was taken by the British, in 1761, and immediately razed, in retaliation of M. Lally's conduct toward fort St. David, in 1758. The town was restored in 1763; taken by the British in 1778; restored in 1783; and again taken in 1793. It was restored at the peace of Amiens in 1802, and again occupied by the British in 1803. It is 85 m S by W Madras. Lon. 79 58 E, lat. 11 56 N.

*Ponferrada*, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Sill, 40 m SW Leon.



*Pong-hou*, or *Piscadores*, a cluster of islands in the China sea, lying 6 leagues from the w coast of the island of Formosa. They are only sand banks or rocks; and not a shrub is to be seen upon them. The harbour of Pong-hou is good, and was fortified by the Dutch, while they were masters of Formosa. A Chinese garrison is kept here, with one of the mandarins called literati, whose chief employment is to watch the trading vessels between China and Formosa. Lon. 121 25 e, lat. 25 30 n.

*Pons*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a mineral spring; seated on a hill, near the river Sevigne, 10 m s Saintes.

*Pons, St.* a town of France, in the department of Herault, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated in valley surrounded by mountains, in which are fine marble quarries, 24 m s Narbonne. Lon. 2 47 e, lat. 43 29 n.

*Pont de l'Arche*, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Seine, 13 m s Evreux.

*Pont Audemer*, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Rille, 23 m wsw Rouen, and 23 nw Evreux.

*Pont de Beauvoisin*, a town of Savoy, situate in a rich plain, on the river Guier, and borders of France, 11 m wsw Chambéry.

*Pont de Camarc*, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, noted for mineral waters, 40 m sse Rodez.

*Pont de Ce*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Loire, 3 m s Angers.

*Pont l'Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados. It is a trading place, seated on the Touque, 4 m from the sea, and 40 wsw Rouen. Lon. 0 10 e, lat. 49 17 n.

*Pont du Gard*; see *Gard*.

*Pont Gibault*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 10 m nww Clermont.

*Pont a Mousson*, a town of France, in the department of Meurte. It had once a university, which was removed to Nancy in 1763. Here was lately several religious houses, and the premonstrantes had a magnificent church. It is seated on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts, 14 m nww Nancy.

*Pont St. Esprit*, a town of France, in the department of Gard, on the river Rhone. Here is the longest bridge in Europe, 3,000 feet in length, consisting of 19 great and 7 small arches. Two carriages can hardly pass abreast, and none above a certain weight are suffered to go

over. To facilitate the passage of the water in time of floods, apertures are made through each pier, six feet above the common level of the river; and to stem the rapidity of the river, the bridge is not built in a right line, but in a curve. This passage is defended by a citadel, within which is the church of the Holy Spirit. It is 17 m s Viviers, and 33 nne Nismes.

*Pont St. Marc*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Oise, 5 m s Senlis.

*Pont sur Seine*, a town of France, in the department of Aube, with a castle, seated on the Seine, 17 m nw Troyes, and 55 sr Paris.

*Pont de Vaur*, a town of France, in the department of Ain, seated on the Resouze, near its conflux with the Saone, 3 m s Macon.

*Pont de Vesle*, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with manufactures of stuffs and tapestry; seated on the Vesle, 12 m w Bourg.

*Pont sur Yonne*, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the Yonne, 8 m nw Sens.

*Ponta Delgada*, a seaport of St. Michael, one of the Azores. It is defended by a citadel, and contains about 3000 inhabitants. Lon. 25 40 w, lat. 37 45 n.

*Pontarlier*, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is seated on the river Doubs, and the frontiers of Switzerland, 22 m w Neuchatel, and 30 sr Besançon. Lon. 6 25 e, lat. 46 55 n.

*Pontchartrain*, a lake in the state of Mississippi, 36 m long and 24 broad. It receives several rivers, and communicates e with the gulf of Mexico, and w with the river Mississippi, through the lake Maurepas and river Ibberville.

*Ponteroir*, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, 15 m w Quimper.

*Ponte*, a town of Piedmont, at the conflux of the Soano and Orco, 19 m nww Turin.

*Ponte de Lima*, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, seated on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge, 13 m nw Braga.

*Ponte Stura*, a town of Piedmont, in Monterrat, at the conflux of the Stura and Po, 4 m wsw Casal.

*Ponte Vedra*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the head of Vedra bay, and the mouth of the river Vedra, 26 m s Tuy.

*Ponteba*, or *Ponte Imperiale*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Fella, over which is a bridge to Ponteba Veneta, a small town of the province of Friuli, in Italy. It is 20 m nww Friuli, and 25 sw Villach.

*Pontefract*, a borough in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is situate in a very rich soil, and noted for large plantations of licorice. The castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history; particularly the murder of Richard II. The ancient church, below the castle, is chiefly in ruins. It is 22 m sw York, and 174 nsw London.

*Ponteland*, a village in Northumberland, on the river Blythe, 7 m NE Newcastle. It was a Roman station, called Pons Ælii; and here, in 1244, a peace was concluded between Henry III and the king of Scotland.

*Pontiana*, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the w coast of Borneo, governed by a sultan. The Dutch had a settlement here, now subject to the British; and the sultan, fearing the vengeance of the chief of Sambas, recently put himself under the British protection. The town stands near the mouth of a navigable river of the same name, formerly called Lawa. Lon. 109 30 E, lat. 0 1 s.

*Pontivy*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a linen manufacture; seated on the Blavet, 25 m N Vannes.

*Pontoise*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a castle. The parliament of Paris was transferred to this place in 1652, 1720, and 1753. It is seated on an eminence, near the Oise, 27 m sw Paris. Lon. 2 6 E, lat. 49 3 N.

*Pontorson*, a town of France, in the department of Manche, on the river Coesnon, with a tide harbour, 10 m ssw Avranches.

*Pontremoli*, a town of Tuscany, with a strong castle; seated at the foot of the Apennines, on the river Magra, 55 m nsw Pisa. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 44 25 N.

*Pontrieu*, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, on the river Trieu, 20 m nw St. Brieuc.

*Pontypool*, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are iron and tin works, and a famous manufacture of japanned ware. It is seated between two hills, on the river Avon, 15 m sw Monmouth, and 149 w by N London.

*Ponza*, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples, at the entrance of the gulf of Gaeta; containing a town, harbour, and considerable salt-works. It was taken by the British, in 1813. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 40 53 N.

*Ponzone*, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Montferrat, 10 m s Acqui, and 18 N Savona.

*Poole*, a borough, seaport, and the largest town, in Dorsetshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is a county of

itself, governed by a mayor, and situate on a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay, which branches into many creeks, and forms several islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. Pool rose into consequence, when the ancient town of Wareham fell into decay. The population was 4316 in 1811. The principal branch of trade is the Newfoundland fishery; but it has a general commerce with America, and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried to the creeks of Essex and the Thames. Poole is 40 m wsw Winchester, and 105 w by S London. Lon. 1 59 W, lat. 50 43 N.

*Pooloroon*, or *Poleron*, one of the Banda islands, 100 m SE Amboyna. Lon. 130 0 E, lat. 4 20 S.

*Poolowoy*, one of the Banda islands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revenge. Lon. 130 4 E, lat. 4 17 S.

*Poonah*, a city of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, capital of the Western Mahratta empire. It covers little more than two square miles, and is entirely defenceless; the chief seat of power being at Poorunder. The ancient palace or castle is surrounded by high thick walls, with four round towers, and occupied by members of the peshwa's family; but he has a modern house for his own residence in another part of the town. In 1809 the peshwa had made arrangements for the erection of a palace, to be built by British architects, at his expense. The streets are named after Hindoo mythological personages, and the houses have similar paintings on the exterior. It is situate on the Moota, 78 m ESE Bombay. Lon. 74 0 E, lat. 18 30 N.

*Poonakha*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bootan, with a palace (similar to that of Tassisudon) the winter residence of the debajah. It is situate in the angle formed by the Matchieu and Patchieu rivers, whose union forms the Chaanchieu, 17 m ENE Tassisudon.

*Poonar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, capital of a hilly and woody district. It is situate on the Chin Gongra, 26 m above Mahoor, and 36 s by W Ellichpoor. Lon. 73 13 E, lat. 20 9 N.

*Poorbunder*, a town of Hindoostan, on the w coast of Gujrat. In the vicinity are extensive works for fusing iron. It is situate near the mouth of the Bokira, 58 m nsw Puttan Somnaut. Lon. 69 43 E, lat. 21 37 N.

*Poorunder*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, seated on a moun-

tain, 13 m SSE Poonah. It is a place of refuge for that capital in case of an invasion; and here the archives of government are kept.

*Poole*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, 6 m wsw Alençon.

*Popa Madre*, a town of New Granada, in the province of Carthagena. Here is a convent and chapel of the Virgin, to which the Spaniards in those parts go in pilgrimage, especially those who have been at sea. It is seated on a mountain, 50 m E Carthagena.

*Popayan*, a province in the sw part of New Granada, bounded on the N by C'roco, Antioquia, and St. Fe, E and S by Quito, and W by the Pacific ocean. A chain of mountains runs through the country from N to S, in which are mines of silver. The soil near the sea is flat, marshy, and often flooded by the rains; but the interior is extremely fertile, and abounds in cattle, provisions of every kind, delicate fruits, sugar-canes, tobacco, and cotton.

*Popayan*, the capital of the above province, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a royal mint. The trade is considerable, and the population 25,000. It stands in a large plain, nearly surrounded by the Molino, 230 m SW St. Fe, and 240 NNE Quito. Lon. 76 32 W, lat. 2 27 N.

*Popedom*; see *Ecclsiastical State*.

*Poperinghe*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on a river of the same name, 6 m W Ypres.

*Popocatepst*, the most elevated mountain of New Spain, in Tlascala. It is a volcano, and continually burning; but for these several centuries nothing has issued from its crater but smoke and ashes. This mountain is 17,716 feet above the level of the sea. It is frequently called the Volcano of Puebla, and is 30 m W of Puebla.

*Pora*, an island in the Indian ocean, on the W coast of Sumatra, 54 m long and from 5 to 10 broad. It lies NW of Pogy, and is inhabited by the same race.

*Porca*, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore, where the Dutch had a factory for the purchase of pepper. The vicinity produces abundance of rice. It is 32 m NW Travancore.

*Porchester*, a village in Hampshire, 4 m N Portsmouth, at the upper end of the harbour, between Fareham and Portsea island. It has an ancient castle, which has served, of late years, for the reception of prisoners of war, and ordnance stores.

*Porco*, a town of Peru, capital of a district. It has its name from a mountain, rich in silver, and its mine was the first worked by the Spaniards after the con-

quest. It is 25 m wsw Potosi. Lon. 67 20 W, lat. 19 40 S.

*Porcuna*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 22 m NW Jaen.

*Porentru*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, formerly the capital of the late bishopric of Basel. It is seated on the Hallan, near Mount Jura, 26 m wsw Basel, and 33 NW Bern. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 47 27 N.

*Porlock*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, and a trade in coal and lime; seated on a bay of the Bristol channel, surrounded by hills, 14 m N by W Dulverton, and 170 W London.

*Porrogong*; see *Paro*.

*Porsclou*, a rich and commercial town of the kingdom of Siam. It is surrounded by 14 bastions, and situate on a large river, 300 m N of its mouth in the gulf of Siam. Lon. 100 2 E, lat. 17 48 N.

*Port Baltic*; see *Rogerwick*.

*Port Dauphin*, the chief settlement on the SE coast of Madagascar, with a harbour defended by a fort. Lon. 47 0 E, lat. 25 0 S.

*Port Desire*, a harbour on the E coast of Patagonia, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the Pacific ocean. Lon. 67 56 W, lat. 47 46 S.

*Port Egmont*, one of the finest harbours in the world, on the NW coast of Falkland islands, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. The whole navy of England might ride here in perfect security from all winds; and every thing for the refreshment of ships is to be obtained in abundance. Lon. 55 0 W, lat. 51 27 S.

*Port Français*, a harbour on the W coast of America, discovered by Perouse in 1786. It is of a circular form, not to be fathomed in the middle, and bordered by peaked mountains, of an excessive height, covered with snow. The natives on this coast are described as the most complete thieves, possessed of an activity and obstinacy capable of executing the most difficult projects. Skins were found here in great abundance, particularly those of the sea otter. In this harbour is a small island. Lon. 137 30 W, lat. 53 37 N.

*Port Glasgow*, a seaport of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, near the mouth of the Clyde. It was founded in 1710, to serve as the port of the city of Glasgow, whose magistrates appoint a bailiff for its government. The harbour is excellent; and there are extensive warehouses on the quay, belonging to the Glasgow merchants. The population was 5116 in 1811. Contiguous to the town, and near the shore, stands the castle of Newark, a strongly fortified edifice. It is 4 m E Greenock, and 20 W by N Glasgow.

*Port Jackson*, a bay and harbour of New S Wales, 13 m N Botany bay. The capes that form the entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs. The harbour is one of the noblest and safest in the world, 14 m in length, and with such numerous coves, that it is capable of containing all the shipping in the world, sheltered from every wind. The name was given to it by captain Cook, who observed it in sailing along the coast. See *Sydney*.

*Port Lincoln*, a fine bay and harbour on the s coast of New S Wales, which contains several coves, and includes a number of islands. It was discovered in 1802, by captain Flinders, who at its head, on the shore, observed an eclipse of the sun. Lon. 135 45 E, lat. 34 48 S.

*Port Louis*, a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a citadel and a good harbour. It is a station for part of the French navy, and merchant ships; and stands on the extremity of a peninsula, at the mouth of the Blavet, in St. Louis bay, 27 m W Vannes. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 47 40 N.

*Port Mahon*; see *Mahon*.

*Port Mulgrave*, a harbour on the W coast of N America, formed by small islands on the E side of Beering bay, near the entrance. It was so named by captain Dixon, who saw some of the natives, and their wretched hovels. Lon. 139 25 W, lat. 59 18 N.

*Port Pair*, a seaport on the N coast of St. Domingo, with a good harbour, opposite the island of Tortue. Lon. 72 52 W, lat. 19 54 N.

*Port Patrick*, a seaport of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. It is nearly opposite Donaghadee, in Ireland, from which it is only 21 m distant; and a packet boat sails hence for that place every day. The harbour is good, and has a noble quay, with a reflecting lighthouse. The chief trade consists in the importation of beeves and horses from Ireland; and it is a place of resort for sea-bathing. It is 23 m W Wigton, and 115 SW Edinburg. Len. 5 3 W, lat. 54 58 N.

*Port Penn*, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, with a secure harbour, opposite Reedy island, in the river Delaware. It is the rendezvous of outward-bound ships, waiting for a favorable wind, and 56 m below Philadelphia.

*Port Penryn*, a town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire. It was lately a village called Aber Cegid, on a small rivulet; but is now an haven for vessels of 400 tons, and a depot for slate, of which great quantities

are exported. It is situate at the skirt of Penmanmawr, 10 m ENE Carnarvon.

*Port au Prince*, a seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the W side of the island, of which part it is the capital in time of peace, and a place of considerable trade. It was nearly burnt, in 1791, by the revolting Negros, and was taken by the English and Royalists in 1794. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 18 40 N.

*Port Roseway*; see *Shelburne*.

*Port Royal*, a seaport of Jamaica, once a considerable town, abounding in riches and trade. In 1622, it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1722 by an inundation, and in 1744 by a hurricane. After these extraordinary calamities, the public offices were removed, and no market suffered to be held here in future. In 1815 it was again destroyed by fire. It now consists of about 200 houses, built on a neck of land that juts out several miles into the sea, and has a strong fort. The harbour is deep, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind. It is 6 m, across the bay, SSW Kingston. Lon. 76 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

*Port Royal*, a town of Virginia, in Caroline county, with three churches; situate on the Rappahannoc, 22 m SE Fredricksburg, and 58 above Urbanna.

*Port Royal*, an island on the coast of S Carolina, separated from the neighbouring continent by an arm of the sea, called Broad River, which forms the most commodious harbour in the state, at the town of Beaufort.

*Port St. Ann*; see *Killough*.

*Port St. Julian*, a harbour on the E coast of Patagonia, where ships usually touch that are bound for the Pacific ocean. Lon. 68 44 W, lat. 49 10 S.

*Port St. Mary*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fort, called St. Catharine. The principal trade is in salt; and hence Cadiz is supplied with spring water. It is seated on the harbour of Cadiz, at the mouth of the Guadalete, 3 m NNE Cadiz.

*Port sur Saone*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, on the river Saone, 3 m NW Vesoul.

*Port Tobacco*, a town of Maryland, chief of Charles county, situate on a creek of its name, which enters the Potomac, 4 m below the town. In the vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery. It is 30 m S Washington.

*Port Vendre*, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a small harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. Is is 25 m SSE Perpignan.

*Portadown*, a town of Ireland, in Ar-

POR

magh county, with a considerable linen manufacture; situate on the river Bann, 14 m NE Armagh.

*Portalegre*, a city of Portugal, in Alentejo, and a bishop's see. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and is seated at the foot of a high mountain, 20 m N Elyas.

*Portarlington*, a borough of Ireland, partly in King but chiefly in Queen county. It sends a member to parliament, and stands on the Barrow, 12 m N Maryborough, and 40 wsw Dublin.

*Portendick*, a town on the coast of Zaara, and a great trading place for gum, 140 m S Argum.

*Portici*, a village 4 m ESE of the city of Naples, on part of the site of ancient Herculaneum, near mount Vesuvius. Here is a palace of the king of Naples; and a museum, enriched with a vast number of statues and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

*Portland*, a peninsula in Dorsetshire, connected with the mainland by a ridge of pebbles, called the Chesil Bank, extending above 7 m up the SW coast. Between this bank and the mainland is a narrow arm of the sea, called the Fleet. Portland Isle is 4 m long and 2 broad, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, at the NW end, where stands Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII. This peninsula is noted for freestone, which is used for building the finest structures, and about 9000 tons of it are annually exported. It lies on the SW side of Weymouth bay; and at the S extremity, called Portland Point, is a lighthouse. Lon. 22 7 W, lat. 50 31 N.

*Portland*, the capital of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, with a capacious harbour, defended by a fort, a citadel, and a battery. It was almost laid in ashes by a British fleet in 1775, but has been rebuilt, and has three churches. Ships are built here, and the foreign trade is considerable. The population was 7169 in 1810. It is situate on a promontory in Casco bay, with a lighthouse at the entrance of the harbour, 123 m NNE Boston. Lon. 70 10 W, lat. 44 47 N.

*Portland Islands*, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean. They are low, and covered with wood; and the centre one is in lon. 149 8 E, lat. 2 38 S.

*Portland Point*, the most southern part of the island of Jamaica. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 17 44 N.

*Portlock Harbour*, a harbour on the NW coast of America, of a circular form, with a narrow entrance. Lon. 136 42 W, lat. 57 43 N.

POR

*Porto*, a fortified town of Italy, in Veronese, on the E side of the Adige, opposite Legnago, 20 m ESE Verona.

*Porto*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and the see of a bishop, who is generally a cardinal, and dependent only on the pope. It stands on the W side of the Tiber, 10 m SW Rome.

*Porto*; see *Oporto*.

*Porto Bello*, a seaport of New Granada, on the N coast of the province and isthmus of Panama. It has a fine port, but is a very unhealthy place; and the country around swarms with toads and other reptiles in the rainy season. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1743, and the introduction of register ships, this place was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili, which was conveyed hither from Panama, partly on mules, and partly down the river Chagre. The town stands close to the sea, on the side of a mountain that surrounds the harbour. It was taken in 1742 by admiral Vernon, who demolished the fortifications; but it has since been strongly fortified. It is 40 m N by W Panama, and 200 W by S Carthage. Lon. 79 23 W, lat. 9 33 N.

*Porto Bello*, a village of Scotland, 2 m ESE Edinburg, on the frith of Forth. It has manufactures of stone-ware and various preparations of lead; also hot and cold baths, with good accommodations for company.

*Porto Cabello*, a strong seaport of the province of Caracas. It has a good harbour, with an excellent quay, to which large vessels are easily and securely fastened; and is the place of import and export for a considerable extent of inland country. Eight miles to the W is the village and bay of Barburato, formerly the principal port on the coast, and is still so for exporting cattle to the West India islands. Porto Cabello stands on a small neck of land, which has been cut through, and thus formed into an island; and over the cut is a bridge that communicates with extensive suburbs. It is 76 m W by S Caracas. Lon. 68 12 W, lat. 10 32 N.

*Porto Farino*, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, to the W of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 m N Tunis. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 37 12 N.

*Porto Ferrajo*, a seaport on the N side of the isle of Elba. The town stands on a semicircular peninsular mountain, the convex side of which, facing the S, forms an excellent harbour, defended by two forts; the road is also secure. The streets are a kind of terraces cut in the rock, and it is strongly fortified. Here Bonaparte resided during his exile in Elba. It is 8 m

sw Piombino, on the coast of Italy. Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 42 43 N.

*Porto Fino*, a small seaport of the duchy of Genoa, with a fort, situate between two mountains, 15 m SE Genoa.

*Porto Galete*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on a small bay, 12 m NW Bilboa.

*Porto Greco*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, near the gulf of Venice, 9 m S Viesti.

*Porto Gruaro*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated on the Lema, 15 m W Marano.

*Porto Hercole*, a small seaport of Italy, in Stato delli Presidii, situate on a peninsula, 4 m S Orbitello.

*Porto Longone*, a seaport at the E end of the isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. It is 35 m NW Orbitello, on the coast of Italy. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 42 50 N.

*Porto Marin*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the river Minho, 17 m S Lugo, and 48 E Compostello.

*Porto Novo*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. A little to the S is the celebrated Chillianbaram pagoda. The town stands at the mouth of a river, 32 m S by W Ponticherry.

*Porto Novo*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the coast of the Atlantic, 29 m NNW Lisbon.

*Porto de Plata*, a seaport, and the principal shore-settlement on the N side of St. Domingo. The vicinity abounds in mines of gold, silver, and copper. The harbour is but indifferent. Lon. 70 45 W, lat. 19 45 N.

*Porto Praya*, a town and bay of St. Jago, one of the Cape Verd islands. The town stands on an elevated plain, and is the residence of the Portuguese governor of the islands. Lon. 23 29 W, lat. 14 54 N.

*Porto del Principe*, a seaport on the N coast of Cuba, with a good harbour. Near it are several springs of bitumen. Lon. 78 15 W, lat. 21 52 N.

*Porto Real*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the harbour of Cadiz, near the mouth of the Gandaleta, or St. Peter river. Here are dockyards and naval storehouses; and at the entrance of the harbour is a strong fort called Matagorda. It is 7 m E Cadiz.

*Porto Rico*, an island of the W Indies, 60 m E St. Domingo, belonging to the Spaniards. It is 110 m long and 40 broad, diversified with woods, valleys, and plains, and watered by springs and rivers, but unhealthy in the rainy season. It produces sugar, rum, ginger, cotton, maize, and rice; and there are so many cattle, that they are

often killed for the sake of the skins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and a little gold in the N part of the island. St. Juan de Porto Rico is the capital.

*Porto Santo*, an island in the Atlantic, the least of the Madeiras, 15 m in circuit. In 1418, a Portuguese ship, coasting along the African coast, was driven out to sea by a sudden squall, and when they all expected to perish, they discovered this island, which, on account of their escape, they named Porto Santo; and hence they descried the island of Madeira. It produces little corn; but there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vast number of rabbits. The most valuable productions are dragonsblood, honey, and wax. It has no harbour, but good anchorage in the road. Lon. 16 25 W, lat. 32 58 N.

*Porto Seguro*, a government of Brasil, S of that of Ilheos, and N of Spiritu Santo. It is very fertile. The capital is of the same name, seated on an eminence, near the mouth of a river, which forms an excellent harbour. Lon. 40 20 W, lat. 16 30 S.

*Porto Vecchio*, a seaport of Corsica, with a fortress; situate on a rock, at the head of a winding bay on the E coast, 40 m SE Ajaccio. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 41 40 N.

*Porto Vencro*, a seaport of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of Spezzia. It has a good harbour, and is seated on the side of a hill, at the top of which is a fort, 45 m SE Genoa. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 44 5 N.

*Portree*, a town of Scotland, on the E side of Skye, one of the Hebrides. The inhabitants trade chiefly in beeves, sheep, and kelp. It has an excellent harbour, sheltered at its mouth by the isle of Raaza. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 57 33 N.

*Portsea*, an island between Chichester bay and the harbour of Portsmouth, in Hampshire. It is a low tract about 14 m in circuit, separated from the mainland on the N by a creek, over which are two bridges, one for the entrance and the other for the departure of passengers. At the SW extremity is the town of Portsmouth.

*Portsmouth*, a borough and seaport in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It is the most considerable haven for men of war, and the strongest fortified place in England. Its capacious harbour is made by a bay running up between the island of Portsea, on which the town is situate, and the opposite peninsula, having a narrow entrance commanded by the town and forts. Many of the largest ships are always laid up here; and, in time of war, it is the principal rendezvous of the grand channel fleet,

The docks, arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c. are all of capital magnitude, and kept in the most perfect order. The machinery, worked by steam, for the making of blocks, and other articles, is perhaps the most perfect and curious thing of the kind in the world. The town is governed by a mayor, and entirely supported by the resort of the army and navy. To the s of it is the noted road of Spithead, where the men of war anchor when prepared for actual service. Portsmouth has one spacious church, and two neat chapels; the latter are in a part of the town called Portsea, built on what was formerly called Portsmouth Common, and is now above four times larger than the parent town. The population was 40,567 in 1811, exclusive of the males belonging to the army and navy. Portsmouth is the birth-place of the celebrated philanthropist Jonas Hanway. It is 20 m sse Winchester, and 72 sw London. Lon. 1 6 w, lat. 50 47 n.

*Portsmouth*, the capital of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, with three churches. It is the largest town and the only seaport in the state. The population was 6934 in 1810. The harbour is one of the finest on the continent, well defended by nature, both against storms and an enemy. It is seated on the Piscataqua, 2 m from the ocean, and 50 n by e Boston. Lon. 70 42 w, lat. 43 5 n.

*Portsmouth*, a town of Virginia, in Norfolk county, on the w side of Elisabeth river, opposite Norfolk; both which towns constitute but one port of entry. See *Norfolk*.

*Portsmouth*, a town of the state of Ohio, on the e side of the Sciota, at its conflux with the Ohio. It is the depot for the merchandise of the settlements on the upper part of the Sciota, and 80 m s Columbus. Lon. 83 3 w, lat. 38 22 n.

*Portsoy*, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with manufactures of fine linen and sewing thread. Near it are found a vein of serpentine, called Portsoy marble; a species of asbestos, of a greenish colour, which has been wrought into incombustible cloth; and a brilliant kind of granite of a flesh colour, no where else met with in Europe. Portsoy stands on a point of land, projecting into the Moray frith, which affords a safe harbour for vessels of considerable size. It is 9 m w Banff.

*Portugal*, a kingdom, and the most western country in Europe, 350 m long and 120 broad; bounded on the n and e by Spain, and s and w by the Atlantic. It is divided into six provinces, Estremadura, Beira, Entre Douro e Minho, Tra los Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. Though

Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, the air of the latter is more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the ocean. Corn is not plentiful, for little attention is paid to husbandry; and maize, imported from Africa, is used by the peasants instead of wheat. There are numerous barren mountains; and many fine vales that remain in a state of nature; yet there is plenty of olives, vines, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins; and it is famous for excellent wines. Much salt is made also from the sea-water, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. The manufactures are few and unimportant, but the chief are those of woollen cloth. The foreign trade consists in the exportation of the produce of the country, and in the merchandise received from its foreign settlements; such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, brasil and other woods for dyeing, and many excellent drugs. Beside these, it has gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones from America. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but now mules are preferred; the horned cattle are small and lean; sheep are also neglected, and not numerous; but swine abound, and are fed with excellent acorns. Toward the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which was formerly got gold and silver; and the river Tajo, the Tagus of the ancients, was celebrated by their poets for its golden sands. There are mines of iron, copper, tin, and lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are the Tajo, Douro, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. The Portuguese are indolent, and spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign luxuries. The women are addicted to gallantry, that men are jealous of their wives, and allow them but little liberty. The government is monarchical, but the royal authority is limited; for the sovereign cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1674. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, and there are a patriarch, two archbishops, and ten bishops. The authority of the pope is so great, that the king cannot confer any benefice without his consent. In 1580, there was a failure in the royal line, and Philip II king of Spain subdued the country; but, in 1640, there was a great revolution, and the crown was conferred on John duke of Braganza (king John IV) whose descendants still enjoy it. In 1807, on the French invading Portugal, the whole of the Royal family embarked on a fleet in the Tajo, and sailed for Brasil, escorted by four British men of war. A regency was previously appointed, but no attempt

was made to resist the French, who soon after entered the capital. The French governor immediately abolished the regency, and began to treat the country as a conquest of France; but in 1803, the English sent an army to aid the Portuguese, and the French were defeated at Vimiera. This battle was followed by a convention, and all the French forces were sent by sea to their own country. Neither this restoration of tranquillity to Portugal, nor the general peace in 1814, has induced the return of royalty, for John VI, king of Portugal and Brasil, keeps his court at St. Sebastian in Brasil, and suffers Portugal to be governed by a regency. Lisbon is the capital.

*Portumna*, a town of Ireland, in Galway county, with a noble castle, and the remain of a monastery, the ancient choir now serving for the parish church. It stands at the head of Lough Derg, on the river Shannon, over which is a wooden bridge into Tipperary, 12 m ssw Clonfert.

*Posados*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir, 19 m sw Cordova.

*Posata*, a town of Sardinia, on the e coast, 45 m nse Castel Aragonese. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 40 36 N.

*Posega*, a town of Slavonia, celebrated for excellent tobacco; seated near the Orlava, 50 m wsw Esseck.

*Posen*, or *Posnan*, a fortified city of Great Poland, capital of a duchy, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a castle on an island in the river Warta. The cathedral is magnificent. The suburbs are extensive, and contain many fine buildings. The river frequently inundates the town, but it is very beneficial to its trade with Germany. In 1716, Posen was garrisoned by Saxons; but taken by storm and plundered by the Poles. By the partition of Poland, in 1773, it became subject to the king of Prussia, and the seat of government of South Prussia. In 1806, this city was entered by the French, and soon afterward given to the king of Saxony. In 1815, at the congress of Vienna, the city and its territory was erected into a grand duchy, and assigned to the king of Prussia. It is seated in a pleasant plain, 27 m wby Gnesna. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 52 24 N.

*Posneck*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, with manufactures of cloth and leather; seated on the Gans, near its conflux with the Orla, 3 m ne Saalfeld.

*Possinho*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 10 m ne Santarem.

*Potenza*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the source of the Basiento, 11 m s by w Agerenza.

*Poti*, a town of Mingrelia, though on the left bank of the Rioni, which separates that country from Gurjel. It stands on the Black sea, at the mouth of the Rioni, 50 m x Gonieh, and 80 s by w Ruki.

*Potomac*, a river of the United States, which rises in the sw part of Virginia, and separates that state from Maryland, almost its whole course, till it enters the w side of Chesapeake bay. About 12 m above Washington are the Matilda falls, where the river descends from a woody height, over numberless ridges of rocks, to a depth of 72 feet; and rapids extend several miles further up the river. A canal is cut to avoid the falls. The river is navigable near 300 m.

*Potosi*, a city of Charcas, the capital of a district. Here are the best silver mines in S America, in a conical mountain 3 m in circuit. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe; but the mines are now much exhausted, or at least little is got in comparison of what was formerly. Potosi has a royal mint, six convents, two nunneries, a college, and six chapels for the Indians. The population, formerly very considerable, is now only 30,000. The country around is so naked and barren, that the inhabitants get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. The city is seated at the s skirt of the mountain, on a river of the same name, 65 m sw Plata. Lon. 67 25 w, lat. 19 47 s.

*Potosi*, a province; see *Panuco*.

*Potsdam*, a city of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on an island 10 m in circuit, formed by the river Havel. It is the most elegant and singular city in Europe. Many new houses were raised by Fredrick II, and the various public buildings display great magnificence and taste. The royal palace is an admirable structure, and the houses near it are almost all built in the Italian style. The great parade, with Roman colonnades before the town, is the place of exercise for the king's guards and the garrison. In the market-place is a marble obelisk, 75 feet in height, and marble statues of the first four kings of Prussia. The garrison church is large, and has a marble pulpit, under which is the tomb of Fredrick-William II. In 1795, the beautiful church of St. Nicholas, in the Palace-square, was destroyed by fire. Here are two large orphan-houses for the children of the soldiers, an extensive poor-house and hospital, and a capital foundry for fire-arms. On a hill near the city is the royal palace of Sans Souci, which is but small, and only one story high, yet its singularity and grandeur are astonishing. *Potsdam* has numerous ma-



manufactures of silk, velvet, cotton, linen, &c. It is 17 m sw Berlin. Lon. 13 7 E, lat. 52 25 N.

*Potton*, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, 12 m E Bedford, and 48 N by W London.

*Pottsgrove*, a town of Pennsylvania, seated on the Schuylkill, 17 m SE Reading, and 35 NW Philadelphia.

*Poughkeepsie*, a town of New York, capital of Dutchess county. It has two churches, and stands on the E side of the Hudson, 74 m N New York.

*Pougues*, a village of France, in the department of Nievre, noted for its ferruginous mineral spring, 5 m NW Nevers.

*Poulton*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, seated near the mouth of the Wyre, 18 m SW Lancaster, and 233 NW London.

*Pownalborough*, a town of the district of Maine, capital of Lincoln county; but the judicial courts are held here and at Harrington alternately. It is situate on the E side of the Kennebec, 60 m ENE Portland. Lon. 69 10 W, lat. 44 56 N.

*Pourçayn*, St. a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on the Sioule, 16 m S by W Moulins.

*Poyang-hou*, a lake of China, in the N part of Kiang-si, formed by the confluence of several rivers, from every point of the compass. It is 250 m in circuit, and surrounded by a most desolate region.

*Pozzuolo*; see *Puzzoli*.

*Probat*, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 100 m N Siam. Lon. 101 10 E, lat. 15 40 N.

*Pracels*; see *Paracels*.

*Prachatitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 23 m S by W Pisek.

*Prachin*, a mountain of Bohemia, on which formerly stood a castle of the same name. It gives name to a circle on the W side of the Muldau, of which Pisek is the capital.

*Prades*, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the river Tet, in a fine plain, 22 m WSW Perpignan.

*Prades*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which is a magnificent abbey, where the ancient kings of Aragon were interred. It is 39 m NW Barcelona.

*Pruga*, or *Prague*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Vistula, opposite Warsaw, and considered as a suburb to that city.

*Pragilus*, a town of Piedmont, 7 m W Turin.

*Prague*, a fortified city, capital of Bohemia, and lately an archiepiscopal see. It comprehends four towns, the Old, New,

and Little Town, and Radshin. It is 15 m in circuit, built upon seven hills; has about 100 churches and as many palaces; and contains 90,000 inhabitants. The Muldau runs through the city, separating the Old Town from the New, and over it is a bridge of 24 arches, with a strong tower at each end. The Old town is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. In this part is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided; the church of the Holy Cross, famous for its columns, cupolas, and paintings; the Clementine college, formerly belonging to the jesuits; and a magnificent university, in which are a great number of students. Here, also, the Jews have nine synagogues. The New Town contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets; also an arsenal, and a secular foundation, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. The Little Town, which is the most ancient part of Prague, has broad streets; and is very populous. Radshin, the fourth town, includes the royal palace, in which is a hall 100 paces long and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof; the cathedral of St. Veit, which is the burial-place of the kings, and contains many relics; the chapel of Our Lady of Loretto; the magnificent archiepiscopal palace; and the large palace of Tschernin. Prague has suffered frequent devastations by war; but they were soon repaired. The White Mountain, without the gate of Strahow, is celebrated for the victory, in 1620, gained by the Austrians over Frederick V of the Palatinate, whom the Bohemians had chosen for their king. In 1631, Prague was taken by the Saxons; and by the Swedes in 1648. It was taken by storm by the French in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744, it was taken by the king of Prussia; but he was obliged to abandon it in the same year. It was besieged by the king of Prussia, in 1757, after a great victory, obtained near this city, over the Austrians; but being defeated some time after, he was obliged to raise the siege. It is 75 m SE Dresden, and 235 NW Vienna. Lon. 14 42 E, lat. 50 6 N.

*Prairie*, a town of Lower Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. It is the medium of communication between Montreal and St. John, 9 m S of the former, and 16 W by N of the latter.

*Prato*, a town of Tuscany, in Florentino, with several manufactures; seated near the Bisentino, 10 m WSW Florence.

*Prats de Molo*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, near which are mines of copper

mixed with silver. It stands on the Tet, 29 m sw Perpignan.

*Prausnitz*, a town and castle of Silesia, in the lordship of Trachenberg. It has a fine church, containing the tombs of the counts of Hatzfeld, and is 7 m s Trachenberg.

*Praya*; see *Porto Praya*.

*Precep*, or *Perekop*, a town and fortress of Russia, in the province of Taurida, seated on the isthmus that joins Crimea to the continent. A deep trench, 5 m long, is cut across the isthmus, over which is a bridge, and upon that a vaulted gate, called the Golden Gate of the Tartars. The town is now reduced to a few wooden houses; and its only riches consist of the salt-works in the vicinity. It is 65 m se Cherson. Lon. 35 34 E, lat. 46 8 N.

*Preapia*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the river Morave, 20 m w Nissa.

*Pregel*, a river of E Prussia, which issues from the lake Angerburg, flows by Insterburg, Welau, and Königsberg, and enters the eastern extremity of the Frisch Haff.

*Premislaw*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Sana, 60 m w by s Lemburg. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 49 0 N.

*Prenzlo*, a town of Brandenburg, capital of the Ucker mark. It contains six churches, and has a considerable trade in corn, tobacco, and cattle. It is seated on the lake and river Ucker, 60 m nne Berlin. Lon. 13 57 E, lat. 53 19 N.

*Prau*, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle. It is seated on the Beczwa, 13 m se Olmutz. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 49 23 N.

*Presburg*, a fortified city, capital of Upper Hungary, with the remains of a castle on a hill. It has a cathedral and several other churches, also a royal catholic academy. The Lutherans have a church here, and an academy; and there are many Jews, who are not suffered to reside nearer to the mines. The city contains but few good houses, and many of the streets are steep and narrow. The population was 22,159 in 1815; and the manufactures are chiefly oil, snuff, and woollen goods. In the suburbs, which are extensive, are a few large residences, with gardens, belonging to Hungarian nobles. In 1805 a treaty of peace was concluded here between Austria and France. Presburg is seated on the Danube, over which is a flying bridge, 36 m E by s Vienna, and 136 wnw Buda. Lon. 17 7 E, lat. 48 9 N.

*Prescot*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are manufactures of watch movements, pinion wire, small files, and coarse earthen ware; and around it are many coal mines. It is 8 m E Liverpool, and 197 nsw London.

*Presenzano*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It appears, by an inscription, to be the ancient Rufæ, and its territory has the name of Costa Rufararia. It is 28 m s Naples.

*Presidii*, *Stado delli*, a small territory of Italy, on the coast of Sieneſe. It includes five fortresses, reserved by Spain, when it ceded the territory of Siena to the duke of Tuscany, in 1557. In 1735, they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies, who resigned them in 1815, to the duke of Tuscany. Their names are, Orbitello, Telemone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, and Monte Filippo. The first of them is the capital.

*Presteign*, a corporate town of Wales, in Radnorſhire, with a market on Saturday. It may be deemed the modern capital of the county, for here the assizes are held, and in it is the county-jail. The site of its castle is now laid out in public walks. The population was 1114 in 1811. It is seated near the source of the Lug, in a rich valley, 20 m nsw Hereford, and 151 wnw London. Lon. 2 38 w, lat. 52 13 N.

*Preſtima*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 11 m s Coimbra.

*Presto*, a sea port of Denmark, in Zealand, with a good harbour in a bay of the Baltic, 42 m ssw Copenhagen. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 55 9 N.

*Preston*, a borough in Lancashire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Here is a court of chancery, and other offices of justice for the county-palatine of Lancaster. The chief manufactures are the various branches of cotton and muslin. The population was 17,065 in 1811. Preston is noted for the defeat of the rebels in 1715, when most of them were made prisoners; also for a kind of carnival, or jubilee, held every 20th year, the last of which was in 1802. It is seated near the river Ribble and the Lancaster canal, 21 m s Lancaster, and 217 nsw London. Lon. 2 53 w, lat. 53 46 N.

*Prestonpans*, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonſhire, with a safe harbour, called Morison's Haven, on the frith of Forth. It has manufactures of salt, stone and earthen ware, and bricks and tiles. At this place the royal army was defeated by the rebels in 1745. It is 8 m n by N Edinburg.

*Fretsch*, a town of the duchy of Saxony, with a fine castle, seated on the Elbe, 10 m s Wittenberg.

*Prettin*, a town of the duchy of Saxony, seated on the Elbe, 13 m s by r Wittenberg.

*Prevesa*, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see, with a castle and a palace. It is the chief port in Lower Albania for the export of oil, wool, cattle, and timber. The Venetians were long possessed of this place, and by the treaty of Campo Formio ceded it to the French, from whom it was retaken by the Albanians in 1798. It stands near the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by emperor Augustus, in memory of his victory over Antony, and at the entrance of the gulf of Arta, 70 m sw Lepanto. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 39 14 N.

*Preuilly*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. Near it are mines of iron; and it stands on the Claise, 18 m s Loches.

*Preuschmark*, a town of Prussia, in Oberland, defended by a castle, 22 m s Elbing, and 75 sw Königsberg.

*Priaman*, a town on the w coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. The environs produce but little pepper; but the air is healthy, and it stands on a small river in which gold is found. Lon. 28 0 E, lat. 1 0 S.

*Priboda*, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, 16 m ssw Carlsrona.

*Priebus*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan, situate on the Neissa, 20 m sw Sagan.

*Primkenau*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with an iron forge and a manufacture of paper, 18 m sw Glogau.

*Prince Edward Island*, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. See *John, St.*

*Prince Fredrick*, a town of Maryland, chief of Calvert county. It stands on the w side of Chesapeake bay, 20 m ene Port Tobacco, and 35 se Washington.

*Prince of Wales Cape*, the most western extremity of America hitherto known, discovered by Cook in 1778. It is on the E side of Beering strait. Lon. 163 5 w, lat. 65 46 n.

*Prince of Wales Island*, or *Penang*, an island 2 m from the w coast of Malacca, 15 m long and 3 broad, divided longitudinally by a ridge of mountains. It belonged to the king of Queda, and when the English E India Company formed a settlement here in 1786, they agreed to pay him 6000 dollars annually; and in 1800, by a new treaty, he ceded along the opposite coast 18 m in length and 3 in breadth, for which the annual tribute was raised to 10,000

dollars. The channel between the island and the ceded continent affords good anchorage for the largest ships. The forests produce excellent timber for ship-building and for masts; and the soil is equal to any cultivation, but pepper is the chief article. In this small island now centers the whole trade of the strait of Malacca and adjacent islands. The capital is Georgetown. Lon. 100 21 E, lat. 5 25 N.

*Prince William Henry Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141 6 w, lat. 19 0 s.—Another, about 70 m in circuit, discovered by Bent. Ball, in 1790. A high mountain in the centre was called Mount Philip. Lon. 149 30 E, lat. 1 32 s.

*Prince William Sound*, a gulf on the nw coast of America, so named by Cook, in 1773. The men, women, and children, are all clothed in the same manner. Their ordinary dress is a sort of close robe, which sometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ankles. They are made of the skins of various animals, and commonly worn with the hairy side outward. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and sometimes of a bluish or leaden hue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or stain the chin with black, and bring it to a point on each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two sorts; the one large and open, the other small and covered: the framing consists of slender pieces of wood, and the outside is composed of the skins of seals, or other sea animals, stretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fishing, are similar to those used by the Esquimaux. The skins brought by the natives for sale were principally of bears, martens, sea-otters, seals, racoons, small ermines, foxes, and the whitish cat or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, great kingfisher, white-headed eagle, and hunting bird. Few vegetables of any kind were observed; and the trees that chiefly grew about the sound were the Canadian spruce pine. Lon. 147 21 w, lat. 59 33 n.

*Princes Island*, an island in the gulf of Guinea, 90 m in circuit, discovered by the Portuguese in 1471. It is elevated and fertile, and has beeves, goat-, and hogs in abundance. It lies 70 m ne of St. Thomas, and has a town on the N side, with a good harbour. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 1 40 N.

*Princes Island*, a small island in the Indian ocean, at the w entrance of the strait of Sunda. It is subject to the king of Bantam, and has a town named Samadang. Lon. 104 20 E, lat. 6 30 s.

*Princes Islands*, four small islands in

the sea of Marmora, near the strait of Constantinople, called Prinkipo, Prote, Kalke, and Antigone. The first is the largest, and has a town containing above 2000 inhabitants. Lon. 23 56 E, lat. 40 51 N.

*Princess Ann*, a town in Maryland, in Somerset county, situate on Chesapeake bay, on the E side of Monokin river, 25 m wsw Salisbury.

*Princtou*, a town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county. Here was a college called Nassau Hall, which was burnt down in 1802. It is 12 m NE Trenton, and 18 sw Brunswick.

*Princeton*, a town of N Carolina, in Gates county, situate on the Meherrin, 3 m above Murfreesborough, and 23 ENE Halifax.

*Principato*, a province of Naples, divided into Ultra and Citra. Principato Citra is bounded on the N by Principato Ultra, E by Basilicata, and S and W by the Mediterranean. It is 60 m long and 30 broad; the soil fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and it has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ultra is bounded on the N by the county of Molise and Terra di Lavoro, E by Basilicata and Capitanata, S by Principato Citra, and W by the Mediterranean. It is 37 m long and 30 broad; the soil not fertile in corn or wine, but it produces chestnuts and excellent pasture. Benevento is the capital.

*Prisrendi*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see; seated on a branch of the Drin, 43 m ENE Scutari. Lon. 20 15 E, lat. 42 52 N.

*Pristina*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, seated on the Rusca, 150 m S by E Belgrade. Lon. 21 36 E, lat. 42 43 N.

*Pritzwalk*, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregwitz, seated on the Donnitz, 13 m ENE Perleberg.

*Privas*, a town of France, capital of the department of Ardeche. It is seated on a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers, 68 m S Lyon. Lon. 4 36 E, lat. 44 45 N.

*Procida*, an island in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia, 8 m in circuit, and very fertile and populous. The capital, of the same name, is fortified, and stands on a high craggy rock by the seaside. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 40 46 N.

*Prodano*, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly called Spacteria. It lies near the W coast of Morea, 36 m to the SSE of Zante. Lon. 21 24 E, lat. 37 15 N.

*Prone*, a city of Pegu, capital of a pro-

vince. It was formerly the metropolis of the kingdom, but has been greatly reduced by frequent wars. Much teak timber is sent hence to Rangoon. It is seated on the Irrawady, 120 m NW Pegu. Lon. 95 0 W, lat. 13 50 N.

*Prospect*, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on the W side of Penobscot river, 12 m NNE Belfast.

*Prosperous*, a village of Ireland, in Kildare county, 16 m SW Dublin. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton.

*Prostnitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 8 m SSW Olmutz.

*Provence*, an old province of France, 138 m long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Dauphiny, E by the Alps and the river Var, S by the Mediterranean, and W by Languedoc. In that which was called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pasture; but in Lower Provence, dry and sandy. It produces, however, wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, along the seacoast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds. Provence now forms the departments of Var, Lower Alps, and Mouths of the Rhone.

*Providence*, one of the Bahama islands, and the best of those planted by the English. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but retaken the next year. The chief town is Nassau, which is the residence of the governor of the Bahamas, and situate on the N coast, with a good port defended by a castle. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 25 6 N.

*Providence*, an island in the Atlantic, which the bucaniers fortified, but afterward abandoned. It is 150 m E of the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 80 44 W, lat. 13 25 N.

*Providence*, a river that rises in the state of Massachusetts, flows S into that of Rhode Island, and waters the town of Providence, whence it is navigable for ships to Narraganset bay, which it enters on the W side of Rhode Island.

*Providence*, the largest town of the state of Rhode Island, chief of a county of its name, and the semi-capital of the state. It has several manufactures, and a large foreign and inland trade. Here are six edifices for public worship; a handsome court-house, in which is a library for the use of the town and county; and a flourishing seminary, called Rhode Island College. The population was 10,071 in 1810. It is seated on both sides of a river of the same name, 30 m NW Newport, and

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36 sw Boston. Lon. 71 26 w, lat. 41 51 N.

*Provincetown*, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, situate on the hook of Cape Cod. Its harbour is one of the best in the state, and was the first port entered by the English, in 1620, when they came to settle in New England. The houses are only one story high, and set upon piles, that the driving sands may pass under them. The inhabitants are wholly dependent on Boston, and the towns in the vicinity, for every vegetable production. It is 50 m ESE Boston.

*Provins*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, celebrated for its mineral waters and conserves of roses and violets. The chief manufactures are cotton stuffs and leather. It is seated on the Vouzie, 33 m SSE Meaux, and 44 SE Paris.

*Pruck*; see *Bruck*.

*Prusa*; see *Bursa*.

*Prussia*, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic and Samogitia, E by Lithuania, S by Poland, and W by Brandenburg and Pomerania. It produces a great deal of timber, flax, hemp, tobacco, and corn; and much amber is found on the seacoast. The domestic animals are numerous; and, beside the common game, there are elks, wild asses, and bisons in the forests; the last are of a monstrous size, and their hides are sold to foreigners at a great price. The principal rivers are the Vistula and Pregel; and there are numerous lakes, especially in E Prussia. The inhabitants are industrious, robust, and good soldiers; there are great numbers of mechanics, but their principal business is husbandry, and the feeding of cattle. They are a mixture of different nations, comprehended under the denominations of Prussians, Poles, and Lithuanians. Most of the Prussians and the nobility conform to the German language and manners. The Lutheran religion is the most prevalent, but all religious sects enjoy liberty of conscience. The principal manufactures are glass, iron, copper, brass, gunpowder, paper, cloth, linen, and stockings. In the 13th century Prussia belonged to the knights of the Teutonic Order. In 1454, that part, since denominated Polish, or West Prussia, revolted to Casimir IV, king of Poland, and was incorporated into the dominions of the republic. At the same time the knights were constrained to hold the remaining part, called Ducal or East Prussia, as a fief of the crown of Poland. In 1525, Albert, the grand master, betrayed the interests of his fraternity, and concluded a treaty with

## PRZ

Sigismund, king of Poland, by which E Prussia was erected into an hereditary duchy, and given to him as a Polish fief. Having adopted the tenets of Luther, he married a princess of Denmark, and transmitted this rich inheritance to his descendants; one of whom, Fredrick-William, was the first duke that threw off his dependence on Poland, in 1657. It is divided into the German department, or that of Konigsberg; and the Lithuanian, of which Gumbinnen is the seat of regency. The foundation of the Prussian monarchy, was established by the above Fredrick-William, between 1640 and 1688. His son and successor, Fredrick, in 1701, assumed the title of King of Prussia; and he was succeeded by his son Fredrick-William I. In 1742, Fredrick II acquired the duchy of Silesia from the house of Austria; and in 1772, he compelled the Poles to cede to him a part of Great Poland, and the whole of W Prussia, except the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. In 1793, Fredrick-William II, by another forced cession, obtained the possession of those cities; also the remainder of Great Poland, and the provinces of Masovia and Polachia, which were denominated South Prussia, and Posen made the seat of government. From the unsuccessful war with the French, in 1807, Fredrick-William III (or Fredrick V) by the treaty at Tilsit, gave up the new acquisitions from Poland, and his German territories W of the river Elbe. But from the successful termination of the German campaign at the close of 1813, all his lost territories were restored by the peace of Paris in 1814; and by some transfers and additions made at the congress of Vienna in 1815, he attained in Germany a greater extent of territory, and connected, than he had ever before possessed. Berlin is the capital of the king's German dominions, and Konigsberg is the capital of Prussia.

*Pruth*, a river that rises in Poland, in the mountain of Crapach, crosses part of the palatinate of Lemburg, flows S through Moldavia, and enters the Danube, above Reni. This river, and the Danube below the influx of the Pruth, now form the boundary between the Turks and Russians.

*Pruym*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, with a princely abbey; seated on the river Pruym, 30 m N by W Treves.

*Przemisla*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, with a castle, on the river San, 54 m W by S Lemburg.

*Przewal*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm, 36 m E by N Chelm.

*Przibram*, a town of Bohemia, in the

circle of Beraun, with a silver mine and an iron foundry, near the river Muldau, 28 m SSE Prague.

*Psara*, an island of the Archipelago, lying off the NW point of that of Scio. Though a small island, it is rich in corn and other provisions, and has a good harbour on the E coast, frequented by ships passing to and from Constantinople. The principal town is about a mile from the port, where the Turkish governor resides. In the centre of the isle is a lofty peak, and on its summit the Greeks have built a small chapel, which being whitened, is seen at a great distance. Lon. 25 45 E, lat. 38 42 N.

*Pskof*, or *Pleskof*, a government of Russia, once a republic subdued by Ivan Vassilivitch, and formerly comprised in the government of Novgorod.

*Pskof*, or *Pleskof*, the capital of the above government, and an archbishop's see, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Velika, near its entrance into the lake Pskof, which joins that of Peipus, 30 m S Narva, and 150 S by W Petersburg. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 57 33 N.

*Puchacay*, the most southern of the Spanish provinces in Chili. It produces gold dust in abundance, and great quantities of large strawberries both wild and cultivated. The capital is Gualqui, but the principal place is the city of Conception.

*Puckholi*, a country of Asia, lying N of Lahore, between Cabul and Cashmere, and separated from Cabul on the W by the Indus. The surface is in general mountainous, but has plains and deep valleys that produce grain and fruit. The common road from Cashmere to the Indus lies through this territory; but the inhabitants are of such a fierce and predatory disposition, that the route is deemed too hazardous. The chief town is of the same name, 97 m WSW Cashmere, and 168 NW Lahore. Lon. 72 8 E, lat. 33 46 N.

*Pacouloe*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of the district of Attyah. It is 40 m NW Dacca. Lon. 89 55 E, lat. 24 9 N.

*Pudoga*, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the E coast of the lake Onezkoe, 103 m E Olonetz. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 61 36 N.

*Puebla*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated near the Atlantic, 29 m SSW Compostella.

*Puebla*, or *Puebla de los Angelos*, a city of New Spain, capital of Tlascalala, and a bishop's see. Next to Mexico and Guanajuato it is the most considerable city of New Spain, and contains 67,300 inhabitants. The streets are broad and straight,

and the buildings in general of stone, lofty and elegant. In the centre of the city is a large square, adorned on three sides with uniform porticos, where are shops filled with rich commodities; and on the other side is the cathedral, which has a beautiful front and two lofty towers. Beside the rich cathedral, there are many churches, convents, temples, and colleges, well built, and finely adorned. A small river runs through the city; and the adjacent valley produces vines and all sorts of European fruits. The articles of traffic are cloth, fruit, soap, cotton manufactures, fine earthen ware, and all kinds of iron and steel work. It is 80 m ESE Mexico. Lon. 98 3 W, lat. 19 0 N.

*Puebla d'Alcocer*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 48 m E Merida.

*Puebla Nuova*, a town of New Spain, in Veragua, near the Pacific ocean, 100 m W St. Jago. Lon. 83 0 W, lat. 8 34 N.

*Puebla de Sanabria*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 45 m SW Astorga.

*Puente*, a town of Spain in Navarre, on the river Agra, 3 m SSW Pamplona.

*Puerto Bello*, *Puerto Rico*, &c. For all names, which, in the Spanish language, signify a port, see *Porto*.

*Puglia*, the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the side of the kingdom of Naples.

*Pulhely*, a town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday; seated on an inlet of Cardigan bay, between two rivers, 22 m S Carnarvon, and 243 NW London.

*Pulo Condore*, see *Condore*; and so with other islands that have sometimes Pulo [Island] prefixed.

*Pulicat*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Carnatic, and at the S end of a large lake to which it gives name, 25 m N Madras.

*Pultousk*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, with three large churches and a monastery. In 1807, a battle was fought here between the French and Russians, in which both sides claimed the victory. It is seated on the Narew, 30 m N Warsaw.

*Pultoua*, a fortified town of the Ukraine, famous for a battle in 1709, between Peter the great and Charles XII of Sweden, in which the latter was totally defeated. It is 100 m SW Belgorod. Lon. 34 25 E, lat. 49 26 N.

*Pulacull*, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, situate on the frontier of Delhi, 37 m S by E Delhi.

*Puna*, an island in the Pacific ocean, 25 m long and 12 broad, lying at the entrance

of the port of Guayaquil. It has a battery, and an Indian town of the same name, 90 m ssw Guayaquil. Lon. 81 6 w, lat. 3 17 s.

*Punderpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, regularly built and very populous. The peshwa and the principal members of the Mahratta empire have handsome dwellings here. It is situate on the Beemah, 88 m se Poenah.

*Punganoor*, a fortified town of Hindoostan in Balagaut, 116 m w by n Madras. Lon. 78 42 e, lat. 13 19 n.

*Punhete*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the conflux of the Zezere with the Tajo, 6 m nw Abrantes.

*Punjab*, a country in the nw part of Hindoostan Proper, which includes the whole province of Lahore, and a great part of that of Mooltan. It is so named from being watered by five rivers (the Jhy-lum, Chinaub, Raveh, Beyah, and Setleg) which rise near each other, in the mountains at the ne extremity of Lahore, and terminate in the Indus. The lower part of the Punjab, toward Mooltan, is flat and marshy; and it is inundated by the rains that fall between May and October.

*Punjgoor*, a town of Ballogistan, in Mekran, situate in a valley, watered by the Boodoor, and celebrated for the quality and quantity of the dates it produces. It is 77 m nne Kidge.

*Punjuud*; see *Chinaub*.

*Puna*, a town of Charcas, in the diocese of Paz. It is the capital of a district, rich in mines of silver, and stands on the nw side of the lake Titicaca, 170 m nw Paz.

*Punta del Guda*, the capital St. Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle. It is situate on the s side, and contains 12,000 inhabitants. The streets are regular, and of convenient width; and the churches, religious houses, and public edifices, may be deemed elegant. There is no harbour in the vicinity of the town; and vessels usually anchor at a distance from the shore in an open road. Lon. 25 42 w, lat. 37 47 n.

*Punto Gallo*; see *Gallo*.

*Purbeck*, *Isle of*, a rough and heathy tract in Dorsetshire, to the s of Poole bay, insulated by the sea and rivers. It is famous for its stone quarries, the principal of which lie at the eastern extremity, near Swanage, whence the stone is exported. It is of the calcareous kind, but distinguished into numerous sorts, the finest of which deserve the name of marble, and are used for chimneypieces, hearths, &c. The coarser kinds are made use of in paving. Fine clay is dug up in several parts of this island, the best near Corfe

castle, of which much is exported, particularly for the Staffordshire potteries.

*Purchena*, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 70 m r Granada. Lon. 2 25 w, lat. 37 19 n.

*Purfleet*, a village in Essex, situate on the Thames, 4 m w Grays-Thurrock. It has extensive lime-works, and a large magazine of gunpowder.

*Purification*, a town of New Spain, in Guadalaxara, 145 m sw Guadalaxara. Lon. 104 30 w, lat. 19 25 n.

*Purmerenk*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in N Holland, on a brook of the same name, 10 m n by e Amsterdam, and 12 se Alcaemar.

*Purneah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of a flat and fertile district, bounded on the n by the Morung hills. It is situate on a river that flows into the Ganges, 125 m nsw Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 23 e, lat. 25 47 n.

*Puryburg*, a town of S Carolina, in Beaufort district, built by a colony of Swiss, with a view to the culture of silk. It is seated on the river Savanna, 20 m nsw Savanna. Lon. 81 5 w, lat. 32 12 n.

*Puschiavo*, a town of Switzerland, in Valteline, 3 m n from a lake to which it gives name. It is 17 m wsw Bormio, and 20 e Chiavenna.

*Putlitz*, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, with an old castle, 11 m nne Perleberg.

*Putney*, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge, 4 m wsw London. It is the birthplace of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith; and of Nicholas West, bishop of Ely, his contemporary, a great statesman, whose father was a baker. In the village, the park, and on the borders of the heath, are several elegant mansions.

*Puttan Sonnaut*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, capital of the district of Puttan. It has a stone fort, and stands near the sea, 95 m s Noanagur. Lon. 70 23 e, lat. 20 57 n.

*Puy*, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Loire. The principal church is famous for a prodigious quantity of relics; and Our Lady of Puy is celebrated in the annals of superstition. The city has manufactures of lace and silk stuffs. It is seated on the mountain Anis, near the river Loire, 45 m ne Mende, and 65 se Clermont. Lon. 3 53 e, lat. 45 53 n.

*Puy en Anjou*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 10 m ssw Saumur.

*Puy de Dome*, a department of France, containing part of the old province of Auvergne. It has its name from a moun-

tain, situate to the w Clermont, the capital of the department.

*Puy l'Evêque*, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 16 m w by n Cahors.

*Puy Moisson*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 15 m s Digne.

*Puy la Roque*, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 18 m s s w Cahors.

*Puycerda*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of the county of Cerdagna; surrounded by walls and bastions, and defended by a castle. It was taken by the French in 1791. It stands at the foot of the Pyrenees, near the source of the Segra, 48 m w by s Perpignan, and 78 n by w Barcelona. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 42 36 N.

*Puylorens*, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 28 m s by w Alby.

*Puzzoli*, or *Pozzuolo*, the ancient Puteoli, a celebrated but now inconsiderable city of Italy, on the bay of Naples. Here are the remains of the temple of Jupiter Serapis, an interesting monument of antiquity, being different from the Roman and Greek temples. Many other remains of temples, amphitheatres, and other public buildings in this city, afford convincing proofs of its former magnificence. The cathedral is supposed to stand on the ruins of a temple, and is undoubtedly built in a great degree of ancient materials, as appears from the vast blocks of marble that in many places form its walls. Near this city stood Cicero's villa, called Puteolanum, but not a vestige is left to mark its situation. *Puzzoli* is 10 m w Naples.

*Pyle Rudbar*, a town of Persia, in Ghilan, supposed to be the ancient Fauces Hyrcanæ; seated in a narrow pass, and on the river Kizil Ozan, 35 m s s w Resht.

*Pyrbaum*, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, capital of a lordship. It stands on the frontiers of Franconia, 13 m s e Nuremberg.

*Pyrenees*, mountains that divide France from Spain, and the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They extend from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic about 212 m, and have different names, according to their different situations. The passages over them are not so difficult as those of the Alps. These mountains yield great quantities of timber for ship-building, and abundance of pitch and tar. Their medium height is reckoned at 3000 feet, but many parts are considerably higher: see *Perdu Mount*. At the western pass of these mountains, on the Spanish frontier, a battle was fought in 1813, in which the French army under marshal Soult, was signally defeated by the allies under lord Wellington.

*Pyrenees, Eastern*, a department of

France, containing the old province of Roussillon. Although great part of the country is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wine, olives, and oranges; also leather of a superior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

*Pyrenees, Lower*, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Basques and Bearn. Pau is the capital. See *Navarre*.

*Pyrenees, Upper*, a department of France, containing the old province of Bigorre. The valleys produce rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax; the mountains yield lead, iron, copper, slate, marble, and jasper; and in the s part are many hot mineral springs. Tarbes is the capital.

*Pyrgo*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, on the river Alpheus, 34 m n w Tripolizza.

*Pyrmont*, a town of Westphalia, in a county of the same name, with a fine citadel. Near it are celebrated mineral waters, frequented by persons of the highest rank. It is seated in a delightful valley, between high mountains, 38 m s w Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 51 57 N.

*Pyrstein*, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Passau, insulated in Austria. It is 10 m n w Lintz, and 22 E Passau.

## Q.

*Quackenbruck*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, seated on the Hase, 30 m n Osnaburg.

*Quadra and Vancouver Island*, an island on the n w coast of America, so named by captain Vancouver, who coasted it in 1792, the former name being that of the Spanish commandant then on the coast. It is about 300 m long, and 30 in its greatest breadth, separated from the continent by the gulf of Georgia on the s, and Queen Charlotte sound on the n, which pass round its e side. On the w side, near the middle, is Nootka sound, or, as named by Cook, King George sound, which see.

*Quadrelta*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 20 m e n e Naples.

*Quang-ping*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, 212 m s s e Peking. Lon. 114 30 E, lat. 36 47 N.

*Quang-si*, a province of China, bounded on the n by Koei-tcheou and Hou-quang, w by Yunnan, and the kingdom of Tonquin, s by the gulf of Tonquin, and the province of Quang-tong, and e by the same and Hou-quang. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with



trees, and has mines of gold, silver, copper, and tin. It is watered by several rivers, and produces so much rice, as to supply the inhabitants of Quang-tong for six months. Here is a singular tree, which, instead of pith, contains a soft pulp that yields a kind of flour; and the bread made of it is said to be exceedingly good. Beside paroquets, hedge-hogs, and the rhinoceros, a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon insects, are found here. Qui-ling is the capital.

*Quang-tchoo*; see *Canton*.

*Quang-tong*, a province of China, bounded on the w by Quang-si and Tonquin, n by Hou-quang and Kiang-si, ne by Fo-kien, and s by the China sea. It is diversified by valleys and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silks, pearls, tin, quicksilver, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, sugar, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; beside fruit of all kinds. Here is a tree, whose wood is remarkably hard and heavy, and thence called iron wood. The mountains are covered with a sort of osiers, which creep along the ground, and are so tough that baskets, hurdles, mats, and ropes, are made of them. The inhabitants breed a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens. Canton is the capital; but the viceroys reside at Chao-king.

*Quantong*, a town on the n borders of the kingdom of Birmah, with a fort, seated on the Irrawaddy, 150 m nne Ummerapoor.

*Quaritz*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 11 m wsw Glogau.

*Queaux*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 21 m se Poitiers.

*Quebec*, a city and the capital of Lower Canada, situate on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the former erected on the summit of a black lime-stone rock, and the latter round the base of the eminence, on the border of the river. The highest part of this rock is called Cape Diamond, from the number of transparent quartz crystals found in its fissures, and is 350 feet above the level of the river, of which 250 rises perpendicularly. The communication between the lower and upper town is called Mountain-street, which is in a winding form and very steep. The houses in each are of stone, and the fortifications strong, though not regular. The citadel, which stands on the point of Cape Diamond, covers the town, and is both regular and handsome. The cathedral of the catholics is a plain building, with the spire on one side of its front. The jesuits college, a large edifice, is now converted

into a barrack for the troops. The protestant metropolitan church, and a house for the courts of law, are built on the site of a monastery destroyed by fire in 1796. The seminary of the catholics and the convent of the Ursulines are spacious buildings, with extensive gardens. On the n side of the town is an edifice above 500 feet long, containing the office of ordnance, an armoury, storehouses and workshops, and a public gaol. The river here narrows suddenly to the breadth of a mile; but hence to the sea it is from 12 to 30 m broad, and navigable for men of war. The harbour is safe and commodious, and flanked by two bastions, raised 25 feet from the ground, which is the height of the equinoctial tides. Here are several dock-yards; and vessels of every description, from 50 to 1000 tons, are constructed of materials found in the country, but the anchors, sails, and cordage, are generally imported. The population 15,000. This city was erected by the French in 1605. The English reduced it, with all Canada, in 1626; but it was restored in 1632. In 1711, it was besieged by the English without success, but was taken by them in 1759, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe, in the moment of victory, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. In 1775, it was attacked by the Americans under general Montgomery, who was slain, and his army repulsed. It is 360 m by the river, from the Atlantic ocean, and 330 n Boston. Lon. 71 10 w, lat. 46 47 n.

*Queda*, a city and seaport on the w coast of Malacca, the capital of a kingdom tributary to Siam. It has a good harbour at the mouth of a river, for vessels of 300 tons; but larger vessels anchor at some distance from the shore. Seven m up the river is Allistar, where the king resides. The principal trade is in pepper, tin, elephant teeth, and wax; but since the British made an establishment at Prince of Wales island, the commerce has been mostly transferred thither. It is 300 m nsw Malacca. Lon. 100 27 e, lat. 6 0 n.

*Quedlingburg*, a town of upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, and a protestant abbey, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. The river Bode divides it into the old and new town. It has a trade in brandy and linen, and is 10 m sbye Halberstadt. Lon. 11 25 e, lat. 51 50 n.

*Queen Ann*, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county, situate at the foot of a hill, on the Patuxent, 13 m sw Annapolis, and 22 e Washington.

*Queen Charlotte Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, 6 m long and a mile broad,

discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 138 4 w, lat. 19 18 s.

*Queen Charlotte Islands*, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, explored by captain Carteret in 1767. There is only one of any considerable size, which he named Egmont, and is the same which the Spaniards call St. Cruz. It is 60 m long and from 20 to 30 broad, woody and mountainous, with many vallies intermixed. The inhabitants are vigorous and active; and their weapons are bows and arrows pointed with flint. On the n side is a harbour named Swallow bay. Lon. 164 26 E, lat. 10 42 s.

*Queen Charlotte Sound*, a sound at the n extremity of the s island of New Zealand, near Cook strait. The country here is not so steep as at Dusky bay, but the hills near the seaside are covered with forests equally intricate and impenetrable. Lon. 174 14 E, lat. 41 6 s.

*Queen County*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 m long and 29 broad; bounded on the n by King county, e by Kildare, se by Catherlough, s by Kilkenny, and w by Tipperary and King. It is divided into 51 parishes, contains about 32,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It was formerly full of woods and bogs, but is now considerably reclaimed, and much improved in cultivation. Maryborough is the capital.

*Queenborough*, a borough in Kent, in the isle of Shepey, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It had once a strong castle, some remains of which are still to be seen. The chief employment of the inhabitants is fishing, and oysters are here in great plenty. It is seated near the mouth of the Medway, 15 m nw Canterbury, and 45 E bys London. Lon. 0 49 E, lat. 51 23 n.

*Queenborough*, a town of S Carolina, on the w side of the Great Pedee river, 32 m xsw Georgetown.

*Queensferry*, a borough of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, on the frith of Forth, where it is not more than 2 m wide. Here is a good harbour for small vessels, a trade in soap, and a much frequented ferry to the village of North Queensferry, in Fifeshire. It is 9 m w by n Edinburg.

*Queenstadt*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, 5 m ne Halberstadt.

*Queenston*, a town of Upper Canada, on the river Niagara, just below the last rapid. Here all the merchandise and stores received from Kingston for the upper part of the province are sent in wagons to Chippawa, a distance of 10 m, the falls and broken course of the river rendering

the navigation impracticable for that space. This town was taken by the Americans in 1812, and general Brock was killed; but it was retaken the same day, and the American general with 900 troops made prisoners. It is 7 m above Fort Niagara, and 20 n by w Fort Erie.

*Queich*, a river of Germany, which rises in the duchy of Deux Ponts, passes by Anweiler and Landau, and enters the Rhine, near Germersheim.

*Quei-ling*, a city of China, capital of Quang-si. It has its name from a flower called *quei*, which grows on a tree resembling laurel, and emits such a sweet odour, that it perfumes the whole country. It stands on a river that runs into the Ta, but with such rapidity as not to be navigable. It is 130 m n by w Canton, and 587 s Pe king. Lon. 109 51 E, lat. 25 12 n.

*Quentin*, St. a strong town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a considerable manufacture of lawns and cambrics. Near this place, in 1557, Philip II of Spain gained a signal victory over the French, and afterward took the town by storm. In memory of this, he built the Escorial. The town was restored to France in 1559. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Somme, 21 m s Cambray, and 33 n by e Paris. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 49 50 n.

*Quercy*, an old province of France, bounded on the n by Limosin, e by Rouergue and Auvergne, s by Languedoc, and w by Perigord. It is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit. It now forms the department of Lot.

*Queretaro*, a city of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, containing 35,000 inhabitants, and celebrated for the beauty of its edifices, an aqueduct, and cloth manufactures. It is 105 m nw Mexico. Lon. 100 11 w, lat. 20 37 n.

*Querfurt*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a principality, with a castle. It is situate on the rivulet Wute, surrounded by a ditch, 14 m xsw Naumburg. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 51 23 n.

*Quirimba*, a cluster of small islands on the coast of Mosambique, fertile in fruit and pasture. They are inhabited by the descendants of Portuguese, and so named from the principal one. Lon. 41 30 E, lat. 11 40 s.

*Querquini*, or *Kerkeni*, a group of islands, near the e coast of Tunis, two of them much larger than the others. The principal one is 10 m long and 5 broad; and to the n of it, united by a bridge, is Veita, which is rather smaller. From this group a bank extends to Lampedosa, which abounds with fish. The channel between the two largest is 15 m to the e of Susa. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 35 34 n.

*Quesnoy*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, with an old castle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and retaken the same year. In 1793, it was taken by the Austrians, and retaken the next year. It is seated in an extensive plain, on the rivulet Roncile, 9 m s.e. Valenciennes, and 122 n.e. Paris. Lon. 3 40 e, lat. 50 15 n.

*Quiberon*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a fort, situate at the extremity of a Peninsula, to the s. of Belleisle. In 1795, it was taken by some French regiments in the pay of Great Britain; but owing to desertion and treachery, the republicans soon took it by surprise. It was taken by the English in 1800, but evacuated soon afterward. It is 17 m s.e. Port Louis.

*Quicaro*, or *Quibo*, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Veragua, in New Spain, about 20 m long and 6 broad. It has a port on the e. side, where vessels may obtain wood and water. Lon. 82 30 w, lat. 7 25 n.

*Quilimancy*, a seaport of Caffraria, in the kingdom of Mocaranga. It belongs to the Portuguese, and stands near the mouth of the Zambezi. Lon. 37 50 e, lat. 18 8 s.

*Quillan*, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 25 m ssw Carcassone.

*Quilleboeuf*, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Seine, 37 m w Rouen, and 42 nw Evreux.

*Quillota*, a city of Chili, capital of a province, rich in gold, and famous for hemp and honey. The town, called also St. Martin, is situate in a pleasant valley, on the river Aconcagua. 94 m wsw St. Jago. Lon. 71 18 w, lat. 32 56 s.

*Quilou*, a seaport of Zanzibar, capital of a kingdom, with a small citadel. The country was first discovered by the Portuguese, in 1498; and it produces abundance of ivory, tortoise-shell, rice, millet, fruit, cattle, and poultry. The inhabitants are Mohamedans, partly black and partly tawny. The capital is now a poor place, and stands on an island of the same name, near the mouth of the Coavo. Lon. 39 38 e, lat. 8 30 s.

*Quimper*, a city of France, capital of the department of Finisterre, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the conflux of the Oder and Benaudet, 34 m sse Brest, and 112 w by s Rennes. Lon. 4 6 w lat. 47 53 n.

*Quimperle*, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on the Isotte, 30 m e.se. Quimper.

*Quin*, a village of Ireland, in Clare county, situate on a clear rivulet, 6 m e.se. Ennis. Here is the remain of an abbey,

the most perfect of any monastic institution in the island; it is a quadrangular edifice, with piazzas, supported by Corinthian pillars.

*Quincy*, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, 10 m s by e Boston.

*Quincy*, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, seated on the Louve, 12 m sw Besaçon.

*Quin-nong*, or *Chin-chi*, a bay on the coast of Cochinchina, much frequented by the vessels of the country, being an excellent harbour. The entrance is narrow, and ships of burden can only get in at high water. At the head of the harbour is the city of Quin-nong. Lon. 109 15 e, lat. 13 52 n.

*Quinson*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 28 m ssw Digne.

*Quintin*, a town of France, in the department of Côtes du Nord, seated in a valley, 10 m ssw St. Brieuc.

*Quirpon*, an island in the Atlantic ocean, near the n. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55 22 w, lat. 51 40 n.

*Quistello*, a town of Italy, in Mantua, famous for an action between the French and Austrians in 1734, when marshal Broglio was surprised in his bed. It is seated on the Seccia 15 m se Mantua.

*Quito*, a kingdom of S America, lying between two chains of the Andes, on a plain elevated 9370 feet above the level of the sea. Its w boundary is the Pacific ocean, on the coast of which it extends from lat. 2 n to cape Blanco in lat. 3 45 s. The lands are generally well cultivated, abound in every kind of vegetable production, and feed a great number of cattle of all classes. There are many towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans; and several districts are occupied almost entirely by Indians. Every village is adorned with a large square, and a church on one side of it. The streets are generally straight, and in the direction of the four cardinal points; and all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. Although this country is situate on both sides the equator, yet it lies so high, and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals; for the tigers, &c. are below in the forests. Some of the mountains are volcanos, and their vicinity is constantly exposed to danger from eruptions and earthquakes. The kingdom is divided into several districts, and those toward the coast are noted for their manufactures. Hats, cotton stuffs, and coarse woollen cloths, are made here in such abundance, as to furnish considerable quantities for

exportation to other parts of Spanish America.

*Quito*, the capital of the above kingdom, and a bishop's see. The principal square is large; in one of its sides is the palace of the president of the royal audience, opposite which is the city-house, in the third is the cathedral, in the fourth the bishop's palace, and in the middle a beautiful fountain. It has several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a kind of university; and all its edifices have a handsome appearance. Having no mines in its neighbourhood, it is chiefly famous for manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax. The population 70,000. In 1755, it was swallowed up by an earthquake, but soon rebuilt. It is situate at the skirt of the volcanic mountain Pichincha, on the river Machangara, 470 m sw St. Fe. Lon. 73 20 w, lat. 0 13 s.

*Quizama*, a province in the s part of the kingdom of Angola. It is full of mountains, and badly cultivated, but produces abundance of honey, wax, and salt. The inhabitants are warlike, and have not submitted to the Portuguese.

*Quizina*, a chain of mountains, in the kingdom of Fez, extending 100 m, from the desert of Grer to the river Nacor.

*Quoja*, an inland country of Guinea, lying e of Sierra Leone.

## R.

*Raab*, a town and fortress of Hungary, capital of a county, and a bishop's see. The population in 1815 was 10,733, of which 5000 are within the fortifications. It is seated at the conflux of the Raab and Rabnitz, not far from the Danube, 38 m ssw Presburg. Lon. 17 43 e, lat. 47 39 n.

*Raaza*, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, between the mainland of Rosshire and the isle of Skye. It is 12 m long and 4 broad, rising with a gentle ascent from the w side to a great height on the e side, which is nearly perpendicular. It is famous for millstone quarries; and at the ne end stands Castle Broichin, which is a noted seamark. Lon. 6 0 w, lat. 57 32 n.

*Rabusteins*, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, on the river Tarn, 18 m se Toulouse.

*Rabat*, a city and seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with a strong castle, fine mosques, and handsome houses. On its e side is the ancient walled town of Shella, which contains many Moorish tombs, and is entered only by Mohamedans. Rabat has docks for ship-building; manufactures of woollen and cotton cloths, leather, and

coarse earthen ware, and carries on a brisk inland trade. It is seated at the mouth of the Burigrig, opposite Salee, 96 m w Fez. Lon. 6 37 w, lat. 34 4 n.

*Rabenstein*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the river Ottava, 21 m wsw Rakonitz.

*Racca*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, at the conflux of the Beles with the Euphrates. Near it are the ruins of old Racca, once a magnificent city. It is 140 m ssw Diarbekir. Lon. 39 4 e, lat. 36 5 n.

*Rachmanic*; see *Rhamanic*.

*Raclia*, a small island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

*Raconigi*, a town of Piedmont, seated in a plain, between the rivers Grana and Macra, 18 m s by w Turin.

*Radeberg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, near which is a bath, called Augustus bath, discovered in 1717. It stands on the Roder, 8 m ene Dresden.

*Radeburg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. It is celebrated for earthen ware, and seated on the Roder, 10 m n Dresden.

*Radicefani*, a town of Tuscany, in Siense, seated on a steep hill, 46 m se Siena.

*Radnor, New*, a borough of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday. It is nominally the county town, though a small place, but has an extensive jurisdiction. Two m se is Old Radnor, said to have been the Magoth of Antoninus, but now a poor village. New Radnor contained only 380 inhabitants in 1811. It is seated near the source of the Somergil, at the foot of a hill, on which a castle formerly stood, 24 m xw Hereford, and 159 xw London. Lon. 2 45 w, lat. 52 10 n.

*Radnorshire*, a county of Wales, bounded on the e by Shropshire and Herefordshire, n by Montgomeryshire, xw by Cardiganshire, and sw and s by Brecknockshire. It is 30 m long and 25 broad, containing 291,200 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 49 parishes; has four market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The population was 20,900 in 1811. Its principal rivers are the Wye and Teme, the former dividing it from Brecknockshire, and the latter from Shropshire. The e and s parts are tolerably level, and productive of corn. The other parts are rude and mountainous; devoted chiefly to the rearing of cattle and sheep. The assizes are held at Presteign.

*Radom*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on a river that flows to the Vistula, 60 m xxw Sandomir

*Radomsk*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 50 m se Siradia.

*Radstadt*, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, near the source of the Enns, 35 m ESE Salzburg. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 47 18 N.

*Ragaz*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, near which are the baths of Pfessers. It is seated on the Tamina, 4 m SE Sargans.

*Ragivolo*, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, 19 m S Mantua.

*Ragland*, a village in Monmouthshire, 5 m NE Usk. It is famous for its castle, where Charles I passed much of his time in a magnificent style; and it was the last in Cromwell's time that surrendered to general Fairfax.

*Ragnit*, a town of Prussian Lithuania, with a very ancient castle, in which is a large royal magazine for provisions, &c. It is situate on the Niemen, 56 m ENE Königsberg. Lon. 21 30 E, lat. 55 30 N.

*Ragusa*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and county of Modica, with two grand churches and a noble college; seated near the river Ragusa, 18 m WNW Noto.

*Ragusa*, a city and seaport of Dalmatia, capital of Ragusen, and an archbishop's see. It is 2 m in circuit, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and a strong fort on the gulf of Venice. The population 15,000; and it has a considerable trade with the Turks, particularly in hides and tallow. It is 98 m SE Spalatro. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 42 55 N.

*Ragusen*, a territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulf of Venice, about 60 m long and 20 broad, with the peninsula of Sabioncello, and five islands. It was a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians; but now is subject to Austria. The soil is so barren, that the inhabitants receive the greatest part of their necessaries from the neighbouring islands and Turkish provinces. The Ragusans profess the Roman catholic religion; but the Greek, Arminian, and Turkish persuasions are tolerated. Ragusa is the capital.

*Rahidnipoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Cujrat, surrounded by an ancient wall and deep ditch, with interior walls, and an inner fort or castle. It is said to contain 6000 houses; and is a kind of emporium for the trade of Ajmeer and Cutch. The staple commodities are ghee, wheat, and hides. It is situate on the Banass, 85 m NNW Aurungabad. Lon. 74 46 E, lat. 23 59 N.

*Rajumundry*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Circars, and the capital of one of them. The principal riches consist in teak timber. It is seated on the E side of the Godavery, 40 m from the sea, and 166 SW Cicacole. Lon. 81 54 E, lat. 16 59 N.

*Rajemal*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of a district, and formerly a magnificent place, but now in a ruinous state. It is seated on the right bank of the Ganges, 69 m NNW Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 43 E, lat. 25 2 N.

*Rain*, a fortified town of Bavaria, seated on the Acha, near the Lech and the Danube, 12 m W Neuburg.

*Rain*, or *Old Rain*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near the river Ury, 23 m NW Aberdeen.

*Rain Lake*, a lake of N America, sometimes called a river, which forms the water communication between Lake of the Woods and Lake Superior, and a boundary between the United States and Upper Canada. It is about 300 m in length, including the whole extent of water, which near the middle is divided by an isthmus into Great Rain Lake on the W, and Little Rain Lake on the E. Its breadth varies from 400 yards to 20 m, and its depth is inconsideable.

*Rainford*, a village in Lancashire, 6 m SE Ormskirk, noted for its manufacture of tobacco-pipes.

*Rajpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 17 m N Gheriah.

*Raisin*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, situate near the source of the Ancholm, 16 m NE Lincoln, and 147 N London.

*Raisseon*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, capital of a district. It is 126 m E Oojain. Lon. 77 47 E, lat. 23 19 N.

*Rakelsburg*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a considerable trade in wine and iron. It is a frontier fortress toward Hungary, and situate on an island in the river Muer, 36 m SE Gratz. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 46 45 N.

*Rakonitz*, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle. Very good beer is brewed here, and forms the principal article of trade. It is seated on the Miza, 32 m W Prague. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 50 5 N.

*Ralegh*, the capital of N Carolina, in Wake county. It was named after the celebrated sir Walter Ralegh, under whose direction the first settlement in N America was made at Roanoke island. Here is a large and handsome statehouse, and several other public buildings. The remoteness from navigation is its greatest disadvantage. It is 95 m WNW Newbern, the former capital, and 145 WSW Petersburg in Virginia. Lon. 78 52 W, lat. 35 40 N.

*Rama*, or *Ramle*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, with many fine ruins of churches and other buildings. The mosque is an ancient Greek church. It stands in a fertile plain, 20 m NNW Jerusalem.

## RAM

*Ramada*, a town of New Granada, in the province of St. Martha, 100 m E St. Martha. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 11 10 N.

*Ramagiri*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated on the W side of the Arkawati, with a hill-fort on the opposite bank, 50 m NE Seringapatam.

*Ramanad*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with a trade in piece goods, cotton, and chank shells, 53 m SE Madura.

*Rambert, St.* a town of France, in the department of Ain, near the river Alberine, 24 m SE Bourg en Bresse.

*Rambert, St.* a town of France, in the department of Loire, near the river Loire, 12 m SE Montbrison.

*Ramberviller*, town of France, in the department of Voges, 30 m SE Nancy.

*Rambla*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 15 m S Cordova.

*Rambouillet*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise. Here was a royal palace, which was demolished in 1793, by order of the national convention. Part has since been restored, particularly the room in which Louis XIV slept and held his levee. It is 27 m SW Paris.

*Randasspoor*; see *Anretsir*.

*Rame Head*, a promontory on the S coast of Cornwall, the W point of the entrance into Plymouth sound. On its summit is a church (a seamark) belonging to the village of Rame. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 50 19 N.

*Ramery*, a town of France, in the department of Aube, on the river Aube, 18 m NE Troyes.

*Rangur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, capital of a hilly district. It is situated on the Dummoadah, 110 m S Bahar. Lon. 85 43 E, lat. 23 38 N.

*Ramilles*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, memorable for a great victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, over the French, on Whitsunday, 1706. It is seated at the source of the Geete, 10 m N Namur, and 24 SE Brussels.

*Ramisseram*, an island in the gulf of Manara, at the W end of Adams bridge, and separated from the continent of Hindoostan, by a shallow and narrow channel. It is 30 m in circuit, contains a few villages, and a sacred pagoda. Lon. 79 22 E, lat. 9 13 N.

*Ramla*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the ancient Arimathea, now in a ruinous state. Here is a manufacture of soap, which is sent into all parts of Egypt. It is 12 m NW Jerusalem.

*Rammekens*, a seaport of the Netherlands, in the isle of Walcheren. It was one of the towns put into the hands of the English, as a security for a loan in the reign of queen Elisabeth. It is 4 m S Middleburg.

## RAN

*Rammelberg*, a lofty and extensive mountain of Germany, in that part of the Hartz forest which lies within the principality of Grubenhagen. On this mountain are several silver mines; and at the foot of it is the city of Goslar.

*Rampoore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, situated on the Cosilla, 38 m NNW Bareilly.

*Ramsbury*, a village in Wiltshire, 6 m E Marlborough. It is noted for fine beer, and many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood.

*Ramsey*, an island on the coast of Wales, separated from Pembrokeshire by a narrow channel, called Ramsey Sound. Near it is a group of dangerous rocks, known by the name of the Bishop and his Clerks, frequented in the breeding season by vast multitudes of sea-fowls. The island is 2 m long and above a mile broad, and lies 4 m W by S St. David.

*Ramsay*, a town of the isle of Man, situated on a bay, on the NE coast. The bay affords good anchorage, but the harbour will only admit small vessels, and at the entrance is a lighthouse. It is 15 m N by E Douglas. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 54 13 N.

*Ramsey*, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly an extensive abbey, but the ruin of a gateway is all that remains. It is seated near the fens, and the meres of Ramsey and Wittlesey, 12 m NE Huntingdon, and 69 N London.

*Ramsey-mere*, a lake in the NE part of Huntingdonshire, nearly 2 m long and a mile broad, lying in the fenney part, 2 m NNE Ramsey.

*Ramsgate*, a seaport of Kent, in the isle of Thanet, near the Downs, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The harbour is nearly circular, protected by a castle, and has a magnificent stone pier, wet and dry docks, storerooms, and a lighthouse. Ramsgate is a member of the port of Sandwich, and much frequented as a bathing place. It is 17 m W by N Canterbury, and 72 ESE London. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 51 20 N.

*Ranai*, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean, about 10 m W of Mowee. The S part is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aspect, and are well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. Lon. 156 51 W, lat. 20 48 N.

*Rancagua*, or *Triana*, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Rancagua. The country is fertile in grain and fruit, and includes three lakes, from one of which large quantities of salt are obtained. The town is seated on the N side of the Cacha-

## RAP

poal, 60 m s St. Jago. Lon. 70 42 w, lat. 34 19 s.

*Randalstown*, a borough of Ireland, in Antrim county, with a trade in linen; seated on the Maine, 5 m wsw Antrim.

*Randazzo*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 42 m sw Messina.

*Randerdt*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, on the river Worm, 10 m nw Juliers.

*Randers*, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, on the n side of a gulf of the same name, 20 m xnw Arhusen, and 25 e Wiburg.

*Rangamatty*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of a district. It has a celebrated pagoda, and stands near the Brahmopootrah, on the confines of Assam, 170 m ne Moorshedabad. Lon. 90 0 e, lat. 26 3 n.

*Rangoon*, a seaport of Pegu, with a fort, in which the governor resides. It is the principal mart for teak timber in the Birman empire; and has a customhouse, built of brick, but the wharfs and dwellinghouses are constructed of wood. In the vicinity are numerous convents; and 2 m n of the town, on a rocky eminence, is a very grand temple. Rangoon was nearly destroyed by fire in 1814. It is seated on the most eastern branch of the Irrawaddy (which hence to the sea is called the Rangoon or Syriam river) 18 m n of its mouth, and 60 s Pegu. Lon. 96 10 e, lat. 26 43 n.

*Ranis*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a mountain, 10 m sw Newstadt.

*Rannoch, Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in the n part of Perthshire, 11 m long and above a mile broad. It receives the waters of Loch Erich and the river Gaur at the w end, and its outlet, at the e end, is the rapid river Tumul, which flows e to the Tay. Its s side is covered with birch, pine, and fir.

*Rantampour*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Ajmeer, in the centre of the Arrabarre hills, 102 m ese Ajmeer. Lon. 76 25 e, lat. 26 2 n.

*Rantzeu*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 24 m n by w Lubec.

*Raon l'Etape*, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated at the conflux of the Etape and Meurte, 30 m se Nancy.

*Rapallo*, a town of the duchy of Genoa, on a bay of the same name, 16 m ese Genoa.

*Raphoc*, a town of Ireland, in Donegal county, and a bishop's see. The cathedral serves as the parish church; and here is a freeschool founded by Charles I. It is 6 m nw Lifford, and 12 sw Donkerry.

## RAT

*Rapolla*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 5 m w Venosa.

*Rappahannoc*, a river of Virginia, which rises in the mountains, called the Blue Ridge, and flows by Falmouth, Fredricksburg, Portroyal, Leeds, Tappahannoc, and Urbanna, into Chesapeake bay.

*Rapperschwil*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on a neck of land that advances into the lake of Zurich, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. It is 13 m se Zurich, and 20 nw Glaris.

*Rapps*, a town of Austria, on the river Teva, 8 m n by w Horn.

*Raree*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, situate on the seacoast, 17 m xnw Goa.

*Raritan*, a river of New Jersey, which runs by Brunswick and Amboy into Arthur Kull sound, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy.

*Raschid*; see *Rosetta*.

*Rascia*, the eastern division of Selavonia, watered by the river Rasca, which runs into the Morave. The inhabitants are called Rascians.

*Raseborg*, a seaport of Finland, capital of a canton in Nyland. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 37 m se Abo. Lon. 23 13 e, lat. 60 16 n.

*Raspenburg*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near which are some medicinal springs, and the ruins of the once celebrated castle of Rasseburg. It is situate on the river Lossa, on the ridge of mountains called Finne, 15 m nne Weimar.

*Rustadt*, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Baden, with a noble castle. In 1714, a treaty was concluded here between the French and Austrians; and in 1796, the former defeated the latter near this place. It is seated on the Murg, near the Rhine, 5 m ne Baden, and 24 sw Philipsburg.

*Rastenburg*, a fortified town of E Prussia, with a castle, 46 m se Konigsberg.

*Rastof*, a town of Russia, capital of a province, in the government of Voronetz, with an extensive fortress: The governor, both of Asoph and Taganrog, resides here; and at this place the barks from Voronetz are unloaded, and the goods embarked on larger vessels for Taganrog. It is seated on the Don, 370 m sse Voronetz. Lon. 42 37 e, lat. 47 2 n.

*Ratenau*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on the Havel, 15 m n by w Brandenburg.

*Rathcoole*, a town of Ireland, in Dublin county, 10 m sw Dublin.

*Rathcormick*, a borough of Ireland, in Cork county, near the river Bride, 15 m nne Cork.

*Rathloewny*, a town of Ireland, in Queen county, 17 m sw Maryborough.

*Rathdrum*, a town of Ireland, in Wicklow county, with a trade in flannels; situate on the Avoca, 11 m sw Wicklow, and 32 s Dublin.

*Rathfryland*, a town of Ireland, in Down county, 10 m NE Newry.

*Rathkeal*, a town of Ireland, in Limerick county, on the river Deel, 18 m sw Limerick.

*Ratibor*, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality, with a castle. The cathedral and townhouse are worthy of notice. It is seated on the Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruit, 15 m NE Troppau, and 35 SSE Breslau. Lon. 13 13 E, lat. 50 1 N.

*Ratingen*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 6 m NE Dusseldorf.

*Ratisbon*, or *Ragensburg*, a strong city of Bavaria, capital of the principality of Ratisbon, and the see of an archbishop, transferred from Mentz to this place in 1798. The abbey of St. Emmeran contains the relics of St. Denys, a valuable library, and a fine collection of mathematical instruments. The townhouse is magnificent, and in its hall the general diets of the empire used to meet. The inhabitants, in general, are protestants, and about 24,000. Ratisbon has a great trade in salt, for which it is a depot, and sends large quantities of corn and wood to Vienna. It has an ancient bridge of 15 arches over the Danube, and stands on the s side of that river, at the influx of the Regen, 62 m N by E Munich, and 195 W by N Vienna. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 48 58 N.

*Ratmansdorf*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, 20 m S by W Clagenfurt.

*Ratoath*, a borough of Ireland, in Meath county, now a poor place, 13 m NW Dublin.

*Ratofzell*, a strong town of Suabia, on that part of the lake of Constance called Zeller See, 12 m NW Constance.

*Ratsha*, or *Ratzka*, a town and fortress of Slavonia, on the N side of the Save, opposite the influx of the Drin, 30 m SW Peterwardin.

*Rattan*; see *Ratlan*.

*Rattenberg*, a fortified town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a citadel. In the vicinity are copper mines, which also yield some silver. It is situate on the Inn, 26 m NE Innsbruck, and 44 SW Salzburg.

*Rattolaw*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, at the mouth of a navigable river in the gulf of Cambay, 42 m SW Cambay.

*Ratzburg*, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality. It is seated on an island, in the midst of a lake 30 m in circuit. The buildings are of brick,

and almost every house is shaded with a tree. From the lake of Ratzburg issues the river Waknitz, which joins the Trave near Lubec. Ratzburg is noted for excellent beer. It is 14 m S by E Lubec, and 22 S Lauenburg. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 53 43 N.

*Raudnitz*, a town and castle of Bohemia, in the circle of Raconitz, seated on the Elbe, 20 m N Prague.

*Ravello*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 10 m W Salerno, and 25 SE Naples.

*Ravenglass*, a seaport in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It stands on an inlet of the Irish sea, between the Mite and Esk, which, with the Irt, runs into this inlet, and forms a good harbour; but the adjacent country furnishing little for exportation, the chief trade is in oysters. Two m from the town, on the S side of the Esk, are ruins of 3 m in circuit, called the City of Barnscar, of which no historical documents appear to exist. Ravenglass is 16 m SSE Whitehaven, and 297 N SW London. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 54 22 N.

*Ravenna*, a city of Italy, capital of Romagna, and an archbishop's see, with several colleges, numerous religious houses, and a ruinous citadel. It had a good harbour, but the sea has gradually withdrawn 4 m from the town. It is now chiefly noted for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric, king of the Goths, resided here, and afterward the exarchs of the Greek emperors. The mausoleum of Theodoric is still to be seen; and here also is the tomb of Dante. Ravenna is seated on the Mantone, 37 m SE Ferrara, and 162 N Rome. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 44 25 N.

*Ravensberg*, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county, with a castle on a mountain. It is 15 m NE Munster, and 36 SW Minden.

*Ravensburg*, a town of Suabia, which has a considerable trade, particularly in paper; seated near the Schut, 26 m SW Memingen.

*Ravest'in*, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, capital of a county, with a castle; seated on the Meuse, 8 m W SW Nimeguen.

*Ravey*, or *Rauvce*, a river of Hindoostan, one of the five Punjab branches of the Indus. It rises in Lahore, on the borders of Cashmere, flows by the city of Lahore to Toolamba, in Mooltan, and 30 m below it joins the Chinaub. The Ravey is the Hydrates of Alexander.

*Ravitz*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnania, with a considerable manufacture of cloth, 24 m S Posen.

*Rauvo*, a town of Finland Proper, near



## REA

the gulf of Bothnia, 20 m s Biorneburg, and 55 n by w Abo.

*Rauschenberg*, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 7 m nNE Marburg, and 32 ssw Cassel.

*Rawa*, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate, with a strong castle. It is seated in a morass, and almost surrounded by the river Rawa, 55 m sw Warsaw. Lon. 19 55 E, lat. 51 51 N.

*Raybaugh*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, capital of a fertile district. It is 53 m wsw Bejapoor. Lon. 74 59 E, lat. 16 46 N.

*Raynham*, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, with manufactures of iron. The vicinity abounds in iron ore; and the first forge in America was set up here by James and Henry Leonard, natives of England, in 1652, and is still in employ by the family of the Leonards. It is seated near the river Taunton, 4 m nNE Taunton, and 32 s Boston.

*Re*, an island of France, 16 m long and 4 broad, separated from the coast of Lower Charente by the strait of Breton, about 7 m wide. The products are bitter wine, salt, brandy, and the liquor called aniseed. St. Martin is the capital.

*Reading*, a borough and the capital of Berkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has three churches, and several meeting-houses. The principal manufactures are canvas, blankets, ribands, and pins; and great quantities of malt, flour, and timber are sent hence to London. Here are the ruins of a rich abbey, in which Henry I was interred. The population was 10,788 in 1811. It is seated on the Kennet, near its conflux with the Thames, 26 m sSE Oxford, and 37 w London. Lon. 0 52 W, lat. 51 28 N.

*Reading*, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Berks county, with four edifices for public worship, and a large one for the public offices. Near it are several fulling-mills and iron-works. It is seated on the Schuylkill, over which is a bridge, 54 m nw Philadelphia. Lon. 76 10 W, lat. 40 22 N.

*Realajo*, a fortified seaport of New Spain, in Nicaragua, with three churches. The chief trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage; and it has fine docks for building and repairing ships. It is situate among swamps, on a river of the same name, near its mouth, 30 m wnw Leon, to which it serves as a harbour. Lon. 87 44 W, lat. 12 42 N.

*Realmant*, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 11 m s by E Alby.

*Reulville*, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 8 m NE Montauban, and 20 s Cahors.

## RED

*Rebnick*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, and a bishop's see, seated on the Aluta, 45 m sw Targowisco.

*Reccan*; see *Aracan*.

*Reccanati*, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona. It has a fair in September that continues 15 days, and stands on a mountain, near the river Munsono, 14 m s Ancona.

*Recife*, a seaport of Brasil. See *Per-nambuco*.

*Recken*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated near the Meuse, 5 m n Maestricht.

*Recklinghausen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, capital of a county, with a strong citadel. It is seated on the Lippe, 20 m ssw Munster. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 51 33 N.

*Regulver*, a village in Kent, at the mouth of a small branch of the Stour, 8 m nNE Canterbury. It is the Regulbium of the Romans, and a part of the walls of the fort still remain. Its ancient church had two spires, called by mariners the Two Sisters; but the sea having made such inroads here, it was recently deemed necessary to raze this stately edifice; and a smaller church has been erected a mile s of the old site.

*Red Head*, a cape of Scotland, in Forfarshire, the s point of Lunan bay. Here is the ruin of a castle, almost surrounded by the sea.

*Red Lake*, a lake of the United States, in the Northwest territory, lying s of Lake of the Woods. It is of a square form, about 80 m in circuit. The outlet is at the sw extremity, and called Red Lake River, which flows w by n to Red River, and the latter runs n to Lake Winnipeg.

*Red River*, a large river of Louisiana, which rises among the mountains on the w border of New Mexico, about 300 m s of the source of the Arkansa, and flows nearly parallel with that river, in a very meandering course, to the Mississippi, which it enters in lat. 31 15 N. It is deemed navigable equably with the Arkansa; and in the state of Louisiana it forms a chain of lakes from 30 to 50 m in circuit.

*Red Sea*, a sea that extends 1300 m from n to s, between Africa and the country of Arabia, and is 200 broad in the widest part. The n part branches into two arms, between which is the celebrated Mount Sinai. It is separated from the Mediterranean sea on the n, by the isthmus of Suez; and it communicates on the s, by the strait of Babelmandeb, with the Indian ocean.

*Redbridge*, a village in Hampshire, at the mouth of the Test, 3 m w Southampton. It has a considerable trade in coal, timber, corn, &c. and ship-building is also carried

on. The Andover canal terminates at this place.

*Redcar*, a village in N Yorkshire, on the seacoast, 5 m N Gisborough. Here are machines for sea-bathing, and conveniences for warm bathing.

*Redon*, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the Vilaine, 20 m E Vannes, and 32 ssw Rennes. Lon. 2 10 w, lat. 37 43 N.

*Redondela*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a strong castle, seated on Vigo bay, 3 m NE Vigo.

*Redondo*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, seated on the river Soure, 30 m S Coimbra.

*Redondo*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, at the foot of a mountain, 23 m SW Elvas.

*Redruth*, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday and Friday; seated in the heart of the mining country, 12 m N by E Helstone, and 263 w by S London.

*Redstone*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Allegany county, situate on the Monongalia. Large boats called Kentucky boats are built here, and it has a ropewalk, and a manufacture of paper. It is 30 m S by E Pittsburg.

*Rees*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, seated on the Rhine, 10 m NW Wesel.

*Rees*, or *Rhense*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves. Hard by it, on the Rhine, stood the Konigstuhl, or Thronus Regalis; a plain octagon edifice, built of freestone, with a door to the S, ascended by 14 steps; the interior was 24 feet in diameter and 17 in height, resting on nine pillars, one of which was in the middle; and it was furnished with seven stone seats, agreeable to the number of electors at that time: and on this regal chair the electors of Germany formerly held consultations relative to the weighty matters of the empire. This remarkable piece of antiquity was destroyed during the late revolution, and the site is now marked by four stones. Rees is seated near the Rhine, 5 m S by E Coblenz.

*Reetz*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the river Ilna and frontiers of Pomerania, 18 m ESE New Star-gard.

*Regen*, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, 12 m NNE Deckendorf, and 40 E Ratisbon.

*Regensberg*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, chief of a district called the Weenthal, which produces the best red wine of the country. It has a

castle, and is seated on a mountain, called the Lagerberg, 10 m NW Zurich.

*Regensburg*; see *Ratisbon*.

*Regenstauf*, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the river Regen; 8 m N by E Ratisbon.

*Regenstein*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, 6 m S Halberstadt.

*Regenswalde*, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Rega, 24 m ESE Camin.

*Reggio*, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, and an archbishop's see. The churches, convents, and many houses, are built of stones from ancient edifices, and numerous inscriptions are to be met with on the walls of them. The environs produce the best silk in Calabria; and on the coast is found a species of muscle that yields a kind of wool, of which gloves and stockings are made. Reggio was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. It is seated on the strait of Messina, 12 m ESE Messina, and 95 S by W Cosenza. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 38 4 N.

*Reghebil*, a town of Nigritia, in the country of Wangara, situate on a lake at the influx of a branch of the Niger, 240 m E by S Ghanara. Lon. 19 10 E, lat. 13 20 N.

*Regina*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 14 m N Cosenza.

*Regio*, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy, included in that of Modena, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel. In the cathedral are paintings by the greatest masters; and in the square is the statue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The principal trade is in silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. In 1796, the inhabitants were the first Italians that solicited the protection of the French. Regio is the birthplace of the poet Ariosto. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Tessone, 15 m NW Modena, and 80 SE Milan. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 44 43 N.

*Regis, St.* a town of Lower Canada, on the boundary line that separates Canada from the United States, and on a river of its name, at its junction with the St. Lawrence, 50 m SW Montreal. Lon. 74 10 W, lat. 45 0 N.

*Regnano*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated near the Tiber, 17 m N Rome.

*Reher*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, capital of a district. It is 30 m NW Bareilly. Lon. 73 44 E, lat. 29 23 N.

*Reichenau*, an island of Suabia, in the Zeller see, or lower lake of Constance, 3 m long and one broad. It abounds with vines and other fruit-trees, and lately had

a rich abbey, of which the bishop of Constance was abbot. It is 4 m w Constance.

*Reichenau*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with a castle; seated in a fertile valley, at the conflux of the two branches that form the Rhine, 7 m sw Coire.

*Reichenbach*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, with considerable manufactures of linen, canvas, and fustian; seated on the rivulet Peil, 10 m sE Schweidnitz.

*Reichenbach*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland. The inhabitants are principally clothiers, and noted for their method of dying scarlet. It is 10 m ssw Zurichau.

*Reichenberg*, a town and castle of Germany, in the county of Catzenellenbogen, seated on a mountain near the Rhine, 5 m E Rheinfels.

*Reichenberg*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, with a great manufacture of cloth, 28 m n Jung Buntzlau.

*Reichenfels*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 24 m NE Clagenfurt.

*Reichenhall*, a town of Bavaria, with a rich salt spring. Some salt is made here; but for want of fuel, most of the salt water is carried a distance of 14 m, by engines and pipes, over the hills to Traunstein. It is seated on the Sala, 9 m sw Salzburg.

*Reichshofen*, a town of France in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle, 9 m n Haguenau.

*Reifferscheid*, a town of Germany, capital of a county in the duchy of Juliers. It is seated on the Eifel, 30 m ssw Cologne, and 52 n by w Treves.

*Rein*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Save, 25 m sSE Cilly.

*Reiner*, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, with a mineral spring, and manufactures of cloth and paper, 11 m w Glatz.

*Reisenberg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, formerly the residence of the bishops of Pomerania. Near it is an ancient castle. It is 78 m sw Konigsberg. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 53 52 N.

*Rembang*, a town and fort on the N coast of Java, with a safe harbour at the mouth of a river of the same name. Much sea salt is made in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of teak shipped for Bengal. It is 63 m ENE Samarang. Lon. 111 19 E, lat. 6 42 S.

*Remberviller*, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 17 m NNE Epinal.

*Remich*, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxembourg, seated on the Moselle, 20 m SE Luxembourg.

*Remiremont*, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, at the foot of the Vosges, 11 m sSE Epinal.

*Remo*, St. a town of the duchy of Genoa, situate in a fruitful valley, with a good harbour, in the Mediterranean, 7 m E by N Vintimiglia, and 17 WNW Oneglia.

*Remy*, St. a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. A triumphal arch, and a mausoleum in the neighbourhood, display the taste of the Augustan age: the first is not entire; but the second is in good preservation. St. Remy is 15 m NE Arles, and 35 WNW Aix.

*Renchen*, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Baden, in a valley that yields excellent wine, 14 m sw Baden.

*Reudsburg*, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, on the frontiers of Sleswick, and on the river Eyder. It is composed of three parts, the Old Town, the Skluskule, and the New Town; the former of which stands on an island formed by the river. The principal manufactures are porcelain, earthen ware, and gold and silver lace; and the trade in timber, by means of the Eyder canal, is considerable. It is 15 m w Kiel, and 16 sSE Sleswick. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 54 20 N.

*Renfrew*, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Renfrewshire. The principal branch of trade is thread, but there are soap and candle works, and some looms are employed in the silk and muslin manufactures. Robert II had a palace here, of which nothing remains but the exterior ditch. The population was 2305 in 1811. It is seated near the Clyde, to which there is a canal, 11 m w by N Glasgow, and 13 E by S Greenock. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 54 N.

*Renfrewshire*, a county of Scotland, 28 m long and 12 broad; bounded on the w and N by the frith of Clyde, E by Lanerkshire, and S by Ayrshire. It is divided into 17 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The population was 92,596 in 1811. In the N part, toward the borders of the Clyde, the soil is fertile, but the S part is mountainous, and rather barren. Beside the Clyde, it is watered by the Gryie, and the White and Black Cart. The largest town is Paisley.

*Reni*, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, seated on the Danube, just below the influx of the Pruth, 135 m sw Bender. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 45 25 N.

*Rennes*, a city of France, capital of the department of Ille and Vilaine, and a bishop's see. It contains eight parish churches, beside the cathedral, and several convents. The streets are broad and straight; and in the great square is the Palace of Justice, and the Hotel de Ville. It is seated on the Vilaine, which divides

it into two parts, 58 m s by w Nantes, and 190 wsw Paris. Lon. 1 42 w, lat. 48 7 n.

*Rens*, or *Rense*; see *Rees*.

*Rentoun*, a village of Scotland, 4 m nw Dumbarton. Near it is one of the most considerable printfields in Scotland; also the old mansion of Dalquhurn, where Dr. Smollett was born, and the column erected to his memory, on the bank of the Leven.

*Renty*, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, on the river Aa, 12 m sw Aire, and 50 nw Arras.

*Reole*, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, which supplies abundance of fine cattle; seated on the Garonne, 34 m se Bourdeaux.

*Repaille*, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, when he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. Here is a Carthusian monastery, notable for its extensive prospects. It is seated on a river that flows to the lake of Geneva, 20 m ne Geneva.

*Repeham*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches in one churchyard, and is seated in a valley, 15 m nw Norwich, and 111 ne London.

*Reppen*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, situate on the Eylang, 16 m sse Custrin.

*Repton*, a village in Derbyshire, 8 m ssw Derby, celebrated as the burial-place of some of the Saxon kings of Mercia, and for several antiquities. Here is a noted freeschool, which appears to have been the refectory of a priory.

*Requena*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle and a manufacture of silks. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French the next year. It stands in a fertile plain, between the river Olhana and a ridge of mountains, on the borders of Valencia, 64 m ese Cuenza. Lon. 1 9 w, lat. 39 44 n.

*Resht*, a city of Persia, capital of Ghilan. It has a considerable trade, particularly in silk and coarse woolen cloths; and much rice grows in the environs. It is seated on a river, 6 m from the Caspian sea, and 80 n Casbin. Lon. 49 50 e, lat. 37 20 n.

*Resolution Island*, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 50 m long and 20 broad, on the n side of the entrance into Hudson strait. Lon. 65 0 w, lat. 61 40 n.

*Resolution Isle*, a small island in the Pacific ocean, 160 leagues e of Otaheite, so called from the ship in which Cook made his second voyage. Lon. 141 15 w, lat. 17 23 s.

*Retel*, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a country called the Retelois. It stands on a hill, near the river Aisne, 26 m ne Rheims. Lon. 4 24 e, lat. 49 32 n.

*Retford*, *East*, a borough in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Idle, 30 m n by e Nottingham, and 141 n by w London.

*Retham*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Zell, seated on the Aller, 35 m xxw Hanover.

*Retimo*, a seaport of Candia, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, where the pashaw resides. Its silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is seated on the n coast of the island, 42 m w Candia. Lon. 24 38 e, lat. 35 20 n.

*Retz*, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Schwarz, 28 m ese Amberg.

*Revel*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, near the grand basin of the Canal Royal, 27 m se Toulouse.

*Revel*, a government of Russia. See *Esthonia*.

*Revel*, a seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Esthonia, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and bastions. The houses are well built, and have fine gardens. Here is a college, with four professors; and in 1733, two churches were allowed to the protestants. It has a considerable trade, the objects the same as Riga; also two great fairs, in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It stands on the gulf of Finland, 160 m n by e Riga, and 229 w by s Petersburg. Lon. 24 11 e, lat. 59 26 n.

*Revello*, a town of Piedmont, seated near the Po, on the top of a mountain fortified by nature and art, 3 m nw Saluzzo.

*Revero*, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, seated on the Po, opposite Ostiglia, 20 m se Mantua.

*Revilla*, a town of New Spain, in New Leon, seated on the Rio del Norte, near the influx of the Sabinas, 85 m ne Monterey.

*Revin*, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, on the river Meuse, 6 m e Rocroy.

*Reus*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a considerable trade in wine, brandy, leather, and nuts, which are conveyed hence to the port of Salo. It is seated in the middle of a most fruitful plain, 12 m nw Tarragona.

*Reuss*, a river of Switzerland, which issues from the lake of Lucendro, on the *nw* of St. Gothard, flows through the town and lake of Lucern, and joins the Aar, below Bruck.

*Reutlingen*, a town of Wertemberg. In the townhouse is preserved an ancient battering ram; and in the vicinity are many paper and powder mills. It is seated on the Echetz, near the Neckar, 17 m s Statgard.

*Rey*, a government of Brasil, and the most southern one. It is above 300 m in length, between the Atlantic ocean and the mountains of Paraguay, but is only from 90 to 120 m in breadth. In the part is a lake, called Merim, 160 m long and 50 broad, formed by a branch from that of St. Pedro. The principal places on this extensive coast are the island of St. Catherine and the town of St. Pedro.

*Reyes*, a city of New Granada, in the province of St. Martha; seated in a fertile valley, on the river Guatopori, 76 m sse St. Martha. Lon. 73 30 w, lat. 10 6 n.

*Rewah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, capital of the district of Boghela. It has a stone fort, in which the rajah resides, and is situate on the Crogggra, 180 m nnw Ruttapoor. Lon. 81 26 e, lat. 24 37 n.

*Rewary*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, seated on the Sadi, 42 m sw Delhi.

*Rhamanie*, or *Rackmanie*, a town and fort of Egypt, on the w branch of the Nile, where the canal of Alexandria enters that river. A little to the se are considerable vestiges of the city of Sais, once the capital of Lower Egypt. Rhamanie is seated 25 m above Rosetta, and 53 *ese* Alexandria.

*Rhayader*, a corporate town of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is situate on the Wye, where there was formerly a cataract, which is now destroyed, and a neat bridge erected; and on an eminence near it is the site of an ancient castle, of which no ruins remain. In the vicinity are lead and copper mines. It is 19 m *nww* New Radnor and 178 London.

*Rheda*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 10 m n Lipstadt.

*Rheims*, a city of France, in the department of Marne, and lately an archbishop's see. The population 30,000. The principal church, built before the year 406, is a very beautiful structure; and that of St. Nicaise is remarkable for its fine architecture. Behind the high altar of the church of St. Remy, the corpse of that archbishop is preserved in a magnificent shrine. The kings of France

have been successively crowned at Rheims; probably, because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptised in the cathedral here, in the year 496. The remains of an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and narrow, and the houses are low. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by hills that produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle, 62 m n Troyes, and 75 *ne* Paris. Lon. 4 2 e, lat. 49 15 n.

*Rhein*, a town of Prussia, in Natangen, with a large fortified castle; seated on a lake, 75 m *se* Konigsberg. Lon. 21 38 e, lat. 53 48 n.

*Rheinau*, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an island formed by the Rhine, 5 m *ssw* Schaffhausen.

*Rheinbach*, or *Rynbach*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, 10 m *nww* Bonn, and 36 *nw* Coblentz.

*Rheinberg*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, seated near the Rhine, 13 m *e* Gelders, and 48 n by w Cologne.

*Rheine*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated on the Ems, 18 m *nww* Osnaburg.

*Rheineck*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a castle on a very steep mountain; seated on the Rhine, 16 m *nw* Coblentz.

*Rheineck*, a town of Franconia, capital of a county, with a castle; seated on the river Sinn, 25 m n by w Wurtzburg.

*Rheineck*, a town of Switzerland, capital of Rheintal, with a castle. Here are linen and woollen manufactures, and a great trade in timber. It is seated on the Rhine, near its entrance into the lake of Constance, 25 m *se* Constance. Lon. 9 35 e, lat. 47 21 n.

*Rheinfelden*, a town of Suabia, the best of the four Forest-towns; seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge, 8 m *e* Bascl.

*Rheinfels*, a fortress of Germany, in the lower county of Catzenellenbogen. It was one of the most important places on the Rhine, and situate on a stupendous craggy rock, at the foot of which is the fortified town of St. Goar. It surrendered to the French in 1794, and was afterwards blown up by them. It is 16 m s Coblentz.

*Rheinmagen*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, situate on the Rhine, 19 m *nw* Coblentz.

*Rheintal*, a district of Switzerland, lying along the Rhine, and now included

in the canton of St. Gall. It is a fertile valley, 30 m long and from 3 to 3 broad, and produces excellent wine. Rheineck is the capital.

*Rheinubern*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Erlbach, 10 m SE Landau.

*Rhena*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Radegast, 14 m ESE Lubec.

*Rhenen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Utrecht, seated on the Rhine, 20 m SE Utrecht.

*Rhine*, a great and remarkable river of Europe, which rises in Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons. It is formed of three streams; the Further Rhine, from the head of the valley of Disentis; the Middle Rhine, from the valley of Medelo, an appendage of St. Gothard; and the Hither or Upper Rhine, from the mount Avicula. The first two torrents united is called the Lower Rhine, which receives the Upper Rhine at Richenau; and the height is here about 6180 feet above the sea. Flowing by Coire, at the distance of a mile, the Rhine here becomes navigable for rafts. It is soon after the boundary between the Rheintal and a territory of Austria, and passes through the lake of Constance from E to W. Leaving this lake, it becomes the boundary between Switzerland and Suabia, flowing by Schaffhausen (below which it forms a celebrated cataract) to Basel. Here the river turns to the N, and flows thence to Holland; in which course it becomes the barrier between France and Germany, waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives some large rivers. Below Emmerick, in the duchy of Cleve, it divides into two streams. That which bends to the W, and flows to Nimueguen, is called the Waal, but loses that name on its junction with the Meuse, at Worema. Below Gorcum, it divides into four principal branches, forming the isles of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overlackee: the most northern branch is called the Merwe, and passing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S side of Ysselmonde, and enters the German ocean, below Briel: the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetsluys and Goree. The other stream that had branched off to the NW below Emmerick, retains its name; but below Huessen another branches off to the N, which takes the name of Yssel, and enters the Zuider zee, below Campen. The old river proceeds W by Arnheim to Duerstede, when it again divides into two streams: that to the left is called the Leek, and enters the Merwe, above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which

retains its name, passes on to Utrecht, where it divides once more, into two streams: the smaller one is called the Vecht, which runs north into the Zuider zee, at Muyden; and the other, the ancient stream, flows W by Woerden to Leyden. Here it divides into several channels, which formerly became lost among hills of sand; but the streams have been reunited into a canal, and this remains of the noble Rhine now enters the sea through a sluice at the village of *Catwyck*.

*Rhine, Grand Duchy of the Lower*, a district of Germany, being the name given at the congress of Vienna, to the Prussian provinces on the two banks of the Rhine, above the town of Cologne, which town is included in the duchy.

*Rhine, Lower*, a circle of Germany. It extends on both sides the Rhine, from the circle of Suabia on the S, to that of Westphalia on the N; containing the territories of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the palatinate of the Rhine, the duchy of Westphalia, and the county of Lower Isenburg.

*Rhine, Lower*, a department of France, containing the N part of the old province of Alsace. Strasburg is the capital.

*Rhine, Upper*, a department of France, containing the S part of the old province of Alsace, and surrounding principality of Montbeliard, belonging to Germany. Colmar is the capital.

*Rhine, Upper*, a circle of Germany. It extends across the Rhine from Lorraine in France on the S, to the circle of Lower Saxony on the N, and is nearly intersected by the palatinate of the Rhine. It includes the lan-gravate of Hesse, Wetteravia, the counties of Katzenellenbogen and Waldeck, the free town of Frankfort, and the territories of Fulda, Spire, Worms, Deux Ponts, and the Montbeliard.

*Rhine, Palatinate of the*, a territory of Germany, lately an electorate, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the territories of Mentz and Treves, E by Franconia, S by Suabia, and W by France. It is also called the Lower Palatinate, to distinguish it from the palatinate of Bavaria, sometimes called the Upper Palatinate. Mannheim is the capital.

*Rhode Island*, one of the United States of America, 47 m long and 37 broad; bounded on the N and E by Massachusetts, S by the Atlantic, and W by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what has been called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. It is divided into the counties of Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, and Kent. The state is intersected in all directions by rivers; the chief of them are Providence and Taunton rivers, which

flow into Narraganset bay. Iron-ore and limestone are found in great plenty in this state, which is principally a country for pasture. In 1810 the population was 76,213. Providence and Newport are the chief towns.

*Rhode Island*, an island of N America, in the state of its name, 15 m long and 4 broad. Between 30 and 40,000 sheep are fed here, beside beeves and horses. This island is a noted resort of the invalids from the southern climates, being exceedingly pleasant and healthful. At the sw extremity is the town of Newport.

*Rhodes*, an island of the Archipelago, at the entrance of the gulf of Macri, 40 m long and 15 broad. The soil is fertile, but badly cultivated. This island is celebrated in ancient history, having been frequently under the dominion of different masters. The Saracens became possessors of it in 665; and, in 1309, it was taken from them by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who afterward took the name of knights of Rhodes. They retained it till 1525, when it was taken by the Turks, after an obstinate resistance; and the small number of knights that remained were afterward removed to Malta. A pashaw is the governor-general of the island, who presides over civil justice and military discipline.

*Rhodes*, the capital of the above island, and an archbishop's see. It was anciently 9 m in circuit, and regarded by Alexander, who deposited his last will here, as the first city in the world; but the present town occupies only a quarter of the extent of the ancient city. It has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two piers, and is now so choked with ruins, that small vessels alone are able to enter. On a part of the harbour stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world: it was thrown down by an earthquake, 56 years after its erection; and when the Saracens became masters of the island, they knocked it to pieces, and sold the fragments to a Jew of Edessa. Rhodes was deemed an impregnable fortress, being surrounded by triple walls and double ditches, but they are now in a state of dilapidation. Over one of the gates is still to be seen a stone shield with the cross of the order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. A quadrangular edifice, which has the appearance of a monastery, is now converted into a guard-house and arsenal; and in it are large piles of marble bullets, made from the pieces of sculpture which formerly adorned the city. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews; for the Christians, who live in the suburbs, are

not suffered to be within the walls in the night-time. Lon. 23 14 E, lat. 36 26 N.

*Rhodez*; see *Rodez*.

*Rhone*, a large river, which has its rise in Switzerland, from an extensive glacier called that of the Rhone, on the western flank of the mount St. Gothard, in Upper Valais. After flowing wand<sup>n</sup> through the whole of Valais, it enters the e end of the lake of Geneva, which it passes through to the w, and then running s separates the canton of Geneva and duchy of Savoy from France. Penetrating France it flows w to Lyon, then s to Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viviers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles, and enters the Mediterranean by several mouths.

*Rhone*, a department of France, so named from the river Rhone, which flows on its e border. It includes the old provinces of Beaujolois and Lyonois. The capital is Lyon.

*Rhone, Mouths of the*, a department of France, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the influx of the Rhone, containing the w part of the old province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

*Rhonhouse*, a village of Scotland, 6 m ne Kircudbright, noted for a great annual fair in June, and a weekly cattle market from October to January.

*Rhuddlan*, a village of Wales, in Flintshire, on an eminence near the mouth of the Clwyd, 5 m n<sup>nw</sup> St. Asaph. It was once of considerable consequence, but now of note only for the remains of a castle built by Edward I, whose queen was here delivered of a princess in 1283; and in the same year a parliament is said to have been held here, when the famous Statute of Rhuddlan was enacted.

*Rhuden*, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Monne and frontiers of Paderborn, 12 m sse Lipstadt.

*Rhuthyn*; see *Ruthin*.

*Rhynbeck*, a town of New York, in Dutchess county, on the e side of Hudson river, opposite Kingston, and 18 m n Poughkeepsie.

*Rhynberg*, or *Rhinsberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a handsome palace, built by Fredrick II, when hereditary prince. It is seated on the Rhyn, 10 m n Ruppin.

*Rhyney*; see *Tumney*.

*Rhynow*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, at the conflux of the Rhyn with the Havel, 9 m se Havelberg.

*Riazan*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It is fertile in corn, and populous; and had anciently its own princes.

*Riazan*, the capital of the above government, and an archbishop's see. This city

## RIC

was formerly considerable for extent and riches, but was almost ruined by the Tartars, in 1568. It is seated at the conflux of the Trubesh with the Oka, 100 m SE Moscow. Lon. 40 37 E, lat. 54 55 N.

*Riba de Sella*, a small seaport of Spain, in Asturias, on the bay of Biscay, 29 m E by S Gijon.

*Ribadavia*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the conflux of the Avia with the Minho, in a territory that produces the best wine in Spain, 15 m WSW Orense.

*Ribadeo*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a harbour, defended by a castle. It is seated on a rock, at the mouth of the Mirando, 45 m NNE Lugo.

*Ribas*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Xarama, 8 m E Madrid.

*Ribble*, a river that rises in W Yorkshire, above Settle, crosses Lancashire by Clitheroe and Preston, and enters the Irish sea.

*Ribeira Grande*, the capital of St. Jago, the large st of the Cape Verd islands, and a bishop's see. It has a good harbour, and is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23 24 W, lat. 14 50 N.

*Ribemont*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, seated on an eminence, near the river Oise, 10 m W by S St. Quentin.

*Riberac*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 17 m E Perigueux, and 27 SSE Angoulesme.

*Ribnik*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor, 29 m E by N Ratibor.

*Ribnik*, or *Rimnik*, a town of European Turkey, in Wallachia, and a bishop's see. Here, in 1789, the Austrians and Russians gained a great victory over the Turks. It is seated on a river of the same name, 68 m ENE Tergovist.—Another, on the river Alth, 50 m W by S Tergovist.

*Ribnitz*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on a bay of the Baltic, near the influx of the Reckenitz, 15 m NE Rostock.

*Richelieu*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, founded by cardinal Richelieu, in 1637, and seated on the Amable and Vide, 30 m SSW Tours.

*Richmond*, the capital of Virginia, in Henrico county, on the N side of James river. It is built chiefly on two lofty hills, the northern of which has an extensive plain on its summit, and is the principal seat of the public buildings of the city. Here are an episcopal church, a state-house, a court-house, and a floating toll bridge over the river. The falls above

## RIE

the bridge are 7 m in length; and vessels of burden lie at City Point, 20 m below. The chief exports are tobacco, corn, lumber, tar, pitch, and turpentine. The population was 9735 in 1810, and 14,333 in 1817. It is 96 m SSW Washington. Lon. 77 55 W, lat. 37 35 N.

*Richmond*, a borough in N Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was enclosed by a wall, with three gates, now in ruins; and has a castle, on an inaccessible mount, and two churches. It is the capital of a district called Richmondshire, which abounds in lead mines, and was formerly a county of itself. Richmond has a manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. It is seated on the Swale, over which is a bridge, 40 m NW York, and 230 NNW London. Lon. 1 35 W, lat. 54 28 N.

*Richmond*, a village in Surrey, with a bridge over the Thames, 9 m WSW London. It was anciently called Sheen; but Henry VII. called it Richmond, on account of his having been earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. Here was a palace, in which Edward III, Henry VII, and queen Elisabeth expired. Richmond is still distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, in which is an observatory; and its extensive royal park, surrounded by a brick wall, built by Charles I.

*Richmansworth*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Coln, 8 m SW St. Alban, and 18 WNW London.

*Ricla*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Xalon, 26 m WSW Saragossa.

*Ride*, a town in Hampshire, on the NE coast of the Isle of Wight. It has a daily intercourse by packet-boats with Portsmouth, and sends to that place abundance of butter, eggs, and poultry. It is 5 m SSW Portsmouth, and 6 ENE Newport.

*Ridgfield*, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, situate on an eminence, 14 m NW Fairfield, and 43 NNE New York.

*Reidlingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, seated on the Danube, 15 m SW Ulm.

*Reitberg*, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county, with a castle; situate on the Ems, 17 m W by N Paderborn.

*Rieti*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, and a bishop's see. Beside the cathedral, it contains three collegiate and six parish churches, and 12 convents. It is seated on the Velino, near the lake Rieti, 37 m NE Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 42 28 N.

*Rieur*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Rise, 23 m SSW Toulouse.



## RIN

*Riez*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated in a plain abounding with wine and fruit, 20 m ssw Digne.

*Riga*, a government of Russia. See *Livonia*.

*Riga*, a strong town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia, and, next to Petersburg, the most commercial place in the empire. It stands on the Dwina, 15 m from its mouth, in a gulf of the Baltic, called the gulf of Riga, or Livonia. It has 11 churches; and in 1812 contained 30,000 inhabitants, chiefly of German extraction, and speaking that language. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident here, and those belonging to an English factory enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, pitch, leather, hides, and tallow. Here is a floating wooden bridge over the Dwina, 2600 feet long and 40 broad: in winter, when the ice sets in, it is removed; and in spring it is replaced. Riga is 220 m ne Königsberg, and 310 sw Petersburg. Lon. 24 2 E, lat. 56 56 N.

*Rimini*, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with an old castle, a strong tower, and many remains of antiquity. The sea having receded from the town for some centuries, the harbour now will admit only small vessels. Rimini was the first town that beheld Cesar in arms against his country, after having passed the Rubicon. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the Marecchia, in the gulf of Venice, 28 m se Ravenna, and 145 n by E Rome. Lon. 12 34 E, lat. 44 4 N.

*Ringhiøping*, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, which has a considerable trade with Holland and Norway. It is seated on a gulf of the German ocean, 43 m sw Wiburgh, and 55 nnw Ripen. Lon. 3 15 E, lat. 56 8 N.

*Ringlchen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Eisenach, 6 m n Erfurt, and 26 ene Eisenach.

*Ringsted*, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand. It was formerly a city; and in the great church are interred several kings, and persons of distinction. It is 30 m sw Copenhagen.

*Ringwood*, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a manufacture of worsted hose; and is famous for strong beer and ale. It is seated on the Avon, 80 m sw Winchester, and 91 w by S London.

*Rinteln*, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Schauenburg, with a university. It is seated on the

## RIO

Weser, 12 m se Minden, and 35 wsw Hanover. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 52 12 N.

*Rio Grande*, a government in the ne part of Brasil, between those of Seara and Paraíba. It is watered by the Rio Grande, or Potengi, which rises in the immense plain of Pernambuco, and enters the sea below Natal, the capital.

*Rio Grande*, a river in the s part of Brasil, which runs w into the Parana, and is the principal branch of that river.

*Rio Grande*, a river that rises in Sierra Leone, and flows nw and w through Senegambia to the Atlantic. It is said to be navigable for boats 200 miles, and is there crossed by a ledge of rocks.

*Rio Janeiro*, a river of Brasil, which enters the Atlantic ocean, at St. Sebastian, the capital of all Brasil. It is rather a small gulf, as the entrance is narrow, and the water salt; for though it receives two rivers, their waters are not sufficient to form the bay or harbour of Rio Janeiro. At its mouth is a small island, which narrows the channel to three quarters of a mile; but this being passed, a grand basin opens 30 m in length and at least 100 in circuit, including several small islands covered with beautiful trees and shrubs, and its shores rising in general abruptly to rich hills of moderate height. All parts of the port afford anchorage to the most numerous fleets, and with the greatest facility of access and egress, by means of the regular sea and land breezes. On the e side of it is the strong fort of Santa Cruz, which, with that of St. Lucia on an island, defend the entrance; and on the w side is that of St. Jago, together with the capital.

*Rio Janeiro*, a government of Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the same name. It produces cotton, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, pepper, indigo, and tobacco, with abundance of fruit and garden-stuff, but no bread-corn; so that the people here have no wheat-flour but what is brought from Portugal. As a succedaneum for bread there are yams and cassada in plenty. The riches of the country consist in mines of gold, and in precious stones. The latter are found in such plenty, that a certain quantity only is allowed to be collected in a year, which is sometimes obtained in less than a month. St. Sebastian is the capital.

*Rio de Mirando*, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, separates that province from Galicia, and enters the bay of Biscay, at Ribadeo.

*Rio del Norte*, a river that rises in the mountainous district on the n border of New Mexico, and runs s through the

whole of that country into New Spain, where it flows *E* and *SE* till it enters the gulf of Mexico, in lat. 25 30 *N*. The extent of its course is estimated at 2000 *m*; but it cannot in any part be termed a navigable stream, owing to sand bars in the flat country, and rocks in the upper part of its course.

*Rio de la Plata*; see *Plata*.

*Riobamba*, a town of Quito, capital of a district. The productions and manufactures of the district are superior to any other in the kingdom; and in some parts of it are mines of gold and silver. The town was entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1793; but has been rebuilt on a more convenient spot, and is now a handsome place, with 20,000 inhabitants. It is 100 *m* s by *w* Quito. Lon. 78 36 *w*, lat. 1 42 *s*.

*Rioja*, a town of Tucuman, capital of a province, that produces cotton, grain, and vines. It is seated in a valley, near the mountains on the *w* border, 250 *m* *ws* Tucuman. Lon. 63 50 *w*, lat. 28 30 *s*.

*Riom*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on a hill, 8 *m* *NE* Clermont, and 115 *s* Paris.

*Rioni*, a river that rises in the principality of Georgia, forms the *s* boundary of Mingrelia, and enters the Black sea.

*Rions*, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 18 *m* *SE* Bourdeaux.

*Ripa Trausone*, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 8 *m* *s* Fermo.

*Ripen*, a fortified town of Denmark, in *N* Jutland, capital of a diocese, with a castle, two colleges, and a public library. The tombs of several kings are in the cathedral, which is a handsome structure. The harbour, at the mouth of the Gram, will only admit small vessels. The chief exports are corn, horses, and oxen. It is 65 *m* *n* *w* Sleswick, and 78 *s* by *w* Wiburg. Lon. 8 40 *E*, lat. 55 23 *N*.

*Ripley*, a town in *W* Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the *N* *y*, 23 *m* *n* *w* York, and 215 *n* by *w* London.

*Ripon*, a borough in *W* Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. In the neighbourhood is the celebrated Studley park, including the venerable remains of Fountain abbey. Ripon was once famous for its religious houses, and has now a collegiate church. Its noted manufacture of spurs has some time declined, but two extensive cotton mills employ a number of hands. The market-place is one of the finest squares of the kind in England. It is seated on the *U*re, 28 *m* *n* *w* York, and 209 *n* *w* London. Lon. 1 29 *w*, lat. 54 11 *N*.

*Riquier*, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the *C*ardon, 24 *m* *n* *w* Amiens.

*Risborough*, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 *m* *s* Aylesbury, and 37 *n* *w* London.

*Ritzenbuttle*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a castle; seated half a mile *s* Cuxhaven, and 25 *m* *n* Carlsburg.

*Riva*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Trent, on the river Riva, at its entrance into the lake Garda, 17 *m* *sw* Trent.

*Riva*, a town of Switzerland, in Valtellina, seated on the *n* end of the lake Como, 8 *m* *s* by *w* Chiavenna.

*Rivadco*; see *Ribado*.

*Rivaltu*, a town of Piedmont, situate on the *S*angon, 6 *m* *sw* Turin.

*Rivalla*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, situate on the *A*dda, 15 *m* *E* Milan.

*Rivarolo*, a town of Piedmont, situate on the *O*rco, 15 *m* *n* Turin.

*Rivesaltes*, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the *E*gly, 8 *m* *n* Perpignan.

*Rivoli*, a town of Piedmont, with a magnificent castle, 9 *m* *w* Turin.

*Rivolo*, a town of Italy, in Veronese, on the lake Garda, 16 *m* *n* *w* Verona.

*Roa*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the *D*ouro, 25 *m* *n* by *E* Segovia.

*Roanne*, a town of France, in the department of Loire, seated on the Loire, where it begins to be navigable for barks. Hence the merchandise of Lyon is conveyed to Paris, Orleans, Nantz, &c. Roanne is 45 *m* *n* *w* Lyon, and 210 *s* *SE* Paris. Lon. 5 58 *E*, lat. 46 4 *N*.

*Roanoke*, an island of *N* Carolina, on the *s* side of Albemarle sound, famous for being the place where sir Walter Raleigh made the first British settlement in *N* America. Its *n* end forms the *s* side of Roanoke inlet, which leads into the sound. Lon. 75 56 *w*, lat. 35 56 *N*.

*Roanoke*, a river of the United States, formed by the junction of the Staunton and *D*an, in the *s* part of Virginia. It is subject to inundations, and, on account of the falls, is navigable for shallops only, about 60 *m*. It enters, by several mouths, into the *sw* part of Albemarle sound.

*Robben Island*, sometimes called Penguin Island, a barren sandy island, near the Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance into False bay. Lon. 18 22 *E*, lat. 32 50 *s*.

*Robel*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the lake Muritz, 24 *m* *w* Strelitz.

*Robin Hood Bay*, a bay on the coast

of Yorkshire, between Scarborough and Whitby, about a mile broad. Here is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and the adjacent country, with all sorts of fish in their season. Lon 0 18 w, lat. 54 25 n.

*Roca, Cape*, the most western point of Portugal, and of Europe. On the summit is a remarkable monastery, said to be 3000 feet above the sea; and on the E of the mountain is a summer palace, of Moorish architecture. Here is also a small vineyard, named Carcavella, yielding a peculiar grape; and the environs supply most of the fruits and vegetables used at Lisbon. This cape is called generally by the English sailors, the Rock of Lisbon. Lon. 9 36 w, lat. 38 42 n.

*Rocamadour*, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 23 m N Cahors.

*Rocella*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near which is a coral fishery, 10 m NE Gierace.

*Rochdale*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of bays, flannels, serges, and other woollen goods. It has two churches; and a canal from Manchester passes hence to the Calder navigation, near Halifax. It is seated on the river Roch, at the foot of the Yorkshire hills, 13 m N by E Manchester, and 198 NNW London.

*Roche*, a fortified town of Switzerland, in the canton of Geneva, seated near a large rock, on the river Borne; 12 m NE Annecy.

*Roche*, or *Roche en Ardenne*s, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle; seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 m S Liege, and 32 NW Luxemburg.

*Roche Beaucour*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 22 m NW Perigueux.

*Roche Bernard*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, on the river Vilaine, 22 m SE Vannes.

*Roche Guyon*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, on the river Seine, 21 m W Pontoise.

*Roche Posay*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, with a mineral spring; seated on the Creuse, 32 m ENE Poitiers.

*Roche sur Yon*, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, seated near the Yon, 20 m NW Luçon.

*Rochechouart*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a castle on a mountain; seated near a rivulet that flows into the Vienne, 18 m W Limoges.

*Rochefort*, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a castle, said to have been built by the Romans.

It is situate on the Somme, surrounded by rocks, 50 m NW Luxemburg. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 50 12 N. -

*Rochefort*, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. It stands on the Charente, 12 m from its mouth, which is defended by several forts. The streets are broad and straight; the houses low, but regular; and the population 17,000. It has a magnificent hospital, the finest hall of arms in France, a noble arsenal, a foundery for cannon, and all the other magazines necessary for the construction and equipment of ships of war. It is 17 m SSE Rochelle, and 260 SW Paris. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 45 50 N.

*Rochefort*, a town of France, in the department of Jura, on the river Doubs, 6 m NE Dole, and 22 WSW Besançon.

*Rochefort*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, on the river Loire, 10 m SSW Angers.

*Rochefort*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 17 m E Vannes, and 40 SW Remes.

*Rochefoucault*, a town of France, in the department of Charente, seated on the Tardouere, 12 m NE Angouleme.

*Rochesjaune*, or *Yellowstone*, a river of Louisiana, which has its rise in the mountains S of the sources of the Missouri, and flows above 1000 m NE to that river, which it enters in lat. 48 0 N, by a mouth 500 yards wide, exclusive of a large sand-bar. The water is of a yellowish brown colour, and the stream divided by numerous islands and shoals. In 1806, the greatest part of its course was descended by captain Clark.

*Rochelle*, a fortified seaport of France, and a bishop's see, in the department of Lower Charente. The houses are supported by piazzas, and the harbour is surrounded by a prodigious mole, 4482 feet in extent. The inhabitants, about 13,000, carry on a considerable trade; especially in wine, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and serges. It is 97 m N by W Bourdeaux, and 250 SW Paris. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 46 9 N.

*Rochemoure*, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, seated on the Rhone, 8 m NNE Viviers.

*Rochester*, a city in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. Its castle, now in ruins, once rendered it of great importance; and here also are some remains of a priory. The spring assizes are held here and at Maidstone alternately. Rochester is a bishop's see, and has, beside the cathedral, two parish churches. The population in 1811, including Chatham, was 21,722. It has two free schools,

one called the Kings, and the other the City School. Here is an almshouse, for six poor travellers, who are supplied for one night, with lodging, entertainment, and fourpence: an inscription over the door intimates that rogues and proctors are excepted. Rochester is parted from Stroud on the w by its bridge, and is contiguous to Chatham on the e. It is seated on the Medway, 26 m wnw Canterbury, and 29 nse London. Lon. 0 36 e, lat. 51 23 n.

*Rochester*, a town of New York, built immediately at the great falls of the Genesee, which rushes through it over a bed of limestone. Here are a cotton mill and some large corn mills. It has a bridge over the river, 8 m above its entrance into Lake Ontario, and 84 e by s Fort Niagara.

*Rochetta*, a town of the county of Nice, 16 m ne Nice.

*Rochford*, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday; seated on a small stream that soon joins the Crouch, 16 m se Chelmsford, and 40 e by n London.

*Rochlitz*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a rock, and a handsome bridge over the Mulda, 24 m se Leipzig.

*Rochucay*, a town of New Jersey, in Morris county, on a river of its name, 15 m n by w Morristown.

*Rockbridge*; see *Cedar Creek*.

*Rockenhansen*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 26 m w Worms.

*Rockford*, a town of N Carolina, in Wilkes county, seated on the Yadkin, 33 m e by n Wilkes.

*Rockingham*, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday. It had an ancient castle, long ago demolished; and its forest was reckoned one of the largest and richest in the kingdom. It is seated on the Welland, 12 m s Oakham, and 33 n by w London.

*Rockingham*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Richmond county. It is seated on an eminence, 6 m e of Great Pedee river, and 46 wnw Fayetteville.

*Rockingham*, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name. It is situated on a branch of the Shenandoah, 40 m sw Woodstock, and 55 ene Bath.

*Rocky Mount*, a town of Virginia, chief of Franklin county. It is seated near the source of the Staunton, 35 m sw New London, and 140 w Petersburg.

*Rocroy*, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, celebrated for a victory gained over the Spaniards, in 1643. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by forests, 26 m n Rethel.

*Rodach*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg, on a river of the same name, 9 m nw Coburg.

*Rodby*, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Layland. The passage hence to Heiligenhaven, in Holstein, and to the island of Femern, is much frequented. It is 19 m se Naxkow. Lon. 11 45 e, lat. 54 45 n.

*Rodenburg*, a town and castle of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, near which is a mineral spring. It is 11 m w by s Hanover.

*Rodez*, a town of France, capital of the department of Aveyron. Here are four great annual fairs, where mules are sold for Spain; and some manufactures of gray cloths and serges. It was lately a bishop's see; and the lofty steeple of the cathedral is admired for its architecture. It is seated in the midst of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Aveyron, 30 m w by s Mende. Lon. 2 34 e, lat. 44 21 n.

*Roding*, a river in Essex, which rises near Dunnow, runs s to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this part of the county. It then flows between Epping and Hainault forests, to Barking, below which it joins the Thames.

*Rodosto*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek bishop's see. It contains 10,000 houses, inhabited by Greeks, Turks, Arminians, and Jews. The chief exports are corn, wine, fish, and wool. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the sea of Marnora, 62 m w Constantinople. Lon. 27 37 e, lat. 41 1 n.

*Rodriquez*, an island in the Indian ocean, lying 160 leagues e of Mauritius. It is 30 m long and 12 broad; mountainous, and in many parts rocky, though there are others in which the soil is excellent; but the best production of the island is the land turtle, which are in great abundance. On the n side is a bay that affords secure shelter for ships, and ample supplies of wood and water. Lon. 63 0 e, lat. 19 30 s.

*Roor*, a river of Germany, which rises in the duchy of Juliers, flows by Duren, Juliers, and Wassenberg, and joins the Meuse at Ruremonde.

*Rouls*, a town of the Netherlands in Hainault, 8 m ne Mons.

*Rogersville*, a town of Tennessee, chief of Hawkins county. It stands on the n side of the Holston, 50 m nne Knoxville.

*Rogerswick*, or *Port Baltic*, a seaport of Russia, in the province of Revel, seated on a fine bay at the entrance of the gulf of Finland, 40 m wnw Revel. Lon. 23 20 e, lat. 59 10 n.

*Rogonatsunge*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 30 m sw Rogonatpoor.

*Rogonatpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in

Bengal, capital of the district of Pachete. It is 123 m n w Calcutta. Lon. 86 44 e, lat. 23 32 n.

*Roha*; see *Orfa*.

*Rohaczow*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, seated on the Dnieper, at the influx of the Droutz, 120 m se Minsk. Lon. 30 20 e, lat. 53 2 n.

*Rohan*, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on the Aust, 20 m n Vannes.

*Rohilcund*, or *Rohilla*, a territory of Hindoostan Proper, which comprehended the tract lying e of the Ganges, between 28 and 30 n lat. and from 78 to 80 e lon. The Rohillas were originally an Afghan race, who emigrated from Cabul about the commencement of the 18th century, and were distinguished for their steady hatred of the Malhattas. But in 1774, the Malhattas, aided by the British, totally defeated the Rohillas at the battle of Cutturah, which terminated their sway in Hindoostan. In 1801 nearly the whole of ancient Rohilcund was ceded by the nabob of Oude to the British, and is now, for the most part, comprehended in the district of Bareilly.

*Rokitzan*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, with good cloth manufactures and a trade in iron, 7 m e by n Pilsen.

*Rolduc*, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, 10 m sw Juliers.

*Rolle*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a castle which is now applied to various public uses. Here are mineral waters that attract many visitors. It is situate on the lake of Geneva, 18 m wsw Lausanne.

*Rolphah*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a small district, tributary to Nepal. It is 155 m wsw Gorah. Lon. 82 5 e, lat. 29 22 n.

*Rom*, an island of Denmark, on the e coast of S Jutland, 7 m long and nearly 3 broad. It contains a few villages.

*Romagna*, a province of Italy, bounded on the n by Ferrarese, e by the gulf of Venice, s by Tuscany and Urbino, and w by Bolognese and Tuscany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruit; and has also mines, mineral waters, and salt-works, which make its principal revenue. This province belongs to the Ecclesiastical State. Ravenna is the capital.

*Romainmotier*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Geneva, with a castle; seated in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Diaz, 11 m sw Yverdon.

*Romani*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Siret, 50 m wsw Jassy.

*Romania*, a province of Turkey, in

Europe, 200 m long and 130 broad; bounded on the n by Bulgaria, e by the Black sea, s by the sea of Marmora and the Archipelago, and w by Macedonia. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the largest of all the Turkish provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three saugiacates, the capitals of which are Philippopoli, Gallipoli, and Constantinople.

*Romano*, a town of Italy, in Bergamaseo, on a river that runs between the Oglio and Serio, 11 m sse Bergamo.

*Romans*, a town of France, in the department of Drome, situate on the Isere, 22 m sw Grenoble, and 30 s Vienne.

*Rome*, a city of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, capital of the Ecclesiastical State, and the residence of the pope. It is the ancient Latium, and one of the finest and most famous cities in the world, situate on seven hills and the intermediate valleys, along the banks of the Tiber, over which it has four bridges. The walls are of brick, in which are 15 gates; and its whole circuit, including that part beyond the Tiber and all belonging to the Vatican, is upward of 16 m. It is computed to contain 120,000 inhabitants, which is greatly inferior to what it could boast in the days of its ancient power; for, since the fall of the empire its glory has been continually on the decline. It now exhibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, and of common and beggarly objects; the former consists of palaces, churches, obelisks, fountains, and the remains of antiquity; the latter comprehends all the rest of the city. Some of the principal streets are of considerable length, and perfectly straight. In that called the Corso, the nobility display their equipages during the carnival, and take the air in the evenings, in fair weather. The shops on each side are 3 or 4 feet higher than the street; and there is a path for foot passengers, on a level with the shops. The palaces, of which there are several in this street, range in a line with the houses, having no courts before them. The Strada del Babuino, Strada del de Ripetta, Strada Felice, and Strada di Porta Pia, are also very long streets. The chief squares are the Piazza Navona, Piazza d'Espagna, Piazza Colonna, Piazza del Monte Citorio, and Piazza del Popolo, which have fountains or obelisks in their area; but some of these are now occupied by the peasantry, and the city presents every-where the appearance of ruin. There are no lamps lighted in the streets at night; and all Rome would be in utter darkness, were it not for the candles which the devotion of individuals sometimes place be-

fore the statues of the Virgin: these appear glimmering, at vast intervals, like stars in a cloudy night. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses in magnitude, elevation, opulence, and beauty, every edifice in existence. It was begun to be built in 1508, finished in 1621, and is entirely covered both within and without with marble. The length is 730 feet, the breadth 520, and the height, from the pavement to the top of the cross that crowns the cupola, 450. The high altar is 90 feet in height, and of extraordinary magnificence; it stands under the centre of the cupola and over the tomb of St. Peter. The cathedral of St. John Lateran, the Romans say, is the parent and mother of all churches. To this church every new pope goes in magnificent procession, to take possession of the holy see. The Pantheon, erected above 120 years before the christian era, to the honour of all the gods, is the most perfect of the Roman temples that now remain; and, notwithstanding the depredations it has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and popes, is still a noble monument of Roman taste. The pavilion of the great altar of St. Peter, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian brass that support it, were formed out of the spoils of the Pantheon, which edifice has still a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival. This heathen temple, about the year 609, was made a christian church, dedicated to the Virgin, and has obtained, from its circular form, the name of the Rotonda. The height is 150 feet, the diameter the same, and the cupola, which crowns it, is an exact hemisphere: it is paved and lined with marble, and lighted solely from a central opening in the dome. The amphitheatre of Vespasian and Titus, now called the Coliseum, is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome: about one half of the external circuit still remains; from which an idea may be formed of the original structure, and by computation it could contain 85,000 spectators. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely described; that the ancient Forum, now a market for cattle, the column of Trajan, the arch of Constantine, the tomb of Cestius, the baths of Caracalla, &c. must be passed over. The Campidoglio, built by Michael Angelo, is a beautiful structure, standing on the site of the ancient capitol, so long the centre of the empire of the world. The body of this palace is the residence of the senators of Rome, and the wings are inhabited by the magistrates. The pope has three superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's church: the library of this palace is deemed the largest in the

world, and rich, especially in manuscripts, in all languages and of all ages. In Rome the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the finest works of sculpture, &c. Beside the university, which consists of several colleges, there are numerous academies and literary societies. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Several gardens and villas are within the ancient walls of the city, exhibiting a singular mixture of town and country, of porticos, and of miserable huts. Rome was entered, in 1798, by the French; and in 1799, it was retaken by the allies. In 1809, it became subject to France, and in 1814, it was restored to the pope. See *Ecclesiastical State*. Rome is 110 m NW Naples, 410 ssw Vienna, and 600 SE Paris. Lon. 12 29 E, lat. 41 54 N.

*Rome*, a town of New York, in Herkimer county, on the E of which is Fort Stanwix. It stands near Wood creek, which is boatable to Lake Oneida, and near the head of Mohawk river; between whose waters there is here a portage of a mile. It is 22 m NE Oneida, and 68 NW Albany. Lon. 74 56 W, lat. 43 12 N.

*Romenay*, a town of France, in the department of Laone and Loire, 15 m NNE Macon.

*Romerstadt*, a town of Moravia, in the neighbourhood of which are some iron mines. It is 20 m NNE Olmutz.

*Rometta*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 9 m W by S Messina.

*Romford*, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday for hogs, calves, and sheep, and on Wednesday for cattle, corn, &c. It is 12 m ENE London.

*Romhild*, a town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, with a castle, 13 m S Meinungen.

*Romkala*, a town of Syria, with the remains of an ancient and strong castle, in which are two churches. It is seated on the Euphrates, at the influx of the Simeren, 85 m NNE Aleppo.

*Romna*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, 38 m ESE Tchernigof.

*Romney*, a town of Virginia, chief of Hampshire county. It is seated on the W side of the SW branch of the Potomac, 30 m W by N Winchester. Lon. 79 5 W, lat. 39 20 N.

*Romney, New*, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is one of the cinque-ports, and once contained five churches and a priory; but since the sea has retired, it is much reduced. Old Romney, now a small place, is a mile to the W, and was the original port. The new town is seated on a hill, in Romney

marsh, 22 m sw Dover, and 71 se London. Lon. 0 56 E, lat. 50 59 N.

*Romney Marsh*, a tract in the most southern part of Kent, between Hithe, Dungeness, and Rye haven. It is 20 m long and 8 broad, containing about 50,000 acres of firm land, and some of the richest pasture in England. Vast flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, are fattened here to an extraordinary size, and sent hence to the London market. It includes the towns of Romney and Lydd, and 19 parishes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward IV, by the title of the bailiff, jurats, and commonalty of Romney Marsh.

*Romont*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, seated on a hill, 10 m nw Friburg.

*Romorentin*, a town of France, in the département of Loir and Cher, with a castle, and manufactures of serges and cloths; seated on the Sandre, 26 m se Blois, and 40 s by w Orleans.

*Romsdal*, a town of Norway, capital of a province, in the government of Drontheim. It is 100 m sw Drontheim. Lon. 7 54 E, lat. 62 28 N.

*Romsey*, a town in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, a manufacture of shaloons, and several paper-mills. Here was a considerable abbey for Benedictine nuns, of which little is now standing, except the spacious church. It is seated on the Andover canal and the river Test, 3 m nw Southampton, and 73 w by s London.

*Roncevallos*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate in a valley, to which it gives name, 14 m nne Pamplona.

*Ronciglione*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a fortified castle; seated on the Tereia, near a lake of the same name, 28 m nnw Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 18 N.

*Ronda*, a town of Spain in Granada, seated near the Guadiaro, on an elevated and extensive plain, surrounded by a double enclosure of rocks. The environs are fertile in corn, and abound in apples and pears. Near it are the ruins of the city of Acipino, vulgarly called Old Ronda, among which are those of a large Roman amphitheatre and an aqueduct. Ronda is 42 m w Malaga, and 43 n by e Gibraltar. Lon. 5 9 w, lat. 36 46 N.

*Ronne*, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm, and the residence of the governor. It is situate near the middle of the w coast, and the harbour is fortified, but not deep. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 55 10 N.

*Ronneburg*, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, 14 m sw Altenburg.

*Rooderpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delli, 42 m n Bareilly.

*Ropoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, on the river Setlege, 30 m n by w Sirhind.

*Roque, St.* a town of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the isthmus which separates Gibraltar from the continent. Here are several batteries, and a fort at each end, to defend the lines which run across the isthmus. It stands on the top of a hill, overlooking the bay, 17 m ne Tariffa, and 58 se Cadiz.

*Roquefort*, a town of France, in the département of Landes, seated on the Douse, 15 m ene Mont de Marsan.

*Roquemauve*, a town of France, in the département of Gard, seated on a rock, near the Rhone, 22 m ne Nismes.

*Roquetas*, a town of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 m sw Almeria, and 52 se Granada.

*Roras*, a town of Norway, in the government of Drontheim, noted for important mines of copper, 68 m s Drontheim.

*Rosa*, a singular mountain of the Pennine Alps, at the ne boundary of Piedmont, little inferior in height to Mont Blanc. It forms, as it were, a circus of gigantic peaks, round the village of Macugnaga; and its appearance is supposed to impart the name from some resemblance to an expanded rose.

*Rosamarina*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 m w by s Patti.

*Rosana*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novgrodec, seated near the Zolva, 20 m sw Novgrodec.

*Rosario*, a town of New Spain, in Culiacan, near which are the rich mines of Copala. It is seated on the river Rosario, 110 m sse Culiacan.

*Rosario*, a town of Paraguay, in the province of Buenos Ayres, seated on the Parana, immediately below the influx of the Tercero, 74 m s St. Fe.

*Rosarno*, a town of Italy, in Calabria Ultra, near the mouth of the Metauro, 35 m nne Reggio.

*Rosbach*, a village of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 m se Mersburg; famous for a victory obtained by the king of Prussia, over the French and Austrians, in 1757.

*Roschach*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, with a castle on a mountain. Here is a magnificent granary, and the most considerable corn-market in Switzerland. It is seated on the lake of Constance, 7 m ne St. Gall.

*Roscommon*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 56 m long and

from 10 to 35 broad; bounded on the n by Sligo and Leitrim, e by Leitrim, Longford, W Meath, and King county, s by Galway, and w by Galway and Mayo. It contains about 36,000 inhabitants, is divided into 56 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. The whole extent of its e boundary is watered by the Shannon; the river Suck is nearly its whole boundary from Galway; and it is interspersed with numerous small lakes, and many rivulets that flow to the Shannon. It is a tolerably level country, producing excellent corn and pasture, yet there are some lofty hills and extensive bogs.

*Roscommon*, a borough and the capital of the above county. The castle was razed to the ground in 1271, and of its monastic foundations there are but few remains. It is 33 m w by n Dublin. Lon. 3 42 w, lat. 53 34 n.

*Roscrea*, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, anciently a bishop's see. Three m to the se is the ruin of an abbey, singular for its situation on a dry island, of about two acres, in the centre of a large bog. It is 20 m wsw Maryborough, and 32 n Cashel.

*Roseau*; see *Charlotte-town*.

*Rosmarkie*; see *Fortrose*.

*Rosenberg*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, with a small castle, 25 m ne Oppeln.

*Rosenberg*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, seated on the Muldau, 21 m s Budweis.

*Rosenheim*, a town of Bavaria, seated at the conflux of the Manguald with the Inn, 34 m se Munich.

*Roses*, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a fort and a citadel. It was taken by the French in 1693, and in 1793. It is seated on the bay of Roses, in the Mediterranean, 27 m ne Gerona. Lon. 3 7 e, lat. 42 17 n.

*Rosetta*, or *Raschid*, a town of Egypt, one of the pleasantest in the country. It has a great manufacture of striped and other coarse linens; but the chief business is the carriage of goods to Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought hither from Alexandria by sea. The rice grown in its vicinity, called *sultani*, is chiefly sent to Constantinople, and its exportation to any other place is prohibited. Rosetta was taken by the French invaders, in 1798. It stands on an island, formed by the w branch of the Nile, 25 m ene Alexandria, and 100 nnw Cairo. Lon. 30 23 e, lat. 31 23 n.

*Rosienne*, a town of Samogitia, where the provincial diet and court of judicature are held. It is seated on the Dubisse, 70 m s

Mittau, and 138 ne Warsaw. Lon. 23 45 e, lat. 55 30 n.

*Rosiers aux Salines*, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, formerly celebrated for its salt-works; seated on the Meurte, 9 m se Nancy.

*Roskild*, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, and a bishop's see. It is now a poor place, but was the residence of the kings of Denmark for several centuries before Copenhagen was founded; and the cathedral is yet the place of their sepulture, where their magnificent coffins lie open to view. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1658. It is seated at the end of the e branch of the gulf of Isefiord, 16 m w Copenhagen.

*Roslin*, a village of Scotland, 8 ms Edinburg, on the river N Esk. Here are the remains of a castle, on an almost insulated rock; and a beautiful chapel, which is one of the most entire pieces of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

*Rosey*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a magnificent castle, 16 m ene Melun, and 30 se Paris.

*Ross*, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Thursday. It owes most of its improvements and charitable institutions to John Kyrle, commonly called the Man of Ross, whose benevolent character is interestingly delineated by the pen of Pope. Four m to the sw are the massive remains of Goodrich castle; and near it are the ruins of Flanesford priory, the chapel of which is converted into a barn. Ross is seated on an elevated rock, on the Wye, 12 m se Hereford, and 120 w by n London.

*Ross*, a town of Ireland in Cork county, and united to Cork as an episcopal see. The cathedral serves also as a parochial church; and the castle is under the command of a governor. The harbour was formerly famous, but has been gradually filled up with sand, that the town is sunk from its former splendour. It stands on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 m sw Kinsale. Lon. 8 53 w, lat. 51 32 n.

*Ross, New*, a borough of Ireland, in Wexford county, situate on the Barrow, over which is a wooden bridge into the county of Kilkenny. The town of Old Ross is 4 m to the east. New Ross sends a member to parliament, and has a considerable trade. Large vessels come up to the quay, and the chief exports are wool, butter, and beef. It is 16 m ne Waterford, and 22 w by n Wexford. Lon. 6 45 w, lat. 52 20 n.

*Rossano*, a strong town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, and an archbishop's see. The adjacent valleys yield oil, capers, sai-



fron, and pepper. It stands on an eminence, surrounded by rocks, 3 m from the gulf of Tarento, and 136 SE Naples. Lon. 16 33 E, lat. 39 43 N.

*Rosshire*, a county of Scotland, 80 m long and 70 broad; bounded on the N by Sutherlandshire and the frith of Dornock, W by the Minch, S by Invernesshire, and E by the frith of Moray and the county of Cromarty, which last it almost encloses. It is divided into 30 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The population was 55,372 in 1811. The middle and SW parts are mountainous and dreary; the E part is variegated with woods, lakes, and rivers. The hills feed horses, bees, sheep, and goats, and abound with game; the rivers and lakes teem with fish and waterfowl; and the loches on the W coast are convenient for the herring fishery. The inhabitants of the W and S parts speak the Erse language, which is also understood on the E coast, where, however, English is generally spoken. The island of Lewis is attached to this county. Tain is the capital.

*Rosslau*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle; seated at the conflux of the Rosslau with the Elbe, 10 m SSE Zerbst.

*Rosscein*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a good trade in wool, flannel, and cloth; seated on the Muldau, 23 m W Dresden.

*Rostak*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, and the seat of a sovereign prince. It is 120 m W Maskat. Lon. 57 30 E, lat. 23 30 N.

*Rostock*, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a university, a good harbour, a strong citadel, an arsenal, and three churches. It is divided into the old, the new, and the middle town, and is the most considerable in the duchy, containing 13,000 inhabitants. The chief exports are corn, hemp, flax, hops, wax, honey, and cattle; and it has numerous distilleries and breweries. It is seated on the Warne, 10 m from its entrance into the Baltic, and 32 ENE Wismar. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 54 10 N.

*Rostof*, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl, and an episcopal see. It is seated on the lake Nero, or Rostof, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotorost, 95 m NE Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 57 5 N.

*Rostrenan*, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, 25 m SW St. Briec.

*Rostrevor*, a town of Ireland, in Down county, with considerable salt-works, and a pottery; seated on Carlingford bay, 9 m SSE Newry.

*Rota*, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, on the bay of Cadiz, 9 m NW Cadiz.

*Rotas*, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in Bahar, capital of a district. It stands on the level top of an extensive mountain, by the river Soane, 106 m SW Patna. Lon. 83 59 E, lat. 24 33 N.

*Rotenberg*, a town and fortress of Franconia, capital of a lordship; situate on a mountain, 13 m NE Nuremberg, and 27 SW Bayreuth.

*Rotenberg*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, 4 m N Lucern.

*Rotenberg*, a town of Suabia, in the county of Hohenburg, with a castle. Near it is a famous mineral spring. It stands on the Neckar, 6 m WSW Tubingen.

*Rotenburg*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Verden, on the river Wumme, 15 m N by E Verden.

*Rotenburg*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Spire, 12 m E Philipsburg.

*Rotenburg*, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a palace, belonging to the prince of Hesse-Rheinfels; seated on the Fulda, 24 m SSE Cassel.

*Rotenburg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, seated on the Oder, 14 m E Crossen.

*Rotenfels*, a town of Franconia, in the duchy of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 13 m NW Wurtzburg.

*Roth*, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Gessner, and stands at the conflux of the Roth with the Rednitz, 18 m S Nuremberg.

*Rothbury*, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Friday, seated on the Coquet, 9 m SW Alwick, and 302 N by W London.

*Rothenberg*, a town of Upper Lusatia, on the river Neissa, 17 m N Gorlitz.

*Rothenburg*, a town of Franconia, capital of a territory. It is surrounded by moats and ramparts, and stands on a mountain, by the river Tauber, from which it is supplied with water by means of a machine. It has five churches, was lately an imperial town, and is 15 m WNW Anspach. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 49 22 N.

*Rother*, a river that rises in Sussex, forms the boundary between that county and Kent for a short space, and enters the English channel at Rye.

*Rotherham*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It has a large church; and is famous for considerable iron-works in the vicinity, at Masbrough. It is seated on the Don, below the influx of the Rother, 32 m S Leeds, and 159 N by W London.

*Rothsay*, a borough of Scotland, in the isle of Bute, and capital of Buteshire. Here is an ancient castle, once a royal palace, which gives the title of duke to the heir apparent of the crown. It has a considerable trade in the herring fishery, and several cotton works. The population was 3544 in 1811. It is situate on the E side of the island, and has a good harbour and pier, 80 m w bys Edinburg. Lon. 4 53 w, lat. 55 48 N.

*Rothweil*, a town of Wirtemberg, near which to the S, is Rothmuuster abbey, where they receive none but noble women. Rothweil is seated on the Neckar, near its source, 27 m ssw Tubingen. Lon. 3 37 E, lat. 48 8 N.

*Rottenmann*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a college of regular canons, 20 m NNW Judenburg.

*Rotterdam*, a city of the Netherlands, in S Holland, and next to Amsterdam, the most considerable place for trade, and the beauty of its buildings. The population 55,000. Its port is more frequented than Amsterdam; and there are so many deep canals, that ships may unload at the very doors of the warehouses. On the E side of the city is a large basin and dock, for the purpose of building vessels employed in the service of the admiralty and the East India Company. The townhouse, the bank, and the arsenal, are magnificent. Some of the houses are built in the old Spanish style, with the gable ends embattled in front; but there is a great number of modern brick houses, which are lofty and spacious, particularly on the magnificent quay called the Bomb Tees. On this quay is a handsome synagogue. A statue of Erasmus, in bronze, stands at the head of one of the canals; and on the house in which he was born is an inscription to his honour. Rotterdam received the French troops in 1795. It is seated at the influx of the Rotte with the Merve (the most northern branch of the Meuse) 30 m ssw Amsterdam. Lon. 4 29 E, lat. 51 56 N.

*Rotterdam*, one of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman in 1643. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 20 16 S.

*Rottingen*, a town of Franconia, in the duchy of Wurtzburg, situate on the Tauber, 17 m S Wurtzburg.

*Rouen*, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, and an archbishop's see. It stands on the N side of the Seine, 7 m in circuit, and (its six suburbs included) is computed to contain 87,000 inhabitants. The streets are narrow and crooked, and chiefly consist of

wooden houses; notwithstanding which, it is one of the most opulent and commercial places in France. The principal manufacture is linens, which are much esteemed. Among the public buildings, the most distinguished are, the great hall of the palace, the old castle, the cathedral church, and the church of St. Ouen. In the market-place is the statue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the English for alledged sorcery. The suburb of St. Sever, on the other side of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which is made to open, so as to admit the passage of ships. Rouen is the birthplace of the two Corneilles, and of Fontenelle. It is 50 m SW Amiens, and 70 NW Paris. Lon. 1 2 E, lat. 49 26 N.

*Roveredo*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, seated near the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Lens, over which is a bridge, defended by a strong citadel. It has a very considerable trade in silk, and much tobacco is raised here. The Austrians were defeated near this place, in 1796, by the French, who took possession of the town; but they were obliged to abandon it soon afterward. It is 13 m S Trent. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 45 50 N.

*Rouergue*, an old province of France, 75 m long and 50 broad; bounded on the E by Cevennes and Gevaudan, W by Quercy, N by the same and Auvergne, and S by Languedoc. It is not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the department of Aveyron.

*Rovigno*, a seaport of Istria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated on a peninsula in the gulf of Venice, 36 m S Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13 53 E, lat. 45 11 N.

*Rovigo*, a town of Italy, capital of Polesino di Rovigo, and the residence of the bishop of Adria, to the decline of which town it owes its increase. It is seated on the Adige, 37 m SW Venice. Lon. 12 14 E, lat. 45 33 N.

*Roum*, or *Roumelia*, a country of Asiatic Turkey, extending from the Mediterranean to the Black sea, between Caramania on the W, and Diarbekir and Armenia on the E. It includes the sangiacates of Adana, Marasch, and Sivas.

*Rousselart*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Mandel, 10 m NE Ypres.

*Roussillon*, an old province of France, 50 m long and 25 broad; bounded on the W by Berdagna, N by Lower Languedoc, E by the Mediterranean, and S by Catalo-

ria, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. See *Pyrenees Eastern*.

*Roxburghshire*, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale; bounded on the n by Berwickshire, e and s by Northumberland and Cumberland, and w by the shires of Dumfries and Selkirk. It is of an irregular figure, and the greatest extent, in every direction, is about 30 m. It is divided into 31 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The population was 37,230 in 1811. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel. The face of the country exhibits a rough appearance of mosses, hills, and mountains, interspersed with narrow valleys, well watered, and fertile in corn. The hills feed great numbers of sheep and cattle. This county had its name from the once magnificent city and castle of Roxburg, situate between the Teviot and the Tweed, nearly opposite Kelso: of the city no traces are now evident; and the castle, near the mouth of the Teviot, is entirely a ruin. At this castle, in 1460, James II of Scotland lost his life by the bursting of a cannon. About 2 m w from the castle, on the banks of the Teviot, is a village called Roxburg. The present capital of the county is Jedburg.

*Roxbury*, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, with a large manufacture of soap and candles. It is situate at the foot of a hill, and at the entrance of the neck of land leading to Boston, 2 m ssw of that city.

*Royan*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It was fortified by the Huguenots, and so vigorously defended against Louis XIII, in 1622, that he was obliged to withdraw his troops; but he afterward avenged his disgrace, by demolishing it so entirely, that the present place is merely the suburbs of the former. It is seated at the mouth of the Garonne, 18 m sw Saintes.

*Roye*, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 26 m se Amiens.

*Royston*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Part of the town extends into Cambridgeshire. Under the market-place is a kind of subterranean crypt, dug out of the solid chalk, supposed to be of Saxon construction. It is 14 m s Cambridge, and 37 n London.

*Ruabon*, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. In the vicinity are considerable collieries. It stands near the Ellesmere canal, 5 m s by w Wrexham, and 172 nw London.

*Ruatan*, or *Rattan*, an island of New Spain, in the bay of Honduras, 25 m from the coast. It is 30 m long and 9 broad,

and has a good harbour, called Port Royal, near the se end. Lon. 86 50 w, lat. 16 20 n.

*Rubicon*, an ancient river of Italy; see *Fiumicino*.

*Rubicos*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 26 m se Ternel.

*Rubiera*, a town of Italy, in Modenese, seated on the Secchia, 8 m nw Modena.

*Rudau*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, formerly fortified with a castle, now in ruins. It is 12 m nsw Koningsberg.

*Rudelstadt*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the Upper county of Schwartzburg, with a fine castle on a mountain. It has manufactures of flannel and stuffs, and is seated on the Saal, 22 m se Erfurt. Lon. 11 50 e, lat. 50 44 n.

*Rudelstadt*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, with a mine-office and copper-works; seated on the Bober, 16 m w Schweidnitz.

*Rudeshim*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, celebrated for its wine; seated on the Rhine, opposite Bingen.

*Rudisto*; see *Rodesto*.

*Rudkioping*, a fortified seaport of Denmark, and the only town in the island of Langeland. It has a considerable trade in provisions, and is 70 m sw Copenhagen. Lon. 11 0 e, lat. 55 1 n.

*Rudolfsweerd*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a collegiate church; seated on the Gurck, in a country producing good wine, 45 m se Lubach.

*Rudshuck*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, seated on the Danube, 30 m w Silistria.

*Rue*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, 13 m se Lausanne.

*Ruc*, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 15 m nw Abbeville.

*Ruffach*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on the Rothach, 7 m s Colmar.

*Ruffee*, a town of France, in the department of Charente, seated near the Anche. 24 m n Angouleme.

*Rugby*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, and a celebrated school, well endowed; seated on the Avon, 11 m se Coventry, and 83 nsw London.

*Rugeley*, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of felts and hats. Here is a freeschool established by queen Elizabeth. It is seated on the Grand Trunk canal and near the Trent, 10 m ese Stafford, and 126 nsw London.

*Rugen*, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, the channel between which town and the

island is not above a mile wide. Including the indentions of the sea, which are considerable, the island is 23 m long and 18 broad, and abounds in corn, geese, and cattle. It was ceded by Sweden to Denmark in 1814, and by the latter to Prussia in 1815. The chief town is Bergen, situate on an eminence, 12 m NE Stralsund.

*Rugenwald*, a seaport of Further Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden, with a castle. Here is a good salmon fishery and a great trade in linen. It is seated on the Wipper, 5 m from the Baltic, and 35 NE Colberg. Lon. 16 17 E, lat. 54 25 N.

*Ruhland*, a town of Upper Lusatia, with a trade in fish and beer, seated on the Elster, 25 m N by E Dresden.

*Ruhr*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, seated on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Rhine. Here are docks where the greater part of the boats for Holland and the Rhine are constructed. It is 15 m SSE Wesel.

*Ruki*, a town of Mingrelia, where the prince has a palace surrounded by a thick wall. It is situate on a river, which flows into the Black sea below Anarghia, 70 m WNW Cutais. Lon. 41 20 E, lat. 43 5 N.

*Rum*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 7 m W of the S extremity of Skye. It is 8 m long and 6 broad, the surface hilly and rocky; but it feeds a considerable number of small sheep, whose flesh and wool are valuable. The only harbour is Loch Skresort, on the E coast, at the extremity of which is the village of Kinloch, Lon. 6 25 W, lat. 57 4 N.

*Rumigny*, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 12 m SW Rocroy.

*Rumilly*, a town of Savoy, on an elevated plain, at the conflux of the Seran and Nepha, 7 m WSW Annecy.

*Rummelsburg*, a town of Further Pomerania, with manufactures of cloth, seated on the Wipper, 14 m N New Stettin.

*Rumney*, or *Rhynney*, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and separating the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, enters the Bristol channel, to the SE Cardiff.

*Ruugpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of a district, producing much rice, silk, opium, and tobacco. It is 124 m NNE Moorshedabad. Lon. 39 5 E, lat. 25 47 N.

*Runkel*, a town of Westphalia, with a citadel, on a high hill, formerly the residence of the counts of Wied-Runkel. It is seated on the Lahn, 14 m ENE Nassau.

*Rupelmonde*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Scheld, oppo-

site the influx of the Rupel, 8 m SW Antwerp.

*Rupnagur*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Ajmeer, 13 m NE Ajmeer.

*Ruppin*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, capital of a circle, which was formerly a county. It stands on the W side of a lake, formed by the river Rhin, and on the opposite side is Old Ruppin, with an ancient castle, the residence of the former counts, whose burial-place is at New Ruppin. This town was entirely consumed by fire, in 1787, but is rebuilt in a handsome manner, and greatly augmented. It has a considerable trade, a manufacture of cloth, and noted breweries. It is 32 m NNW Berlin. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 52 56 N.

*Ruremonde*, or *Roermonde*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, and a bishop's see. It has been taken several times; particularly in 1792, by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after, but took it again the next year. It is seated at the conflux of the Roer with the Meuse, 12 m S Venlo, and 28 NNE Maestricht. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 51 11 N.

*Ruseck*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, defended by a castle. Here are 20 mosques, three churches, and a synagogue. It is seated on the Danube, 135 m N by E Adrianople. Lon. 26 50 E, lat. 44 12 N.

*Rush*, a town of Ireland, in Dublin county, with a harbour for small craft on the Irish sea. The ling cured here, of which much is exported, is esteemed for its superior flavour. It is 16 m NNE Dublin.

*Russer*, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Christiansand; seated at the extremity of a peninsula, 56 m NE Christiansand. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 58 42 N.

*Russ*, a town of Lithuania, at the mouth of the Russ, the chief branch of the Niemen, 20 m NW Tilsit.

*Russelpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, 43 m NW Allahabad.

*Russelsheim*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Darmstadt, situate on the Maine, 6 m E Mentz, and 13 NW Darmstadt.

*Russey*, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, near the river Doubs, 34 m E by S Besançon.

*Russia*, a vast empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe; bounded on the N by the Frozen ocean, E by the Pacific ocean, S by Great Tartary, the Caspian sea, Persia, Turkey in Asia, and the Black sea, and W by Turkey in Europe, Poland, the Baltic sea, and Sweden.

There were three countries that had the name of Russia; namely, Red Russia, which formed the s part of Poland; White Russia, which comprehended the e part of Lithuania; and Black Russia, which included the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Jaroslavl; and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor and autocrat of all the Russias. This empire, exclusive of the late acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland and Sweden, forms a square, whose sides are 2000 m each. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil and products must be as different; but not a third of the country is sufficiently peopled, nor properly cultivated. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland, where the inhabitants can supply their neighbours with corn: the e part is not only more cold, but very marshy, and overrun with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. The whole country is well watered by lakes and numerous rivers, which abound with fish; the principal rivers are the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dwina, and Oby. Medicinal and saline springs are not uncommon; and there are mines of fine silver, copper, iron, and other minerals. The red and black juchte, or Russia leather, for colour, smell, and softness, is not equalled in any other part of the world; and there are manufactures of linen, woollen stuffs, velvet, and silk: also brass, iron, steel, and tin are wrought; and great guns, arms, wire, cordage, canvas, paper, parchment, candles, saltpetre, gunpowder, glass, &c. are made in Russia. This country affords a variety of commodities that are of great use to foreigners, and as its exports greatly exceed the imports, there is a considerable annual balance of trade in its favour. The home commodities are sables, black furs, the skins of black and white foxes, ermines, hyenas, lynxes, bears, panthers, wolves, martens, white hares, &c. likewise Russia leather and linen, copper, iron, talc, tallow, wax, honey, corn, potash, tar, linseed and train oil, castor, isinglass, hemp, flax, thread, Siberian musk, soap, feathers, timber, &c. To these commodities may be added almost all the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. This extensive empire was divided by Catherine II into 41 governments; namely Petersburg, Olo-netz, Wiburg, Revel, Riga, Pskoi, Novgorod, Tver, Smolensk, Polotsk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Jaroslavl, Vologda, Archangel, Kostroma, Nishnei Novgorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, Penza, Tambof, Vorenetz, Kursk,

Novgorod Sieversk, Tchernigof, Kiof, Char-kow, Catherinenslaf, Caucasus, Saratof, Viatka, Perm, Tobolsk, Ufa, Kolivan, and Irkutsh; all which see, and *Siberia*. To these territories may now be added Finland, Courland, the greater part of Poland, the e part of Moldavia, Bessarabia, and Asiatic Georgia. The population of the whole empire is estimated at 42 millions, of which 35 millions belong to the European part. The established religion of the Russian governments is that of the Greek church, which is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbishops and bishops. But a considerable number of Russians profess the Mohamedan religion, and a greater number are still pagans. The inhabitants of the provinces conquered from Sweden are Lutherans; and the protestants, of whom there are great numbers among the Russians, as also the papists, enjoy the public exercise of their religion; but the latter are not suffered to hang up bells in their churches. There are many convents for both sexes in the empire; but Peter I ordered, that no man should enter on a monastic life before he is 30 years of age, and that no woman should take the veil under 50, and then not without the licence of the holy synod. The Russian language is an improved version of the Slavonian; and the letters of the alphabet have a great resemblance to the Greek characters. In former times the Russians were wholly employed in agriculture, feeding of cattle, hunting, and fishing; and he was thought a learned man who could read and write: but Peter the great undertook to introduce the arts and sciences; and, in 1724, he founded the first university that ever was in Russia, and an academy of sciences, at Petersburg, supplied with some of the best professors in Europe; and he also invited and established great numbers of excellent artificers. The Russians, in general, are robust, well shaped, and of pretty good complexion. They are great eaters, and very fond of brandy. They smoke no tobacco, lest the smoke should dishonour the images of the saints, which they hold in great veneration; but they take a great deal of snuff, made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. With respect to dress, a long beard is in high estimation among the fair nymphs of Russia; and the commonality have still a great veneration for this fringe of human hair, notwithstanding the efforts of their monarchs to root it out. Those who retain their beards retain likewise the ancient dress, the long swaddling coat, either of skins, or of coarse cloth lined with skins, in winter; and in

summer, of cloth only. About their middle they have a sash of any colour; but what they mostly affect, is green or yellow. They wear trowsers and stockings; their limbs are, besides, wrapped in folds of woollen stuffs to keep them warm, and over all they wear boots. Their shirts are without collars; and their necks, exposed to the cold, become hard and impenetrable from this practice. Government endeavour to compel the subjects to adopt the German dress; and, the clergy alone excepted, none can procure any place or favour at court, upon other condition than banishing the Asiatic sheep-skin robes. But so zealously attached are the multitude to former manners, and so honorably do they esteem them, that a Russian dressed in his beard and gown, tells you by his looks that he has not prostituted the memory of his ancestors. The dress of the women is the reverse of the men, both in fashion and colour; every part of it being as short and tight as decency will allow, and very gaudy. It is the same with that of the Highland women in Scotland; both have the short jacket, the striped petticoat, and the tartan plaid; and both too, in general, have a napkin rolled about their head: the Russian women are, however, far more elegant and rich in their attire; nor are gold lace and red paint wanting, to set off their charms. The young generation are modernizing these antic vestments; the stiff embroidered napkin is supplanted by one of flowing silk; the jacket and petticoat are of muslin, or other fine stuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a silk or satin cloak, in the cold season lined with fur. The better class of females wear velvet boots. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion; and all wear a covering of fur six months of the year. Persons of both sexes wear a cross on their breasts, which is put on when they are baptized, and never laid aside while they live: the peasants' crosses are of lead, but those worn by the better sort are of gold or silver. The sovereign of Russia is absolute and despotic in the fullest sense of those terms. He was formerly called grand duke, which is now the title of the heir apparent; he afterward assumed the title of *czar*, which the natives pronounce *tzar*, or *zar*, a corruption of *Cesar*, emperor; from some fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their empire. The first who bore the title of *czar* was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. The title of *emperor* was

first assumed by Peter I, who, by his actions, justly acquired the surname of Great, and finished his glorious course in the year 1725. Perhaps no country ever exhibited, in so short a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man. Peter the great, at his accession to the throne, found his subjects of all ranks involved in the grossest ignorance and barbarism; his numerous armies ferocious and undisciplined; and he had neither merchant ships nor men of war; which, added to the remoteness of situation, rendered the influence of Russia in the politics of Europe of little consideration. Peter civilized his barbarous subjects, disciplined his armies, built cities and fortresses, and created a navy. These national improvements have been continued since his time, and Russia now holds a rank among the nations of the world, of which human foresight, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, could have formed no conception. In 1812, this country was invaded by the French and their confederate allies with a well disciplined army of 300,000 men, under Bonaparté. This mighty host met with little opposition in the early part of its progress, the Russians generally evacuating their towns, burning the magazines, and destroying the bridges, &c. as they retreated: but at Smolensk a great stand was made, afterward a dreadful battle fought at Borodino, and then Moscow given up in flames. This sacrifice of the ancient capital probably saved the empire; for the French, not being able to subsist in the city, nor to obtain supplies from without, were compelled to make a retreat, in which, by war, want, and cold, scarce 50,000 men escaped out of Russia: these were afterward abandoned by the presumptuous chief, who fled in disguise for France, and above half of them perished. Petersburg is the metropolis of the empire.

*Rustchuk*, a strong town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It contains 20,000 houses, and numerous mosques. The commerce with Vienna is considerable, and it has an extensive trade in cloth, indigo, corn, and wine. It is situate on the Danube, 53 m xw Shumla. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 44 3 N.

*Rustenburg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Eichfeld, with a castle, 9 m w Heiligenstadt.

*Rustgaden*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, 23 m ssw Fahlun.

*Rutchester*, a village in Northumberland, the Viudobala of the Romans, 6 m N Hexham. The fort has been very considerable, and the ruins of it are remarkable.

**Severns'** wall runs on the middle of the e rampart, and Adrian's vallum passes about the distance of a chain to the s of it.

**Rutherford**, a town of N Carolina, chief of a county. It is situate on a branch of Broad river, 30 m s by e Morgantown, and 60 w Charlotte.

**Rutherglen**, a borough of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, formerly considerable, but reduced by the influence of Glasgow. It is seated near the Clyde, 3 m se Glasgow.

**Ruthin**, or **Rhuthyn**, a corporated town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. It had a strong castle, now in ruins; and the church, before the Reformation, was collegiate. The assizes for the county are holden here. It is a small place, seated on an eminence, by the river Clwyd, 16 m w by x Wrexham, and 192 nw London. Lon 3 30 w, lat. 53 5 s.

**Rutigliano**, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 12 m st Bari.

**Ruthwargur**, or **Ruthaunnagur**, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, 14 m xsw Oojain.

**Rutland**, a town of Vermont, chief of a county. This town and Windsor are alternately the seat of the state legislature. It is seated on Otter creek, 40 m w by x Windsor. Lon. 72 56 w, lat. 43 34 s.

**Rutland**, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 14 m nw Worcester, and 56 w Boston.

**Rutlandshire**, the smallest county of England, bounded on the w and nw by Leicestershire, s and se by Lincolnshire, and s and se by Northamptonshire. It is 45 m long and 11 broad, containing 128,000 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 52 parishes; has two market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The population was 16,380 in 1811. The soil varies much; but, in general, is fertile, particularly the rich vale of Catmose, which runs from the w side to the centre of the county. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Guash, or Wash. Oakham is the county-town.

**Ruttunpoor**, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, capital of a large district of the same name, called also Choteesgur, the most fertile in the province. It is a large straggling place, consisting of about 1000 huts; and its chief is frequently styled the rajah of Choteesgur. In the vicinity are numerous pools and tanks; also many ruins, indicative of a former state of greater prosperity. It is 196 m ene Nagpoor. Lon. 82 55 e, lat. 22 16 s.

**Rutzen**, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau, 20 m x Wolau.

**Ruvo**, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bair, 16 m w Bari.

**Ruza**, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 48 m wwx Moscow. Lon. 36 2 r, lat. 55 46 s.

**Ryacotta**, a town of Hindoostan, in Baramahal, with a fort, and a high fortified rock, considered as the chief key to the Mysore dominions. It is 9 m w by x Kistnaghery, and 45 sr Baagaloor.

**Ryan**, **Loch**, a bay of Scotland, in the nw part of Wigtonshire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass, which will admit vessels of any burden; and it affords excellent anchorage.

**Rychoor**, a town of Hindoostan, in Bepapoor, capital of a district lying between the Kistaah and the Teombudra, in the nizam's territories. It is 180 m sw Hyderabad. Lon 77 17 r, lat. 15 59 s.

**Rydal-water**, a lake in Westmorland, a little to the w of Ambleside. It is a mile long, has two little islands, and communicates, by a narrow channel, with Grasmere to the w, and, by the river Rothay, with Windermere to the s.

**Rydroog**, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Balagaut, capital of a fertile district. It is 19 m s by r Bahary, and 59 x Chitteldroog. Lon. 77 2 r, lat. 14 49 s.

**Rye**, a borough and seaport in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is an appendage to the cinque ports, and governed by a mayor and jurats. The church is a very large structure. On the edge of the cliff is a small battery, and behind it Ipres tower, a square building, now a jail. The old port, on the Rother, is so choked up with sand, that it can admit small vessels only. In 1726, a new harbour was opened, in which vessels of 360 tons may safely ride. The exports are corn, malt, hops, and other products of the country; and hence are sent considerable supplies of fish to the London markets. It is 23 m ssr Maidstone, and 63 sr London. Lon. 0 14 r, lat. 50 57 s.

**Ryegate**, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday. Here was formerly a castle, built in the time of the Saxons, and called Holms Castle; some ruins of it are to be seen, particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, where, it is said, the barons, who took up arms against king John, held their private meetings. The market-house was formerly a chapel dedicated to Thomas à Becket. It is seated in a valley, called Holmsdale, 16 m e Guildford, and 21 sw London.

**Rye**, a town of New York, in W Chester county, seated on Long-island sound, 24 m ne New York.

**Ryepoor**, a town of Hindoostan, in

Gundwana, superior in population and trade to Ruttuipoor. On the NE side is a stone fort, with a deep and wide ditch. It is situate in a rich country, 69 m shy w Ruttuipoor.

*Rymenaut*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, situate on the Dyle, 5 m e Mechlin.

*Rynbach*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, 10 m wsw Bonn, and 37 nw Coblentz.

*Ryssen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Overryssel, on the river Regge, 16 m ene Deventer.

*Ryswick*, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, where the prince of Orange has a palace. A treaty was concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. It is seated between Hague and Delft, 30 m sw Amsterdam.

*Rzezcica*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, at the conflux of the Wyedzweck with the Dnieper, 33 m sse Rohaczow.

*Rzemien*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 36 m ssw Sandomir.

## S.

*Saada*, or *Saade*, a strong town of Arabia, in Yemen, and the residence of a sheik. Here is a customhouse, which brings in a considerable revenue; and manufactures of Turkey leather. It is 140 m wnw Sanaa. Lon. 41 55 E, lat. 17 50 N.

*Saalfeld*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, with a castle on a mountain. Here are manufactures of cloth, and of gold and silk stuffs: it is likewise the mint-town for the circle of Upper Saxony. On an eminence near the town stands the abbey of St. Peter. In 1806, prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia was killed here in a skirmish with the French. It stands on the Saal, 34 m nne Coburg, and 46 sw Altenburg. Lon. 11 32 E, lat. 50 41 N.

*Saalfeld*, a town of E Prussia, on the lake Mebing, 23 m st Marienburg.

*Saar*, a town in Moravia, in the circle of Brann, on the confines of Bohemia, 42 m nw Brann.

*Saardam*, a town of N Holland, on the N shore of the Wye, with extensive establishments for ship-building. Here Peter the great resided some time, in private, and worked as a common ship-wright. It is 7 m nw Amsterdam.

*Saarmund*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 6 m s Potsdam.

*Saatz*, a town of Bohemia, capital of a

circle, which yields hops of the best quality. It is situate on the Eger, 43 m wnw Prague. Lon. 13 42 E, lat. 50 19 N.

*Saba*, a fertile island of the W Indies, 12 m in circuit, inhabited by a few Dutch families, almost all shoemakers. It was taken by the British in 1731, in 1801, and in 1810. It has no port, and lies a little to the w of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 17 w, lat. 17 39 N.

*Sabanja*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. Here all the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet. It stands on a lake that abounds in fish, 60 m ene Bursa, and 62 ese Constantinople. Lon. 29 49 E, lat. 40 30 N.

*Sabat*, or *Sabacz*, a town and fortress of European Turkey, in Servia. It was taken by the Austrians in 1719. It is situate on the Drave, 22 m s Peterwardein, and 28 w Belgrade.

*Sabbah*, a town of Fezzan, noted for the extensive remains of a castle and other edifices in its vicinity; seated in a rich country, 10 m N Mourzoik.

*Sabia*, a kingdom on the coast of Caffreria, bounded on the N by Sofala, E by the Mosambique channel, s by Inhambane, and w by Manica. The country is fertile and populous, is crossed by a river of the same name, has mines of gold, and many elephants. Manbona is the capital.

*Sabie*, a seaport of Denmark, on the N coast of N Jutland, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 23 m nne Alburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 57 20 N.

*Sabina*, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 26 m long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Spoleto, E by Naples, S by Campagna di Roma, and W by the patrimony of St. Peter. It is watered by several small rivers, and abounds in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

*Sabine*, a river of Louisiana, which rises in about lat. 33 N, and flows sse 300 m to the gulf of Mexico in lat. 20 50. It forms the boundary, in this part, between Louisiana and New Spain.

*Sabioncello*, a town of Dalmatia, in Ragusa, situate on the extremity of a peninsula, to which it gives name. This peninsula runs a considerable way into the Atlantic, having the island of Lesia on the N, and Corzola on the S, each separated by a narrow channel. The town is 55 m wnw Ragusa. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 43 10 N.

*Sabionetta*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, capital of a principality, with a strong citadel. It is 20 m E Cremona.

*Sable*, a town of France, in the department of Sarte, near which are some quarries of black marble. It is seated on the Sarte, 25 m NE Angers.



*Sable, Cape*, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod-fishery. Lon. 65 33 w, lat. 43 50 n.

*Sables d'Olonne*, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, with a tide haven for vessels of 150 tons. It is seated on a spot insulated at high water, 40 m w Fontenay le Compte.

*Sablestan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the n by Candahar, e by Hindoostan, s by Makran, and w by Segestan. It is mountainous, and little known to Europeans. Bost is the capital.

*Sabugal*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 20 m SE Guarda.

*Sacai*, a city and seaport of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with several castles, temples, and palaces, and a mountain on one side that serves as a rampart. It is 43 m s by w Miaco. Lon. 136 5 e, lat. 34 53 n.

*Sacca*, or *Sciucca*; see *Xacca*.

*Sachsenberg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 10 m sw Waldeck.

*Sachsenhagen*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, 13 m w Hanover.

*Sachsenhausen*, a town of Germany, making part of Frankfort on the Maine. It is situate on the s side of the river, and communicates with the city by a stone bridge, well fortified.

*Sachsenhausen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 6 m nnw Waldeck.

*Sachsenheim*, a town of Wirtemberg, 12 m nnw Stutgard.

*Sackett Harbour*, a town of New York, with a small harbour and navy yard, at the e end of Lake Ontario, and at the mouth of the Black river. It has a fort and other works of defence, and is the chief naval depot of the United States on this lake. It is 36 m sse Kingston, in Canada, and 40 nne Oswego.

*Sacramento, St.* a town of the government of Buenos Ayres, settled by the Portuguese, in 1673. It has been frequently taken by the Spaniards, the last time in 1777, when its fortifications were destroyed. It has a tolerable harbour, on the river Plata, nearly opposite Buenos Ayres, 100 m w by n Monte Video.

*Sadadoo*, a kingdom of Nigritia, to the sw of that of Bambouk, extending along the right bank of the Faleme. The capital is of the same name, and in its neighbourhood are some gold pits. It is situate on the river, 67 m s Bambouk. Lon. 9 22 w, lat. 13 33 n.

*Saddleback*, a mountain in Cumberland, so called from its form, 5 m to the ene of Keswick. It is 2737 feet above the level of the sea. On one side is an immense

cavity, once the crater of a volcano, at the bottom of which is a lake about 20 acres in dimension.

*Sadrus*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, formerly prosperous, but now in a state of decay. It is 44 m s by w Madras.

*Saffy*, a strong seaport of Morocco, with a castle. It was long the centre of the commerce carried on with Europe, but now has little trade. It is 16 m s Cape Cantin. Lon. 8 53 w, lat. 32 23 n.

*Sagan*, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality. It has double walls, a fine palace, a priory of the Augustian order, a Lutheran school, and good cloth manufactures. It is seated on the Bober, 80 m nw Breslau. Lon. 15 22 e, lat. 51 42 n.

*Sagg Harbour*, a seaport of New York, in Suffolk county, at the e end of Long-island. The whale fishery from this place produces 1000 barrels of oil annually. It is 12 m nw Southampton, and 37 e New York.

*Saghalien*, or *Amour*, a river of Chinese Tartary, which rises near the Yablonoi mountains, where it is first known by the names of Kerlon and Argeun, and forms part of the boundary between Siberia and Eastern Tartary, where it receives the Schilka, and takes its present name. It then makes a flexuous eastern course of 1350 m, in which it receives many other rivers, and enters the sea of Okotsk, opposite the n part of the island of Saghalien.

*Saghalien*, or *Sachalin*, an island in the sea of Okotsk, extending from lat. 46 to 54, or not less than 550 m in length, by about 90 of medial breadth; separated from the continent by the channel of Tartary, on the w, and from the island of Jesso by Perouse strait, on the s. This island was little known till explored by Perouse, and it is the most important portion of that navigator's voyage. The centre is mountainous, and well wooded with pine, willow, oak, and birch; but the shores are level, and well adapted to agriculture. The natives, called Ainos, are a mild and intelligent race; they resemble the Tartars in form, and the upper lip is commonly tattooed blue. The dress is a loose robe of dog or seal skins, or quilted nankeen, with a girdle. Their huts are of timber, thatched with grass, with a fire-place in the middle. Here are some settlements of the Japanese, who call the island Karafuto; and there is a little trade with the Chinese and Russians.

*Saghalien Ula Hotan*, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Teiteicar. It is rich and populous, and important on account of its situation, as it secures to the Chinese Tartars the possession of exten-

sive deserts covered with woods, in which a great number of sables are found. It stands on the river Saghalien, 200 m nNE Teiticar. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 50 6 N.

*Sagona*, a town of Corsica, now in ruins, but yet gives name to a bishopric, and to a gulf on the w coast, which forms a good port at its head. Its remains are on a small river, 16 m nNE Ajaccio. See *Vico*.

*Sagor*, an island of Hindoostan, in Bengal, lying on the E side of the mouth of the Hoogly, almost covered with jungle, in which are many tigers of the most ferocious kind. It is nevertheless a celebrated place of pilgrimage among the Hindoos, from the sanctity of its situation at the junction of the holiest branch of the Ganges with the ocean.

*Sagres*, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort; seated on a tongue of land at the sw extremity of the province, 23 m sw Lagos. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 37 2 N.

*Saguénay*, a river of Lower Canada, which issues from Lake St. John, and flows E above 100 m to Tadousac, where it enters the St. Lawrence. It is navigable for the largest vessels to within 10 m of the lake, where it forms a cataract 50 feet high.

*Saguntum*; see *Morvedro*.

*Sahagun*, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a rich abbey; seated in a fertile plain on the river Uca, 32 m SE Leon.

*Sahar*; see *Shahar*.

*Sahara*, or the *Desert*; see *Suara*.

*Saharanpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, capital of a very fertile district, lying between the Jumna and Ganges. It is situate at the skirt of the Sewalic mountains, 105 m N by E Delhi. Lon. 77 23 E, lat. 30 15 N.

*Sahranpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, 15 m ssw Saharanpoor, and 90 N by E Delhi.

*Said*, or *Sahid*, a name sometimes given to Upper Egypt, commencing at Scout and extending S to the borders of Nubia. It is the largest and the least fertile part of Egypt.

*Saida*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, on the coast of the Mediterranean, the remains of the ancient Sidon, with a fort and a castle. The name of Sidon still subsists in a small village, about 2 m from Saida. To the W of the castle is a shoal 200 paces long, and the space between them is a road for vessels, but not safe in bad weather. The shoal, which extends along the town, has a basin enclosed by a decayed pier: this was the ancient port; but it is now so choked with sand, that boats only can enter its mouth, near the castle. Saida is a trading town, and the chief emporium of

Damascus and the interior country. The manufacture of cotton is the principal employ of the inhabitants. It is 45 m sww Damascus. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 33 33 N.

*Saintes*, three of the Caribe islands, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. The middle one seems nothing more than a large barren rock, but contributes to form a good harbour. Lon. 61 45 W, lat. 15 52 N.

*Saintes*, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Charente, and lately a bishop's see. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The castle, built on a rock, is deemed impregnable; and the cathedral has one of the largest steeples in France. The population 10,500, and the trade in wine and brandy is very considerable. It is 23 m SE Rochelle, and 76 SW Poitiers. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 45 45 N.

*Saintfield*, a town of Ireland, in Down county, 30 m NE Newry.

*Saintonge*, an old province of France, 62 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the E by Angoumois and Perigord, N by Poitou and Annis, W by the Atlantic, and S by Bordelais and Giron. The river Charente crosses it in the middle, and it is one of the most fertile districts in France. Its horses are much esteemed; also its salt, in which it has a considerable traffic. It now forms, with the old province of Annis, the department of Lower Charente.

*Sal*, one of the Cape Verd islands, 42 m in circuit, lying to the E of St. Nicholas. It has its name from a number of salt ponds that from time to time are filled by the sea, where the water crystallizes into a beautiful salt, the chief production of the island. Lon. 22 56 W, lat. 16 33 N.

*Salu*, or *Salberg*, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a silver and lead mine; seated on a river, 29 m N by E Westeras, and 60 NW Stockholm.

*Salado*, a river formed by the union of several others that issue from the mountains in the NW part of Tucuman, and flows SSE to the Parana at St. Fe, in the province of Buenos Ayres.

*Salamanca*, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see, with a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. There were 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now upward of 4000, who are all clothed like priests. Here are magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of the city. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain; and there are several fine convents, with churches belonging to

them, adorned with images, and some with curious pictures. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, and is surrounded by a wall. The river Tormes washes its walls, and over it is a bridge 300 paces long, built by the Romans. Here, in 1312, a great battle was fought between the British and their allies and the French, in which the latter were defeated. It is 35 m s by w Leon, and 120 nw Madrid. Lon. 5 43 w, lat. 41 24 n.

*Salamanca*, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, neatly built, and situate on a plain, on the right bank of the Lerma, 20 m s by w Guanaxuato.

*Salamanca de Bacalar*, a town of New Spain, in Yucatan, with a fort; seated near the bay of Honduras, 110 m ESE Campeachy. Lon. 88 50 w, lat. 18 53 n.

*Salamis*; see *Colouri*.

*Salanche*, a town of Savoy, with a considerable trade in horses, cattle, cheese, woollen stuffs, iron tools, &c. It is situate in a mountainous place, on the river Arve, 31 m SE Geneva.

*Salankemen*, a town of Slavonia, where a battle was gained by the prince of Baden, over the Turks, in 1691. It is seated on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Theisa, 20 m NW Belgrade, and 25 SE Peterwardin.

*Salarano*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on the Lambro, 5 m wsw Lodi, and 15 SE Milan.

*Salaya*, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, 25 m ESE Guanaxuato.

*Salazar*, a town of New Granada, in the province of St. Fe, situate amid craggy mountains, 60 m NNW Pamplona.

*Salberg*; see *Sala*.

*Salboe*, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, with a copper mine; seated at the E end of a lake of the same name, 25 m SE Drontheim.

*Salcomb*, a village in Devonshire, 4 m s Kingsbridge. It stands on the w side of an inlet of the English channel, which forms a good haven, and vessels of 300 tons are built here.

*Saldanha Bay*, a bay on the sw coast of Africa, which affords a most secure and convenient harbour, but wood and good water are scarce. It lies 120 m to the NNW of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 32 54 s.

*Saldama*, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Carrion, 37 m N Palencia.

*Salecto*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near which are the remains of a large castle. It is seated near the Mediterranean, 22 m SSE Mcnaster. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 35 13 n.

*Salce*, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with several forts. It was formerly a sea-

port, and famous for its piracies on the ocean; but the main river has left the town, nearly a mile, and its docks are in ruins. It is divided into the old and new town, by the river Guero, which here joins the Burigrig, opposite Rabat. It is 97 m w Fez. Lon. 6 33 w, lat. 34 4 n.

*Salem*, a city and seaport of Massachusetts, capital of Essex county. It has a large foreign trade, some ship-building, and several manufactures. The episcopal church and court-house are elegant structures. The harbour is defended by a fort and citadel. Here are seven edifices for public worship, and a bridge 1500 feet long, which connects the town with Beverley. It is situate on a peninsula, formed by two small inlets of the sea, called North and South rivers, 20 m NE Boston. Lon. 70 51 w, lat. 42 29 n.

*Salem*, a town of New Jersey, capital of a county. It has three edifices for public worship, and is seated on a branch of Salem creek, 3 m from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 37 ssw Philadelphia. Lon. 75 37 w, lat. 39 37 n.

*Salem*, a town of N Carolina, capital of Surry county, on the w side of Wack creek, a branch of the Gargalis, which flows into the Yadkin. It is the principal settlement of the Moravians in this state, and 30 m N by E Salisbury. Lon. 80 21 w, lat. 36 2 n.

*Salem*, a town of New York, chief of Washington county, 30 m NW Bennington.

*Saleni*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, 17 m NE Mazara.

*Salerno*, a fortified town of Naples, capital of Principato Citra, and an archbishop's see, with a castle, and a university, principally for medicinae. The cathedral is decorated with good paintings, and has two ancient pulpits of marble. It has only a road for ships, and stands at the head of a bay of the same name, 27 m SW Naples. Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 40 35 N.

*Salers*, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, seated among mountains, 9 m N Aurillac.

*Salics*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, where are springs from which fine salt is made. It is 7 m w Orthes.

*Salignac*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 m s Limoges.

*Salinas*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Deva, at the foot of a mountain, 16 m NNE Vittoria, and 23 SSE Bilbao.

*Salines*, a seaport on the s coast of Cyprus, and the chief place of commerce in the island; but the different consuls and the principal families reside at Larnica, about a mile to the north. The citadel is

of a square form, without any bastions. Near it is the bazar, where provisions and other necessaries are sold; and the shops around it abound with all kinds of European merchandize. In the vicinity are marshes, from which abundance of salt is obtained. Salines stands on a bay of its name, 24 m SE Nicosia. Lon. 33 43 E, lat. 34 57 N.

*Salini*, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, which has its name from the salt that is formed by the sun in a small lake, communicating with the sea. It consists of two mountains united at the base, and lies NW of the island of Lipari.

*Salins*, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with famous salt works, one of which is like a little fortified place. In the neighbourhood are quarries of jasper, alabaster, and black marble. It is seated between two mountains, near the source of the Furieuse, 29 m S Besancon.

*Salisbury*, a fertile district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Montgomery, Stokes, Surry, Iredell, Rowan, Cabarras, and Mecklenberg.

*Salisbury*, a town of N Carolina, in Rowan county, capital of the district of its name. It stands on the NW side of Cane creek, 5 m from its junction with the Yadkin, and 110 W Raleigh. Lon. 80 34 W, lat. 35 38 N.

*Salisbury*, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, where some ship-building is carried on; seated at the conflux of the Powow with the Merrimac, 3 m NNW Newbury Port.

*Salisbury*, a town of Maryland, in Somerset county, with a considerable lumber trade; situate between the two principal branches of Wicomico river, 15 m SE Vienna.

*Salisbury*, or *Duck Creek*, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, and one of the largest wheat markets in the state; seated on Duck creek, 12 m N by W Dover.

*Salisbury*, or *New Sarum*, a city and the capital of Wiltshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It stands in a chalky soil, almost surrounded by the Avon, Willy, Nadder, and Bourn; and is rendered particularly clean by a small stream flowing through every street. It has a fine cathedral, the spire of which is the loftiest in the kingdom. The town-hall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market-place. Salisbury is governed by a mayor, and has manufactures of flannels, lindseys, hardware, and cutlery. The population was 8243 in 1811. It is 38 m SE Bath, and 81 W by S London. Lon. 1 47 W, lat. 51 4 N.

*Salisbury Plain*, an open tract in Eng-

land, which extends from the city of Salisbury 25 m E to Winchester and 25 W to Shaftsbury, and is, in some places, from 35 to 40 m in breadth. That part of it about the city is a chalky down; the other parts are noted for feeding numerous and large flocks of sheep. In this plain are traces of many Roman and British antiquities. One of these, called Stonehenge, 6 m N of Salisbury, consists of several large stones placed in a circular form, some upright, others horizontally across them, and of such enormous bulk that it has puzzled many diligent inquirers to account for the bringing and placing of them.

*Sallenche*, a town of Savoy, seated on a mountain near the river Arve, 32 m SE Geneva, and 39 NE Chambéry.

*Saltian*, a town of Schirvan, at the mouth of the Kur, on an island that is covered with villages. The principal commerce is in salt; and it has an extensive fishery, principally carried on by Russian subjects. It is 70 m SSE Schamachi.

*Salm*, a town of the Netherlands, capital of a county, in the duchy of Luxemburg, on the borders of Liege, with an ancient castle on a mountain. It is 30 m SSE Liege, and 45 N Luxemburg.

*Salm*, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, with a castle; seated at the source of the Sarre, 26 m E Lunéville.

*Salmas*, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan, equally as large as Khoi, and containing sculptured rocks and many ruins. It is 18 m S Khoi, and 72 W by N Tabriz.

*Salmunster*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, on the river Kinz, 19 m SSW Fulda.

*Salo*, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, at the foot of a mountain, near the lake Garda, 17 m NE Brescia.

*Salo*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a small but convenient harbour, where much of the products of the country is shipped. It is 12 m W by S Tarragona.

*Salobrena*, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, and a great trade in sugar and fish; seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 m E Almunecar, and 36 S Granada.

*Salon*, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, seated on the canal of Craponne, 23 m WNW Aix.

*Salona*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, which has seven mosques and as many Greek churches, and a great export of grain, oil, and wool. It is situate in a rich valley, 5 m from the head of the gulf of Salona, and 30 ENE Lepanto.

*Salona*, a town of Dalmatia, on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a considerable seaport, and the ruins show that it was 10 m in circuit. It is 7 m x Spalatro.

*Salone*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, and a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Greeks and Turks, and it is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, 10 m x Lepanto.

*Salonica*, the ancient Thessalonica, a city of European Turkey, capital of Macedonia, and a Greek archbishop's see. It stands on the side of a steep hill, at the head of a gulf of the Archipelago, surrounded by lofty stone walls, which ascend in a triangular form from the sea, and the apex is surrounded by a fortress with seven towers. The circuit of the walls exceeds 5 m, and the castle forms a large distinct area, separated from the city by a transverse wall. It is a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greeks and Jews; the former have a number of churches, and the latter several synagogues: the Turks also have many mosques; the two most considerable were formerly the Greek churches of St. Sophia and St. Demetrius. The inhabitants are computed at 70,000. It was taken from the Venetians, by the Turks, in 1431. It is 310 m w Constantinople. Lon. 22 56 E, lat. 40 43 N.

*Salpe*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, near which are some salt-works. It is situate on a lake near the sea, 23 m s Manfredonia, and 92 ENE Naples.

*Salzes*, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the lake of Leucate, among mountains, 10 m x Perpignan.

*Salsette*, an island of Hindoostan, on the coast of Aurangabad, to the N of Bombay, from both which it is separated by narrow channels; but over that to Bombay there is a causeway. It is about 15 m square, and fertile in rice, fruit, and sugar-canes. It has subterraneous caves cut out of a rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta. In 1776, it was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas; and in 1803, all the small islands in the gulf formed by Bombay and Salsette were also ceded. Salsette is a valuable acquisition to Bombay, which formerly depended on foreign supplies for its subsistence. The chief town is Tanna.

*Salt Lake*, a lake of New York, in Onondago county, 5 m long, and a mile broad. It is capable of producing immense quantities of salt. It lies half a mile s of Seneca river, to which it sends its waters.

*Salta*, a city of Tucuman, and the capital of a fertile province. It has three churches, four convents, and a college built by the jesuits. This city is of great resort on account of the large quantities of corn, wine, salt, mules, horses, and other commodities, which are sent hence into Peru. It is 180 m x by E Tucuman. Lon. 63 50 w, lat. 24 17 s.

*Saltash*, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a trade in malt; seated on the side of a steep hill, near the mouth of the Tamar, 6 m NW Plymouth, and 220 w bys London.

*Saltcoats*, a town of Scotland, in Ayres-hire, situate on the Atlantic, with a harbour that will admit vessels of 200 tons. Here is a considerable trade in salt and coal, also in ship-building; and it is a place of resort for sea-bathing. It is 5 m WNW Irvine, and 23 SW Glasgow.

*Saltfleet*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, situate on a creek of the German ocean, 23 m ENE Lincoln, and 158 N by E London.

*Saltillo*, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, situate on a lofty arid plain, and on the confines of Coahuila and New Leon, 180 m NE Durango. Lon. 101 14 w, lat. 25 52 N.

*Salvador St.* one of the Bahama islands. See *Guanahani*.

*Salvador, St.* the capital of the kingdom of Congo. It stands on a large mountain, whose summit is a plain, 10 m in circuit, and well cultivated. The city has 12 churches, beside the cathedral; and a large palace, in which the king and a Portuguese bishop reside. It is 230 m ESE Loango. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 5 40 S.

*Salvador, St.* a city of Brasil, capital of the government of All Saints Bay, and an archbishop's see, with several forts. The cathedral is large; but the most superb structure is the grand church of the jesuits, built of European marble, and the internal part exceedingly rich. The houses are two or three stories high, and built of stone. The principal streets are large, but the generality are narrow and dirty. In the royal square, is the governor's house, the mint, and the public-offices; and along the beach is the custom-house, dock-yard, storehouses, &c. There are many gardens, full of a great variety of fruit-trees, herbs and flowers. The chief commodities are cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, gums, wood, hides, tallow, and train-oil. Many ships of war and merchant vessels are built here. The population upward of 100,000. It is seated on an eminence, on the E side of the bay of All Saints. Lon. 38 33 w, lat. 12 58 S.

*Salvador, St.* a town of New Spain, in the province of Guatimala, capital of a district that produces sugar-canes and indigo in abundance. It stands on a river, which, at the distance of 20 m, enters the Pacific ocean. It is 170 m E by S Guatimala. Lon. 89 50 W, lat. 13 40 N.

*Salvador de Jujui, St.* a town of Tucuman, situate at the skirt of a mountain, on a river of its name, which flows E to the Vermejo. It is 200 m N by E Tucuman. Lon. 64 20 W, lat. 24 0 S.

*Salvages*, small uninhabited islands, lying between the Canary islands and Madeira, 27 leagues N of Point Nago in Teneriff. Lon. 15 54 W, lat. 30 0 N.

*Salvaterra*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a royal palace, seated on the Tajo, at the influx of the Soro, 35 m NE Lisbon.

*Salvaterra*, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It stands on the frontiers of Spain, 12 m NW Alcantara, and 37 E by S Castel Branco.

*Salvatierra*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Minho, 7 m NE Tuy.

*Salvatierra*, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Tormes, 23 m S Salamanca.

*Salvatierra*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 13 m ENE Vittoria.

*Saluzzo*, a town of Piedmont, with a castle. The cathedral is magnificent and rich. It is seated in a fruitful country, on an eminence near the river Po, 22 m S by W Turin.

*Salza*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, famous for its salt-works; seated near the Elbe, 12 m SSE Magdeburg.

*Salzburg*, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 100 m long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Bavaria, E by Austria and Stiria, S by Carinthia, and W by Tyrol and Bavaria. It was an archbishopric, whose prelate was a sovereign prince; but in 1803 the territory was given as an indemnity to the grand duke of Tuscany, who held it as an electorate till 1805, when it was ceded to Austria, as a duchy; and in 1809 it was transferred to Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron.

*Salzburg*, a fortified city, capital of the above duchy, with a strong castle on a mountain, a university, and two noble palaces. The population 20,000. The cathedral of St. Rupert is very fine, and contains five organs. The church of St. Peter, is the oldest in the city, and near it stands a Benedictine monastery, in which is a fine library. An amphitheatre hewn

out of a rock, and the ducal stables on the side of the mountain called Monchberg, are worthy of notice. Near Salzburg are some very productive salt-works. The French became masters of this city in 1800, and again in 1805. It is situate between three mountains, on both sides the river Salza, 45 m S by W Passau, and 155 W by S Vienna. Lon. 13 4 E, lat. 47 46 N.

*Salzkoten*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, with a good salt-mine, 7 m SW Paderborn.

*Salzsten*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, with a salt-mine, 19 m SW Minden.

*Salzungen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on an eminence, called Schnepfenburg, and several salt-works. It is seated on the Werra, 10 m S Eisenach.

*Salzwedel*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with a trade in linen, and manufactures of serge and stockings; situate on the Jetze, 26 m NW Stendal.

*Samana*, a seaport on the NE side of St. Domingo, and on the X side of a fine bay of its name. It stands on a peninsula, 33 m long and 3 broad; but the isthmus being a low swamp, covered with reeds, it is sometimes called an island. Samana was taken by the British in 1808. Lon. 69 20 W, lat. 19 10 N.

*Samandraki*, or *Samondrachi*, an island of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni and the coast of Romania, and to the N of the isle of Imbro. It is 17 m in circuit, and has a town of the same name with a spacious harbour. Lon. 25 17 E, lat. 40 34 N.

*Samar*, or *Tenday*, one of the Philippine islands, SE of that of Luconia, from which it is separated by a strait. It is 140 m long and 60 broad; and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile valleys.

*Samara*, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, seated on the Volga, 95 m SSE Simbirsk. Lon. 49 46 E, lat. 53 20 N.

*Samarang*, a fortified town on the N coast of Java, and the most considerable settlement, next to Batavia, in the island. Here is a large church, a townhouse, and other public edifices; and in the environs are numerous villas and gardens. In 1811, 4 m to the S of this place, the French general made his last stand for the island, and was compelled to surrender it to the British. Samarang is situate near the mouth of a river of the same name, 255 m ESE Batavia. Lon. 110 26 E, lat. 6 57 S.

*Samarcand*, the capital of Usbec Tartary, in Bokharia, with a castle and a university. It was the birthplace and seat of Tamerlane the great, and is now the residence of

a Tartar prince. The city falls short of its ancient splendour, yet it is still very large, and fortified with strong bulwarks of earth. The houses are mostly of hardened clay, but some are of stone, from quarries in the neighbourhood. The silk paper made here is in great request, and it has a considerable trade in excellent fruit. It is seated near the Sogd, 133 m E by N Bekhara. Lon. 64 15 E, lat. 39 37 N.

*Samarof*, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, seated on the Irtysh, 135 m N Tobolsk.

*Samutun*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the river Save, 6 m N by E Lombes.

*Samba*, a seaport of New Granada, in the province of Carthagena, 30 m NE Carthagena. Lon. 75 16 W, lat. 10 45 N.

*Samballas*, a multitude of small uninhabited islands on the N shore of the isthmus of Panama.

*Sambas*, the capital of a kingdom, on the W coast of Borneo, governed by a sultan. In the vicinity diamonds are found; and it is an excellent market for opium. In 1813 it was taken by the British, on account of the piracies and cruelties of its inhabitants. It is situate on the S branch of a navigable river, of the same name, 30 m from its mouth. Lon. 109 30 E, lat. 1 2 N.

*Samber*, a town of Hindoostan, in Ajmeer, seated at the S end of a salt lake, 13 m long and 2 broad, from which the neighbouring provinces are supplied with salt. It is 40 m NE Ajmeer.

*Sambre*, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Picardy, flows by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, and joins the Meuse at Namur.

*Samira*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak, on the river Tigris, 70 m NNW Bagdad.

*Samisat*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sangiacate of Marasch, on the river Euphrates, 30 m E Marasch.

*Samogitia*, a province of Poland, 175 m long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Courland, E by Lithuania, S by W Prussia, and W by the Baltic. It is full of forests, and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce abundance of honey. Here are also very active horses, in high esteem. Rosienne is the principal town.

*Samos*, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, and to the E of the isle of Nicaria. It is 30 m long and 20 broad, and crossed by a ridge of hills. Most of the soil is of a rusty colour; and all the mountains are of white marble. It abounds with partridges, woodcocks,

snipes, thrushes, woodpigeons, turtle doves, wheatears, and excellent poultry. There are no rabbits, but many hares, goats, and some sheep. Here is plenty of wheat, barley, and millet; also abundance of melons, lentils, kidneybeans, muscadine grapes, and large white figs. The silk, honey, and wax, are esteemed; and pitch is made from the pine trees. Here are some iron mines, emery stone is not scarce, and ochre is common. The inhabitants are almost all Greeks. The habit of the women is a vest, after the Turkish manner, with a red coif, and their hair hanging down the back in tresses, with tassels of coarse silver or black tin fastened to the ends. Samos contains several villages; and there are some remains of the celebrated temple of Juno. The principal harbour is that of Vati, on the N side of the island. Lon. 27 13 E, lat. 37 46 N.

*Samoyedes*, once a powerful nation of Tartary, but now dispersed. Some of them are found in small bodies among the mountains to the W of Lake Baikal; others are supposed to be within the Chinese frontiers; others are scattered among the deserts, which extend along the Frozen ocean, and some nearly as far to the W as Archangel. The Samoyedes have a large head, a flat face, high cheek bones, small eyes, a wide mouth, yellow complexion, straight black hair, and little or no beard. They have no longer the use of horses, because the climate of their present country renders their subsistence impossible; but they still preserve the manners of a pastoral people, and retain the use of moveable habitations, with which they wander from place to place. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of regular government. Their traditional songs mention only certain heroes, who, in better times, led their ancestors to battle. These songs form their principal amusements; but the exploits they celebrate are never likely to be renewed.

*Samsoe*, a fertile island of Denmark, on the E coast of N Jutland, 12 m long and 5 broad; but the N part is penetrated by the sea, and forms two narrow peninsulas. It has a town of the same name, and the inhabitants carry on some commerce, in small vessels. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 56 2 N.

*Samson*, St. a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the river Rille, 5 m N Pont Audemer.

*Samsoun*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a bay of the Black sea, at the influx of the Tozan. It has a large bazar for the use of merchants, who carry on a considerable trade with Constantinople, and the other ports of the Black

sea. It is 60 m N Amasia. Lon. 36 8 E, lat. 41 15 N.

*Sana*, a city of Arabia, capital of Yemen, with a castle on a hill, in which are two palaces. The city, properly so called, is not very populous; for gardens occupy a part of the space within the walls, which are 4 m in circuit, and contain seven gates. Here are a number of mosques, some of them built by Turkish pashaws; also several palaces, public baths, and large caravansaries. Fruits are very plentiful, particularly grapes; and the exportation of raisins is considerable, one kind of which is without stones. The city stands near the source of a river, which flows s into the Arabian sea, at the foot of Mount Nikkum, on which is the ruin of a castle, said to have been built by Shem. It is 250 m NNE Mocha, and 490 SE Mecca. Lon. 45 10 E, lat. 15 24 N.

*Sana*, a town of Peru, capital of a district. It is situate in a valley, fertile in fruit and corn, and adorned with the most beautiful flowers, whence it has been sometimes called Miraflores. It is 90 m N by W Truxillo. Lon. 79 36 W, lat. 6 52 S.

*Sanashygotla*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar, in Bengal; seated on the Mahanada, 165 m N Moorshedabad. Lon. 88 30 E, lat. 26 37 N.

*Sancerre*, a town of France, in the department of Cher. The wines produced in the environs are much esteemed. It is seated on a mountain near the river Loire, 22 m NW Nevers, and 110 N Paris.

*Sancian*, an island of China, on the coast of Quang-tong, famous for being the burying place of Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and lies 60 m SW Macao.

*Sancoins*, a town of France, in the department of Cher, seated on the Argent, 15 m SW Nevers.

*Sanda*, one of the Orkney islands, about 12 m long, but of an irregular form, and seldom above a mile broad. It lies N of that of Stronsay, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Much kelp is made here in summer, and it feeds many sheep and beeves. On the Start Point is a lighthouse. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 59 21 N.

*Sanda*, a small island on the W coast of Scotland, 3 m E of the Mull of Cantyre, famed for having been the rendezvous of the Danish fleets during their expeditions to the western coasts. On it are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. Columba.

*Sandbach*, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Thursday. In the market-place are two square stone crosses, with emblematical figures. It is seated on the

Welock 26 m E Chester, and 162 NNW London.

*Sandecz*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, at the foot of Mount Krapack, 32 m SE Cracow.

*Sandgate*, a village in Kent, 3 m E Hithe, with a castle built by Henry VIII. Here are many bathing machines, and capital warm baths, with good accommodations for visitors.

*Sandhamn*, a seaport of Sweden, in Upland, where all vessels to and from Stockholm are examined. It is 10 m SE Stockholm.

*Sandhurst*, a village in Berkshire, on the river Loddon, 5 m S by E Wokingham. Here is a royal military college, where young cadets, are instructed in the military art.

*Sando*, an island of Japan, 87 m in circuit, on the N coast of Nippon. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

*Sandomir*, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate, with a castle on a steep rock, and several colleges. It is seated on a hill, by the river Vistula, 75 m E by N Cracow, and 112 S by E Warsaw. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 50 21 N.

*Sandown*, a village in Hampshire, in the isle of Wight, 2 m S Brading. It stands on a bay of its name, and has a fort erected by Henry VIII, which maintains a small garrison.

*Sandugal*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on the Coa, 12 m SSE Guarda.

*Sandvliet*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Scheld, 12 m NW Antwerp.

*Sandusky*, a navigable river of the state of Ohio, that rises near the sources of the Sciota and the Great Miami, between each of which is a short portage. It flows NE, and enters the W end of Sandusky bay, which is the SW point of Lake Erie.

*Sandusky*, a town and fort of Ohio, on the S side of a bay of the same name, at the SW end of Lake Erie, to which it is united by a short and narrow strait. The fort stands opposite the gut. Lon. 82 43 W, lat. 41 50 N.

*Sandwich*, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the cinque-ports, governed by a mayor, and walled round; but the walls are much decayed, and only one of the gates is standing. The trade is much decreased, as the river Stour, on which it stands, is so choked with sand, as to admit only small vessels. The population was 2735 in 1810. Near it is the interesting ruin of Richborough castle, the Rutupiae of the Romans. Sandwich is 18 m N



Canterbury, and 6S E by S London. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 51 16 N.

*Sandwich*, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, situate on Barnstable bay, 13 m SE Plymouth.

*Sandwich Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the W coast of New Ireland. Lon. 149 17 E, lat. 2 53 S.

*Sandwich Island*, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 163 23 E, lat. 17 41 S.

*Sandwich Islands*, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook in 1778. They are 11 in number, extending from 18 54 to 22 15 x lat. and from 150 54 to 160 24 W lon. They are called by the natives, Owhyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Wodhoo, Atooi, Neebeehow, Oneehoua, Morotinne, and Takoora. The climate differs little from that of the W Indies in the same latitude. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as those of the other islands in this ocean; but the taro root is here of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees are not in such abundance as in the plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring 11 inches round, and having 14 feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from six to ten pounds in weight, the juice of which is an excellent substitute for sugar. The quadrupeds are confined to hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are of the common sort; the birds beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European seeds were left by captain Cook; but the possession of the goats soon gave rise to a contest between two districts, in which the breed was destroyed. The inhabitants, in their persons, language, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly islands. They are, in general, above the middle size, well made, and capable of bearing great fatigue. Many of both sexes have fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, have good eyes and teeth, with an engaging sensibility of look. There is one peculiarity, characteristic of every part of the nation, that even in the handsomest faces there is a fulness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. The men suffer their beards to grow, and wear their hair after various fashions. The dress of both sexes nearly resembles those of New Zealand, and they wear necklaces of small variegated shells. Tattooing the body is practised by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are also neatly marked, and

they have the singular custom of tattooing the tip of the tongue. They live together in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses, built closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked, toward the sea, with detached walls, consisting of loose stones, which are meant both for shelter and defence. Some of the houses are from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 20 to 30 broad; others are mere hovels. The food of the lower class consists principally of fish and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the flesh of hogs and dogs. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations of the men; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth; and the servants are principally engaged in the plantations, and fishing. Their plantations, which are spread over the whole seacoast, consist of the taro, or eddy-root, and sweet potatoes, with plants of the cloth tree, set in rows. They make salt in great abundance, and good cordage of all kinds. The bottoms of their canoes are of a single piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickness of an inch, and brought to a point at each end; the sides consist of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and lashed to the bottom part. Some of their double canoes measure 70 feet in length, three and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. Their weapons are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings; and for armour they wear strong mats, which are not easily penetrated. The government is monarchical and absolute; but as the islands are not united under one sovereign, wars are frequently among them. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or signal enterprise, but the death of every considerable chief calls for a repetition of these horrid rights. Notwithstanding captain Cook was here killed through a sudden resentment, the inhabitants are acknowledged to be of a mild and affectionate disposition; and in hospitality to strangers they are not exceeded by those of the Friendly islands. They are very industrious, and their natural capacity seems, in no respect, below the common standard of mankind. See *Owhyhee*.

*Sandwich Land*, a desolate country, in the Southern ocean, to the SE of the island of Georgia. The mountains are of a vast height, their summits wrapped in clouds, and their bases covered with snow to the water's edge. It is doubtful whether the different projecting points form one connected land, or several distinct islands. The most southern point that was seen by Cook, in 1775, is the greatest S latitude of land ever yet explored, on which account

it received the appellation of Southern Thule. Lon. 27 45 w, lat. 59 54 s.

*Sandy*, a village in Bedfordshire, on the river Ivel, 3 m n by w Biggleswade. It is of great antiquity, and on a hill are earth-works of large dimensions, called Cesar's Camp.

*Sandy Desert*, an extensive tract of country in Hindoostan, having Mooltan to the n, Ajmeer to the e, Cutch to the s, and Sind to the w. This region has not been recently explored by any European; but from the testimonies of the natives on the e border, it is not so completely barren as the deserts of Arabia. On the contrary, although the country in general consists of an arid unproductive sand, yet it contains many cultivated spots; also scattered jungle and coarse vegetation of various kinds, which supply numerous flocks with food. It is interspersed with petty chiefships and stationary tribes. Wells of water are scarce; and there are several fountains which have walls, but are destitute of water without the walls to a great distance. The chief place known is Amerkote.

*Sandy Hook*, a small island on the coast of New Jersey, 7 m s of the w end of Long-island. It was formerly a peninsula, but in 1778 the sea broke through the isthmus, and formed it into an island. On the n point is a lighthouse. Lon. 74 2 w, lat. 40 30 n.

*Sandy Point*, a seaport of St. Christopher, on the nw side of the island, in Fig-tree bay, defended by a fort. Lon. 63 23 w, lat. 17 20 n.

*Sanen*, or *Gessenay*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, situate on a river of the same name, 20 m, sw Thun.

*Sanford*, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, 15 m n Berwick, and 20 n w York.

*Sangerhausen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, 14 m e s e Stolberg.

*Sanguesa*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the river Aragon, 32 m s e Pamplona.

*Sangur*, a town Hindoostan, in Malwah, capital of a district. It is situate near the river Binnass, 93 m e n e Bopal. Lon. 78 50 e, lat. 23 50 n.

*Sankey*, a village in Lancashire, 2 m w Warrington. It is a place of traffic, being seated near the Mersey, from which it has a canal to the various works in the vicinity of St. Helens.

*Sanpoo*; see *Brahmapootra*.

*Sanquhar*, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a ruined castle on an

eminence. It has a trade in coal, and a manufacture of carpets and stockings. The admirable Crichton was a native of this place. It is seated on the Nith, 25 m nw Dumfries, and 53 sw Edinburgh.

*Sansanding*, a large trading town of Nigritia, in Bambarra, on the left bank of the Niger, 20 m r by s Sego.

*Santa*; see *Parilla*

*Santaella*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 24 m s Cordova.

*Santander*, a seaport of Spain, in Asturias, and a bishop's see. The harbour is good, and large enough to contain a numerous fleet, defended by two castles, several batteries, and a mole that advances into the sea. Here are many commercial houses, and it has the privilege of trading direct to and from the colonies. The chief exports are wool, iron, flour, and colonial produce. It is 11 m n e Santillana. Lon. 5 47 w, lat. 43 27 n.

*Santander, New*, a town of New Spain, in Panuco, capital of a district, which is thinly inhabited. It stands in the fork of a river, 40 m from the gulf of Mexico, but a bar at its mouth prevents the admission of vessels drawing more than 7 feet. It is 125 m n by w Panuco. Lon. 98 12 w, lat. 23 45 n.

*Santarem*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a citadel on a mountain. It is seated on the Tago, in a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil, 55 m n e Lisbon. Lon. 8 25 w, lat. 39 18 n.

*Santee*, a river of S Carolina, formed by the junction of the Congaree, and Wateree. It flows by Amelia and St. James, and enters the ocean by two mouths, a little s of Georgetown.

*Santen*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve, seated on the Rhine, 15 m s e Cleve.

*Santiago*; see *Jago*, *St*.

*Santianes*, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 17 m s s w Oviedo.

*Santillana*, a town of Spain, capital of Asturias de Santillana. It is seated in a fruitful valley near the bay of Biscay, 96 m e Oviedo, and 200 n Madrid. Lon. 3 53 w, lat. 43 23 n.

*Santona*, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the bay of Biscay, with a good harbour, strongly fortified by nature and art, 22 m e Santander.

*Santorin*, the ancient Thera, an island of the Archipelago, to the s of Nio. It is in the form of a crescent, 10 m long and from 1 to 4 broad. Between its two points, to complete the circle, are the small islands of Therasia and Aspronesi; and within these are three other islands, between which and Santorin is

a road for ships, but it affords no anchorage, on account of its depth in some places, and rocky bottom in others. All these islands are of volcanic origin, but the three interior ones are evidently of much later date. Santori, in proportion to its extent, is the richest and most populous island of the Archipelago. There are two bishops; the one Latin, whose see is Scaro, and the other Greek, whose residence is at Pargos, near the middle of the island. The soil is very dry, and far from fertile; but it produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, and cotton manufactures, the trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and it has only cistern water. The inhabitants, about 12,000, are almost all Greeks, and though subject to the Turks, they choose their own magistrates. Scaro is the capital.

*Santos*, a town of Brasil, in the government of St. Paul, in a bay of its name, on the *x* side of an island, called Aniaz, which is 18 m in circuit. The entrance of the channel, which leads from the bay to the town, is defended by two forts. The town of St. Vincent stands on the *s* side of the same island. Santos is 10 m from the sea, and 54 *se* St. Paul. Lon. 46 24 *w*, lat. 23 59 *s*.

*Saone, Upper*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Franche Comte. It is named from a river, which rises in Mont Vosges, flows through this department, Cote d'Or, and Saone and Loire, and joins the Rhone, at Lyon. The capital is Vesoul.

*Saona*, an island near the *e* end of that of St. Domingo, from the *s* side of which it is separated by a shallow channel, 5 m wide. It is 13 m long and 5 broad, but now uninhabited, except by fishermen during the season for tortoises. It has a port at the *e* end, sometimes visited by mariners, who here find water, wood, and wild cattle in abundance. Lon. 68 35 *w*, lat. 18 14 *n*.

*Saone and Loire*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Burgundy. It is named from two rivers, which flow through it in different directions. Macon is the capital.

*Saorgio*, a town in the county of Nice, situate on the top of a rock, which is nearly enclosed by the Roia and the Bendola. On the opposite side of the Roia is a sharp rock, completely insulated, with an ancient fortress on the summit; and near the town is a strong fort. Saorgio was taken by the French in 1794. It is 17 m *NE* Nice.

*Sapienza*, three small islands, and a cape, in the Mediterranean, near the *s* coast

of Morea. The largest island was formerly called Sphaacteria, and is famous in ancient history for a victory obtained by the Athenians over the Lacedemonians. Lon. 21 32 *e*, lat. 36 50 *n*.

*Saracens*, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia; *sarra* in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mohamed, and, within 40 years after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They kept possession of Spain till 1511, when they were expelled. They maintained a war in the Holy Land, a long time, against the Western Christians, and at length drove them out of it. There are now no people known by this name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain, are called Moors.

*Saragossa*, a city of Spain, capital of Aragon, and an archbishop's see, with a university, and a court of inquisition. It is said to have been built by the Phœnicians; and the Romans sent a colony hither in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of Cesarea Augusta, which by corruption has been changed into Saragossa. Here are many magnificent buildings, 17 large churches, and 14 handsome convents, beside others less considerable. The Ebro runs through the city, dividing it into two parts; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy-street is the largest, and so broad it may be taken for a square; and here they had their bull-fights. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest church is that of Nuestra Senora del Pilar, and a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us that the Virgin, while living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper. This image stands on a marble pillar, with a little Jesus in her arms, ornamented with a profusion of gold and jewels, and illuminated by a multitude of lamps and wax lights. The townhouse is a sumptuous structure; and in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Aragon. Saragossa has few manufactures, and but little trade. It is seated in a large plain (where the Ebro receives two other rivers) which produces all kinds of fruit in great abundance. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies soon after. In 1808 it sustained a siege by the French; but in another which lasted 63 days, the surviving besieged were obliged to surrender in 1809, being

quite worn out by fighting, pestilence, and famine. During this memorable siege, the city was nearly demolished by the constant firing of an immense artillery, and about 40,000 shells. In 1813, the French surrendered it to the Spaniards. It is 150 m w by n Barcelona, and 130 n e Madrid. Lon. 0 43 w, lat. 41 45 n.

*Sarangpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, capital of a hilly but fertile district. It is situate on the Sopra, 55 m n e Oojain. Lon. 76 30 e, lat. 23 38 n.

*Saratof*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan. It is divided into 12 districts, of which that of the same name is the principal.

*Saratof*, a fortified town, capital of the above government. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga, 220 m s Kasan, and 300 n w Astracan. Lon. 49 25 e, lat. 52 4 n.

*Saratoga*, a town and fort of New York, in a county of the same name. Here, in 1777, an army of British and Hessians surrendered to the Americans. It stands on the e side of Hudson river, 50 m n Albany.

*Sarawan*, a province of Ballogistan, 220 m long and 60 broad; bounded on the n by Afganistan, e by Hindoostan, s by the provinces of Jalawan and Mekran, and w by a barren desert. It is so very rugged and mountainous, that there is scarcely a level place whose circuit would exceed a few miles. It has a town of the same name on the river Bale, 80 m w by s Kelat, the capital of the province.

*Sarbruck*, a town of Germany, capital of a county. Here is a handsome palace, and a magnificent Lutheran church. It stands on the w side of the Sarre, 14 m w Deux-ponts. Lon. 7 5 e, lat. 49 16 n.

*Sarburg*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, seated on the Sarre, 10 m s by w Treves.

*Sarburg*, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated on the Sarre, at the foot of a mountain, 40 m e by n Nancy.

*Sardinia*, an island in the Mediterranean, 160 m long and 70 broad. It is separated from Corsica, on the n, by the strait of Bonifacio, and has 44 small islands belonging to it. Exclusive of the mountains, the chief part of the country may be regarded as waste, but where cultivated it is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. Here are mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum;

and quantities of cheese and salt are made. The frequent wastes abound with wild ducks; but the cattle and sheep are not numerous, and the morasses yield pernicious exhalations. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral. The little islands abound in game; and in that of Asinara are a great number of turtles. Sardinia has undergone various revolutions: in 1709 it was taken from the Spaniards by the English, and allotted to the emperor of Germany at the peace of Utrecht. The Spaniards recovered it in 1717, but were obliged to abandon it two years after; and, in 1720, it was ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for Sicily. It was then erected into a kingdom; but his Sardinian majesty continued to keep his court at Turin, till expelled from his Piedmontese territories, by the French, in 1796, when this island became the sole remnant of his possessions till 1814, when he was restored to his former dominions. The population 450,000. Cagliari is the capital.

*Sarecto*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Duplin county. It is seated on the n e branch of Cape Fear river, 80 m n by w Wilmington.

*Sargans*, a town of Switzerland, capital of a county in the canton of St. Gall, with a castle. There are mineral springs near the town, and the richest iron mine in Switzerland. It stands on the summit of a hill, near the Rhine, 14 m n by w Coire, and 47 s e Zurich. Lon. 9 25 e, lat. 47 4 n.

*Sargel*, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle; seated on the seacoast, 25 m ssw Algiers. Lon. 2 15 e, lat. 36 30 n.

*Sarguemine*, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sarre, 9 m s by e Sarbruck.

*Sari*, a city of Persia, capital of Mazanderan, and the residence of a Persian prince. It is surrounded by a good wall and deep ditch; and crowded with inhabitants, among whom are many merchants who carry on a brisk trade with Astracan. It is situate in a country abounding in rice, oranges, cotton, sugar, and silk, 20 m ssw Ferabad, and 120 n e Teheran. Lon. 52 42 e, lat. 36 33 n.

*Sarjew*; see *Gograh*.

*Sark*, an island in the English channel, 5 m long and 3 broad, lying near the coast of France, and about 6 m e from the island of Guernsey, on which it depends. It is naturally strong, and has upward of 300 inhabitants.

*Sark*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the s e part of Dumfriesshire, and flows

into the head of the Solway frith. It is for some miles the boundary between Scotland and England, and its mouth forms a good harbour, at the village of Sarkfort, 10 m E by S Annan.

*Sarlat*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 27 m SE Perigueux.

*Sarlonis*, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the isthmus of a peninsula formed by the river Sarre, 32 m NE Metz. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 49 21 N.

*Sarven*, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Underwalden, near a lake to which it gives name. It had formerly a strong castle, which was destroyed by the peasants in 1308. It is 9 m S Lucern. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 46 52 N.

*Sarno*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, seated on the Sarno, near its source, 12 m NNW Salerno, and 20 ESE Naples.

*Saros*, a strong castle of Hungary, in the county of the same name, seated on the Tartza, 5 m NNW Eperies.

*Sarwoy*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, capital of a district, the W part of which extends into the sandy desert. It is 43 m W Odeypoor. Lon. 73 20 E, lat. 25 32 N.

*Sarp*, or *Sarpen*, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiansand. Near it is a great cataract, which may be heard at the distance of 20 m. Sarp is 10 m WSW Freericstadt.

*Sarre*, a river that rises in France, near Salm, in the department of Meurte, flows N by Sarburg, Sarbruck, Saulouis, and Sarburg in Germany, and joins the Moselle, a little above Treves.

*Sarriçal*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that it is used for windows. It is seated on the Francoli, 11 m N Terragona.

*Sarsana*, a town of the duchy of Genoa, with a fortress; and near it is a fort in the mountains called Sarsanello. It stands on the river Magra, 5 m from its mouth, and 45 ESE Genoa. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 44 9 N.

*Sarsina*, a town of Italy, in Romagna, on the river Savio, 21 m WSW Rimini.

*Sart*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Naxos. It was the ancient Sardis, capital of Lydia; and under the Romans was a large city, but almost destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius. Here are many remains of massive buildings, a mosque that was formerly a Christian church, and a large caravansary. The inhabitants are

chiefly shepherds, who feed their flocks in the adjacent plains. It is 35 m ENE Smyrna.

*Sarte*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Maine. It takes its name from a river, which flows in a transparent and placid stream by Mans to Angers, where it joins the Mayenne. The capital is Mans.

*Sarvar*, a town and fortress of Hungary, at the conflux of the Guns with the Raab, 14 m E by S Stein am Anger.

*Sarum*, *Old*, a borough in Wiltshire, which is now reduced to a single house. It once covered the summit of a steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but nothing is to be seen except the ruins and traces of the walls. It is 2 m N New Sarum, or Salisbury.

*Saracarden*, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sarre, 33 m WNW Haguenau, and 45 ENE Nancy.

*Sas van Ghent*, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the canal from Ghent to the river Scheld, and fortified with sluices, by means of which the country can be laid under water. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that city, but was taken in 1664, by the Dutch, from whom the French took it in 1747, and again in 1794. It is 10 m N Ghent.

*Saseram*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar. Here is a great reservoir of water, and in the center of it the magnificent mausoleum of Shere Khan, the Afghan, who expelled emperor Humayoon, the father of Acber, from Hindoostan. It is 84 m SW Patna.

*Sassafras*, a town of Maryland, in Kent county, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into Chesapeake bay, 20 m S Elkton.

*Sassari*, a city of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a university. Here is a fountain called Russel, said to be more magnificent than the best at Rome. In the neighbourhood are mines of gold and silver, whence the city is sometimes called Logudori. It is seated on the Fiuminargia, 9 m from its mouth at Tormes, which is its port, and 108 NNW Cagliari. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 40 43 N.

*Sassuolo*, a town of Italy, in Modenese, with a castle, seated on the Seccia, 10 m SW Modena.

*Sastago*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, seated on the Ebro, 40 m SE Saragossa.

*Satalia*, or *Adalia*, a strong city of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. It extends round a small harbour, and has a superb mosque, which was formerly a church. It is governed by a pashaw, and contains many remains of antiquity. The country

around is fertile; and the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. The chief trade is in wool, cotton, goats hair, agaric, tragacanth, opium, and bees wax. It is seated on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, 150 m sw Cogni. Lon. 30 46 E, lat. 36 52 N.

*Satara*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, on the w point of a long hill. The fort, used as a state prison, is on the highest part of the hill, and the passage up to it will admit only one person at a time. It is 47 m s Poonah, and 120 wsw Bejapoor. Lon. 74 3 E, lat. 17 50 N.

*Sattiararam*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Circars, district of Cicacole, at the mouth of the Gulgundah, 57 m sw Vizagapatam.

*Sautgar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Barramahal, among the eastern Gauts. The pass hence into Mysore has been improved, that artillery can ascend with little difficulty, and it is now important for commercial purposes. Sautgar is 23 m w by n Vellore, and 75 E Bangalore.

*Sater*, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, near which is a rich iron mine, 23 m s by E Fahlun.

*Satgong*, a village of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on a creek of Hoogly river, 4 m nw Hoogly. In 1566 it was a city, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories.

*Satimangulum*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbeoor, with a large stone fort, and a considerable temple. It has manufactures of coarse cotton cloths, and is seated near the Bhawani, 42 m nne Coimbeoor.

*Satriano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated near the sea, 8 m s Squillace.

*Sava*, a town of Persia, in Irak, surrounded by walls of earth. The environs produce exquisite fruit, and abundance of rice and cotton, in which it has a considerable trade. It is 60 m sw Teheran.

*Savage Isle*, an island in the Pacific ocean, 35 m in circuit, discovered by Cook in 1774. It received this name from the rude and inhospitable behaviour of the inhabitants, who were stout well-made men, naked except round the waist; some of them had their face, breast, and thighs painted. It is of a round form, and appeared to be covered with trees, shrubs, &c. Lon. 169 30 w, lat. 19 2 s.

*Savanna*, a river of the United States, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates Georgia from S Carolina. It is navigable for boats of 100 feet keel, from Augusta to Savanna, and thence for large vessels to its entrance into the Atlantic ocean, at Tybe island, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 80 40 w, lat. 31.57 N.

*Savanna*, a seaport of the state of Georgia, chief of Charham county, and formerly the capital of the state. More than two thirds of the town was destroyed by fire in 1796. Savanna is the largest town and only port of importance in the state. The chief exports are live stock, maize, rice, tobacco, indigo, flour, sago, tar, naval stores, canes, leather, and deer skins. The population was 5215 in 1810. It is seated on a high sandy bluff, on the s side of the river Savanna, 17 m from its mouth, and 100 SE Louisville. Lon. 80 57 w, lat. 31 57 N.

*Savatopoli*; see *Sebestopolis*.

*Sauceda*, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, on a river of the same name, which joins the Nassas to form the Palmas. It is 100 m nsw Durango. Lon. 105 36 w, lat. 25 18 N.

*Save*, a river that rises in Germany, on the nw confines of Carniola, runs E through that country, separates Slavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and joins the Danube, near Belgrade.

*Savenay*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 18 m nw Nantes, and 32 w Ancenis.

*Savendrecog*, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It stands on the top of a rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above 8 m in circuit, and divided at the summit by a chasm that forms it into two hills: these having each its particular defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, the British took it by storm, in 1791, without the loss of a man. It is 51 m NE Seringapatam.

*Saverdun*, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, on the river Arriege, 25 m sse Toulouse.

*Saverne*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, at the foot of Mount Vosges, in a country which produces plenty of wine, 18 m wnw Strasbourg.

*Savigliano*, a town of Piedmont, with a rich Benedictine abbey, seated in a fertile plain, on the river Maira, 30 m s Turin.

*Savignano*, a town of Italy, in Romagna, seated on the Borco, 8 m SE Cesena, and 10 w Rimini.

*Saulgen*, or *Saulgau*, a town of Suabia, 5 m sw Buchau.

*Saulieu*, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or. Here was anciently a college of the Druids; and in a wood the ruins of a druidical temple are still visible. It stands on an eminence, 38 m w Dijon, and 46 SE Auxerre.

*Saumur*, a town of France in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with an ancient castle, and a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptic arches, 60 feet in diameter. It is 27 m *se* Angers, and 38 *sw* Tours.

*Savolax*, a province of Finland, 200 m long and 100 broad. It consists mostly of woods, lakes, rivers, and morasses, and abounds in elks and reindeers. The inhabitants are thinly dispersed, and subsist by cultivating buck-wheat, breeding cattle, hunting, fishing, and making wooden-ware. *Knopia* is the capital.

*Savona*, a strong town of the duchy of Genoa, with two castles, and several fine churches. The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, restored in 1748, taken by the French in 1795, and by them surrendered to the Austrians in 1800, through famine. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 24 m *sw* Genoa.

*Savoniers*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, near which are caverns famous for their petrifications. It is 8 m *sw* Tours.

*Savoy*, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, 50 m long and 40 broad; bounded on the *n* by the canton of Geneva, *e* by Piedmont, *s* by the same and France, and *w* by France. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow; but the valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and many of the mountains yield pasture for a vast number of cattle. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isere, Arc, and Arve. The Savoyards, from the nature of their country, are generally very poor; and great numbers of them seek a livelihood in France, England, and other countries in the quality of showmen, &c. The French subdued this country in 1792; they were driven out of it by the Austrians and Russians in 1799, but regained possession the following year. In 1814 it was restored to the king of Sardinia, who at the congress of Vienna ceded to Switzerland the districts of Chablais and Faucigny, which now form a part of the canton of Geneva. Chambery is the capital.

*Sauve*, a town of France, in the department of Gard, seated on the Vidoure, 12 m *sw* Alais.

*Sauveterre*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a ruined castle, 20 m *wsw* Pau.

*Sauveterre*, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 15 m *sw* Rodez.

*Sauveterre*, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, 26 m *se* Bourdeaux.

*Sar*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, near which is an ancient citadel on the summit of a rock. It is seated on the Elda, on the borders of Valencia, 25 m *wsw* Alicante, and 42 *nne* Murcia.

*Sar*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle, 14 m *s* Rheineck.

*Sarenburg*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, near which are three forts and a strong pass. It is situate on the Drave, 38 m *w* Clagenfurt. Lon. 13 12 *e*, lat. 46 44 *n*.

*Saxmundham*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 20 m *ne* Ipswich and 89 London.

*Saxony, Upper*, a circle of Germany; bounded on the *e* by Prussia, Poland, and Lusatia, *s* by Bohemia and Franconia, *w* by the circles of Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony, and *n* by the latter and the Baltic. It comprehends the duchy of Saxony, the margravate of Misnia, the landgravate of Thuringia, the principalities of Brandenburg, Merseburg, Nauburg, Anhalt, Coburg, and Querfurt, the counties of Barby, Mansfeld, Henneberg, Schwartzburg, Stolberg, and Hohenstein, and the duchy of Pomerania.

*Saxony, Lower*, a circle of Germany; bounded on the *e* by Upper Saxony, *s* by the same and the circle of Upper Rhine, *w* by Westphalia and the German ocean, and *n* by Jutland and the Baltic. It comprehends the duchies of Magdeburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Lüneburg, Holstein, Lauenburg, and Mecklenburg, the principalities of Halberstadt, Ratzeburg, Hildesheim, and Lubeck, and the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Goslar, Mulhausen, and Nordhausen.

*Saxony, Duchy of*, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is 75 m long and 62 broad; bounded on the *n* by Brandenburg, *e* by Lusatia, *s* by Misnia, and *w* by the principality of Anhalt. It is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines; and is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe. It belonged to the king of Saxony, but was ceded in 1815 to the king of Prussia. Wittenberg is the capital.

*Saxony, Kingdom of*, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It was made a kingdom in 1807, and then consisted of the duchy of Saxony, the margravates of Lusatia and Misnia, the greatest part of Thuringia, and part of the counties of Mausfeld and Henneberg; beside other cessions from Prussia, both in Germany and Poland, by the treaty of Tilsit. But in 1815, at the congress of Vienna, the kingdom was reduced to the territories of Misnia and Voigtland; yet the king was to continue to bear the titles of margrave of Upper Lusatia, langrave of Thu-

ringia, and count of Henneberg. The capital is Dresden.

*Saybrook*, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, with a fort. It is the most ancient town in the state, and situate near the mouth of Connecticut river, 18 m w by s New London. Lon. 25 w, lat. 41 20 N.

*Saycock*, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to re-ide in the little island of Disnia, which is on the w side of this. Lon. 132 23 E, lat. 34 0 N.

*Sayn*, a town and castle of Germany, in Westerwald, which gives name to a small county. It is situate on the Sayn, near its conflux with the Rhine, 6 m x Coblenz, and 50 xw Frankfort.

*Saypan*, one of the Ladrone islands, 40 m in circuit, and the most fertile of them all. On the w side is a safe port called Cantankitda. Lon. 146 10 E, lat. 15 22 N.

*Sea Fell*, a mountain in Cumberland, 9 m nE Ravenglass. It is deemed the highest in England, and has two summits; the low point 3022 and the high point 3166 feet above the level of the sea. The rivers Mite and Esk flow from it, and contribute to form the harbour of Ravenglass.

*Seugen*, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, on a promontory of the same name, at the entrance of the passage from the ocean into the Categat. At the extremity of the promontory, called by British seamen the Scaw, is a lighthouse. It is 54 m nSE Alburg. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 57 33 N.

*Sealanova*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, with a castle. The trade consists chiefly in wine, raisins, corn, and leather. It is 40 m SSE Smyrna. Lon. 27 31 E, lat. 37 54 N.

*Scalea*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, formerly a large city, but now greatly decayed. It is seated on the w coast, 25 m SE Policastro. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 40 0 N.

*Scalitz*, a town of Hungary, seated on the March, 50 m x Presburg.

*Scanderoon*; see *Alexandretta*.

*Scania*; see *Schonen*.

*Scarborough*, a seaport and borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in the recess of a beautiful bay, and on a high rock that has such craggy sides as to be almost inaccessible. On the top of this rock is a green plain, with a well of fresh water, and the remains of a castle, built by Henry II. The town is greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, and for sea-bathing; and it is much engaged in the fisheries. The harbour is one of the best in the kingdom, with a commodious quay, several

ship-yards, and a strong battery. The population was 6710 in 1811. It is 36 m nE York, and 214 N London. Lon. 0 10 w, lat. 54 18 N.

*Scarborough*, a town and fort on the SE side of the island of Tobago, of which it is the capital. Lon. 60 30 w, lat. 11 6 N.

*Scardona*, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia, seated on the Cherca, 35 m w x Spalatro.

*Scarliano*, a town of Tuscany, with a castle, seated on the seacoast, 5 m s Massa.

*Scarpanto*, an island in the Mediterranean, 18 m long and 6 broad, lying sw of Rhodes. It is mountainous and rocky, abounds in cattle and game, and has quarries of marble. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. The principal town on the w coast has a good harbour. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 35 45 N.

*Scarpe*, a river of France, which rises near Aubigne, in the department of Pas de Calais, passes by Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, and enters the Scheld, at Mortagne.

*Scarperia*, a town of Tuscany, celebrated for its steel manufactures, 13 m x Florence.

*Scaro*, the capital of the island of Santorin, and the see of a Latin bishop. It stands on a lofty volcanic rock, which projects into the road, on the w coast of the island. Lon. 25 26 E, lat. 36 28 N.

*Schafhausen*, a canton of Switzerland, 15 m long and 10 broad; bounded on the w and N by Suabia, E by the canton of Zurich and the district of Constance, and s by the same and Thurgau. The reformation was introduced here in 1529, and the religion is Calvinism. The country abounds in vineyards, and affords but little corn; so that the latter is procured from Suabia in exchange for wine.

*Schafhausen*, the capital of the above canton. It is seated on the Rhine, and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the cataract at Lauffen. Though a frontier town, it has no garrison, and the fortifications are weak. It had a famous wooden bridge over the Rhine, which was burnt by the French, when they evacuated the town, after being defeated by the Austrians, in 1799. Schafhausen is 22 m N by E Zurich, and 39 E Basel. Lon. 3 41 E, lat. 47 39 N.

*Schalholt*, a town of Iceland, with a college. Lon. 22 26 w, lat. 64 40 N.

*Schamuchi*, the capital of Schirvan, surrounded by a wall and a deep ditch. It has manufactures of silk and cotton, and is supplied with most Russian commodities. It stands in a plain on the river Aksui, 120 m s Derbend, and 250 nE Tabriz. Lon. 48 30 E, lat. 40 20 N.



*Scharding*, a town of Bavaria, with a fortified castle, seated on the Inn, 7 m s Passau.

*Scharnitz*, a fortified town of Germany, in Tyrol, which defends a pass over the mountains, of considerable importance. It surrendered to the French and Bavarians in 1805. It stands on the confines of Bavaria, 12 m s Innsbruck.

*Schaumburg*, a county of Westphalia, e of the principality of Minden. It is mountainous and woody, but contains much fertile land, quarries of limestone and freestone, and mines of alum, coal, copper, and iron. Bielefeld is the capital.

*Schauenstein*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 18 m n Culmbach.

*Schaumburg*, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, 25 m wsw Wetlar.

*Schier*, a town and castle of Suabia, seated on the Danube, 36 m sw Uhu.

*Scheibenberg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, near which are mines of silver and iron. It is 22 m s Chemnitz.

*Scheldt*, a river that rises in France, in the department of Aisne, passes by Cambrai, Bouchain, Valenciennes, and Conde; then enters the Netherlands and flows by Tournay, Oudenard, Ghent, Dendermond, Antwerp, and Fort Lillo, below which it divides into two branches. One of these, called the Eastern Scheldt, flows by Bergen op Zoom; the other, the Western Scheldt, proceeds to Flushing; and both forming most of the islands that constitute the province of Zealand, enter the German ocean.

*Schlestat*, or *Schlestat*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the river Ill, 20 m sw Strasbourg.

*Schellenberg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, frequently called Augustsburg, from a castle of that name standing on the mountain of Schellenberg, close by the town. It is seated on the Zschopa, 3 m r Chemnitz.

*Schellenburg*, a town of Bavaria, where a victory was obtained by the allies over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. It is 12 m w Neuburg.

*Schelling*, an island of the Netherlands, 12 m long and 3 broad, lying at the entrance of the Zuider zee. Lon. 5 0 E, lat. 53 20 N.

*Schemnitz*, a town of Hungary, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals; and for hot baths. Here is a college for students in mineralogy, which has a spacious chymical laboratory. All the imperial mines are connected by a subterraneous passage of above 3 m in length. Schemnitz has 24,000 in-

habitants, and nearly the same number employed in the mines. It is situate in the bosom of a mountainous country, 94 m r by n Presburg. Lon. 13 59 E, lat. 48 27 N.

*Schenck*, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, seated in the angle where the Rhine divides into two branches, the Rhine and the Wahal. It is of great importance, as the centre of communication between Holland and Germany; and is 13 m r Nimeguen.

*Schenectady*; see *Skenectady*.

*Schening*, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated in a fertile country, 10 m se Wastena.

*Scheningen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, near which is a Lutheran convent, and a salt-mine. It is 13 m e Wolfenbottle.

*Schennis*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall. Here is a chapter of noble canonesses, who are allowed to leave the convent to marry. It is seated on the Linmat, 13 m n by w Glaris.

*Scheppenstadt*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 12 m e Wolfenbottle.

*Scherpenhuel*; see *Montaigne*.

*Schesburg*, a fortified town of Transylvania, with a castle, 60 m n e Weissenburg.

*Schiedam*, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, celebrated for its numerous distilleries of geneva. It is seated on a canal, called the Schie, which communicates with the Meuse, 6 m w by s Rotterdam.

*Schievelbein*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with a castle seated on the Rega, 17 m r Dramburg.

*Schiltach*, a town of Wirtemberg, on the river Schiltach, 14 m nsw Rothweil.

*Schiuznach*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Here some tepid mineral waters; and near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous castle of Hapsburg. It is seated on the Aar, 10 m w Baden, and 20 se Basel.

*Schiras*; see *Shiras*.

*Schirvan*, a province of Asia, bounded on the n. by Daghestan, v and se by the Caspian sea, sw by Aderbijan, and w by Georgia. The soil produces abundance of rice, wheat, and barley, and feeds many cattle. The vines are planted along the hedges, and fastened to the trees. Here are vast quantities of wild fowls, particularly pheasants; also hares in abundance. Schamachi is the capital.

*Schlackenwald*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with an excellent tin mine, 5 m s Carlsbad.

*Schlackenwerth*, a town of Bohemia, in

the circle of Saatz, with a fine castle, seated on the Weisseritz, 7 m NNE Carlsbad.

*Schluden*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, 11 m NNE Goslar, and 28 ESE Hildesheim.

*Schlun*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, with a castle. It is surrounded by walls and vineyards, and 16 m NE Rakonitz.

*Schlawa*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogaw, on the borders of Poland, 13 m N Glogaw.

*Schlauze*, a town of Lower Pomerania, on the river Wipper, 10 m wsw Stolpe.

*Schleusingen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneberg, with a castle, seated on the Schleuss, 18 m SE Smalkald, and 19 NEE Schweinfurt.

*Schlitz*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, on a small river that runs into the Fulda, 7 m NW Fulda.

*Schlitz*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland, with a castle, 13 m NW Plauen.

*Schlusselfeld*, a town and fortress of Russia, situate on the Neva, near Lake Ladoga. The fortress stands on an island in the river, and has frequently been used as a state prison. It is 36 m E Petersburg. Lon. 30 55 E, lat. 59 55 N.

*Schlussfeld*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, insulated in the principality of Bamberg, 14 m WSW Bamberg, and 33 E Wurtzburg.

*Schmalkalden*; see *Smalkalden*.

*Schmalenberg*, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Lenne, 14 m E Altendorf.

*Schmiedeberg*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. The vicinity abounds in iron ore, and almost all the inhabitants are smiths. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the Bauber, 25 m WSW Schweidnitz.

*Schmiedeberg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, 14 m S Dresden.

*Schmiedeberg*, a town of the duchy of Saxony, noted for excellent beer, 13 m S Wittenberg.

*Schmolten*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, on the river Sprotta, 7 m SW Altenburg.

*Schneeberg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of thread, silk, and gold and silver lace. In the neighbourhood are silver mines. It is situate on an eminence, near the Mulda, 9 m SSE Zwickau.

*Schoharie*, a town of the state of New York, capital of a county. It stands on Schoharie river, which runs N into Mohawk river, 40 m W Albany. Lon. 74 42 W, lat. 42 40 N.

*Schonbeck*, a town and castle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with some salt-works; seated on the Elbe, 10 m SSE Magdeburg.

*Schonberg*, a town and castle of Prussia, in Oberland, 23 m ESE Marienwerder.

*Schonck*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland, 15 m SE Plauen.

*Schoneck*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, belonging to the knights of the Teutonic order, 20 m S Dantzie.

*Schonecken*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, seated on the Nymys, 23 m N by W Treves.

*Schonön*, or *Scania*, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, almost surrounded by the Sound and the Baltic. It is 70 m long and 50 broad, and the most level spot in the kingdom. It produces all the necessaries of life in abundance, and is deemed the storehouse and granary of Sweden. Lund is the capital.

*Schongau*, a town of Bavaria, surrounded by a plain wall and some towers. The great square has three fountains of a kind of marble, the product of the country. It stands on the side of an eminence, by the river Lech, 14 m S Landsburg, and 40 SW Munich.

*Schonoven*, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, with a commodious haven. It is celebrated for its gardens and salmon fishery, and seated on the Leck, 14 m E by N Rotterdam.

*Schorndorf*, a town of Wirttemberg, with a strong castle. Here are salt springs, from which much salt is made. This place was possessed by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Rems, 17 m ESE Stuttgart.

*Schouten Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, 60 m long and 20 broad, near the NE coast of New Guinea, discovered by Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 135 50 E, lat. 0 50 S.

*Schouwen*, an island of the Netherlands, forming the N part of Zealand, at the mouth of the Scheld. It is 15 m long and 6 broad. Ziriczee is the capital.

*Schrattenthal*, a town and castle of Austria, on the frontiers of Moravia, 9 m SSW Znain.

*Schrobenhausen*, a town of Bavaria, on the river Par, 16 m SSW Ingolstadt.

*Schuyler Fort*, Old and New, both in the state of New York, on Mohawk river; the Old 4 m below, and the New 7 above Whitestown. The latter is more usually called Fort Stanwix.

*Schuylikil*, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises NW of the Kittatinny mountains, and is navigable from above Reading to its entrance into the Delaware, 3 m below Philadelphia.

*Schwabach*, a town of Franconia, in the

principality of Anspach, with numerous manufactures; seated on a river of the same name, which flows into the Rednitz, 12 m rlyn Anspach.

*Schwalbach*, a town of Germany, in the county of Nassau, frequented for its mineral waters; seated on the river Aa, 32 m w Frankfort.

*Schwalenburg*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, 13 m n Paderborn.

*Schwan*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Warnow, 10 m n Gustrow.

*Schwandorf*, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the river Nab, 21 m n Ratisbon.

*Schwanenstadt*, a town of Austria, near which the French gained a decisive victory over the Austrians in 1800. It is seated on the Ager, 25 m sw Linz.

*Schwartzburg*, an ancient castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which gives name to a county. The county is divided into two parts, the upper and lower, of which Rudelstadt and Sondershausen are the chief towns. The castle is seated on the Schwartz, 7 m sw Rudelstadt.

*Schwartzberg*, a town of Franconia, in a principality of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Lec, 24 m ese Wurtzburg.

*Schwartzenberg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with wire and lace manufactures. In the vicinity are iron-forges, and mines of tin and lead. It is 10 m wsw Annaberg.

*Schwartzenburg*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 10 m se Friburg, and 17 ssw Bern.

*Schwatz*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a silver and copper mine; seated on the Inn, 14 m ne Inspruc.

*Schwedt*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, with a magnificent castle, seated on the Oder, 24 m se Prenzio.

*Schweidnitz*, a strong city of Silesia, capital of a principality, with a castle. Half of the magistrates are catholics, but most of the inhabitants are protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a public school. All kinds of leather are manufactured here. In 1716, the greatest part of the city was burnt down, but was rebuilt in an elegant manner. In 1757 the Austrians took it from the Prussians, who retook it the next year. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Weistritz, 22 m sw Breslau. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 50 44 N.

*Schweinfurt*, a town of Franconia, with a palace. It has a large trade in wine, woollen and linen cloth, goose quills, and feathers. It was taken by the French in 1796, and is seated on the Maine, 21 m

ne Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 50 6 N.

*Schweinitz*, a town of the duchy of Saxony, on the river Elster, 14 m se Wittenberg.

*Schweinsberg*, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, on the river Ohm, 7 m se Marburg.

*Schweitz*, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the n by Zurich and Zug, n by Glaris, s by Uri, and w by Waldstadter see. This canton, with that of Uri and Underwalden, threw off the yoke of Austria, in 1303; and they formed a perpetual alliance in 1315, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. The name of Schweitzerland, or Switzerland, which originally comprehended only these three cantons, was afterward extended to all Helvetia. It derived that appellation, either from the canton of Schweitz, as being the most distinguished by the revolution of 1303, or because the Austrians called all the inhabitants of these mountainous parts by the general denomination of Schweitzers. The cantons of Schweitz and Uri have the same kind of soil, and the same productions. The whole country being rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine; but this soil, naturally barren, has been improved by the natives to a great degree of fertility. The Roman catholic religion is here exclusively established.

*Schweitz*, the capital of the above canton, seated near the Waldstadter see, on the slope of a hill, at the bottom of two high and rugged rocks, called the Schweitzer Haken. Here are two churches, two convents, an arsenal, and a mint. It is 13 m e bys Lucern. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 46 56 N.

*Schweitz, Lake of*; see *Waldstadter See*.

*Schwelm*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, near which are some medicinal springs. It is 23 m e Dusseldorf.

*Schwerin*, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It is divided into four parts; namely, Schwerin, the New Town, the island of Schelf, and the Moor, which are all nearly encircled by a beautiful lake. Schwerin was the seat of a count, which title is still bore by the dukes of Mecklenburg. The principal church is a fine Gothic pile, with a lofty spire. The ducal palace and gardens are on an island in the lake, and have a communication with the town by a drawbridge. It is 35 m wsw Gustrow. Lon. 11 33 E, lat. 53 56 N.

*Schwerte*, a town of Westphalia, in the

county of Mark, on the river Ruhr, 7 m s Dortmund.

*Schactz*, a town and castle of Prussia, in Pomerania, situate on the Vistula, 7 m x Cuhm.

*Schniebusen*, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle (insulated by Poland and the New mark of Brandenburg) belonging to the principality of Glogau. It has a castle, a catholic church, a protestant church, good cloth manufactures, and fertile gardens and vineyards. It is 13 m x Zullichau. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 52 21 N.

*Schwinburg*, a town of Denmark, on the s coast of the island of Funen, with the best harbour in the island, and manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 23 m sse Odensee. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 55 10 N.

*Sciacca*; see *Xacca*.

*Sciati*, an island of the Archipelago, lying 14 m sse of Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi. It is 10 m long and 4 broad. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 39 24 N.

*Scieli*, or *Sichili*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and county of Modica; seated in a rich plain surrounded by hills, 22 m w bys Noto.

*Sciglio*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the side of a rocky promontory, called Scylla, or Cape Sciglio. In the terrible earthquake of 1783, the sea was thrown furiously 3 m inland, and on its return swept off the prince of Sciglio, with 2473 of the inhabitants, who, hoping to find security, were then on the Scylla strand, or in boats near the shore. It is 10 m x by E Reggio.

*Scilly*, a cluster of numerous isles and rocks at the entrance of the English and St. George channels, lying almost 10 leagues w of the Lands-end, in Cornwall. Of these only six are inhabited, and in 1810 contained 2375 persons. They are a resort for sea-fowl, and feed many sheep and rabbits. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief isle is that of St. Mary, nearly 3 m long and 2 broad, which has a good port, is well fortified, and contains more than half of the whole population. In this isle, and in two or three others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres. On that of St. Agnes is a lighthouse, 51 feet high, and a very fine column. At the outermost extremity of the isle of St. Martin is a seamark, as conspicuous by day as the lighthouse on St. Agnes, but not so high and large. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the English channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when three men of war

perished, with admiral sir Cloudesley Shovel and all their crews. St. Agnes lighthouse is in lon. 6 19 w, lat. 49 54 N.

*Scilly*, a group of isles or shoals, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767, and described as very dangerous. Lon. 155 30 w, lat. 16 30 s.

*Scio*, or *Chio*, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, xw of Samos. It is 36 m long and 13 broad, and mountainous; yet various kinds of fruit grow in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates, interspersed with myrtles and jasmines. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of mastic; it has also some trade in silk, cotton, and figs. It is computed that there are 4000 Turks, 60,000 Greeks, and 2000 Latins, on this island. The Turks took it from the Genoese in 1566. Beside the town of the same name, it contains 68 villages all inhabited by Greeks; and those that furnish mastic are the most rich and populous.

*Scio*, a seaport, capital of the above island, and a bishop's see. It is the best built town in the Archipelago; the houses being commodious, some of them terraced, and others covered with tiles. The castle is an old citadel, built by the Genoese, in which the Turks have a garrison. The harbour is a rendezvous for ships that go to or come from Constantinople: it will contain 80 vessels, is protected by a low mole, and has two lighthouses. It stands on the E side of the island, 67 m w Smyrna. Lon. 26 12 E, lat. 38 26 N.

*Sciota*, a river of the state of Ohio, which rises near the source of the Sandusky, a boatable water of Lake Erie, and flows s, by Columbus and Chillicothe, to Portsmouth, where it enters the Ohio, 300 m below Pittsburg. It is navigable by large barges 150 m, and by small boats to its source, whence there is a portage of 4 m to the Sandusky.

*Scipio*, a town of New York, chief of Onondago county. It is seated on the E side of Cayuga lake, 95 m w Cooperstown. Lon. 76 52 w, lat. 42 44 N.

*Sciro*, or *Sciros*, an island of the Archipelago, to the w of Metelin. It is 15 m long and 8 broad, and mountainous, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want corn or wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 10 m from the harbour of St. George. Lon. 24 38 E, lat. 38 54 N.

*Scituate*, a town of Massachusetts, in

Plymouth county, with a harbour, on an inlet of Massachusetts bay, 15 m n Plymouth.

*Situate*, a town of Rhode Island, in Providence county, near which is a foundery for cannons and bells. It is 11 m ssw Providence, and 27 nw Newport.

*Slavonia*, a country of Europe, lying between the rivers Drave and Danube on the n, and the Save on the s; bounded on the w by Croatia, from which to the conflux of the Save with the Danube it is 15 m in length, and from 25 to 45 in breadth. It is a fertile level country, and belongs to the house of Austria. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The ancient Slavonia contained many large countries; some have extended it from the Adriatic to the Euxine sea, and say that it had its name from the Sclavi, a Scythian nation, who conquered Greece and this country in the reign of emperor Justinian. The language of Slavonia is the mother of four others, namely, those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia. The principal town is Essek.

*Scone*, or *Scoon*, a village of Scotland, on the e side of the river Tay, 2 m n Perth. Here is a noted palace, on the site of a more ancient one, where the kings of Scotland used to be crowned, and on a celebrated stone, which is now removed to England. See *Cashel*.

*Scopelo*, an island of the Archipelago, 10 m long and 3 broad, lying 5 m e of Sciaui. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 39 24 N.

*Scopia*, or *Uskiub*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and an archbishop's see. It is celebrated for the manufacture of Morocco leather, and seated on the Vardar, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 90 m e Scutari, and 170 nsw Salonica. Lon. 21 15 E, lat. 42 40 N.

*Scotland*, or *North Britain*, the northern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the n by the North sea, e by the German ocean, se by England, s by the Irish sea, and w by the Atlantic ocean. To Scotland also appertain the islands on its western coast, called the Hebrides, or Western Islands, and those to the ne called the Orkney and Shetland Islands. From n to s it extends 270 m, and the greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30; and no part is distant above 40 m from the coast. It contains 29,167 square miles, or 18,666,880 acres. The population was 1,805,688 in 1811, exclusive of the army and navy, for which a thirtieth part may be added. Scotland is divided into two districts, the Highlands and the Lowlands; the former is applied

to the mountainous part to the n and nw of the Grampian hills, and the latter to the more level district on the e and se. But nature seems to have pointed out three grand divisions in Scotland; the North, the Middle, and the South. The North division, is formed by a chain of lakes, which cross the country, from the frith of Moray to the sound of Mull, in a sw direction, and are now uniting into a canal, called the Caledonian Canal: it is chiefly an assemblage of vast dreary mountains; not, however, without some fertile valleys on the northern and eastern shores. The Middle division, is bounded on the s by the friths of Forth and Clyde, and the Great canal by which they are united: it is traversed in different directions by several ranges of mountains; and though cultivation here is also found chiefly on the eastern shore, yet of this division, as well as of the former, the arable land bears a small proportion to the mountainous and barren tracts. The South division is included between the s boundary of the former division and England: it has a great resemblance to England, and, with respect both to the aspect of the country and progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. The civil division of Scotland is into 23 counties, namely, Shetland and Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Inverness, in the North division; Argyle, Bute, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumbarton, in the Middle division; and Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburg, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, in the South division. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Northern Dee, Esk, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee. The loches, or lakes, are numerous, and some of them extensive. The climate is very various. The northern extremity, which is in the same latitude with some parts of Norway, is extremely cold: but from its insular situation, the frosts are far from being so intense as in parts of the continent equally as far to the n. The west coast is subject to frequent rains in the summer, and to sudden changes of weather. In many places on the eastern shore, and in the whole south division, the climate is not inferior to the north part of England. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freestone, limestone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock-crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep: they are both small, but much valued for

the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. It is on the high grounds that the cattle are so diminutive; for in many parts of the country, the horses and cows are not excelled in size and beauty by those of the English breed. Among the wild animals are the roe, stag, fox, badger, otter, hedge-hog, rabbit, weasel, mole, and other small quadrupeds. Among the feathered race are the capercaillie, or cock of the wood, the eagle, falcon, partridge, quail, snipe, plover, black game, &c. Scotland was governed by a king before the Romans visited England, and continued an independent kingdom till the death of the English queen Elisabeth, when James VI of Scotland, the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and constantly resided in the latter: he and his successors calling themselves kings of England and Scotland, and each country having a separate parliament, till the year 1707, in the reign of queen Anne, when both kingdoms were united under the general name of Great Britain. The counties send one member each to parliament, except Bute and Caithness, Cromarty and Nairn, Kinross and Clackmannan, which send members in conjunction; so that the counties send 30 members, which with 15 sent by the cities and boroughs make the 45 commoners sent by Scotland; and 16 peers are elected to represent the nobility. The established religion is the presbyterian, which is modelled principally after the Calvinistical plan settled at Geneva, and on a general principle of an equality of ecclesiastical authority among its presbyters. There are few Roman catholics, nor are the episcopalians numerous. With respect to the trade and manufactures, they are noticed under the respective cities and towns. Edinburgh is the capital.

*Scourie*, a town of Scotland, on the w coast of Sutherlandshire, and on the s side of a commodious bay, to which it gives name, 56 m nw Dornoch. Lon. 4 52 w, lat. 58 24 n.

*Scutari*, a strong town of European Turkey, in Albania, capital of a pashalic, and a bishop's see, with a castle on a rock. It has four suburbs, and carries on a considerable trade. The chief manufacture is Morocco leather. It is seated on the lake Labeatis, near its outlet, the river Bojana, 64 m n by w Durazzo. Lon. 19 16 e, lat. 42 33 n.

*Scutari*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, which is considered as a suburb of Constantinople, though in a different quarter of the globe; it stands on the strait of Constantinople, opposite that city; and presents itself like an amphitheatre, afford-

ing a picturesque view from the mixture of trees, houses, mosques, and minarets. This town serves as an emporium and a rendezvous to the caravans of Asia, and has some manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs. Here are extensive burying-grounds, shaded with lofty cypresses. The rich Turks of Constantinople prefer being interred here; for they consider Asia as a land belonging to the true believers, and believe that the land of Europe will one day fall into the hands of Christians, and be trodden on by infidels. Scutari is a mile E Constantinople.

*Scylla*, a rock near the entrance of the strait of Messina, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis. It forms a small promontory in the narrowest part of the strait, and is the famed Scylla of the ancient poets. It does not come up to the formidable description given by Homer, nor is the passage so narrow and difficult as he represents it; but probably the breadth has greatly increased since his time. The rock is nearly 200 feet high; and on the side of it stand the town of Sciglio, whence the promontory is sometimes called Cape Sciglio.

*Seaford*, a town of Sussex, and one of the Cinque Ports. Its fort is in a state of defence; but it has no market, and its trade and harbour are now of little consequence. It is seated near the English channel, 10 m sse Lewes, and 60 s by E London.

*Seara*, a government on the n coast of Brasil, to the w of that of Rio Grande. The country is in general flat, and sandy along the coast; but the interior produces cotton, and abounds in cattle. Its rivers are fordable, or overflow, as the rains are less or more.

*Seara*, a town and fortress, capital of the above government. The fort stands on a sand-hill close to the town, which is near the sea; but it has no river, nor any harbour, and the beach is bad to land upon. Lon. 39 20 w, lat. 3 30 s.

*Seaton*, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. Here is a ruinous palace, in which queen Mary occasionally kept her court. It has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situated on the frith of Forth, 9 m E Edinburgh.

*Sebastia*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the remains of the ancient city of Samaria. It is 34 m nne Jerusalem.

*Sebastian, St.* a city and seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated on a peninsula washed by the river Urumea on the e, and by the sea, which forms a small cove, on the w, and at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a castle. The harbour is small, secured by two moles, and a narrow en-

trance for the ships. The town is surrounded by a double wall, and fortified toward the sea. It is the capital of the district of Guipuscoa, and carries on a great trade, particularly in iron, anchors, cables, leather, and wool. St. Sebastian was taken by the French in 1794; and retaken by storm in 1813, by the allies under lord Wellington. It is 50 m E Bilbao, and 50 NW Pamplona. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 43 24 N.

*Sebastian*, St. a town of New Spain, in Chiametlan, situate on the Mazatlan, 60 m NW Chiametlan. Lon. 105 56, lat. 24 20 N.

*Sebastian*, St. a town of the province of Caracas, celebrated for excellent cacao, 40 m SSW Caracas.

*Sebastian*, St. the capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and of all Brasil, with a citadel on a hill, and several forts. The city stands on the W side of the harbour of Rio Janeiro, 4 m from its entrance; and behind it are high hills crowned with woods, convents, houses, and churches. It is 3 m in circuit; and the population 127,000, two thirds of which are slaves, and the remainder Europeans and mulattos. The streets are most of them narrow, intersecting each other at right angles; and the houses, in general, are of stone, and two stories high. The churches are splendid; and there is more religious parade in this city, than in any of the popish countries in Europe. Here are manufactures of sugar, rum, and cochineal; and great quantities of coffee and hides are exported. The different mechanics carry on their business in distinct parts of the town; particular streets being set apart for particular trades. On the S side of a spacious square is the palace; and there are several other squares, in which are fountains, supplied with water by an aqueduct of considerable length, brought over a valley by a double tier of arches. The mint is a fine building, furnished with all the conveniences necessary for coining with expedition. A Benedictine convent and a fort are on the extreme point, jutting into the harbour, opposite which is Serpent island, where there are a dock-yard, magazines, and naval storehouses. In another part of the harbour, at a place called Val Longo, are the warehouses for the reception, and preparation for sale, of the numerous slaves imported from Africa. St. Sebastian is a bishop's see, and at present the seat of the royal family of Portugal, who arrived in 1808. The queen sovereign died here in 1816, and her body was deposited in the convent of Ajuda. Lon. 42 44 W, lat. 22 54 S.

*Sebastian*, Cape St. a cape at the NW ex-

trinity of Madagascar. Lon. 46 25 E, lat. 12 30 S.

*Sebastopol*, or *Aktiar*, a seaport of Russia, and the first maritime town of Crimea. It has one of the most secure harbours in the world, while for size it might contain all the Russian fleets; and it is the chief station of the Black sea fleet. The city is built on the side of a hill, which divides two of its fine basins. The old Tartar houses are small and ill-built; but along the quay are some neat buildings. It stands on part of the site of the ancient city of Chersonesus, where was the famous temple of Diana Taurica; and considerable ruins and antiquities are yet discoverable. It is 40 m SSW Sympheropol, and 350 NE Constantinople. Lon. 33 22 E, lat. 44 25 N.

*Sebastopolis*, or *Savzatopoli*, a town of Mingrelia, anciently called Dioscurias. It stands on the borders of Russia, on the Black sea, 220 m NW Teflis. Lon. 42 45 E, lat. 44 10 N.

*Sebenico*, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see, with a fort and castle. The cathedral is a magnificent fabric, and its roof is composed of large flat pieces of marble. It is seated near the mouth of the Cherca, in the gulf of Venice, 40 m NW Spalatro. Lon. 15 53 E, lat. 43 55 N.

*Seboo*, the largest river in the empire of Morocco. It rises in a forest, near the foot of Atlas, to the SE of Fez, flows within 6 m of that city, passes by that of Mequinez, and enters the ocean at Manora. It abounds with a rich species of salmon, called shetbel.

*Sebourg*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 5 m E Valenciennes.

*Sebz*; see *Kesh*.

*Sechura*, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Troxillo, inhabited by Indians, who are chiefly employed in fishing, or driving mules. Here commences a sandy desert, which extends 80 m southward. The town stands on a river of the same name, 3 m from the ocean, and 180 NW Truxillo. Lon. 81 10 E, lat. 5 55 S.

*Seckau*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Gayle, 9 m N Judenburg.

*Seckingen*, a town of Suabia, the smallest of the four Forest towns. Here is a convent of noble nuns, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. It is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, over which is a bridge, 11 m W Basle.

*Seckington*, a village in Warwickshire, 3 m NE Tamworth, famous for a battle in 757, between Cuthred king of the W Saxons, and Ethelbald, king of the Mercians. On the N side of the church is the ruin of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

*Sedan*, a strong town of France, in the department of Ardennes. It is deemed one of the keys of the country; and has a strong castle, an arsenal, a foundery of cannon, and a manufacture of fine cloth. The famous marshal Turenne was born in the castle. Sedan is seated on the Meuse, 12 m r bys Mezieres, and 135 n. Paris. Lon. 4 57 e, lat. 49 42 n.

*Sedberg*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated near the Rother, on the borders of Westmorland, 11 m e Kendal, and 265 nw London.

*Seebah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, capital of a small woody district. It is fortified, and situate on a rivulet that flows into the Beyah, 100 m e bys Lahore. Lon. 75 34 e, lat. 31 39 n.

*Seehausen*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, nearly surrounded by the Aland, 12 m w Havelberg.

*Seelburg*, a town of the duchy of Courland, on the river Dwina, 70 m e bys Mittau.

*Seelow*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 10 m sw Custrin.

*Seer*, a seaport of Arabia, capital of a principality, in the province of Oman. It has a good harbour, and the navy of the prince is one of the most considerable in the gulf of Persia. It is 109 m wsw Julfar. Lon. 54 33 e, lat. 25 10 n.

*Serdhuna*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, 11 m nnw Merat, and 38 nne Delhi.

*Seesen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, seated on a small lake, 14 m sw Goslar.

*Seez*, a town of France, in the department of Orne, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a fine country, near the source of the Orne, 12 m n Alençon, and 102 w bys Paris. Lon. 0 11 e, lat. 43 36 n.

*Segeberg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, on a high mountain, consisting of limestone, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubec. It is seated on the Trave, 15 m wnw Lubec.

*Szegedin*, a strong town of Hungary, capital of Tsongrad county, with a castle. The tobacco produced in the vicinity is in high esteem. The population in 1815 was 25,692. It is seated near the Theisz, opposite the influx of the Maros, 103 m sse Pest. Lon. 20 22 e, lat. 46 15 n.

*Segezwur*, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county. It is situate on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, 47 m n Hermunstadt. Lon. 24 55 e, lat. 47 4 n.

*Segestan*, or *Seistan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the n by Balk, e by Cabul and Candahar, se and s by Ballogistan, and w by Kerman and Chorasán. This

country once rivalled in prosperity the most flourishing provinces of the empire, but is now in a deplorable condition. The greater part of it is flat, sandy, and uninhabited; and during the four hot months a wind frequently blows with such violence as to overwhelm houses, gardens, and fields with clouds of sand. There are, however, many springs and rivers, the banks of which afford good pasturage, and are well cultivated in the vicinity of the towns; but many of the natives are shepherds, who live a wandering life, and pitch their tents amid the ruins of ancient palaces. Zarang is the capital.

*Segna*, a seaport of Morlachia, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. Here are twelve churches and two convents. It is fortified by nature and art, and stands in a mountainous and barren soil, on the gulf of Venice, opposite the e end of the island Veglia, 30 m se Fiume. Lon. 15 3 e, lat. 45 5 n.

*Segui*, a town of Italy, in Campagni di Roma. Organs are said to have been invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 30 m se Rome.

*Sego*, a city of Nigritia, capital of Bambarra. It consists of four walled towns, two on each side of the river Niger, which contains about 30,000 inhabitants; and as the Moors form a considerable proportion, their mosques appear in every quarter. The houses are built of clay, of a square form, with flat roofs; some of them have two stories, and many of them are white-washed. The current money consists of couries, a kind of shells. It is situate in well-cultivated district, 270 m sw Tombuctoo. Lon. 0 43 w, lat. 13 15 n.

*Segorbe*, a city of Spain, in Valencia, and a bishop's see. Here are many well-cultivated gardens, and a famous fountain. The vicinity abounds in every kind of fruit, and in the adjacent mountains are quarries of fine marble. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Morvedro, 35 m n by w Valencia. Lon. 0 28 w, lat. 39 52 n.

*Segovia*, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It stands on two hills and the valley between them, on the sw side of the Erosma; and is surrounded by a strong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts. It is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3000 paces in length, supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, in two stories. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, which is one part of its trade, and another is very fine paper. The cathedral stands on one side of the great square, and is one of the handsomest Gothic structures in Spain; beside which there are 27 other churches. The castle is seated in the highest part of



the town, and has 16 rooms richly adorned with tapestry, and ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with very fine paintings. The mint, for some years the only one in Spain, is surrounded by the river, on which are mills, employed in coining. Segovia is 40 m NNW Madrid. Lon. 4 12 w, lat. 41 3 N.

*Segovia, New*, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua, near the source of a river of its name, which flows into the Caribbean sea, 90 m N by E Leon. Lon. 86 50 W, lat. 13 45 N.

*Segovia, New*, a town in the isle of Luzon, and a bishop's see, with a fort. It is seated at the N end of the island, near the mouth of the Cagayan, 240 m N Manila. Lon. 120 50 E, lat. 18 39 N.

*Segra*, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs through Catalonia, by Puicerda, Urgel, Belaguer, and Lerida, to Mequinenza, where it joins the Ebro.

*Segre*, a town of France, in the department of Mayne and Loire, 20 m NW Angers.

*Segura*, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in Murcia, crosses that province and the S part of Valencia, and enters the Mediterranean, at Guardamaa.

*Segura*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated among mountains, 34 m NE Ubeda, and 96 WNW Murcia.

*Segura*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 35 m SE Calatayud, and 38 N Teruel.

*Segura*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a fort on a mountain. It stands on the frontiers of Spain, 15 m WNW Alcantara, and 35 ESE Castel Branco.

*Segura*, a town of New Spain, in Tlascalala, 50 m S Puebla.

*Sehacan*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Sindy, situate on a high hill that overlooks the ferries of the Indus and Larkhanu rivers, 50 m N by E Hydrabad.

*Seibo*, or *Zeybo*, a town of St. Domingo, chiefly occupied by graziers; situate on a small river, 65 m ENE St. Domingo.

*Seidenberg*, a town of Upper Lusatia, with manufactures of cloth and stockings, 8 m SSE Gorlitz.

*Seiks*, a nation in the NW part of Hindoostan, consisting of several independant states, that had formed a kind of federal union. They possess the whole province of Lahore, the principal part of Mooltan, and the W part of Delhi. This rich and healthy tract extends 400 m from NW to SE, and is from 150 to 200 broad, in general, but the part between Attock and Behker cannot be less than 320. The Seiks are a tribe sprung from Hindoos and Mahomedans, but more lax than that of their ancestors. The founder of their sect was

Nanock, who flourished in the beginning of the 16th century; and they are the descendants of his disciples: the word *seiks*, in the Sanscrit language, signifying disciples. They are in general strong and well-made, accustomed from their infancy to the most laborious life and hardest fare. They have the Hindoo cast of countenance, somewhat altered by a long beard; are as active as the Mahrattas, and much more robust; and their courage is equal to that of any of the natives of India. A pair of long blue drawers, and a kind of checkered plaid, part of which is fastened round the waist, and the other thrown over the shoulder, form their clothing and equipage. The chiefs are distinguished by wearing some heavy gold bracelets on their wrists, and sometimes a chain of the same metal round their turbans, and by being mounted on better horses; otherwise no distinction appears among them. The civil and military government of the Seiks, before a common interest had ceased to animate its operations, was conducted by general assemblies; but since then divisions have been so widely extended, the grand assembly is now rarely summoned. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which a Seik will boast they can bring 500,000 into the field; and it is supposed they might bring 200,000. They have no infantry in their own country, except for the defence of their towns and villages; but they generally serve as infantry in foreign armies. They were formerly in a state of great power; but for many years past they have been mostly occupied by petty internal feuds, transmitted from father to son, which has rendered them much less formidable. The Seiks, like the Hindoos, are perfectly tolerant in matters of faith, and require only a conformity in certain signs and ceremonies; but unlike the Hindoos, they admit proselytes, abolish the distinctions of tribe or cast, and eat all kinds of flesh except that of cows. Their capital is Amretsir.

*Seine*, a river of France, which rises in the department of Côte d'Or, flows by Troyes, Melan, Paris, and Rouen, and enters the English channel at Havre de Grace.

*Seine, Lower*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

*Seine and Aarne*, a department of France, including part of the old province of the Isle of France. Meun is the capital.

*Seine and Oise*, a department of France, including part of the old province of the Isle of France. Versailles is the capital.

*Seinsheim*, a town of Franconia, with a castle, 18 m S Wurtzburg.

*Seistan*; see *Segestan*.

*Selem*, a town of New Spain, in Jucatan, near the seacoast, 45 m NW Merida.

*Selbosoe*, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, on the N side of a lake, 18 m SE Drontheim.

*Selby*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is the birthplace of Henry I, whose father, William I, built an abbey here; and the conventual church is now the parish church. A canal passes hence to Leeds, and ships are built here. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is one of the completest timber bridges in the kingdom, 12 m S York, and 180 N by W London.

*Selenginsk*; a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, with a fort. The vicinity yields a great quantity of rhubarb. It stands on the Selenga, at the influx of the Chilok, 84 m SE Irkutsk. Lon. 107 28 E, lat. 51 16 N.

*Selenti*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, at the foot of a lofty hill, and the mouth of a river of the same name, 25 m SSE Alania.

*Seltesk*, or *Seleskeh*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. It is the ancient Selucia, the remains of which city are scattered over a large extent of ground, on the side of its river, the Calycadnus. The modern town is a poor place, but the residence of a bey. It is seated on the river 5 m from the sea, and 160 SSE Cogni. Lon. 33 58 E, lat. 36 24 N.

*Seligenstadt*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Mentz, with a Benedictine abbey; seated at the conflux of the Gernspentz with the Maine, 14 m E Frankfort.

*Selimbria*, or *Selivria*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a citadel. Here are rich vineyards and excellent wine. It stands on the sea of Marmora, 32 m W Constantinople. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 41 2 N.

*Selkirk*, a borough of Scotland, the capital of Selkirkshire, with manufactures of stockings, inkle, and leather. The population was 2422 in 1811. It is seated on the Ettrick, near its conflux with the Tweed, 30 m SSE Edinburg. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 55 34 N.

*Selkirkshire*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Edinburgshire, E by Berwickshire and Roxburgshire, S by Dumfriesshire, and W by Peeblesshire. It is a hilly country, 28 m long and 18 where broadest. The population was 5889 in 1811. It sends a member to parliament. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala.

*Selles*, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, on the river Cher, 10 m SW Romorentin.

*Seltz*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Rhine, 23 m NNE Strasburg.

*Seltzer*, or *Lower Seltzer*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, celebrated for a spring of mineral water, which is exported in great quantities. It is situated on the Emsbach, 30 m E Coblentz.

*Semauat*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak, seated on the Euphrates, where a toll is collected. It is 120 m NW Bassora. Lon. 46 15 E, lat. 32 2 N.

*Sembew-ghewn*, a town of Birmah, from which is the principal road through the western hills into Atacan. To this place all Bengal articles of merchandise imported by way of Aracan are brought, and here embarked on the Irrawaddy. It stands 3 m W of that river, and 30 S by W Pagahm.

*Semegonda*, a town of Nigritia, in the country of Wangara, on a lake formed by a branch of the Niger, 330 m SSW Bornou. Lon. 21 30 E, lat. 14 58 N.

*Semendria*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, with a citadel, seated on the Danube, 20 m SE Belgrade.

*Semennud*, a town of Egypt, on the E branch of the Nile, 8 m SSW Mansoura, and 53 N Cairo.

*Semigallia*, the E part of the duchy of Courland, separated by the Masza, from Courland Proper, and by the Dwina from Russia, to which country it is now subject. Mittau is the capital.

*Seminari* town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 22 m NE Reggio.

*Semlin*, a town of Slavonia, seated on the Danube, above the influx of the Save, 5 m WNW Belgrade, and 37 SE Peterwardin.

*Semnan*, or *Sumnum*, a town of Persia, in Irak, and the chief place of a rich district lying N of the Great Salt Desert. It is 90 m W by S Bustam, and 120 E Teheran.

*Sempach*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, famous for the battle, in 1386, that established the liberty of the Swiss, and in which Leopold duke of Austria was defeated and slain. It is seated on a small lake, 7 m NW Lucern.

*Sempione*, a mountain of Italy, in Milanese, one of the highest of the Italian Alps, whose pointed summits are perpetually covered with snow. On one side of its rugged base the torrent Divario gushes through a vast chasm between two lofty rocks, and falls into the valley of Ossola. A bridge is built across this chasm, and forms part of a road over the mountain, which is a principal communication between Italy and Switzerland. It is now generally called *Simplon*.

*Semar en Auxois*, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, with a castle

on a rock, and a manufacture of cloth; seated on the Armancon, 34 m w by s Dijon, and 135 s Paris.

*Semur en Briennois*, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, 33 m w by s Macon, and 45 s Autun.

*Sena*, or *Marzuli*, a town of Mocaranga, on the river Zambezi, where the Portuguese have a factory. Lon. 35 3 E, lat. 17 40 s.

*Seneca*, a lake and river of New York, in Onondago county. The lake is 30 m long and 2 broad, lying n and s between those of Canandaqua and Cayuga. At the n end is the town of Geneva; and on the e side, between it and Cayuga lake, are the military townships of Romulus, Ovid, Hector, and Ulysses. The river rises to the w of Geneva, passes by that town, and receives the waters of the lake. It afterward receives the waters of Cayuga lake, Canandaqua creek, and Salt lake, and then flows into Onondago river.

*Seneca*, a town of New York, in Onondago county, on the n side of the falls in Seneca river, 14 m from its mouth, and 28 s Oswego.

*Seneff*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, where a battle was gained by the French over the prince of Orange, in 1674. It is 4 m s Nivelles.

*Senegal*, a river that rises in Nigritia, in the mountains of Kong, flows w on the southern confines of Zaara, and enters the Atlantic ocean, 120 m NE of Cape Verd. Its course is flexuous till it arrives within 6 m of the sea, when it takes a sudden turn to the s, and for 75 m is separated from the sea only by a ridge of sand. It is infested with crocodiles; and its mouth, nearly 2 m wide, is incumbered by a shifting bar, which renders the passage difficult and dangerous. It is navigable at all seasons for small vessels 120 m from the bar, and in the rainy season 600 m further for vessels of 150 tons. The French built a fort on an island within its mouth, and were masters of the gum-trade. See *Louis*, *St.*

*Senegambia*, a country on the w coast of Africa, so called from two great rivers, the Senegal and Gambia, which here enter the ocean. It is bounded on the n by Zaara, e by the same and Nigritia, s by Sierra Leone, and w by the Atlantic, on which it extends from lat. 1 20 to 10 0 s. It contains several petty kingdoms, and numerous forests that yield abundance of gum. See *Fouta*.

*Senes*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and formerly the see of a bishop. It is seated in a rough barren country, 15 m sse Digne.

*Senftenberg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle; seated on the Elster, 32 m NNE Dresden.

*Senlis*, a town of France, in the department of Oise, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Nonette, almost surrounded by a forest, 27 m NNE Paris.

*Sennar*, a city of Nubia, capital of a kingdom. It is 5 m in circuit, and very populous. The houses are chiefly of one story, with flat roofs; but the suburbs contain only cottages covered with reeds. The palace, surrounded by high walls, is a confused heap of buildings. The heats are almost insupportable in the daytime, except in the rainy season, which begins in April and continues three months, and then the air is unwholesome. The commodities are elephant teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold-dust. Near the palace is a market for slaves, where the females sit on one side and the males on another, and the Egyptians buy great numbers of them every year. The merchandise required here are spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass beads, and a black drug, that is used to colour the eyebrows. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers; those of low rank, and girls, have cloths wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. Sennar is seated on an eminence, on the w bank of the eastern Nile, 500 m SSE Dongola. Lon. 33 30 E, lat. 13 34 N.

*Sens*, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and lately an archbishop's see. The cathedral is a venerable structure, and contains the tomb of the dauphin, father of Louis XVI. Here are manufactures of velvet, cotton, leather, and glue. It is seated in a fertile country, at the conflux of the Vanne with the Yonne, 25 m N Auxerre, and 60 s Paris. Lon. 3 17 E, lat. 48 12 N.

*Sephoury*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the ancient Sephor or Sapphura, which was fortified by Herod. It afterward bore the name of Diocesaria. Here are the remains of a stately Gothic church, said to have been erected over the habitation of Joachim and Anna, parents of the blessed Virgin; and among its ruins some ancient paintings were discovered in 1801. It is 12 m SE Acre, and 13 WNW Tiberias.

*Sepulveda*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the river Duraton, 33 m NE Segovia.

*Sera*, or *Sira*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a stone fort of a good size. It is the principal place in the central di-

vision of the rajah's dominions & of the Cavery, and carries on a considerable inland commerce. The chief products sent hence are cocoa-nuts, sugar, bark, lac, steel, oxen, buffalos, butter, and oil. The whole of the cloth made here is used in the neighbourhood. Since the restoration of the rajah, in 1799, the fort has been garrisoned by British troops. It is 84 m N Seringapatam. Lon. 76 55 E, lat. 13 37 N.

*Serai*, a town of European Turkey, capital of Bosnia, and the see of a catholic bishop, appointed by the king of Hungary. It is large and commercial, and seated on the Bosna, 130 m WSW Belgrade. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 44 14 N.

*Serampoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated on the Hoogly, 12 m N Calcutta.

*Seraskerd*, a town of Persia, in Aderbajan, chief of a district that is well watered and rich in corn. It is 60 m SSE Tabriz.

*Serchio*, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Modena, crosses that of Lucca, and enters the gulf of Genoa.

*Serdobol*, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, on the lake Ladoga, 60 m NNE Wiburg. Lon. 30 15 E, lat. 61 45 N.

*Serena*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 25 m E by S Merida.

*Sereua*, in Chili; see *Coquimbo*.

*Serfo*, or *Serfante*, an island of the Archipelago, lying 50 m NW of Naxia. It is 3 m long and 5 broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstone. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicolo, which is a poor place. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 37 19 N.

*Sergag*, a town of Russia, in the government of Nishnei Novgorod, 43 m SE Nishnei Novgorod.

*Sergippy*, a government of Brasil, between these of Pernambuco and All Saints Bay, separated from the former by the river St. Francis, and from the latter by the Rio Real. It produces corn, sugar, and tobacco in considerable quantities, and has some silver mines; but has no port for vessels of any size.

*Sergippy*, or *St. Christopher*, the capital of the above government, with a fort. It is seated on an eminence by the river Vazaboris, 5 m from its mouth, and 120 NE St. Salvador. Lon. 37 34 W, lat. 11 20 S.

*Serignan*, a town of France, in the department of Herault, at the mouth of the Ombre, in the gulf of Lyon, 8 m SE Beziers.

*Serinagur*, a province of Northern Hindoostan, lying principally between 30 and 34 of N lat. and 77 and 80 of E lon. It is

separated on the SW from Delhi by the Sewalic mountains, and toward the E by a range of hills from Kemaon, but its other boundaries are undefined. The whole face of the country is an assemblage of hills jumbled together in many forms and directions, with narrow and confined valleys. Some of the hills are covered with trees, others naked and stony, and toward the E are extensive forests, in which small elephants abound. Only a small part of the country is either cultivated or populated; and sheep and goats are employed as beasts of burden. The natives profess the Hindoo Brahminical religion. In 1803 the rajah of Serinagur was killed in a battle near Gurudwara, and his country then rendered tributary to Nepal.

*Serinagur*, the capital of the above province. The houses are of stone, roughly put together with earth, generally raised to a second floor, and covered with slate; but the house of the late rajahs is built of coarse granite, and raised to a fourth story. The streets are so narrow as to leave little more space than will allow two persons to pass. It is seated in a valley, on the river Alacananda, 163 m NE Delhi. Lon. 79 12 E, lat. 30 22 N.

*Seringapatam*, or *Patana*, a fortified city of Hindoostan, capital of the S district, of Mysore, and lately of the whole country. It is situate at the W end of an island, nearly 4 m long and above a mile broad, formed by the Cavery, which is here a rapid river, with a wide and rocky channel. The streets are narrow and confused; and the generality of the houses mean. The palace is very large, and surrounded by a massy wall of stone and mud. Without the walls, to the E, is the suburb called Shabar Ganjam, which is built on a regular plan, about half a mile square. At the E end of the island is Hyder's palace, which displays considerable elegance, though built of mud. Adjoining is the mausoleum of Hyder, where rests all that was royal of this Mohamedan dynasty, consisting of Hyder, his wife, and Tippoo, who lie under tombs of black marble. Before this city, in 1792, lord Cornwallis compelled Tippoo to sign a treaty, by which he ceded half of his dominions to the British and their allies: and a new war breaking out in 1799, the British carried the fort by an assault, in which Tippoo was killed. The city and the island have since been retained by the British. Seringapatam is 11 m N Mysore, and 240 W by S Madras. Lon. 76 51 E, lat. 12 26 N.

*Seronge*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, celebrated for its manufacture of

Painted cottons and chintzes, 63 m NNE Bopal.

*Serpa*, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, with a castle, seated on a rugged eminence, near the Guadiana, 38 m s by E Evora.

*Serpuchof*, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, with a citadel. The chief trade is in corn and cattle; and here are shops solely appropriated to the sale of sandals made of linden bark. It is seated on the Nara, near the Oka, 50 m s Moscow.

*Sert*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, with a castle, 40 m ssw Betlis.

*Sarravalle*, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a castle. It has cloth, woollen, and silk manufactures, and a trade in corn, wine, and honey. The cathedral contains some fine paintings, and the church of St. Augusta is a noble edifice. It is situate between two mountains, at the source of the Maschio, 22 m N Treviso.

*Serres*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 25 m sw Gap.

*Servia*, a province of European Turkey, 190 m long and 95 broad; bounded on the N by the Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, E by Bulgaria, S by Macedonia and Albania, and W by Bosnia. It is divided into four sanghaetes, Belgrade, Semendria, Scupio, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

*Servitza*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and a great mart of trade; situate on the Karasou, 45 m sw Salonica, and 53 NNW Larissa.

*Sesia*, a river of Piedmont, which rises in the Alps on the borders of Valais, flows by Vercelli, and joins the Po, below Casal.

*Sesslach*, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, 16 m N Bamberg.

*Sesto*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on the Tesin, where it issues from the lake Maggiore, 25 m wsw Milan.

*Sestos*, a strong castle of European Turkey. See *Dardanelles*.

*Sestre*, *Grand*, or Great Paris, a town of Guinea, on the Grain coast; near which is Petit Sestre. It is one of the largest and most commercial towns in the country. Lon. 7° 0' W, lat. 4° 50' N.

*Sestri di Levante*, a town of the duchy of Genoa, seated on the E side of a bay, 30 m ESE Genoa.

*Se-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koci-tcheou. It is situate among mountains, which yield cinnabar and quicksilver, 980 m ssw Peking. Lon. 103° 25' E, lat. 27° 40' N.

*Se-tchuen*, a province of China, bounded on the N by Chen-si, E by Houquang, S by Koci-tcheou, and W by Tibet. It is watered by the Kian-ku, produces a great quantity of silk, and is rich in iron, tin, lead, amber, sugar-canes, lapis lazuli, musk, rhubarb, &c. Tching-tou is the capital.

*Setcef*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina. It was the ancient Sitipha, capital of a part of Mauritania; but scarcely a fragment is left of its former greatness, except the fountains; the few remaining structures being obviously the work of later inhabitants. It is 50 m sw Constantina. Lon. 5° 36' E, lat. 35° 53' N.

*Setimo*, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, 8 m N Turin.

*Setlege*, or *Satulege*, a river of Hindoostan, the most easterly of the Punjab branches of the Indus. It flows S from the Himalah mountains to Bellaspour, bounding the province of Lahore on the E, and then inclines to the W. About midway from its source, it receives the Beyah, at Firozpoor, and thence continues its course 250 m to its junction with the Chinaub, about 60 m below Mooltan. The Setlege, after the influx of the Beyah, is now frequently called the Gurrur; and it is the Hyphasis of Alexander.

*Sette*, a town of Guinea, in the country of Gabon, which has a great trade in logwood, sent in vessels to Mayamba. It stands on a river of the same name, 60 m from its mouth, and 110 m NE Mayamba. Lon. 10° 20' E, lat. 2° 0' S.

*Settenila*, a town of Spain, in Granada, 8 m N Ronda, and 33 NW Malaga.

*Settia*, a town of the island of Candia, and a Greek bishop's see, 48 m ESE Candia. Lon. 26° 2' E, lat. 35° 3' N.

*Settle*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. About 2 m to the E is Attermire Cave, containing numberless chinks and recesses, fluted pillars, and hanging petrifications. At the like distance to the N is Giggleswick Well, a reciprocating spring, which will sometimes rise and fall near a foot, in a stone trough about a yard square, every 10 or 15 minutes. Settle is seated on the Ribble, 23 m NNW Halifax and 235 London.

*Setural*; see *Ubes, St.*

*Sevenbergen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, 8 m wsw Breda.

*Sevenoaks*, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. Here is a freeschool, first erected by sir William Sevenoaks, lord mayor of London in 1413, who is said to have been a foundling, charitably educated by a person of this town. Queen Elisabeth

having augmented its revenues, it was called Queen Elisabeth's School; and the whole was rebuilt in 1727. Near this town is Knole, formerly a palace of the see of Canterbury, but now belongs to the earl of Dorset. In 1450, the rebel John Cade defeated the royal army near this town. It is 6 m nw Maidstone, and 23 sse London.

*Sever, St.* a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Adour, 12 m s Mont de Marsan.

*Severac*, a town of France in the department of Aveyron, on the river Aveyron, near its source, 25 m E Rodez.

*Severin*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, seated on the Danube, 6 m w Czernetz.

*Severina, St.* a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, by the river Neto, 8 m from the sea, and 45 s Rossano. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 39 15 N.

*Severino, St.* a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, seated between two hills, on the river Potenza, 13 m wsw Marsara.

*Severino, St.* a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on the river Samo, 10 m wsw Policastro.

*Severn*, a river that has its rise in the mountain Plynlimmon, in Wales. Flowing first across Montgomeryshire, it enters Shropshire above the Brythen hills, and is navigable in its whole course through this county; it then enters Worcester-shire, and runs through its whole length into Gloucestershire. In its course it waters Llanydlos, Newton, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, and Newnham, where it begins to widen considerably; and entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. This river has a communication with the Thames, Trent, Dee, and Mersey, by different canals.

*Severn*, a river of Maryland, which waters Annapolis, and enters by a broad estuary into Chesapeak bay.

*Severudroog*, a small rocky island of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan. Here was a strong fort that belonged to Angria, the pirate, which was taken by commodore James, in 1756. It is 30 m s Bombay.

*Severo, St.* a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated in a plain, 26 m w by x Manfredonia, and 75 NE Naples

*Severus' Wall*, in the w of Scotland, a work of the Romans, supposed to have been done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. Some parts yet remain, and it is now frequently called Graham's Dike. It began at Abercorn, on the frith

of Forth, 4 m NE Linlithgow, and ran w to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

*Sevigny*, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 12 m nw Rethel.

*Seville*, a city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and an archbishop's see, seated on the Guadalquivir. It was the capital of the kingdom, till Philip II established his court at Madrid, as a more central position. Seville is of a round form, fortified by strong walls flanked with high towers, and takes up more ground than Madrid, though it has not above 100,000 inhabitants. The Phenicians called it Hispatia, and it is the Julia of the Romans, who embellished it with many magnificent buildings. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, 6 m in length. The cathedral is by some supposed to be the largest church in the world next to St. Peter's at Rome; the steeple is of Arabian architecture, and very high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. The churches and convents are opulent and beautiful; of the latter, that of St. Francis is adorned with a handsome square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. The university consists of many colleges; but is almost solely appropriated to the education of the clergy. The inquisition is a noble building, and was formerly the college of the jesuits. The royal palace, called Alcazar, was partly built after the antique taste by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large square towers, built with stones taken from the ancient temple of Hercules. Here is a royal foundery, and one of the largest depots for artillery in the kingdom. The principal manufactures are silk; and behind the Alcazar, is a royal tobacco and snuff manufacture. The exchange is a square building of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet, and three stories high. The town-house is adorned with a great number of statues, and before it there is a large square, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals richly endowed. The suburb of Triana stands on the other side of the river, over which is a long bridge of boats; and here are public walks, where many of the inhabitants go to take the air. The situation of Seville renders it one of the most commercial towns of Spain. All the trade of that kingdom with the New World centered originally in its port, at St. Lucar; but that of Cadiz having been found more commodious, the galleons have sailed from that place since 1720. Such vast employment did the American trade give at one period, that in Seville alone

there were 16,000 looms in silk and woollen work; but, before the end of the reign of Philip III, they were reduced to 400. The country around is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the w of the river is a grove of olive trees 30 m in length. Seville was entered by the French in 1810; in 1812 they evacuated it in part, and soon after the remainder were driven out by assault. It is 45 m from the Atlantic, and 212 ssw Madrid. Lon. 5 59 w, lat. 37 14 n.

*Sevres, Two*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers that rise here; one, called Sevre Niortois, flows w by St. Maixent, Niort, and Marais, into the bay of Biscay, opposite the isle of Re; and the other, named Sevre Nantois, takes a nw direction, passes by Clifton, and enters the Loire, opposite Nantes. Niort is the capital.

*Secalic*, a chain of mountains in Hindoostan, separating the province of Serinagur from that of Delhi. The Ganges forces its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindoostan, at Hurdwar.

*Seysel*, a town of France, in the department of Ain, divided into two parts by the Rhone, which here begins to be navigable. It is 14 m n by E Belley.

*Sezanne*, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 27 m nw Troyes, and 65 st Paris.

*Sezza*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 14 m nw Capua.

*Sfax*, or *Sfakes*, a seaport of Tunis, from which a great part of the traffic of Cairoan is exported. It is seated on the e coast, 53 m s by E Susa. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 34 50 n.

*Shabur*, a town of Egypt, on the w branch of the Nile, 48 m se Alexandria, and 50 n nw Cairo.

*Shaftsbury*, a borough in Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It stands on a hill, where water is so scarce, that the poor get a living by fetching it from a great distance; and it had formerly 10 parish churches, which are now reduced to three. It is 25 m nne Dorchester, and 160 w by s London.

*Shaftsbury*, a town of Vermont, in Bennington county, 10 m n Bennington.

*Shahar*, or *Sahar*, a seaport of Arabia, in Hadramaut, 110 m ssw Shibam. Lon. 43 40 E, lat. 13 50 n.

*Shahjehanpoor*: a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, situate on the Sagormutty, 33 m ene Oojain.

*Shahjehanpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, situate on the Gurrak 43 m see Bareilly.

*Shairghur*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, 22 m n Bareilly.

*Sham*; see *Damascus*.

*Shanly*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, regularly built, and has a large bazar, 58 m n by E Delhi.

*Shannon*, the largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and running s divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught; it then flows sw to the city of Limerick, below which it forms a long estuary between the counties of Clare and Limerick, and enters the Atlantic ocean.

*Shanvoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, enclosed by a wall and ditch, but of no strength, and part of the interior is in ruins. It is 6 m ene Bancapoor, and 48 sse Darwar.

*Shap*, a village in Westmorland, at the source of the Lodor, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, which stood about a mile w from the church, of which little remains, except the tower of its church, and the ruins of a bridge. In the vicinity are some great stones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line, for a mile together, from 10 to 12 yards distance, of such immense weight, that carriages now in use could not support them.

*Shapinsha*, one of the Orkney islands, lying 3 m from the ne part of Pomona. It is 7 m in long and 5 broad, somewhat in the form of a cross. The coasts are level and produce grass and corn, but the middle part is high, and fit only for sheep pasture. The harbour of Elwick, on the sw part, is the only one of the island, where there is a little village.

*Shapoorah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Ajmeer, well built, and surrounded by a stone wall and a ditch. It is 65 m s by E Ajmeer.

*Sharoot*; see *Bistan*.

*Sharpsburg*, a town of Maryland, in Washington county, 2 m from the Potomac, and 60 nw Washington.

*Shawpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, capital of the hilly district of Singrowla, which abounds in iron. It is situate on the Rhair, in a fine plain, 105 m nne Ruttunpoor. Lon. 83 23 E, lat. 23 34 n.

*Sheeraz*; see *Shiras*.

*Sheerness*, a town in Kent, on the nw point of the isle of Shepy, at the mouth of the main branch of the Medway, 3 m n Queenborough. A fort was built here by Charles II, after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham, in 1667; and it has since been considerably augmented and strengthened. There is also an ordnance office, a dock-yard, and a chapel.

*Sheffield*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It has three churches, nine meeting-houses, and a Romish chapel; also a large infirmary and several charitable foundations. This town has been long celebrated for its various hardware manufactures, which consist particularly of cutlery ware, plated goods, and buttons. Here are also lead works and a cotton mill, and the neighbourhood abounds with coal. It is seated at the conflux of the Sheaf with the Don, which is navigable within 3 m of the town. The master cutlers are about 600, incorporated by the style of Cutlers of Hallamshire. The population was 35,340 in 1811. It is 54 m ssw York, and 162 nw London. Lon. 1 29 w, lat. 53 20 n.

*Sheffield*, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, on the E side of the Housatonic, 145 m w by s Boston.

*Shefford*, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the Ivel, 9 m SE Bedford, and 41 n by w London.

*Shelburne*, a town of Nova Scotia, at the head of a bay called Port Roseway. It extends 2 m on the water side, and a mile backward, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and secure. This town was built by many rich loyalists, who emigrated to this quarter after the revolutionary war in 1783, and being pleased with the harbour, they indulged the idea of making the town the emporium of the province, but proving disappointed in their views, it soon became deserted. Its streets are now overgrown with grass and weeds, and the houses mouldering to ruins. In 1785, the population exceeded 12,000; and in October 1816, there were only 374 persons. Shelburne is 100 m sw Halifax. Lon. 65 0 w, lat. 43 46 n.

*Shella*, a town of Morocco, which none but Mohamedans are allowed to enter. See *Rabat*.

*Shellam*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 70 m wsw Pondicherry.

*Shellam, Great*, a town of Hindoostan, in Barramahal, capital of the district of Shellam. It is 100 m wsw Pondicherry, and 105 SSE Bangalore. Lon. 78 33 E, lat. 11 39 n.

*Shellif*, the largest river of the kingdom of Algiers, which takes its rise in the desert, flows n through the lake Titeri, then turns w and enters the Mediterranean to the n of Mustagan. In its course it receives the Midroe, Harbeene, Toddah or Silver River, the Archew, Mina, Warissa, and Fagia.

*Shenandoah*, a river of Virginia, which rises in Augusta county, flows NE 200 m, through a fertile valley, bounded by mountains, and enters the Potomac at Shepherdstown. It is navigable about 100 m.

*Shepherds Isles*, a cluster of islands, part of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, to the s of Malicollo. Lon. 168 42 E, lat. 16 53 s.

*Shepherdstown*, a town of Virginia, in Berkley county, with a manufacture of small arms; seated on the Potomac, at the influx of the Shenandoah, 55 m wsw Washington.

*Sheppy*, an island in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the main by a branch of the Medway, called the East Swale. It yields plenty of corn, feeds numerous sheep, and contains the towns of Queenborough and Sheerness, and several villages.

*Shepton Mallet*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of woollen cloth; seated under the Mendip hills, 17 m sw Bath, and 116 w London.

*Sherborn*, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had three churches, though now but one, which was the cathedral, and in it are interred the Saxon kings Ethelbald and Ethelbert. It had also a castle and an abbey, now in ruins. Here is a freeschool founded by Edward VI; also two silk mills, and a linen manufacture. It is seated on the Parret, 16 m n by w Dorchester, and 116 w by s London. Lon. 2 41 w, lat. 50 54 n.

*Sherbro*, a fort of Guinea, at the mouth of Sherbro river, which separates the country of Sierra Leone from the Grain coast. It belongs to the British, and is 100 m SE of the river Sierra Leone. Lon. 11 0 w, lat. 7 0 n.

*Sherburn*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the Werk, which soon joins the Ouse, 16 m sw York, and 179 n by w London.

*Sherburn*; see *Nantucket*.

*Sherewan*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, on the river Diala, 60 m nNE Bagdad, and 120 s by E Kerkouk.

*Sherczur*; see *Solymania*.

*Shersbel*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara. It is the ancient Julia Cesaria, said to have been destroyed by an earthquake, and that the arsenal and many other buildings were precipitated into the harbour; the ruins being still visible at low water. It is famous for pottery, and for steel and iron manufactures. It is 90 m w by s Algiers. Lon. 1 43 E, lat. 36 26 N.

*Shetland*, or *Zetland*, the general name of about 40 islands, many of them very small, lying 100 m nNE of Caithness, in Scotland, between 59 56 and 61 15 n lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unst, Bressay, and Fula. Of the 28 inhabited ones the population was 22,915 in 1811.



The description given of *Mainland*, the largest, will give an idea of the others; and the particulars of the climate, inhabitants, &c. are much the same as in the *Orkneys*. Shetland united to Orkney forms one of the counties of Scotland.

*Shevagungu*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 23 m E by N Madura.

*Shibam*, a city of Arabia, capital of the province of Hadramaut, and the residence of a sheik. It is 300 m E Sama. Lon. 49 40 E, lat. 15 25 N.

*Shields, North*, a seaport of Northumberland, on the river Tyne, near its mouth, with a market on Wednesday. It has wide and airy streets in every direction, and, with South Shields on the opposite side of the river, may be deemed the port of Newcastle; for the largest vessels are stationed here to take in their lading. It extends to Tynemouth on the E, and many elegant detached mansions are erected in the neighbourhood. The population was 7699 in 1811. It is 7 m E by N Newcastle, and 276 N by W London. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 54 58 N.

*Shields, South*, a town in the county of Durham, on the river Tyne, opposite North Shields, with which place it enjoys all the advantages of trade and commerce in common with Newcastle. It consists principally of one narrow street, 2 m in length, with an open square near the middle. Many trading vessels are built here, and it has very considerable salt works, and several glass works. The population was 9001 in 1811. Adjoining, on the S, is Westoe, a township that contained 6164 inhabitants in 1811. South Shields is 19 m NNE Durham, and 275 N by W London.

*Shifnal*, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, 9 m NE Bridgnorth, and 143 SW London.

*Shilelagh*, a village of Ireland, in Wicklow county, 5 m SW Tinelahy. Here are the remains of a forest, once the most celebrated in Ireland for its oak, which was exported to various parts, and is still shown in the roof of Westminster-hall, and of some ancient buildings on the continent.

*Shin, Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in the S part of Sutherlandshire, 15 m long and 2 broad. At its SE extremity issues the river Shin, which flows a rapid course of 6 m, and enters the head of the frith of Dornoch.

*Shippensburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland county, on a branch of Copedogwinnet creek, which flows into the Susquehanna, 21 m WSW Carlisle.

*Shipston*, a town in a detached part of Worcester-shire, surrounded by Warwick-shire, with a market on Friday; seated on the Stour, 11 m W Baulbury, and 83 NW London.

*Shiras*, or *Sheeraz*, a city of Persia, capital of Farsistan, seated at the end of a spacious plain, bounded on all sides by lofty mountains. It is 5 m in circuit, surrounded by a wall, with six gates, and round towers at the distance of 80 paces. The houses are built of brick, but plastered over so as to resemble walls of mud. Here are many fine mosques and noble edifices, good bazars and caravansaries, and manufactures of swords, fire arms, fine pottery, and glass-ware. This city was the seat of government under the revered Kerim Khan, who erected many of the fine buildings in and near this place. In the vicinity are numerous summerhouses, with gardens; and the rich wines of Shiras are deemed the best in all Persia. The tomb of the celebrated poet Hafiz is in a large garden on the NE side of the city, about 2 m from the wall; and at the foot of the mountains, in the same direction, is the tomb of Sadi. Shiras is 190 m S by E Ispahan. Lon. 52 44 E, lat. 29 36 N.

*Shoales, Isles of*, seven small islands on the coast of New Hampshire. They lie conveniently for the cod fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage.

*Shogle*, a town of Syria, with an excellent caravansary, seated on the Asi, 18 m S by E Antioch, and 45 SW Aleppo.

*Sholapoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, capital of a district. It is 40 m N Bejapoor. Lon. 75 40 E, lat. 17 43 N.

*Shoomska*, one of the Kurile islands; 3 leagues S of Cape Lopatka, in Kamtschatka. The inhabitants consist of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. See *Kuriles*.

*Shooters Hill*, a village in Kent, 3 m ESE London, situate on a lofty hill, which was formerly a place of resort for the exercise of archery. From this eminence is a very extensive prospect, and the river Thames makes a magnificent appearance. On the W part of the hill is a triangular tower, erected to commemorate the reduction, in 1756, of Severndroog, a strong fort in Hindoostan: it is called Severndroog Castle, and contains some of the arms, ornaments, &c. taken from the enemy.

*Shorcham*, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It is commonly called New Shorcham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It stands on an arm of the sea, into which vessels can enter with the tide; and vessels of 700 tons are built here. It is 19 m WNW Newhaven, and 56 S by W London.

*Shrewsbury*, a borough and the capital of Shropshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated on a peninsula

formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges, and surrounded by a wall, in which are three gates. It contains five churches, and had formerly a castle and abbey, both now in ruins. The population was 13,543 in 1811. Here are 12 incorporated trading companies, and some of them have neat halls. It is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth called Welsh webs, and for other Welsh commodities, which are generally bought in a rough state at Welshpool, and finished here. It is also famous for excellent brawn and delicate cakes; and in the environs is a large manufacture of coarse linens. Here is a free-school founded by Edward VI, and afterward rebuilt and more largely endowed by queen Elisabeth. In 1283, Edward I held a parliament here, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn. Another parliament was held here in 1397, by Richard II. Near this town, in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry IV and Henry Percy, nicknamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Shrewsbury is 40 m SSE Chester, and 155 NW London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 52 43 N.

*Shrewsbury*, a town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county, with three edifices for public worship. It is a place of genteel resort in the summer months, and seated near the seacoast, 45 m E by N Trenton.

*Shropshire*, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cheshire, and a detached part of Flintshire, E by Staffordshire, SE by Worcestershire, S by Herefordshire, SW by Radnorshire, and W by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. It is 50 m long and 40 broad, containing 897,920 acres; is divided into 13 hundreds, and 216 parishes; has 17 market towns; and sends 12 members to parliament. The population was 194,298 in 1811. The soil is generally fruitful, especially in the N and E parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the S and W being mountainous, are less fertile, yet yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Teme. The capital is Shrewsbury.

*Shujawalpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, with a trade in opium and striped muslins; situate on the Jannery, 63 m ENE Oojain.

*Shumla*, a strong city of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It contains above 16,000 houses, and has a good interior trade. It is situate in a fertile plain, between two mountains, 200 m NNE Constantinople. Lon. 26 40 E, lat. 43 32 N.

*Shuster*; see *Toster*.

*Shuhre Babie*, a city of Persia, in Ker-man, formerly very handsome, but now much decayed. The avenues to the town are planted with numerous kinds of fruit-trees, whose produce is incredible. It is 96 m E by N Shiraz, and 100 W by N Ker-man.

*Shutesbury*, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the E side of the Connecticut, 16 m NNE Northampton.

*Siam*, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Birmah, E by Lao and Cambodia, S by the gulf of Siam and Malacca, and W by the bay of Bengal and Pegu. It is 650 m long, and from 50 to 250 broad, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. The principal river is the Menan, which flows S through its whole length into the gulf of Siam. It is a flat country, and in the rainy season is overflowed by the river; for which reason most of the houses are built of bamboos upon posts, and have no communication for some months but by boats. There are mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, tin, and copper; and plenty of pepper, rice, cotton, aloes, benjamin, and musk. The tame cattle are beeves, buffalos, and hogs; the woods abound with elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers; beside which there are crocodiles and large serpents. The Siamese, both men and women, go almost naked, having only a piece of calico or silk girded round their waists; but the better sort wear rich garments. They are small, but well shaped, have large foreheads, little noses, handsome mouths, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. The men are of an olive colour, with little beard; but the women are of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. They are respectful to the aged; begging is dishonourable, and theft infamous; adultery is very rare. Their food consists chiefly of rice and fish; and the furniture of their houses is as simple as their dress and diet. Though an indolent people, they are ingenious, and excel in the fabrication of gold, in fireworks, and in miniature painting. The king shows himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and keeps a numerous army, among which are 3000 elephants. The religion and language of the Siamese resembles that of the Birman's. Their temples and priests are very numerous; the latter are distinguished from the laity by an orange-coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eyebrows close shaved. They have schools for the education of their children, and there is scarce any among them but can read and write. This country has been much op-

pressed by the Birman; and in 1793 the king of Siam entered into a treaty of peace, by which he ceded the maritime towns on the bay of Bengal, to the king of Birman.

*Siam*, or *Juthia*, a city, capital of the above kingdom. It contains a great number of temples, convents, chapels, columns, and other decorations. The king's palace, and some others, only exceed the common habitations by occupying a more extensive space being better constructed, and of a greater height, but never exceed one floor. The port of Siam is *Bangkok*, and the chief place of trade. In 1766, this city was taken by the Birman after a long blockade. It is situate on an island in the river *Menam*, 50 m N of its mouth in the gulf of Siam, and 360 SE Pegu. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 14 18 N.

*Siang-yang*, a city of China, of the first class, in Houquang, on the river Han, 530 m SSW Peking. Lon. 111 40 E, lat. 32 5 N.

*Siara*; see *Seara*.

*Siaskoi*, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, near the lake Ladoga, 24 m NE New Ladoga. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 60 16 N.

*Siberia*, a country of Asia, comprehending the principal Asiatic part of the Russian empire. It is bounded on the N by the Frozen ocean, E by the Pacific ocean, S by Great Tartary, and W by European Russia. It extends 3500 m from E to W, and 1200 from N to S, containing the half of Asia. The S part is fertile, producing all the necessaries of life; but the N and E parts are extremely cold and thin of people, presenting vast marshy plains, covered with almost perpetual snow, and pervaded by enormous rivers, which, under masses of ice, pursue their course to the Arctic ocean. There are also immense plains, called steppes; some similar to the sandy deserts of Africa, others sprinkled with salt lakes amid extensive forests, and others well watered, with open part, between forests, generally adapted for pasture and tillage. The forests consist of birch, alder, lime, &c. and millions of noble trees of the pine kind. The Siberian plum and crab, the mountain ash, Tartarian mulberry and honeysuckle, and Daourian rose, form thickets of extensive beauty; under shelter of which arise multitudes of plants, particularly the yellow sarine lily and the sibiricum; the roots of the former are a favorite food with the Tartarian tribes, and from the dried stalks of the other, the natives procure a saccharine effluence, from which they make a coarse ardent spirit. The principal riches of Siberia, consist in fine skins and furs, and mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, and

copper. Several kinds of precious stones are found here, particularly topazes of a very fine lustre; it also affords magnets of an extraordinary size, and even whole mountains of loadstone. Coal is dug up in the N parts, and a yellowish kind of alum is found in several mountains. The inhabitants are of three sorts; the natives of the country, Tartars, and Russians. The Siberians dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts, and their riches consist in bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. They all live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place; and make use of reindeer and dogs to draw their sledges. Those in the southern parts are not much more polite; but they have horses with which they go a hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. Of this class of people, some have no other religion than that of nature; others are pagans and Mohamedans; and some of them have been converted to Christianity by the Russian missionaries. The Tartars who live in this country are the most civilized of any foreign nation in Siberia; and those Tartars who are Mohamedans are still more so than the pagan Tartars, of whom there are many hordes or tribes. The Russians settled here are much the same as in their native country. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished from Russia. Through this vast tract the Russian caravans travel every year with their merchandise to China. The principal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtysh, and Yenesei; and there are numerous lakes of fresh water, and some of a saline nature. Siberia was reduced under the dominion of Russia about the close of the 16th century: the W part is comprised in the governments of Tobolsk, Ufa, and Kolyvan; the E part is in the government of Irkutsk.

*Sicily*, a town of New Spain, on the N coast of Jucatan, 70 m NW Merida. Lon. 90 30 W, lat. 39 30 N.

*Sichen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, to the S of which is a celebrated monastery. It is seated on the Demer, 13 m E Mechlin.

*Sicili* see *Scicli*.

*Sicily*, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Calabria, in Italy, by a narrow channel, called the Strait of Messina. This strait is only a mile broad at Cape Faro, on which is a lighthouse, or Pharos, whence its modern name, and whence also the strait is frequently called the Faro di Messina. The island is of a triangular form, terminating in three capes;

that to the NE is called Capo Faro, that to the SE Capo Passero, and that to the W Capo Boeo. It is 150 m long, and from 30 to 110 broad; has the title of a kingdom; and is divided into three provinces called Val di Mazara, Val di Noto, and Val di Demona. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and under the same government. The productions of the two countries are nearly the same; but Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the valleys of Noto and Mazara. The valley of Demona has more forests and fruit trees than the two others. It is famous for horses and mules; and the cattle are all red, strong, and compact, with large horns. There are snakes of a great size in the forests; asps and scorpions, whose venom is very active; and harmless lizards of a beautiful green colour. In this island the ancient practice of treading out the corn from the ear is in use; and here is the celebrated volcano called Etna. The numbers of the clergy, which exceed 80,000, and the multitude of the nobility, to whom belonged the criminal jurisdiction over their subjects, and other oppressive rights, were causes of the poverty and misery of the natives of this country. But in 1812, this ill-governed kingdom, by means of the British, who had for some time aided it with a naval and military force, acquired a form of government on the plan of the British constitution; that the inhabitants are now relieved from many oppressions, and have obtained an impulse to industry and wealth. The capital is Palermo. See *Naples*.

*Sidos*, a town of Hungary, with a castle on a mountain, in which emperor Sigismund was imprisoned. It is 17 m s Fünfkirchen.

*Sicques*; see *Seiks*.

*Sidaye*, a strong town on the N coast of Java, with a harbour. Lon. 113 15 E, lat. 6 40 s.

*Siderocapsa*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is 5 m from the gulf of Contessa, and 40 ESE Salonichi.

*Sidmouth*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is much frequented in the bathing season, and had formerly a good harbour, which is now choked up. It is seated on the English channel, at the mouth of the Side, 15 m s: Exeter, and 138 w by s London.

*Sidon*; see *Saida*.

*Sidra*, a spacious gulf of the Mediterranean sea, on the coast of Tripoli, anciently called Syrtis. It forms a semicircular line of low coast, 400 m in length, between Me-

snrata and Bengasi. Its shores are occupied by Arabs, who are scattered about in bodies of 200 or 300 each.

*Siedenbergl*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, 9 m sw Hoya.

*Sieglberg*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on the river Sieg, 15 m s: Cologne.

*Siegen*, a town and castle of Germany, in Westerwald, capital of a principality. In the neighbourhood are iron-mines, forges, and founderies. It is seated on the Sieg, 24 m NW Wetzlar. Lon. 8 0 E, lat. 50 47 N.

*Siena*, a city of Tuscany, capital of Sieneze, and an archbishop's see, with a university and a citadel. It is about 4 m in circuit, and surrounded by a wall, but is not very populous. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches. The Gothic metropolitan church is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of rich Mosaic work. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of equal height, supported by piazzas, under which people may walk. The Italian language is spoken here with the greatest purity. It is seated on three eminences, 26 m s Florence, and 120 NW Rome. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 24 N.

*Sieneze*, a province of Tuscany, 55 m long and nearly as much broad, lying s of Florentino, on the Mediterranean. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silkworms, and there are several mineral springs. Siena is the capital.

*Siennoi*, a town of Russia, in the government of Mohilef, 60 m NW Mohilef. Lon. 29 45 E, lat. 54 30 N.

*Sierk*, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, near the river Moselle, 10 m NNE Thionville.

*Sierra Leone*, a country in the W part of Guinea, so named from being mountainous and the mountains supposed to abound in lions; but it is now certain that these animals do not exist in this country. Its limits are from the Grain coast on the SE, to Cape Verga on the NW; that is, between 7 and 10 N lat. In the open and plain parts, on the banks of a river of the same name, the heat of the sun, before any breeze arises, is almost intolerable; but as a refreshing gale constantly springs up about noon, it renders the country supportable. The wet season, from May to October, is ushered in and terminated by stormy weather. The cultivated parts are rich in rice and millet, which is the chief sustenance of the inhabitants; and, upon the whole, it is one of the best countries on the coast. The Negroes are in general of mild external

manners, and noted for their hospitality; but they possess a great share of pride, and are easily affected by an insult. Of all the tribes, those who have embraced Mohamedanism are the most civilized and respectable; and those on the coast, from their intercourse with the European slave-factors, are much inferior in every thing, except the art of making a bargain, to those who reside in the interior.

*Sierra Leone*, a river of the above country, called by the natives Mitomba. Its source is uncertain, but its mouth, at Freetown, is 9 m wide. The *x* banks are low, and covered with impenetrable forests; but the opposite ones present the romantic scenery of lofty hills. A considerable distance from the sea it is crossed by a grand cataract. In 1791, the Sierra Leone Company was incorporated, for the purpose of cultivating W India and other tropical productions on the *s* banks of this river. The first settlers were 200 white persons, and a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. In 1793, the colonists were put into possession of small lots of land, and a town was begun to be built. The next year a French squadron destroyed the settlement, and captured several of the company's ships: from this disaster they recovered; and a factory was established in 1795. The colony, however, still continued to languish, and in 1808, it was transferred to the company to his majesty. Beside the colony of Freetown, the British have an establishment on the isle of Bance, 15 m higher in the river; and on the isle of Tassa, below Bance, is a considerable cotton plantation.

*Sierra Morena*, mountains of Spain, which divide Andalusia from Estremadura and New Castile. They are rendered famous by the wars of the Christians and Mohamedans, and for being the scene where Cervantes has placed the most entertaining adventures of his hero Don Quixote.

- *Siget*; see *Ziget*.

*Siglio*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons. It stands on the *x* side of a narrow lake of the same name, 8 m in length, whose outlet, at the *E* end, is the river Inn. It is 26 m SSE Coire.

*Sigilnessa*; see *Sagulnessa*.

*Sigmaringen*, a town and castle of Suabia, which gives name to a branch of the house of Hohenzollern. It is seated on the Danube, 18 m ESE Hohenzollern.

*Signau*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 12 m SE Bern.

*Sigtuna*, a town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on the lake Maeler, 15 m S Upsal, and 17 NNW Stockholm.

*Siguenza*, a city of Spain, in New Castile, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. The university consists of several colleges; but the most considerable structure is the cathedral. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienca, 65 m NE Madrid. Lon. 2 51 W, lat. 40 58 N.

*Sihon*; see *Sirr*.

*Sikokf*; see *Nicoco*.

*Silberg*, a strong town of Silesia, enclosed in the principality of Munsterberg, but belonging to that of Brieg. It has a mine which yields lead ore mixed with silver, and is 11 m NNW Glatz.

*Silchester*, a village in Hampshire, 6 m N Basingstoke. It was once a city, and is said to have been the place where Arthur was crowned. There are large remains of its walls and ditches, enclosing an area of 80 acres; and two military roads extend from the *s* gate, one to Winchester, and the other to Old Sarum.

*Silesia*, a duchy of Germany, 200 m long, and 170 broad; bounded on the *x* by Brandenburg, *E* by Poland, *s* by Hungary and Moravia, and *w* by Moravia, Bohemia, and Lusatia. The principal rivers are the Oder, Bober, Neisse, Queis, and Oppa. A long chain of mountains bound Silesia on the *w*; and the highest mountain, called Zotenberg, is in the principality of Schweidnitz. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, beside antimony, saltpetre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, agate, jasper, and even some gems. The principal manufacture is linen cloth; and there are also some woollen manufactures, potteries, iron foundries, and glass-houses. In this country are a great number of cattle, large studs of horses, and plenty of game in the woods; also a few lynxes, bears, foxes, otters, and beavers. There are many lakes, full of good fishes; also plenty of bees, which produce much honey and wax. It affords wheat, maize, barley, oats, and millet, and in some places saffron is cultivated; but its wine is bad, and chiefly turned into vinegar. This country is divided into Upper and Lower Silesia, and the county of Glatz. In Upper Silesia, which is the *s* part, the inhabitants are generally Roman catholics, speaking the Polish language: in the Lower they are almost all protestants, and speak their mother tongue. Silesia was ceded to Prussia in 1742, by the treaty of Breslau, except a small part of Upper Silesia, which belongs to Austria. In 1807, it was overrun by the French, but restored at the peace of Tilsit. In 1813, it was entered by the French, who were completely defeated by the Prussians, be-

tween the rivers Katsbach and Neisse, in which immense numbers were drowned. Breslau is the Prussian, and Troppau the Austrian capital.

*Silhet*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district at the e extremity of Bengal, which produces abundance of lime, oranges, and rice. It is situate on the Soorma, one of the sources of the Megna, 120 m NE Dacca. Lon. 91 40 E, lat. 24 55 N.

*Siljan*, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, situate on a lake to which it gives name, 28 m NW Fahlun.

*Silistria*, or *Distra*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. In 1810 and 1811 it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Missovo, 155 m NNE Adrianople. Lon. 27 6 E, lat. 44 15 N.

*Silkeborg*, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a castle, formerly of great strength, 18 m W Arhusen.

*Silla*, a town of Nigritia, in Bambarra, on the right bank of the Niger, 78 m NE Sego.

*Sillabar*, or *Cellibar*, a seaport on the W coast of Sumatra, with a good and safe harbour, 30 m SSE Bencoolen. Lon. 102 10 E, lat. 4 0 S.

*Sille le Guillaune*, a town of France, in the department of Sarte, 19 m NW Mans.

*Sillee*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated on the Rarow, near its junction with the Subunreeka, 173 m WNW Calcutta. Lon. 85 55 E, lat. 23 20 N.

*Silvermines*, a village of Ireland, in Tipperary county, 6 m S Nenagh. Here are rich lead mines, in which some virgin silver has been found.

*Silves*, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, on a river of the same name, 35 m WNW Tavira.

*Sinancas*, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a strong castle, in which Philip II ordered the archives of the kingdom to be kept. It is situate on the Douro, 8 m SW Valladolid, and 60 NE Salamanca.

*Sibirsk*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Volga, 100 m S by W Kasan. Lon. 43 34 E, lat. 54 27 N.

*Simi*, the ancient Syme, an island in the Mediterranean, between the island of Rhodes and the continent, in a bay of its name, 12 m NW Rhodes. Lon. 27 33 E, lat. 36 35 N.

*Simmern*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Simmerp, 26 m S Coblenz.

*Simara*, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a manufacture of coarse

cotton cloth; situate on the Toom, 34 m ESE Bednore.

*Simon*, *St.* an island of the United States, on the coast of Georgia, 14 m long and 4 broad, and included in Glyn county. At the NW end, opposite the mouth of the Alatamaha, is a regular fortress, and some islets that are also fortified. Fredrica is the chief town.

*Simouthurn*, or *Simontornya*, a town of Hungary, with a strong castle, taken from the Turks in 1686. It is seated on the Sarvita, 32 m SSW Buda. Lon. 18 52 E, lat. 46 45 N.

*Simplon*, a mountain on the borders of Italy and Switzerland. See *Sempione*.

*Sinai*, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, in the peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red sea. Here God delivered the law to Moses, for which reason the Mohammedans hold it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery, surrounded by a high wall, and those that go in and out are drawn up and let down in baskets. Lon. 34 15 E, lat. 29 2 N.

*Sincapoor*, an island at the S extremity of the Malaya peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. To the S of it is a narrow sea, formed by numerous little woody islands, called the Strait of Sincapoor. On the island is a town of the same name. Lon. 103 15 E, lat. 1 10 N.

*Sinde*; see *Indus*.

*Sindelfingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, 10 m SSW Stutgard.

*Sindy*, a province of Hindoostan; bounded on the N by Ballogistan, Afghanistan, and Mooltan, E by the Sandy desert, S by Cutch Bojje and the sea, and W by the sea and Ballogistan. It extends along the course of the Indus, from its mouth to the frontiers of Mooltan 300 m; and its breadth in the widest part is 160. In soil and climate, and the general appearance of the surface, it resembles Egypt; the country being an extended valley, confined on one side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a desert; and the Indus, equal at least to the Nile; winding through this level valley, and enriching it by its annual inundations. During great part of the SW monsoon, or at least in July, August, and part of September (the rainy season in most other parts of India) the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls, except near the sea. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts, on the E and on the NW, the heats and winds from those quarters are so pernicious, that the houses are then ventilated by apertures on the top resembling the funnels of small chimneys, and the windows kept closely shut. Few countries are more un-

wholesome to European constitutions, particularly the lower part called the Delta. The inland parts of Sindy produce saltpetre, sal ammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis lazuli, and raw silk. Here are manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds; and also of fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory and finely lacquered. Great quantities of rice, wheat, ghee, hides, and shark fins are exported. Here are large beeves, fine sheep, and small hardy horses. The wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which are hunted with dogs; also leopards, and a small fierce creature called a shiah-gush. The internal government of this province is a military despotism; the head of which has the title of Haken, or ruler; and it is probably unequalled in the world for extortion, ignorance, and tyranny. The inhabitants are principally Mohame-dans, but there are a considerable number of Hindoos, who enjoy the confidence of the prince, and are chiefly employed in commerce. Hydrabad is the capital.

*Sines*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on a cape to which it gives name, 70 m sw Evora. Lon. 8 46 w, lat. 37 58 n.

*Sing*, a strong town of Dalmatia, built by the Turks in opposition to Clissa. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687. It is 8 m n Clissa and 14 Spalatro.

*Sin-gan*, a city of China, capital of Chen-si, and the largest and most beautiful in the empire next to Peking. In its territories (which contain six cities of the second, and 31 of the third class) bats of a singular species are found; they are as large as domestic fowls, and the Chinese prefer their flesh to that of chicken. The walls of this city are 12 m in circuit, nearly a square, and surrounded by a deep ditch; they are fortified with towers, and some of the gates are lofty and magnificent. It has a great trade, especially in mules, which are sent to Peking. Here are a great number of mandarins, who are mostly Tartars; and a strong garrison of Tartars in a separate quarter of the city, from which it is parted by a strong wall. It is 540 m sw Peking. Lon. 103 44 e, lat. 34 16 n.

*Singboom*, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, capital of a district bordering on Bahar and Bengal. It is 93 m w by n Midnapoor. Lon. 83 55 e, lat. 22 37 n.

*Singhea*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, near which is the site of an ancient city, where stands a remarkable pillar. It is situate on the Gunduck, 12 m n by w Hajypoor.

*Singilief*, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, situate on the Volga, 24 m s Simbirsk.

*Singo*, a town of European Turkey, in

Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte Santo. Lon. 24 0 e, lat. 40 13 n.

*Singumnerc*, a town of Hindoostan, in Aurangabad, capital of a hilly but fertile district. It is situate in the point formed by the union of two rivulets, 97 m n by e Poonah. Lon. 74 40 e, lat. 19 46 n.

*Singor*, a town in the Malaya peninsula, at the mouth of a small river, in the bay of Patani, 35 m e Patani.

*Sinigaglia*, a seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, and a bishop's see, with a castle and two harbours. It has a modern cathedral, several fine churches and convents, and a mint. An annual fair is held here from the middle to the end of July, frequented by merchants from distant parts. It stands at the mouth of the Misa, in the gulf of Venice, 17 m se Pesaro. Lon. 13 15 e, lat. 43 43 n.

*Sin-uing*, a city of China, of the second rank, in the western extremity of Chen-si. It has a considerable trade with the Tibetians, particularly in tea, and is 450 m wnw Sin-gan. Lon. 101 35 e, lat. 36 45 n.

*Sinouë*, or *Sinope*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, surrounded by walls and defended by a castle. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the suburbs. It is the birthplace of Diogenes, the cynic philosopher, and stands on the isthmus of a peninsula, in the Black sea, 230 m e Constantinople. Lon. 35 5 e, lat. 42 0 n.

*Sintzheim*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a morass, 12 m sse Heidelberg.

*Sion*, a mountain of Syria, on the s side of Jerusalem, of great celebrity in sacred history.

*Sion*, a town of Hindoostan, at the n end of the island of Bombay, with a small fort on a conical hill, at the foot of which commences the causeway that connects this island with that of Salsette. It is 9 m n of the city of Bombay.

*Sion*, or *Sitten*, a town of Switzerland, capital of Valais, and an episcopal see. It stands on the river Sitten, near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, which rise immediately from the plain. On the highest, called Tourbillon, is the old episcopal palace; on the second, denominated Valeria, are the remains of the cathedral, and a few houses belonging to the canons; on Majoria, the third rock, stands the present episcopal palace. Sion was formerly the capital of the Sedmi, and some Roman inscriptions still remain. It is 50 m e Geneva. Lon. 7 22 e, lat. 46 9 n.

*Siout*, or *Osiot*, the present capital of

Upper Egypt, and the see of a Coptic bishop. Here are several mosques, the ruins of an amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. It is the rendezvous of those who go in the caravans to Sennar and Darfour; and is surrounded by fine gardens, and palm-trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. It stands on an artificial mount, near the left bank of the Nile, 70 m x by w Girgeh, the late capital, and 135 s Cairo. Lon. 31 24 E, lat. 27 25 N.

*Siphanto*, the ancient Siplinos, one of the best cultivated islands of the Archipelago, to the w of Paros. It is 36 m in circuit, and though covered with marble and granite, produces corn sufficient for the inhabitants; also some excellent silk. The chief articles of commerce are calicos, straw hats, figs, onions, honey, wax, oil, and capers. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 37 9 N.

*Sir Charles Hardy Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Carteret in 1767. It is low, level, and covered with wood. Lon. 154 20 E, lat. 4 41 S.

*Sir Charles Saunders Island*, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. The natives appeared to live in a wretched manner. It is about 6 m from E to W. Lon. 151 4 W, lat. 17 23 S.

*Sira*; see *Sera*.

*Siradia*, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate, with a strong castle. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a plain, on the river Warta, 62 m NE Breslau, and 105 NW Cracow. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 32 N.

*Siraf*, a town of Persia, in Laristan, situate on the Persian gulf, 30 m SW Lar. Lon. 52 25 E, lat. 35 20 N.

*Siravan*, a town of Persia, in Kusistan, 48 m NNE Suster. Lon. 51 5 E, lat. 31 50 N.

*Sire*, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigre, famous for a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths. It is 50 m W by S Axum, and 110 NNE Gondar.

*Sirgan*; see *Kerman*.

*Sirgoojah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, capital of a district, which is intersected by the Hutsoo. It is 97 m NE Ruttunpoor. Lon. 83 50 E, lat. 23 5 N.

*Sirhind*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, capital of a large district, which contains several extensive plains, renowned as the scene of great battles, both in ancient and modern times. It was formerly a famous city, and now exhibits a mass of extensive ruins. In the vicinity are numerous mango groves, and some excellent tanks of water. It is 146 m SE Lahore, and 152 NNW Delhi. Lon. 75 55 E, lat. 30 40 N.

*Sirian*, a seaport of Pegu, frequented by

the French, British, and Dutch. It is seated on Pegu river, 30 m from its mouth, and 80 s Pegu. Lon. 96 12 E, lat. 16 32 N.

*Sirius*, an island in the Pacific ocean, 18 m in circuit, discovered by lieut. Ball, in 1790. Lon. 162 30 E, lat. 10 52 S.

*Sirmich*, or *Sirmium*, a town of Slavonia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Bosweth, near the Save, 42 m SE Essek. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 45 13 N.

*Sirr*, or *Sihon*, a river of Independent Tartary, which issues from the mountains of Imaus, or Belur, on the confines of Cashgur, and taking a NW course of 550 m, enters the NE part of the lake Aral. It formerly flowed to the Caspian sea, but the Tartars, to free themselves from pirates, turned its course.

*Sisal*, a small port of New Spain, in Yucatan, on the gulf of Mexico, opposite a sand bank, nearly 12 leagues in length. It is 40 m NNW Merida, of which it is the port. Lon. 89 58 W, lat. 21 10 N.

*Sisizan*, a seaport on the E coast of Luzonia, one of the Philippine islands. It is situate almost opposite Manilla, and in the vicinity of very high mountains, which render the air extremely moist. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

*Sissac*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, 17 m SE Basel.

*Sissek*, or *Siszeg*, a strong town of Croatia, situate on the Save, at the influx of the Kulpa, 32 m SE Agram. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 45 28 N.

*Sissopoli*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and an archbishop's see; seated on a peninsula of the Black sea, 25 m S Mesembria, and 97 NW Constantinople. Lon. 28 9 E, lat. 42 30 N.

*Sisteron*, a town, and late episcopal see, of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a citadel on the top of a rock, which was the prison of Casimir V, king of Poland. It is seated on the Durance, 45 m NE Aix, and 407 SE Paris. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 44 12 N.

*Siston*, a village in Gloucestershire, 7 m E Bristol, on a rivulet that rises here, and runs into the Avon. It has manufactures of brass and saltpetre.

*Sistova*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, where a peace was concluded between the Austrians and Turks, in 1791. It is seated on the Danube, 25 m E Nicapoli.

*Sitia*, a town on the N coast of the isle of Candia, on a bay of the same name, 58 m ESE Candia. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 35 0 N.

*Sittvrd*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, seated near the Meuse, 10 m S Ruremonde.

*Sittingbourn*, a corporate town in Kent, 15 m WNW Canterbury, and 40 ESE London.



*Sittivacca*, a town of Ceylon, on a branch of the Mullivaddy, which separates it from the Candy country. It is the chief place of intercourse, both friendly and hostile, between the Candians and the British; and on the opposite side of the river is the Candian village of Golobodivilli. It is 27 m E Colombo.

*Sivas*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, the capital of a sangalate, and the see of a bishop, with a castle. Near the town is a celebrated Arminian monastery. It stands on the north branch of the Kizil Irmak, 55 m SE Tocat, 230 ENE Cogni. Lon. 36 45 E, lat. 39 8 N.

*Sivray*, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Charante, 23 m S Poitiers.

*Siwah*, a country of Africa, on the confines of Egypt and Barca. It is mentioned by the ancients under the name of the Oasis of Ammon. The fertile part contains several villages, beside the capital. It affords abundance of vegetable productions, with corn and oil; and is well supplied with water from small streams, but none of them flow beyond its territory; they being either evaporated, before they reach the surrounding desert, or lost in the sterile sand. The capital, of the same name, contains the ruins of the celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon; and in the neighbourhood are many catacombs, which were the burying places of the ancient inhabitants. It is 220 m E Augila, and 230 W by S Cairo. Lon. 27 10 E, lat. 29 12 N.

*Skara*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, and a bishop's see. Here is a gymnasium, or seminary, erected in 1640; and the cathedral is the largest structure of that kind of Sweden. The ruins of several churches and convents are still to be seen, and also of an ancient palace, burnt by the Danes in 1611. It is seated on the Lida, in a morass, 77 m NE Gotheborg. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 58 16 N.

*Skeen*, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, noted for its mines of iron and copper; seated near a lake, 26 m SW Konigsberg.

*Skellegtea*, a town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, noted for the largest and most beautiful church in the North, which resembles a Grecian temple. It is situated in an extensive plain, and at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the gulf of Bothnia, 60 m NNE Umea.

*Skene*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near a small lake of the same name, 9 m WNW Aberdeen.

*Skeneclody*, a town of New York, in Albany county, with two churches, and a seminary called Union Colere, from being established by various denominations of

Christians. It has a considerable trade with the back country, and stands on the W side of Mohawk river, above the falls, 16 m NW Albany.

*Skeninge*, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, 13 m W by S Linkoping.

*Skenesborough*, or *Whitehall*, a town of New York, in Washington county, situated on Wood creek, on the S side of South bay, which leads N into Lake Champlain. It is the harbour for most of the trading vessels between the state of New York and Canada, and the different settlements along the lake. It is 38 m S Crown Point, and 43 N by E Lamsburg.

*Skibbereen*, a town of Ireland, in Cork county, with woollen and linen manufactures; situated on the river Ilen, 7 m NNE Baltimore, and 13 SE Bantry.

*Skiddow*, a mountain in Cumberland, near Keswick, 3036 feet above the level of the sea. It is not difficult of access, and is almost covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. The whole top is covered with a loose brown slaty stone.

*Skilskuer*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situated on a bay of the Great Belt, 48 m SW Copenhagen. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 55 16 N.

*Skipton*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. The river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool canal pass this town, and near it are some cotton works. It is seated in the midst of a rough mountainous district, called Craven, 22 m N by W Halifax, and 216 NW London.

*Skipness*, a town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, with a castle of great size and antiquity that now can scarcely be called a ruin. It is situated on the W side of the entrance of Loch Fine, 23 m ENE Campbeltown.

*Skofje*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 14 m E by S Skara.

*Skye*, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides, 45 m long and 22 broad. The SE end is separated from Invernesshire (to which it belongs) by a narrow channel, called the Inner Sound; in the most narrow part of which, named the Kyle, cattle are made to swim across. This side of the island swells gradually from the shore, in a verdant slope, over which are seen the naked hills of Strath; and above these rises the rugged top of Cullin or Cuchullin. Toward the SW are a series of rude mountains, and on the E a long extent of lofty hills. There is, notwithstanding, a great proportion of level ground, with excellent pasturage, which feeds many thousands of bees and sheep; and it has numbers of deer and different kinds of game. A great quantity of kelp

is manufactured here; and it abounds with limestone, marble, &c. but the basaltic columns, resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. A cave in this island afforded an asylum, in 1746, to the disappointed pretender and his faithful guide, for two nights. Portree is the principal town. The s extremity is a peninsula, terminating in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 57 12 N.

*Slagelse*, a town in Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 42 m sw Copenhagen.

*Slaguen*, a town of Further Pomerania, seated on the Wipper, 10 m e by s Rugenwald.

*Slaiighthwaite*, a village in W Yorkshire, on the Huddersfield canal, 4 m sw Huddersfield, which has manufactures of the various Manchester goods.

*Slane*, a town of Ireland, in Meath county, with a spacious castle, and extensive flour-mills. It was anciently a bishopric, and is seated on the Boyne, 10 m w by s Drogheda.

*Slaney*, a decayed town of Bohemia, with a castle, 18 m nw Prague.

*Slatina*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 18 m nw Niemez.

*Slatina*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on the river Aluta, 60 m wsw Bucharest.

*Slave Coast*, a maritime tract of Guinea between the Gold coast and Benin, comprehending the kingdoms of Whidah and Adra.

*Slave Lake*, a lake of N America, 250 m long, and 60 to 100 broad. It is full of wooded islands, and its outlet, at the w extremity, in lat. 61 30, is the river Mackenzie, which flows nnw to the Arctic ocean.

*Slawkow*; see *Austerlitz*.

*Slawford*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and is seated on the Slea, which is navigable hence to the Witham, 18 m s Lincoln, and 115 N London.

*Sleswick*, a duchy of Denmark, the s part of Jutland, separated on the s from Holstein, by the river Eyder. See *Jutland*.

*Sleswick*, a city, capital of the above duchy. It is an irregular town of great length, has some handsome buildings, and manufactures of cambric and thread; but its trade is much declined, and the port much injured with sand. In the church is the beautiful mausoleum of Fredrick I. The inhabitants, about 6000, dress like the Dutch; and many of them speak their tongue, though the usual languages are the German and Danish. Near the city is the old ducal palace of *Gottorp*. Sles-

wick is situate on the N side of an arm of the Baltic, called the Sley, 60 m nw Lubec, and 125 sw Copenhagen. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 54 37 N.

*Sligo*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 m long and 22 broad; bounded on the N by the Atlantic, E by Leitrim and Roscommon, and S and W by Mayo. It is divided into 39 parishes, contains about 60,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. The soil is in general fertile, but rather boggy toward the coast. The chief rivers are the Sligo and Moy, and it has many small lakes. The linen manufacture flourishes in this district.

*Sligo*, a borough and the capital of the above county, with a castle, and large remains of a monastery. Near it is also a place called the Giant's Grave, where many large stones are placed in a similar manner to those of Stonchenge, on Salisbury plain. The trade of the town is considerable, and it sends a member to parliament. It is seated at the mouth of the Sligo, which flows from Lough Gill into the bay of Sligo, 50 m N by W Roscommon, and 120 nw Dublin. Lon. 8 41 W, lat. 54 22 N.

*Slitchamn*, a seaport of Sweden, in the island of Gothland, and one of the best ports of the Baltic, defended by the fort of Carlsbelt. It is situate on the E coast, 140 m S by E Stockholm. Lon. 18 36 E, lat. 57 23 N.

*Slouim*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novgrodeck, with a castle, seated on the Sezra, 40 m sw Novgrodeck, and 70 SE Grodno. Lon. 23 57 E, lat. 53 0 N.

*Sloten*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, seated near a lake called Sloten-mere, and on the rivulet Ee, which flows into the Zuider zee, 8 m E Stavereen, and 21 S by W Lewarden.

*Slouck*, or *Sluck*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novgrodeck, with three Greek churches; seated on the Siong, 75 m ESE Novgrodeck. Lon. 27 54 E, lat. 52 50 N.

*Sluys*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, opposite the island of Cadsand. It has a good harbour for small vessels, and some fine sluices, by which the country may be laid under water. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1587, retaken by the Dutch in 1604, and taken by the French in 1794. It is 10 m NNE Bruges. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

*Smalkalden*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneberg, famous for the league entered into by the Lutherans, against the emperor, in 1531, to defend their religion and liberties. It has a fine

castle on a mountain, and in the vicinity are salt pits and mines of iron. It stands on a river of the same name, which flows into the Werra, 25 m sw Erfurt. Lon. 10 47 r, lat. 50 45 n.

*Smarden*, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday, 10 m sse Maidstone, and 56 sr London.

*Smethcick*, a village in Staffordshire, 2 m whyx Birmingham. Here is a great manufacture of gun-barrels, and an iron foundry belonging to the Soho works.

*Smithfield*, a town of Virginia, in Isle of Wight county, seated on Pagan creek, which flows into James river, 79 m se Richmond.

*Smithfield*, a town of N Carolina, capital of Johnston county. It is seated on the Neus, in a beautiful plain, 25 m se Raleigh, and 70 wxw Newbern.

*Smithtown*, a town of the state of New York, in Suffolk county, on the s side of Long-island, 52 m Ebyn New York.

*Smithville*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Brunswick county. It is seated near the mouth of Cape Fear river, 25 m ssw Wilmington. Lon. 78 30 w, lat. 33 50 n.

*Smoland*, or *Smaland*, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, extending 140 m from the Categat to the Baltic, and from 40 to 70 in breadth. It has many woods of pine and fir; and the approach to the villages is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots or parceres of arable land among pastures and rocks. This province produces a great quantity of hops, and the lakes and marshes in the s part contain much iron. Jonkoping is the capital.

*Smolensk*, a government of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. This country, formerly a duchy, was long an object of contention, and reciprocally possessed by Poland and Russia; but it was conquered by Alexay Michaelovitch in 1654, and ceded to Russia in 1666.

*Smolensk*, a city, capital of the above government. It is situate on the Dnieper, and extends over two hills and the valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high and 15 thick; the lower part of stone, the upper of brick, and about 3 m in circuit. The houses are mostly of wood, and only one story; except a few scattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. The city is divided, from s to n, by one straight paved street; the others are circular, and floored with planks. The cathedral stands on an eminence, where there is a view of the whole city. The alternate rising and sinking of the walls from the inequality of the ground; their Gothic architecture and grotesque towers; the steeples

rising above the trees, which conceal the houses from the sight; the gardens, meadows, and corn-fields, within the walls; all together form a most singular prospect. Notwithstanding its extent, it contains only about 4000 inhabitants, and has no manufactures, but carries on with Dantzick, Riga, and the Ukraine, a petty traffic in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, &c. In 1812, Bonaparte attempted to take this city by storm, when the carnage on both sides was dreadful; and the Russians retired a little after midnight, having first set fire to their magazines, &c. Smolensk is 136 m rse Polotsk, and 230 wsw Moscow. Lon. 32 33 r, lat. 51 50 n.

*Smorgoni*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 46 m rse Wilna.

*Smphusen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 16 m w Rendsburg.

*Smyrna*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The privileges it has enjoyed for many ages, and the goodness of the harbour, has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandise. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks three churches, the Jews six synagogues, the Arminians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three bishops, one Greek, another Latin, and the third Arminian. The population 150,000. The streets are more open, and the houses better built, than in other towns of the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and extends along the harbour. The imports from England consist of woollen cloths, camlets, lead, tin, and hardware: these are exchanged for cotton, coffee, mohair, drugs, galls, raisins, figs, &c. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels, and in the Frank quarter are several taverns, and lodging-houses for travellers. The fortifications consist of a fort, a castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is seated at the head of a large bay, 190 m ssw Constantinople. Lon. 27 7 r, lat. 38 28 n.

*Smyrna, New*, a town of E Florida, situate on the w side of the branch of the Mosquito inlet, 30 m sse St. Augustin.

*Snackenburg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick-Luneburg, seated at the conflux of the Uecht with the Elbe, 20 m Ebyn Danneburg.

*Snath*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated near the Aire, 22 m s York, and 175 n by w London.

*Sneck*, or *Snilz*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, seated on a lake

of the same name, in marshy land, 12 m ssw Lewarden.

*Sneirac*, a town of Persia, in Irak, 57 m wnw Amadan. Lon. 46 24 E, lat. 35 45 N.

*Snetsham*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, seated on a small inlet of the sea, 12 m nNE Lynn, and 111 N by E London.

*Sniadin*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Bizesc, on the river Prynee, 45 m SE Sluck, and 100 E Pinsk.

*Sniatin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, or kingdom of Galicia, on the river Pruth, 110 m SE Lemberg. Lon. 25 50 E, lat. 48 33 N.

*Snowdon*, a mountain of Wales, in the centre of Carmarvonshire, and the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh hills. It has several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, and chasms; also two lakes that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guinard. The height of this mountain, from the level of the sea to the highest peak, is 3571 feet. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnassus was by the Greeks. From its summits may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland.

*Snowhill*, a town of Maryland, capital of Worcester county, situate on the Pokomoke, which, 12 m below, enters the Chesapeake. It has a small export trade, and is 30 m SE Vienna. Lon. 75 40 W, lat. 38 33 N.

*Soana*, a town of Tuscany, in Sienese, seated on a mountain, near the river Flora, 46 m S by E Siena.

*Soane*, a river of Hindoostan, which has its source in the high table land of Gurdwana, near to that of the Nerbudda. It takes a winding course S, E, and NE of about 500 m, and enters the Ganges above Patna.

*Soar*, a river in Leicestershire, which rises from two sources in the SW part of the county, flows by Leicester and Mountsorrel, passes a little to the E and N of Loughborough, and then separates this county from Nottinghamshire to its entrance into the Trent.

*Sobernheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; seated on the Nahe, 11 m W by S Creutznach.

*Sobieslau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with good cloth manufactures, 12 m ESE Bechin.

*Sobotka*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzian, 8 m E by N Jung Buntzian.

*Society Isles*, islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook in 1769, and so called in honour of the Royal Society. They are seven in number; namely, Huahaine, Ulictea, Otaha, Bolabola, Monrua, Tubai, and Tabooyamanoo. The soil, productions, pec-

ple, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are nearly the same as at Otaheite. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and indolent. A plantain-branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greatest token of friendship. Their dances are elegant, their dramatic entertainments have something of plot and consistency, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praise or satire; so that the origin of ancient comedy may be discerned among them. The people of Huahaine are in general stouter and fairer than those of Otaheite; and those of Ulictea are smaller and blacker, and less orderly.

*Soconusco*, a small province of New Spain, bounded on the NW by Guaxaca, NE by Chiappa, SE by Guatimala, and SW by the Pacific ocean. It is sheltered from the N winds by high mountains, which render the air exceeding hot. Here are few settlements beside the capital; but the soil is fertile in vegetable productions, especially in excellent cacao.

*Soconusco*, or *Guevetlan*, the capital of the above province. It is seated on a river, near the Pacific ocean, 130 m NW Guatimala. Lon. 94 16 W, lat. 15 12 N.

*Socota*, a town of Abyssinia, capital of the mountainous district of Lasta, in which the Tacazze has its rise. It is 160 m SSW Antola. Lon. 38 57 E, lat. 12 10 N.

*Socotera*, or *Socotra*, an island in the Indian ocean, lying 49 leagues from Cape Gardafui, on the coast of Africa. It is 80 m long and 22 broad, abounds in fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mohamedans, with a mixture of paganism, and they have a king who depends on Arabia. Tanara is the capital.

*Soczawa*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, seated on the Seret, 32 m SW Jassy.

*Sodbury*, or *Chipping Sodbury*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, seated in a bottom near the downs, 15 m ENE Bristol, and 110 W London.

*Soderhamm*; see *Suderhamm*.

*Sodor*, a village in Icolmkill, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the Hebrides, together with the isle of Man; and the bishop of Man is still called bishop of Sodor and Man.

*Sodus*, a town of New York, situate on the S side of lake Ontario, on a bay 9 m long and 4 broad, which forms an excellent harbour, when the rest of the lake is agitated by a storm. It is 80 m E Niagara. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 43 10 N.

*Soeborg*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situate on an island in a freshwater lake, 15 m wsw Elsinore.

*Soest*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark. It is of large extent, and the streets are watered by streams that proceed from a lake. The inhabitants are generally papists, and part of the cathedral belongs to them, and part to the Lutherans. It has a great trade in corn, and is 12 m wsw Lipstadt, and 30 se Munster.

*Sofala*, a kingdom on the coast of Caffria, bounded on the w and n by the states of Mocoranga, e by the Mozambique channel, and s by Sabia. The extent is 150 m along the coast, and 250 inland. The coast is low; the interior woody and difficult of access.

*Sofala*, the capital of the above kingdom, with a fort built by the Portuguese. The port will not admit large vessels; and the chief exports are slaves, ivory, gold-dust, and rice. It is seated on a small island near the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 20 15 s.

*Soffa*, or *Sophia*, a city of European Turkey, capital of Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. The trade is considerable, and the inhabitants are computed at 70,000, but the houses are meanly built. It is seated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana, 156 m wsw Adrianople. Lon. 23 58 E, lat. 42 56 N.

*Sofroy*, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a handsome mosque; seated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 m E Fez.

*Sogno*, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the same name, which is a dry sandy country, but yields a great deal of salt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese; and the capuchins have a church here. It is seated on the Zaïre, near its mouth, 160 m wsw St. Salvador. Lon. 11 55 E, lat. 6 0 s.

*Sohagepoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, capital of a hilly and barren district. It is 100 m nsw Ruttunpoor. Lon. 81 45 E, lat. 23 29 n.

*Soham*, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on a fen of the same name, near Soham-mere, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is 5 m se Ely, and 70 n by E London.

*Sohnpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, situate on the Mahanuddy, near the influx of the Taile, 52 m s Sumbhulpoor.

*Soherah*, a town of Ballogistan, situate on a rivulet, in the middle of an extensive plain, 60 m sse Kelat.

*Soho*, a village in Staffordshire, 2 m nw

Birmingham. Here are made every article common to the Birmingham trade, plated ware, elegant pieces of silver both light and massive, and the improved steam engines now adopted in numerous concerns. In 1797, an apparatus for the coinage of copper, was employed here by government.

*Soignies*, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, near a forest of the same name, and on the river Senne, 8 m nne Mons.

*Soissonnois*, an old territory of France, in the isle of France, which abounds in corn, wood, and pasture. This territory, with that of Vermandois, now form the department of Aisne.

*Soissons*, a city of France, in the department of Aisne; and anciently the capital of a kingdom of its name, under the first race of the French monarchs. It is a bishop's see; and the cathedral has one of the most considerable chapters in the kingdom. Here St. Louis, Philip the bold, and Louis XIV were crowned. The castle, though ancient, is not that in which the kings of the first race resided. Here are manufactures of coarse linen, serges, and stockings; and a trade in corn, wool, flax, and timber. It is seated in a fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 m w by n Rheims, and 60 ne Paris. Lon. 3 19 E, lat. 49 23 n.

*Solanta*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, which gives name to a cape and bay on the n coast, 10 m E Palermo.

*Soldau*, a town of W Prussia, situate on the Kra, 66 m se Marienwerder, and 68 E Thorn.

*Soldin*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, of which it was formerly the capital. It has cloth and woollen manufactures, and a trade in hops. It stands on a lake of the same name, the source of the river Mitzel, 26 m n by E Custrin. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 53 2 n.

*Solebay*; see *Southwold*.

*Solenof*; a lake of Independent Tartary, 80 m long and 20 broad, lying midway between the Caspian sea and the lake Aral. The water is salt, and it has two islands.

*Soleure*, or *Solothurn*, a canton of Switzerland, which stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chain of the Jura, 36 m in length and 25 in breadth, and is very populous. The soil, for the most part, is fertile in corn; the districts within the Jura are rich in pasture; and in the mountainous parts are iron, lead, alabaſter, marble, and coal.

*Soleure*, the capital of the above canton, surrounded by regular fortifications. The church of St. Urs is a noble edifice of a whitish gray stone, drawn from the neigh-

bouring quarries; and the arsenal and town-houses make a pretty good appearance. It stands in a delightful plain, on the river Aar, 18 m N Bern, and 30 ssw Basel. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 9 N.

*Solfatarà*, or *Lago di Bagni*, a lake of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli, formerly called Lacus Albulus, on the banks of which stood the temple and oracle of Faunus. In this lake are several floating islands, which being driven by the wind to the side, some become united, and thus gradually diminish the surface of the lake, which is now somewhat less than a mile in circuit, but was formerly much larger. From this lake issues a whitish stream of a sulphureous smell, and of a petrifying quality, which increases in strength till it reaches the Teverone. Fish are found in the Teverone above the influx of this lake, but during the rest of its course to the Tiber there are none.

*Solfatarà*, a mountain of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, surrounded by other mountains. It has a kind of cavity, above a mile in diameter, which has been the crater of a volcano. The earth here is warm and white; and if opened to some depth, is insupportable from the heat and exhalations. The ground is almost every where hollow, and is supposed to have a subterraneous communication with Mount Vesuvius. Here are manufactures of sulphur, vitriol, and alum.

*Solfwitzborg*, or *Solvitzborg*, a seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen. It has a ruinous castle, and was formerly in a more flourishing state. It is nearly environed by the Baltic sea, and 33 m sws Carlsrona. Lon. 14 32 E, lat. 56 2 N.

*Solihull*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 m w Coventry, and 103 nw London.

*Solingen*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with manufactures of cutlery and all kinds of steel articles; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Wipper, 15 m est Dusseldorf.

*Solkamsk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, famous for its salt-pits and good-horses. It is seated on the Ussolka, which flows into the Kama, 430 m NE Kasan. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 59 16 N.

*Soller*, a town of Majorca, near the NW coast, in a celebrated vale of orange-trees, with a port at a short distance, from which the oranges of this district are exported. It is 16 m NE Palma.

*Solms*, a county of Germany, in Wetteravia, lying w of Upper Hesse. The house of Solms is divided into several branches; the principal one is Braunfels, which was raised to the princely rank in 1742. The decayed castle of Solms, the seat of the ancient

counts, is seated on a hill, a mile E Braunfels, the present capital.

*Solo*, or *Surakarta*, the native capital of Java, and the residence of the susuhunan, or emperor. It is very large, with broad and shaded avenues, or streets, intersecting each other at right angles. The inhabitants, in 1815, were estimated at 105,000. The kraton, where the emperor resides with his court, is a very spacious square, surrounded by a high wall and a ditch; and on the wall are mounted large pieces of artillery: its area comprises several palaces. The other chiefs and nobility live in villas, surrounded by high walls, interspersed through the town and neighbourhood. The European town and fort are very neat; the latter not above 300 yards from the kraton, and close to it is the resident's house. The river Solo, the largest in Java, flows hence NNE and E to the entrance of Surabaya harbour, from which, in the rainy season, commodities are sent up in boats and exchanged for the products of the country. Solo was taken by the British in 1812. It is 56 m SSE Samarang, and 390 ENE Batavia. Lon. 110 53 E, lat. 7 34 S.

*Solomon Islands*; see *Danger*, *Isles of*.

*Solor*, an island of the E Indies, 70 m in circuit, to the s of Celebes and w of Flores. Lon. 123 53 E, lat. 9 0 S.

*Solserino*, a town of Italy, in Mantua, 17 m NW Mantua.

*Solsona*, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 56 m NNW Barcelona. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 42 2 N.

*Soltan*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Lüneburg-Zell, on the river Bohme, 23 m NNW Zell, and 23 wsw Lüneburg.

*Soltcamp*, a town of the Netherlands, in Groningen, with a large fort, at the mouth of the river Huuse, which is called Groningen Deep, 17 m NW Groningen.

*Solva*, a town of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, with a harbour on St. Bride bay, at the mouth of the Solvach, 3 m E St. David.

*Solway Frith*, an arm of the sea, between Cumberland in England, and Dumfriesshire and Kirkcubrightshire in Scotland. A number of rivers pour into this frith on the Scottish side, the principal of which are the Dee, Orr, Nith, Annan, and Esk. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons within 6 m of the extremity; and the fisheries, especially of salmon, are very considerable. At its head on the Cumberland side, near the river Esk, was a level track, above 2 m long and a mile broad, called Solway Moss; but in 1771, being swoln by rains, it burst out at the eastern extremity, spread over a neighbouring

valley, and the surface sunk 24 feet into its present hollow form.

*Solymania*, or *Sherczur*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Lower Kurdistan. *Sherczur* having fallen to decay, it was rebuilt by *Solyman* the great, and has since that time assumed his name. The governor, who is always by birth a Kurd, usually assumes the title of Pashaw of Kurdistan. The population 12,000, and the trade inconsiderable. It is situate in a delightful valley, at the foot of Mount Zagros, 35 m e by s Kerhouk, and 180 n n e Bagdad. Lon. 45 20 e, lat. 35 26 n.

*Sombrere*, one of the Nicobar islands, in the Indian ocean, 30 m to the n of Nicobar. It gives name to a channel nearly in the middle of the islands.

*Sombrerete*, a town of New Spain, in Zacatecas the seat of the chief council of mines, 80 m n w Zacatecas.

*Sombrero*, a cluster of uninhabited islands in the W Indies, belonging to the British. The most remarkable of them is 3 m long, and consists of an eminence, to which the Spanish discoverers, finding some resemblance to a hat, gave it this name. It is 30 m to the n w of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 37 w, lat. 18 34 n.

*Somerset*, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, seated on Taunton river, 50 m s by w Boston.

*Somerset*, a town of New Jersey, chief of the county of its name. It is seated on Millstone river, 23 m n Trenton.

*Somersetshire*, a county of England, bounded on the n w by the Bristol channel, n by Gloucestershire, e by Wiltshire, s e by Dorsetshire, and s w by Devonshire. It is 65 m long and 45 broad, containing 991,360 acres; is divided into 42 hundreds, and 475 parishes; has two cities and 23 market-towns; and sends 13 members to parliament. The population was 303,160 in 1811. The soil in the n e quarter is in general stony, and possesses a lofty mineral tract called *Mendip Hills*. Toward the centre, where its principal rivers unite, are fens and marshy moors of great extent. On the w side are the Quantock Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the n w corner is the sterile region of *Exmoor*. The s part toward Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, especially in the s w quarter, vales of the greatest fertility are interspersed. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivcl, Thone, Brew, and Avon. Cattle, nearly equal in size to the Lincolnshire, are fed in fine meadows about the head of the Parret. The best goose feathers for beds come from the marshes. Cider is a common product of this county, and it has a considerable share in the

woollen manufactures. Bath and Wells are the two cities, which constitute one bishopric. The spring assizes are held at Taunton, and the summer at Wells or Bridgewater alternately; but Ilchester is deemed the county-town.

*Somerton*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly a considerable place, whence the county took its name, and some ruins of its castle now form a part of the Bear inn. Between this town and Bridgewater is a rich tract called Sedgemoor, memorable for the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, in 1685. *Somerton* is 13 m s Wells, and 123 w by s London.

*Somma*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, near which is produced much silk of the best quality. It is 10 m e Naples.

*Somme*, a department of France, including the old province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the department of Aisne, flows by St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, Abbeville, and St. Valery, and enters the English channel. Amiens is the capital.

*Sommerdyck*, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, chief place of the island of Overflackee, and situate on its n side, 5 m est Helvoetsluis.

*Sommerfeld*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with manufactures of fine cloth; seated on the Lupa, 15 m ssw Crossen.

*Sommieres*, a town of France, in the department of Gard, with a manufacture of thick serges; seated on the Vidourle, 14 m w by s Nismes.

*Sommoastro*, a town of Spain, on the coast of Biscay, with a famous iron mine, 14 m n w Bilbao.

*Soncino*, a town of Italy, in Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 20 m n by w Cremona.

*Sonderborg*, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Alsens, with one of the best harbours in Denmark, and an ancient castle, in which Christian II was confined 13 years. It is 16 m n n e Flensburg. Lon. 9 49 e, lat. 54 57 n.

*Sondershausen*, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the lower county of Schwartzburg, with a fine castle on a mountain. It stands on the Wipper, 24 m n Erfurt. Lon. 11 2 e, lat. 51 21 n.

*Sondrio*, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district, in Valteline. It stands at the extremity of a narrow valley, and occupies both sides of the Malenco, a furious torrent, which runs into the Adda. It is 10 m n e Morbegno, and 14 s w Tirano.

*Sonehat*, a small town and mud fort of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, the seat of a

rajah, whose territory is called the country of the Rajah Chohans. It is 90 m x Ruttuapoor. Lon. 82 33 E, lat. 23 33 N.

*Song-kiang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan. It has a large trade in cotton cloth, and is situate amid several canals, near the sea, 560 m s Peking. Lon. 120 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

*Sonnecany*, a town of Ballogistan, in Lus, where the Hindoos carry on a considerable trade. It stands on a fine bay of its name (the Port Alexander, of Near-chas) at the influx of the Poorally, 56 m s by E Bela. Lon. 66 53 E, lat. 25 24 N.

*Sonneberg*, a town and castle of Germany, in Tyrol, 10 m sst. Feldkirch.

*Sonneberg*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a great trade in looking-glasses, nails, whetstones, &c. It is 11 m sse Coburg.

*Sonneberg*, or *Sonnenburg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with a castle. It is the seat of the grand mastership of the knights of Malta in Brandenburg, Saxony, and Pomerania, and stands on the Lenze, 9 m E Custrin.

*Sonnevald*, a town of Lusatia, on the river Döber, 12 m sw Luckau.

*Sonora*, or *New Navarre*, a province of New Spain; bounded on the N by countries unknown, E by New Biscay, S by Cinaloa, and W by the gulf of California. It is a hilly and arid country; but famed for excellent horses and cattle. The N part is called Pimeria, and inhabited by the Pimas nation of Indians; the other parts are thinly peopled, but contain some rich mines of gold and silver. Arispe is the capital.

*Sonora*, a town of the above province, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sonora, 28 m s Arispe.

*Sooloo*, an island in the Indian ocean, lying sw of Mindanao, almost midway between that island, and Borneo. It is 56 m long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, who are Mohamedans. It is governed by a sultan; and his dominions extend over a great number of small islands between Mindanao and Borneo, called the Sooloo Archipelago. The populousness of Sooloo is caused by its advantageous situation, which renders it a great mart, particularly for pearls, sago, and bird-nests. The Sooloes have the character of being sanguinary and treacherous, and devoid of honesty, industry, and hospitality. The men generally go dressed in white waistcoats, and white breeches. The women wear a fine white waistcoat fitted close, and a petticoat over drawers that reach to the knees. In their families are many Philippine and some Spanish slaves,

whom they often treat very cruelly. There are several good harbours among the Sooloo islands; but that before Bewan, the Sooloo capital, is not good, except during the sw monsoon. Lon. 121 15 E, lat. 5 57 N.

*Sooda*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, capital of a district above the Gants, whose last rajah was expelled by Hyder in 1763. The space within the inner wall was 3 m square, and fully occupied by houses. When Hyder took possession, there still remained 10,000 houses; but the subsequent wars have reduced them under 100. It is seated on the Gangawali, 63 m N by W Bednore. Lon. 74 43 E, lat. 14 43 N.

*Soonel*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwah, chief of the district of Mundessor. It is of considerable extent, and of a square form, with two broad streets that cross each other at right angles in the centre. It is 82 m N by E Oojain. Lon. 76 3 E, lat. 24 21 N.

*Somergong*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, once a large city before Dacca was built. It is now a small place, but still famous for a manufacture of fine cloth; and is situate on a branch of the Brahmapootra, 13 m sse Dacca.

*Soopeer*, a town of Hindoostan, in Ajmeer, 65 m NE Kotah, and 102 sse Jycnagur.

*Sophia*; see *Sofia*.

*Sophiantia*, a town of Persia, in Aderbajan, seated in a valley, 25 m N W Tauris.

*Sophienberg*, a town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a royal palace, near the coast of the Sound, 13 m N Copenhagen.

*Sopron*; see *Edenburg*.

*Sora*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a castle; seated on the Garigliano, on the frontiers of Campagna di Roma, 46 m N by S Rome. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 41 51 N.

*Sorau*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor, 21 m E Ratibor.

*Sorau*, a town of Lusatia, with manufactures of cloth, and a trade in yarn and linen; seated on the frontiers of Silesia, 6 m W Sagan.

*Sorbon*, or *Sorbonne*, a village of France, in the department of Ardennes, 6 m N Bethel; famous for being the birthplace of Robert Sorbon (the confessor of St. Louis) who founded the college at Paris, called after his name.

*Sorel*, or *Chambly*, a river of Lower Canada, which issues from Lake Champlain, and flows N to the St. Lawrence, which it enters at the town of Sorel, or William Henry. On its banks are two forts. See *Chambly* and *William Henry*.



*Soria*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the Douro, 74 m *ENE* Burgos. Lon. 2 13 w, lat. 41 50 n.

*Soriano*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 17 m *ENE* Nicotera.

*Soroe*, a town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a royal college, endowed with the revenues of a once rich convent. It is seated on a small lake, 33 m *WSW* Copenhagen.

*Sorrento*, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citra, and an archbishop's see. It is surrounded by a wall, contains few remains of antiquity, and is the birthplace of Tasso. It stands on a peninsula in the bay of Naples, at the foot of a mountain, 17 m *SBYE* Naples. Lon. 14 24 e, lat. 40 36 n.

*Sos*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the borders of Navarre, 19 m *NE* Tudela, and 40 *WBY* Jaca.

*Sospelto*, a town of the county of Nice, with a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs; seated at the foot of three mountains, on the river Bevera, 15 m *NE* Nice.

*Sovano*, a town of Tuscany, in Sienese, 25 m *W* Orvietto, and 45 *NW* Rome.

*Soubise*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on an eminence, by the river Charente, 23 m *NW* Saintes.

*Soudak*, a town of Crimea, with the remains of an old fort on a mountain close by the shore. It was formerly a considerable seaport, and stands at the end of a valley, which produces the best grapes and wine in the whole peninsula, 26 m *SW* Caffa.

*Soudan*; see *Nigritia*.

*Soutra*; see *Mogador*.

*Souillac*, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated on the Dorese, 32 m *N* Cahors.

*Sound*, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the Categat into the Baltic. It is about 4 m broad, and the Danes take a toll of all merchant ships that pass the channel. See *Elsinore*.

*Sour*, a town in Syria. See *Sur*.

*Sour*, a river of the Netherlands, which flows from *N* to *S* through Luxemburg, and enters the Moselle, a little above Treves.

*Soure*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Soure, 27 m *N* Leiria.

*Souri*, a town of Persia, in Laristan, situate on the Persian gulf, 115 m *SW* Ormus. Lon. 55 30 e, lat. 26 13 n.

*Sousa*; see *Susa*.

*Sou-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan. It is so intersected by canals of fresh water that Europeans

compare it to Venice; and the adjacent country is so delightful, that the Chinese call it the paradise of the world. The brocades and embroideries made here are esteemed throughout the whole empire. It is celebrated for beautiful women, who are purchased in different parts of the country while infants, educated here in all the pleasing arts, and sold to the opulent. The population is prodigious, and the commercial intercourse with strangers so great, that it might be supposed the trade of all the provinces centered here. It is seated on the Grand canal, and on a river that communicates with the lake Tai, 560 m *SBYE* Peking. Lon. 120 0 e, lat. 31 22 n.

*Souterraine*, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, 24 m *N* Limoges.

*South Sea*; see *Pacific Ocean*.

*Southam*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Monday, 13 m *S* Coventry, and 82 *NW* London.

*Southampton*, a borough and the county-town of Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It has five churches, is surrounded by dilapidated walls with towers, and had a strong castle, now in ruins. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, who is admiral of the liberties; and it stands between the Itchen and Test, which here flow into an inlet of the sea, called Southampton Water. The inlet is navigable almost to the head for vessels of considerable burden, and the two rivers admit small craft some way up the country. It was formerly a port of great commerce, still possesses a considerable trade, and has a particular connection with Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, as all the wool sent to those islands, duty free, must be shipped here. Three m hence, to the *SE*, are the picturesque remains of Netley Abbey. Southampton has manufactures of silks and carpets, and is the birthplace of Isaac Watts. It is a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing, and has a chalybeate spring of the nature of Tunbridge-wells. The population was 9617 in 1811. A mail-packet sails hence every morning for Cowes in the isle of Wight. It is 12 m *SBYE* Winchester, and 74 *WSW* London. Lon. 1 24 w, lat. 50 54 n.

*Southampton*, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, on the *S* side of Long-island, 12 m *SE* Sagg harbour, and 75 e New York.

*Southbury*, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, 51 m *NW* Hartford.

*Southend*, a village in Essex, at the mouth of the Thames, 4 m *S* Rochford, and 42 e London. It is the nearest place to the metropolis for sea-bathing, and has good accommodations for genteel company.

*Southend*, a village of Scotland, in Argyshire, on the s coast of the peninsula of Cantyre, 7 m s Cambeltown. Here is a ferry-boat for the conveyance of passengers and cattle to Ballycastle in Ireland; and near it, on a precipice overhanging the sea, is the old castle of Danaverty.

*Southfleet*, a village in Kent, 3 m sw Gravesend. Some stone coffins, urns, &c. were dug up here, at the commencement of the present century, which evince it to have been a Roman station.

*Southold*, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, on the n side of an inland bay at the e end of Long-island, 100 m ene New York. Lon. 72 0 w, lat. 41 14 n.

*Southwark*, a borough in Surry, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London. It is called the Borough, by way of distinction. Here are six churches, a Roman catholic chapel, many places of worship for dissenters, and several charitable foundations, particularly the hospitals of St. Thomas and Guy; also the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons, and the county-gool. In 1811 the population was 72,119; which number, with the addition of Lambeth and other outparishes in Surry, appendant to the metropolis, make 169,260 toward its population. See *London*.

*Southwell*, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is an ancient place, enjoying some peculiar privileges, and has a collegiate church. Here is the ruin of a grand palace, demolished in the civil wars, which belonged to the archbishops of York. It is 13 m ne Nottingham, and 129 nsw London.

*Southwold*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It stands on a cliff, near a fine bay, with a harbour to the s, and the river Blyth and a drawbridge on the w; that it is almost surrounded by water, especially at every high tide. Here a much esteemed salt is made, and it has also a trade in corn, beer, and herrings. It is sometimes called Sowle or Sole, and its bay is named Solebay. In this bay was the great seafight, in 1672, between the Dutch admiral de Ruyter and James duke of York, in which the victory was undecided. Southwold is 20 m s Yarmouth, and 105 se London. Lon. 1 54 w, lat. 52 24 n.

*Souto Major*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 14 m nw Pinhel.

*Souigny*, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on the Quesne. 10 m w bys Moulins.

*Sow*, a river in Staffordshire, which rises in the w part of the county, flows by Ec-

cleshal to Stafford, below which it receives the Peak, and soon afterward joins the Trent.

*Sowerby*, a town in W Yorkshire, considerable for its various manufactures. The population was 5177 in 1811. It has a bridge over the Calder, and is 2 m sw Halifax.

*Spa*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, famous for mineral waters. The part called the Old Spa consists of poor cottages: the houses of the New Spa are mostly wood and plaster; but the more modern ones are of brick and stone. The church of the capuchins and the parish-church are both seated upon eminences. The names of the five principal wells are Pouhon, Geronfled, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tunnelet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. Spa is seated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, 17 m se Liege.

*Spain*, a kingdom of Europe, 700 m long and 500 broad; bounded on the n by the bay of Biscay, ne by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, e and s by the Mediterranean, sw by the Atlantic, and w by Portugal and the Atlantic. It formerly included Portugal, and was known to the ancients by the name of Iberia and Hesperia as well as Hispania. Spain contains the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Aragon, Estremadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, some of which have been separate kingdoms. The air is dry and serene, except during the equinoctial rains; but excessively hot, in the southern provinces, in June, July, and August. The vast mountains, however, that run through Spain, are beneficial to the inhabitants by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the s parts; though those in the n and ne are in the winter very cold. The soil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground; and the superior attention paid to the large flocks of sheep, greatly impedes the progress of agriculture. The produce of the country is wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, salt, saltpetre, barilla, hemp, and even sugar-canes, with the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy; and its wines are in high esteem. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that infest Spain. The wild bulls have so much ferocity, that bull-fights were the most magnificent spectacle the court of Spain could exhibit. The domestic animals are horses, which are remarkably swift, mules, asses, heeves, and sheep, the wool of which is superior to any in Europe. Spain abounds in minerals and metals: cornelian, agate, jacinth,

loadstone, turcois stones, quicksilver, iron, copper, lead, sulphur, gypsum, calamine, chrystal, marbles of several kinds, porphyry, the finest jasper, and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts, are found here. Anciently it was celebrated for gold and silver mines; but since the discovery of America no attention has been paid to them. The principal rivers are the Douro, Tajo, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, Ebro, and Minho. Spain, formerly the most populous kingdom in Europe, is now very thinly inhabited; for by the census taken in 1802, including the Balearic islands, the number of souls was only 10,351,075. To this diminution of inhabitants various causes have contributed; as the expulsion of the Moors, the emigrations to the colonies, the vast numbers and celibacy of the clergy, and the indolence of the natives. Here is a want even of the most necessary trades; and of the few to be met with, the greatest part are in the hands of the French, who are very numerous in Spain; the natives themselves, beside their aversion to work, disdaining to stoop to handicrafts. They are not, however, wholly without manufactures, but they are far short of that flourishing condition they might attain; for they are checked by the royal monopolies, which extend to broad cloth, china, glass, pottery, paper, saltpetre, salt, sulphur, tobacco, snuff, and some others. The Spaniards in general are tall, their complexions swarthy, their countenances expressive. The beauty of the ladies reigns chiefly in their novels and romances; in their persons they are small and slender. Jealousy is no longer the characteristic of a Spanish husband: the married ladies have their cortejo, or male attendant, in the same manner as the Italians have their cicisbeo. The established religion is popery; and here the inquisition still reigns, but in a much milder degree than formerly. There are eight archbishoprics, 40 episcopal sees, and 24 universities, or rather academies. The Spanish language springs from the Roman, but many of the words are derived from the Arabic, used by the Moors, who for seven centuries held dominion in this country; the speech is grave, sonorous, and very melodious. Spain, once the most free, is now the most despotic kingdom in Europe. It had once its cortes or parliaments, which had great privileges; but now, though not absolutely abolished, they are under the control of the king. But the despotism of the monarchy is balanced by the power of the church, to which the nobles are submissive devotees; and by many councils, which are responsible for any unwise or unsuccessful measures. In 1808, the French attempted to overturn

the government of this country; and having allured the royal family into France, they were retained there by Napoleon, who sent his brother Joseph to Madrid, where he assumed the title of king of Spain. The Spaniards immediately appointed a supreme Junta of government of the kingdom, who, in 1810, summoned the cortes to join them at Cadiz; and this assembly was subsequently removed to Seville and Madrid. The campaigns of 1811 and 1812, of united Spanish, Portuguese, and British forces, under lord Wellington, were carried on with variable success; but in that of 1813, after the battle of the Pyrenees, few of the French remained in Spain; and the allied army passed the Bidassoa, into France. On the downfall of Napoleon, in 1814, Ferdinand VII was restored; but his immediate conduct excited general surprise and disgust: he annulled the constitution that the cortes had prepared, imprisoned some of the leading members, re-established the former mode of government, and extended over all ranks the rigours of despotism. Madrid is the capital.

*Spain, New*, an extensive kingdom of N America. See *Mexico*.

*Spaitla*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near which are extensive and magnificent ruins. It is situate on a rising ground, shaded with juniper-trees, 90 m sw Tunis, and 100 sse Bona. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 35 40 N.

*Spalatro*, or *Spalatto*, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, and an archbishop's see. The harbour is large and deep, and well frequented. It is the emporium of the external commerce of Bosnia and Dalmatia, the chief exports of which are corn, wine, and cotton. Without the walls is a sulphureous spring, of great benefit in chronic diseases. Here are the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian, and of a magnificent aeduct. In 1784, Spalatro was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is seated on a peninsula in the gulf of Venice, 75 m sse Zara, and 98 sw Ragusa. Lon. 16 33 E, lat. 43 34 N.

*Spalding*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Welland, and from its neatness, and the canals in the streets, resembles a Dutch town. It has a good carrying trade in corn and coal; and much hemp and flax is grown in the neighbourhood. It is 14 m s by w Boston, and 91 N London.

*Spalt*, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach. The vicinity produces excellent hops. It is seated on the Retzat, 16 m sse Anspach.

*Spendau*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a fine fortress. The

arsenal is in subterranean vaults, and there is a prison for state criminals. Bayonets, ramrods, sword-blades, and sabres are made here; also musket-barrels, which are sent to Potsdam to be finished. In 1812, the French got possession of the fortress, which, and the town, suffered much in compelling them to give it up. It is seated on the Uavel, opposite the influx of the Spree, 8 m wnw Berlin, and 12 NE Potsdam.

*Spungenberg*, a town and castle of Germany, in Lower Hesse, seated on a mountain, 28 m sr Cassel.

*Spanish-town*; see *Jago de la Vega*.

*Spartel, Cape*, a promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 56 w, lat. 35 50 n.

*Spartivento, Cape*, a low point that forms the SE extremity of Italy. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 37 50 N.

*Spit-town*, a seaport of Barbados, formerly much frequented by the Bristol traders, and thence called Little Bristol. It is situate on the NW coast of the island, and defended by two forts. Lon. 59 55 W, lat. 13 15 N.

*Spello*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is seated on a hill, 13 m N Spoleto.

*Spey*, a rapid river of Scotland, which issues from a small lake in the centre of Invernesshire, flows ENE into Elginshire, then divides that county from Banffshire for more than 20 m, and enters the German ocean at Garmouth. It flows through the large fir woods of Glenmore and Strathspey, great floats of which are sent down to Garmouth.

*Spezzia*, or *Spetia*, a town in the duchy of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is seated at the foot of a hill, on a gulf of the same name, 47 m SE Genoa. Lon. 9 37 E, lat. 44 10 N.

*Spice Islands*; see *Moluccas*.

*Spielberg*, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Oettingen, 8 m NE Oettingen, and 13 SSE Anspach.

*Spiez*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the W side of the lake Thun. 40 m SSE Bern.

*Spiegelberg*, a town and castle of Westphalia, capital of a county, in the principality of Calenberg. It is 12 m E by S Halem.

*Spigno*, a town of Piedmont, in Montserrat, with a castle, situate on the Belbo, 11 m SSW Aqvi, and 40 SE Turin.

*Spilenbergo*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated on the Tagliamento, 14 m W Udina, and 47 NNE Venice.

*Spilsby*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the side of

a hill, 28 m E Lincoln, and 133 N by E London.

*Spinulonga*, a seaport of the island of Candia, with a good harbour and a citadel. It is situate near a cape of the same name, 30 m E Candia. Lon. 25 43 E, lat. 35 20 N.

*Spire*, a territory of Germany, lately a bishopric, in the circle of Lower Rhine, 50 m long and 30 where broadest, and divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a mountainous country, covered with forests, but produces corn, wine, chestnuts, and almonds.

*Spire*, a city, capital of the above territory. Most of the citizens are Lutherans; but there are 15 catholic churches and convents, among which the college formerly belonging to the jesuits claims the first place. Spire was taken by the French in 1734; and, in 1792, it surrendered to the republican troops of France, who evacuated it the next year, but re-entered it in 1794. The city is only a shadow of what it formerly was, and is seated on the W side of the Rhine, at the influx of the Spirebach, 54 m S by E Mentz. Lon. 8 29 E, lat. 49 19 N.

*Spiritu Santo*, a government of Brasil, between that of Porto Seguro and Rio Janeiro. The capital is of the same name, with a castle, and a good port about 10 m from the ocean. Lon. 40 40 W, lat. 20 10 S.

*Spiritu Santo*, a town of Cuba, near the middle of the island, 155 m ESE Havana. Lon. 79 37 W, lat. 22 15 N.

*Spital*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Liser, near the Drave, 15 m WNW Villach.

*Spital*, a village in Lincolnshire, 12 m N Lincoln, on the Roman cau-eway, leading to the Humber. Here are two springs; one called Julian's Well, and the other Castleton Well. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

*Spithead*, a famous road in the English channel, between Portsmouth and the isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

*Spitzbergen*, the most northern country of Europe, consisting of a group of dreary islands, lying between 9 and 22 E Lon. and 76 46 and 80 30 N lat. having Greenland to the W, and Nova Zembla to the E. The Mainland, or principal island, is 300 m long, and was discovered in 1555 by some vessels employed in the whale fishery. In 1596 it was visited by Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who called it Spitzbergen, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. The glaciers on the NE present a singular appearance, being high cliffs of an emerald

colour, impendent over the sea, with cata-racts of melted snow, and a background of black conic hills, streaked with white. In the winter the sun is absent for four months. The animals are deer, bears, and foxes. The Russians from Archangel maintain a kind of colony here; but the in-land parts are uninhabited.

*Splügen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated near the source of the Rinder Rhine, 16 m nw Chiavenna.

*Spoleto*, a duchy of Italy, in the Eccle-siastical state, 55 m long and 40 broad; bounded on the n by Ancona and Urbino, e by Naples, s by Sabina, and w by the patrimony of St. Peter, Orvieto, and Perugia. It is sometimes called Umbria, and is noted for good wines.

*Spoleto*, the capital of the above duchy, and a bishop's see. The castle, standing on a hill, is connected with the town by a bridge; and the cathedral is a fine structure. Spoleto suffered greatly by an earth-quake in 1703, and again in 1767; but it yet possesses many beautiful edifices. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated near the Tessino, 40 m e Orvieto, and 60 n by e Rome. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 42 45 N.

*Sponheim*, a town of Germany, and the capital of a county. It is seated among hills, covered with vineyards, 27 m w by s Mentz. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 49 54 N.

*Sporoc*, a town of Lithuania, in the pa-latinate of Brzesc, on a lake of the same name, 34 m w by n Pinsk.

*Spotland*, a town in Lancashire, con-siderable for its trade and manufactures. The population was 10,968 in 1811. It is 3 m n by w Rochdale.

*Spree*, a river that rises in the mountains of Bohemia, passes through Lusatia into Brandenburg, flows by Berlin, and joins the Havel opposite Spandau.

*Spremburg*, a town of Lusatia, on an is-land formed by the river Spree, 14 m s by e Cothbus.

*Springfield*, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, with a considerable in-land trade; seated on the Connecticut, 20 m s by e Northampton, and 95 wsw Boston.

*Springfield*, a town of Kentucky, in Bourbon county, situate on the Licking, 60 m w by n Frankfort.

*Sprottau*, a town of Silesia, in the prin-cipality of Glogau, on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Bober, 10 m se Sagan, and 20 wsw Glogau.

*Spurn Head*, a promontory on the se coast of Yorkshire, at the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 53 33 N.

*Squillace*, a town of Naples, in Calabria

Ultra. It was much injured by the earth-quake of 1783, and is finely situate on the Pavelone, near a gulf of its name, 35 m sw St. Severino. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 39 3 N.

*Stablo*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. Here is a manufac-ture of leather, and a trade in cloths and stoffs. It is seated on the Recht, 12 m s Limburg.

*Stade*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fortress, a college, and three churches. It is the principal town of the duchy, Bremen, the capital, being a free city; and is the seat of the regency and chief courts of justice of the duchies of Bremen and Verden. It stands on the Swingel, near its conflux with the Elbe, 43 m ne Bremen. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 53 36 N.

*Stadt am Hof*, a town of Bavaria, on the n side of the Danube, connected by a bridge with the city of Ratisbon.

*Stadtberg*, a town of the duchy of West-phalia, on the frontiers of the county of Waldeck. Part of it, called Marsberg, stands on the site of the famous Saxon fort of Elmesberg, which was taken by Charlemagne, who built a church here in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul. Stadt-berg is situate on the Dumel, 14 m s Paderborn.

*Stadthagen*, a strong town of Westpha-lia, in the county of Schauenberg, with a palace belonging to the prince of Schauen-berg-Lippe, in the garden of which is a mineral spring. It is 8 m e Mieden, and 10 n Rintelu.

*Stafarda*, a town of Piedmont, with a rich abbey. Near this place a victory was gained by the French in 1690, over the duke of Savoy. It is seated on the Po, 3 m n Saluzzo.

*Staffa*, a famous island of Scotland, on the w side of that of Mull, but only a mile in length. The sw end is supported by ranges of basaltic pillars, mostly above 50 feet high and four feet thick. Here is a magnificent cavern called Fingal's Cave, which extends 250 feet in length: the en-trance is a natural arch, 53 feet wide and 117 high, from which the cavern is lighted, so that the furthest extremity may be seen; it is supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in form-ing it: the bottom is covered by the sea, to the extremity, and a boat may sail into it in calm weather. On the n side of the island is another cavern, called the Cor-morant's Cave, which exhibits the same appearances, but on a less scale. The island is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, and so much hollowed

## STA

by various caves, that its whole surface is shaken in stormy weather. The basaltic pillars are all magnetic; the lower parts possessing a *n*, and the upper a *s* polarity. This singular little island is the greatest natural curiosity in Europe, if not in the world, yet was scarcely known before the year 1772.

*Staffelstein*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, situate on the Lauter, 16 m *NNE* Bamberg.

*Stafford*, a borough and the county-town of Staffordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of leather and shoes. A castle was built here by William I, which was garrisoned by the troops of Charles I, and being taken, was demolished by order of the parliament. It has two churches, and a fine square market-place, in which is the shire hall. The population was 4363 in 1811. It is seated on the river Sow, 34 m *ENE* Shrewsbury, and 135 *NW* London. Lon. 2 4 *W*, lat. 52 43 *N*.

*Staffordshire*, a county of England, bounded on the *w* by Shropshire, *nw* by Cheshire, *NE* and *E* by Derbyshire, *SE* by Warwickshire, and *s* by Worcestershire. It is 55 m long and 42 broad, containing 765,440 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 139 parishes; has a city and 19 market-towns; and sends 10 members to parliament. The population was 295,153 in 1811. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Peak, and Manyfold. The soil in the *s* part is good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground: it abounds in coal and iron. The middle is level and plain. The *n* part, called the Moorland, is hilly and full of heaths, but contains rich mines of copper, lead, and coal. There are also good stone quarries, plenty of alabaster, and limestone. This county is famous for potteries, and for the iron trade in all its varieties.

*Stagira*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, celebrated for being the birth-place of Aristotle, whence he is called the Stagiritæ. It is now called Stavros, and seated on the gulf of Contessa, 16 m *WNW* Contessa.

*Stagno*, a seaport of Ragusan Dalmatia, and a bishop's see, seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 30 m *NW* Ragusa. Lon. 17 50 *E*, lat. 43 12 *N*.

*Staines*, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Friday, seated on the Thames, over which is an iron bridge. A little above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, is the London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1229. Staines is 16 m *W* by *s* London.

## STA

*Stalbridge*, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient cross of one stone, 21 feet high, on a base of 8 feet. It is seated near the Stour, 20 m *N* by *E* Dorchester, and 112 *W* by *s* London.

*Staley*, a village in Lancashire, 9 m *E* Manchester, on the river Tame, over which is a bridge into Cheshire. It is noted for weavers, diers, and pressers of woollen cloth, and has some share in the cotton trade.

*Stalimene*; see *Lemnos*.

*Stamford*, a borough in Lincolnshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is seated on the Welland, which is navigable hence, and has a good trade, particularly in malt and freestone. Here subsists the notable custom of Borough English, by which the youngest sons inherit the lands and tenements of the father dying intestate. Here are six parish-churches, and it had formerly a college, whose students removed to Brasenose college, in Oxford. It is 44 m *s* Lincoln, and 86 *N* by *w* London. Lon. 0 31 *W*, lat. 52 42 *N*.

*Stamford*, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, situate on Mill river, which flows into Long-island sound, 44 m *NE* New York.

*Stampalia*, an island in the Archipelago, 30 m *w* Stanchio. It is 12 m long and 5 broad, has few inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

*Stancho*, or *Cos*, a fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 40 m *NW* of Rhodes. It is 24 m long and 7 broad, and the birthplace of Hippocrates and Appelles. It abounds with cypress and turpentine trees, and a variety of fruits, particularly grapes and melons. The capital, of the same name, is a bishop's see; seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and defended by a large fort, behind which was a good harbour now become shallow. Lon. 27 16 *E*, lat. 36 53 *N*.

*Standon*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Rib, 8 m *NE* Hertford, and 27 *N* by *E* London.

*Stanford*, a town of Kentucky, chief of Lincoln county. It is situate in a fertile plain, 10 m *sse* Danville, and 40 *s* by *w* Lexington.

*Stanhope*, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesday; chiefly inhabited by miners, and seated on the Wear, 20 m *w* Durham, and 263 *N* by *w* London.

*Stanley*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday, 12 m *s* Gloucester, and 105 *w* London.

*Stamore*, a village in Middlesex, 2 m nw Edgeware. The common is so elevated a spot, that some trees here are visible from the German ocean.

*Stansfield*, a town in W Yorkshire, considerable for its manufactures. The population was 5447 in 1811. It is 9 m w Halifax.

*Stanzir, Fort*; see *Rome*, in New York.

*Stanz*, a town of Switzerland, capital of the lower valley of Underwalden. Near this place, in 1798, the troops of Underwalden were totally defeated by the French, who afterward burnt the town and put the inhabitants to the sword. It is seated in a plain, at the foot of Stanzberg, 8 m se Lucern, and 33 e Bern.

*Stara Russa*, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, on the river Polish, near the lake Ilmen, 40 m s Novgorod. Lon. 33 2 e, lat. 57 40 n.

*Starbroek*, a seaport of Guayana, and the seat of government for the settlements of Demerary and Issequibo. It stands on the e side of the river Demerary, nearly 2 m above the fort, which commands its entrance. Lon. 53 0 w, lat. 6 30 n.

*Starenberg*, a town and castle of Bavaria, near the n end of the lake Wurnsee, 14 m sw Munich.

*Stargard*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with a castle belonging to the prince, 10 m n by e Strelitz.

*Stargard, New*, a town of Further Pomerania, with a college, fine manufactures of wool, and a considerable trade. It was taken by the Russians in 1758. It stands on the Ilma, which flows to the Oder, 20 m e Stettin. Lon. 15 13 e, lat. 53 26 n.

*Start Point*, a promontory on the coast of Devonshire, 14 m s by w Dartmouth. Lon. 3 48 w, lat. 50 13 n.

*Stasfurt*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with some good salt-works, 21 m ssw Magdeburg.

*Staten Island*, an island of New York, 18 m long and six broad, which forms the county of Richmond. On the s side is a tract of level land; but the island in general is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is the only town of note.

*Staten Land*, a barren craggy island near the se point of Terra del Fuego. The passage between them is the strait of Le Maire. It is of a square form; and the eastern point, now generally passed by vessels going round Cape Horn, is called Cape St. John. Lon. 63 47 w, lat. 54 50 s.

*Statesburg*, a town of S Carolina, chief of Clermont county, situate on Beech creek, which joins the Wateree a few miles w of the town. It is 20 m e Camden, and 95 e by w Charleston.

*Stavanger*, a seaport of Norway, in the

province of Christiansand, and capital of a district. Near it is a fortress called Doswick. It is seated on a peninsula, 105 m wxw Christiansand. Lon. 5 55 e, lat. 58 58 n.

*Staveren*, a town of the Netherlands, in Friesland, formerly a rich city and seaport, but now much decayed, and the harbour choked up. The ancient kings of Friesland made it their ordinary residence, and there remains enough of its former splendour to make it a considerable town. It has still some trade in fishing, and in passage boats over the pools and lakes of the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Zuider zee, 27 m ssw Lewarden. Lon. 5 13 e, lat. 52 54 n.

*Stauffen*, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, situate on the Mehlabach, 8 m s Friburg.

*Stauffenburg*, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, situate on the Lahn, 5 m nne Giessen.

*Staunton*, a town of Virginia, chief of Augusta county. It is situate on Middle river, a water of the Potomac, 100 m ssw Winchester. Lon. 79 35 w, lat. 33 15 n.

*Stavros*; see *Stagira*.

*Stawropol*, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasus, with a fort. The streets are spacious, and it has a large market-house, stocked with all sorts of commodities. It is seated on an eminence, at the source of the Atschile, 70 m nnw Georgiewsk, and 210 se Asoph.

*Steenbergen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, formerly a strong place, with a convenient harbour; but the sea has retired from it about 3 m, which, with the calamities it has suffered by war, has reduced it to a poor town. It has a communication with the Meuse, and is 7 m n Bergen op Zoom.

*Steenker*, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, 36 m ne Drontheim.

*Steenkirk*, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, where a victory was obtained over William 111 of England, in 1692, by the duke of Luxemburg. It is 15 m n Mons.

*Steenwyck*, a town of the Netherlands, in Overysseel, on the river Aa, 18 m n Zwoll.

*Stege*, a seaport of Denmark, on the n coast of the isle of Mona, almost surrounded by water. Here is a strong castle, and a large handsome church. It is 42 m s by w Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 e, lat. 55 4 n.

*Stegeburg*, a seaport of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated on the Baltic, 25 m s Nykoping, and 32 sw Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 e, lat. 58 16 n.

*Stein*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the n side of the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Constance.

## STE

Near it is the ancient castle of Hohenklingen, now converted into a watch-tower. The church is on the opposite side of the Rhine, in a place called Burgh, which is connected to the town by a bridge. It is 15 m w by n Constance, and 25 n e Zurich.

*Stein*, a town of Austria, on the n side of the Danube, over which is a long wooden bridge to Mautern. Between Stein and Krems is a military manufacture, in which metal articles, sabres, cloth, and clothes are made and kept. Stein is 2 m w Krems, and 12 n by w St. Polten.

*Stein*, a town and castle of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Feistritz, 11 m n Lauback.

*Stein*, a town and castle of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Drave, 12 m s e Clagenfurt.

*Stein am Anger*, a town of Hungary, capital of Eisenburg county, and a bishop's see. The cathedral and episcopal palace are modern structures; and near them is a large seminary, chiefly devoted to the clergy. This town is the Sabania of the Romans, and contains many antiquities. It is seated in a plain, between two rivers, 67 m s s e Presburg. Lon. 16 40 e, lat. 47 12 n.

*Steinau*, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle, in the principality of Wokau. It has manufactures of cloth, and is seated near the Oder, 16 m n n e Lignitz.

*Steinfurt*, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county, with a Calvinist academy; seated on the Aa, 10 m s s e Bentheim, and 33 n w Munster.

*Steinheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a castle, near the river Main, 4 m s e Hanau.

*Steinhude*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenberg, on the s side of Steinhuder-mere, in which is the strong fortress of Wilhelmstein. It is 15 m n w Hanover.

*Steinhurst*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a castle, 14 m s w Lubeck.

*Stekboren*, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, on the lake of Constance, near where the Rhine issues from the lake, 8 m w Constance.

*Stellenbosch*, a town of the Cape territory, which gives name to a district. It is neatly built, and in the fine season much visited by parties of pleasure. It is 28 m e by n Capetown.

*Stenay*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 21 m n w Verdun.

*Stendal*, a town of Brandenburg, capital of the Old mark. Here is a colony of French Calvinists, and several manufactures. It stands on the rivulet Ucht, 5 m

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w of the Elbe, and 36 n by e Magdeburg. Lon. 11 53 e, lat. 52 35 n.

*Sternberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark. It carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is 20 m e n e Frankfurt.

*Sternberg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, situate on a lake, 16 m s e Wisnar.

*Sternberg*, a town and castle of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 10 m n e Olmutz.

*Sterzingen*, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, celebrated for its sword-blades. In the neighbourhood are silver-mines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the Eysoch, 12 m n w Brixen.

*Stettin*, a fortified seaport and the capital of Hither Pomerania. It is a handsome town, containing about 17,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison; has numerous manufactures, particularly of cloth, stuffs, hats, stockings, yarn, cotton, ribands, paper, and canvas; and carries on a considerable trade to all parts of Europe. Timber is the principal article of exportation; and ship-building is a very profitable branch of employment. Here are three forts, five parish-churches, and a royal college. In 1795, a fire consumed a great number of houses. In 1806, this place surrendered to the French. It is seated on the Oder, 70 m n n e Berlin. Lon. 14 44 e, lat. 53 30 n.

*Stetin, New*, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, situate on the Willem, amid lakes on the frontiers of Prussia, 55 m s e Colberg, and 62 e n e New Star-gard.

*Stevenage*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 12 m n w Hertford, and 51 n by w London.

*Stevensburg*, a town of Virginia, on the road from Philadelphia to Staunton, 13 m s w Winchester.

*Stevenson*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, famous for the coal strata in its vicinity; situate on a hill, 5 m n w Irvine.

*Stevenswert*, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Upper Gelderland, seated on the Meuse, 6 m s w Ruremonde.

*Stewart Islands*, five islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honour of admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. 163 13 e, lat. 8 26 s.

*Stewarton*, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a manufacture of bonnets, 6 m n e Irvine.

*Stewarton*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 5 m n n e Dungannon.

*Steyning*, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday. In its church were buried St. Cuthman, and Ethelwolf, king of



Wessex, father of Alfred. It is 15 m w by n Lewes, and 30 sw London.

*Steyr*, a town of Austria, which has a great trade in articles of iron and steel; seated at the conflux of the Steyr with the Ens, 20 m se Lintz.

*Steyreg*, a town and castle of Austria, situate on a mountain, on the n side of the Danube, 8 m e Lintz.

*Stickhausen*, a town and castle of Westphalia, in the principality of E Friesland, 22 m ese Emden.

*Stigliano*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, famous for its baths; seated near the Salandrella, 26 m sse Acerenza.

*Stillwater*, a town of New York, in Albany county, on the w side of the Hudson, 25 m n Albany.

*Stilton*, a town in Huntingdonshire, celebrated for a rich kind of cheese, first publicly sold here at the Bell inn, but principally made at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire. It is 14 m s by e Stamford, and 75 n by e London.

*Stinchar*, a river of Scotland, in the s part of Ayrshire, which has a rapid course of 26 m, and enters the ocean below Balantrae.

*Stiria*, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, 125 m long and 17 broad; bounded on the n by Austria, e by Hungary, s by Carniola, and w by Carinthia and Salzburg. It is divided into Upper and Lower Stiria; the former contains the circles of Judenburg and Bruck, and the latter those of Gratz, Marchburg, and Cilly. Though a mountainous country, clothed with oak, beech, and pine, every kind of grain is well cultivated, and the white wine is very pleasant. It contains mines of excellent iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem; also mines of lead and coal. The inhabitants are zealous worshippers of the virgin Mary. Gratz and Judenburg are the chief towns.

*Stirling*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Stirlingshire, seated by the river Forth, on the side of a hill that terminates abruptly in a steep basaltic rock. On this rock is an ancient castle, once a place of great strength, and often the scene of bloody contention. The palace, erected by James v, is a stately building; the outside curiously ornamented with grotesque figures. Here are two churches and a famous grammar school. In the town and neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, shaloons, and other woollen stuffs; the cotton trade is very flourishing; and it has a good salmon fishery. Stirling, from its commodious situation, commands the pass between the n and s part of Scotland. The population was 5820 in 1811. It is 30 m wnw Edinburgh. Lon. 3 45 w, lat. 56 6 n.

*Stirlingshire*, a county of Scotland, 25 m long and 16 broad; bounded on the n by Perthshire, ne by Clackmannanshire and the frith of Forth, se by Linlithgowshire, s by Lanerkshire and Dumbartonshire, and w by Dumbartonshire. It is divided into 22 parishes, and the population was 58,174 in 1811. It sends a member to parliament. Here are various remains of Roman antiquities, and it is crossed by the wall of Antonius, which is here generally known by the name of Graham's Dyke. The s part is mountainous, but the part near the Forth is fertile. It abounds in coal, ironstone, and limestone. The principal rivers are the Forth, Carron, and Avon; and the Great canal crosses it from the mouth of the Carron.

*Stirum*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Roer, 12 m n Dusseldorp.

*Stockach*, a town of Suabia, in the landgrate of Nellenburg. Near this town, in 1799, the Austrians gained a victory over the French; but in 1800, the latter defeated the former, and took possession of the town. It is seated on a river of the same name, 17 m ne Constance.

*Stockbridge*, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday, seated near the Test, 9 m nw Winchester, and 66 w by s London.

*Stockbridge*, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Berkshire county. It is 36 m w by s Northampton.

*Stoeken*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of the Leige, seated on the Meuse, 11 m n Maestricht.

*Stockerau*, a town of Austria, situate near the Danube, 14 m nsw Vienna.

*Stockholm*, a city, and the capital of Sweden, with a castle, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. It occupies, beside two peninsulas, seven small rocky islands between the lake Maeler and a bay of the Baltic. The water that divides the inhabitants of the different quarters in summer, unites them in winter; for it becomes a plain, which is traversed by horses in sledges, and by vehicles of all sorts placed on scates, along the sides of ships fixed in the ice. A variety of contrasted views are formed by numberless rocks of granite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and partly craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic, and the water of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another; and the royal palace, a magnificent quadrangular building, crowns the summit of the central island, which constituted the original

city; here also is the house of the nobles, the mint, the exchange, the bank, and several other public buildings. The churches are not remarkable for beauty, but that of Riddzholm is noted for being the burying place of the kings of Sweden. The houses are almost all of stone, or brick covered with plaster, and roofed with tiles; except in the suburbs, which extend on the *n* and *s* side of the lake, where many are of wood, painted red. The royal academy of sciences owes its institution to the celebrated Linné and five other learned men. The royal academy of painting and sculpture contains a fine collection of casts, from the antique statues at Rome, presented by king Adolphus Fredrick. The arsenal contains an immense number of trophies and standards; and the exchange and opera-house are handsome buildings. Stockholm has manufactures of iron, glass, china, silk, cotton, woollen, linen, &c. From the nature of its situation, it is upward of 20 m in circuit, but the population is not above 73,000. It is 340 m *NE* Copenhagen. Lon. 18 1 *E*, lat. 59 21 *N*.

*Stockport*, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday, and considerable manufactures of cotton, printed goods, and hats. It has two churches and several meeting-houses. The population was 17,345 in 1811. It is seated on the Mersey, 7 m *SE* Manchester, and 176 *SW* London.

*Stockport*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, on the *w* side of the Popaxtunk branch of Delaware river. It stands 18 m *ESE* Harmony, on Susquehanna river, and there is a portage between them.

*Stockton*, a town in the county of Durham, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. Here are two docks for ship-building; manufactures of canvas and ropes to a considerable extent, also of dippers, huckabacks, checks, &c. and a trade in lead, corn, and butter. It is seated on the Tees, not far from its mouth, 13 m *SSE* Durham, and 243 *N* by *w* London.

*Stockzow*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Teschen, seated on the Vistula, 12 m *SE* Teschen.

*Stoke*, a village in Norfolk, 7 m *SE* Downham. It has a ferry on the river Stoke, which is navigable hence to the Ouse.

*Stoke*, a village in Suffolk, 2 m *E* Neyland. It has a church on a hill, whose tower is a mark to ships that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich, at 13 m distance.

*Stoke*, or *Stoke Poges*, a village in Buckinghamshire, 4 m *NSE* Windsor. Its churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

*Stoke upon Trent*, a large village in Staffordshire, a mile *E* Newcastle. It is situated on the river Trent, with the Grand

Trunk or Trent and Mersey canal running parallel, and passing through the town. Here are several wharfs and warehouses, and many potteries.

*Stokes*, a town of *N* Carolina, chief of Montgomery county. It is seated on the Yadkin, 46 m *W* *W* Fayetteville.

*Stokesley*, a town in *N* Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, seated near the river Wisk, 20 m *N* by *E* Thirsk, and 235 *N* by *w* London.

*Stolberg*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county, with a castle. It is seated in a valley between two mountains, 12 m *NE* Nordhausen, and 55 *W* *W* Leipzig. Lon. 11 5 *E*, lat. 51 36 *N*.

*Stolberg*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, where great quantities of cloth are made, 9 m *SW* Chemnitz.

*Stolberg*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, noted for its brass manufactures; seated on the Vicht, 12 m *SSW* Juliers.

*Stolhofen*, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden, seated in a morass, near the Rhine, 8 m *SW* Baden.

*Stolpe*, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, three churches, and a Lutheran nunnery. It is famous for the amber found in its vicinity, has a considerable linen trade with Dantzic, and a fine salmon fishery. It is seated on the Stolpa, 10 m from its mouth in the Baltic, and 56 *E* *NE* Colberg. Lon. 16 43 *E*, lat. 54 27 *N*.

*Stolpcmnde*, a town of Further Pomerania, on the Baltic sea, with a harbour, at the mouth of the Stolpa, 10 m *NW* Stolpe.

*Stolpen*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a mountain, 16 m *E* Dresden.

*Stolzencau*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, seated on the Weser, 14 m *SSW* Nienburg.

*Stone*, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday. Here is the principle office for conducting the business of the Trent and Mersey canal, which passes near the town. It is seated on the Trent, 7 m *N* by *w* Stafford, and 140 *NW* London.

*Stonehaven*, a seaport of Scotland, and the county-town of Kincardineshire. It stands on a bay, at the influx of the Carron; and the harbour is secured by a high rock and stone pier. Near it are the ruins of the castle of Danottar, on a lofty perpendicular rock almost surrounded by the sea. The town has a manufacture of brown linen, and some trade in dried fish and oil. In 1811 it contained 1836 inhabitants. It is 20 m *NNE* Montrose. Lon. 1 53 *W*, lat. 56 53 *N*.

*Stonington*, a seaport of Connecticut, in New London county. The harbour sets off from Long-island sound, opposite Fisher

island. It is 14 m E New London. Lon. 71 53 W, lat. 41 26 N.

*Storkau*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 27 m SE Berlin.

*Stornaway*, a seaport of Scotland, on the E side of the isle of Lewis, at the head of Loch Stornaway, which is a good harbour for ships of any burden. Here is a custom-house and a postoffice, and a packet sails weekly to Ulapool, on the mainland of Ross-shire. Lon. 6 18 W, lat. 58 13 N.

*Stortford*, or *Bishop Stortford*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. On the E side is the ruin of a castle, on an artificial mount. It stands on the side of a hill, by the river Stort, which is navigable hence to the Lea, 16 m ENE Hertford, and 30 NNE London.

*Stossen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 6 m S Weissenfels.

*Stoughton*, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, whence great quantities of charcoal, baskets, and brooms are sent to Boston. It is 9 m SE Deadham, and 15 S Boston.

*Stour*, a river that forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, passing by Clare, Sudbury, Nayland, and Manningtree, and being joined by the Orwell from Ipswich, forms the harbour of Harwich.

*Stour*, a river that rises in the S part of Staffordshire, enters Worcestershire at Stourbridge, and flows by Kidderminster into the Severn, opposite Stourport.

*Stour*, a river that rises in the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, passes by Stourminster, Blandford, and Winborn, then enters Hampshire, and flows into the Avon, opposite Christchurch.

*Stour*, a river in Kent, which rises in the Weald, flows by Wye and Canterbury, and 7 m below divides into two streams; the smaller one called the Sair, passes N to the sea at Reculver, and the main branch flows SE by Sandwich into Hope bay.

*Stourbridge*, a corporate town in Worcestershire, with a market on Friday, and manufactures of glass, iron, and earthen ware. Here is a freeschool founded by Edward VI; and in the neighbourhood is a hospital for the maintenance and education of 60 boys. It is seated on the Stour, 22 m N Worcester, and 126 NW London.

*Stourbridge*, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, famous for excellent butter and cheese, 22 m SW Worcester.

*Stourminster*, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of white baize. Near it is the ruin of a castle, once the seat of the W Saxon kings. It is seated on both sides the Stour, over which is a bridge, 20 m NE Dorchester, and 103 W by S London.

*Stourport*, a village in Worcestershire, 4 m S Kidderminster. It is a busy centre of inland navigation, seated opposite the place where the river Stour and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal enters the Severn, over which river it has a long stone bridge.

*Stow Market*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of woollen stuffs. It has a navigable cut to Ipswich, and is seated on the Orwell, 12 m NW Ipswich, and 69 NNE London.

*Stow on the Wold*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, seated on a bleak hill, 22 m E Gloucester, and 83 W by N London.

*Stowey*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It had once a castle, of which no vestiges remain, except the ditch. It is 8 m W by N Bridgewater, and 147 W by S London.

*Strabane*, a borough of Ireland, in Tyrone county, situate on the Mourne, 2 m above Lifford, where it meets the Fin, and their junction forms the Foyle. It is 13 m SSW Londonderry, and 16 NNW Omagh.

*Stradbally*, a town of Ireland, in Queen county, 7 m E by S Maryborough, and 8 W by N Athy.

*Stradella*, a strong town of Italy, in Milanese, with a castle. The French became masters of it in 1800. It is seated on the Versa, near the Po, 10 m SE Pavia.

*Strakonitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, with a castle; seated on the Wotawa, 11 m SW Piseck.

*Stralen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Prussian Gelderland, 10 m SW Gelders.

*Stralsund*, a seaport and the chief town of Hither Pomerania. The population 12,000; and the trade and commerce are considerable. The churches and other public buildings are handsome; and the library belonging to the college has a capital collection of coins. Charles XII, in 1714, came hither after his return from Turkey, and ennobled the magistracy. Stralsund was forced to submit to the allies in 1715, but restored in 1720. It surrendered to the French in 1807. It is almost surrounded by the Baltic and the lake Franzen, and has a harbour separated from the isle of Rugen by a narrow channel. It is 40 m ENE Rostock, and 85 NW Stettin. Lon. 13 16 E, lat. 54 20 N.

*Srammel*, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Rega, 21 m NE New Stargard.

*Strangford*, a town of Ireland, in Down county, seated on a bay of its name, at the narrow part that connects Strangford lough with the Irish sea. Over the channel is a ferry to the village of Portaferry. It is 9 m ENE Downpatrick.

*Strangford, Lough*, an inlet of the sea,

in the county of Down, on the E coast of Ireland. It is 17 m long, and 5 broad, and abounds with excellent fish. The entrance into it from Strangford bay is not a mile broad. It contains some good harbours, and 54 small islands, on which the burning of kelp employs a great number of hands.

*Stranraer*, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Wigton-shire, situate at the E extremity of Loch Ryan. It is frequented by vessels employed in the coasting trade and herring fishery; and some ships sail hence to the Baltic and Ireland with corn. It has manufactures of cotton, linen, and leather, and is 26 m w by N Wigton. Lon. 4 57 w, lat. 55 0 n.

*Strasburg*, a town and castle of Suabia, 18 m E Rothweil, and 19 w Buchau.

*Strasbourg*, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Rhine, and a bishop's see. It is situate near the Rhine; and the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are six bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city. The population 50,000. The principal structures are built of a red stone, dug from the quarries which are along the Rhine. This town, formerly imperial, was taken by Louis XIV in 1681; and was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryswick in 1697. The citadel and fortifications have been so much augmented, that Strasbourg may be considered as one of the strongest places in Europe. The town is entered by six gates. In the cathedral is a clock, which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Another remarkable circumstance in this cathedral is its pyramidal tower, which is 549 feet high. In the church of St. Thomas, is the magnificent tomb of the famous marshal Saxe. Strasbourg is a place of considerable commerce, and has manufactures of tobacco, porcelain, steel, lace, carpets, cloth, leather, &c. It is 65 m N Basel, and 75 E Nancy. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 35 N.

*Strasbourg*, a town of W Prussia, in the province of Culm, with a castle; seated on the Drigentz, 30 m ENE Thorn.

*Strasbourg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 15 m N by W Preuzlo.

*Strasbourg*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the river Gurk, 12 m N Clagenfurt.

*Strasbourg*, a town of Virginia, in Shenandoah county, on the NW branch of the N fork of Shenandoah river, 16 m SSW Winchester.

*Strasbourg*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, situate on an eminence, 58 m W Philadelphia.

*Strasnitz*, a town of Moravia, with a cas-

tle and a college, on the river Marsch, 12 m SSW Hradisch.

*Stratford*, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, with two edifices for public worship; situate on a river of the same name, 5 m from its mouth, and 14 WSW Newhaven.

*Stratford*, a village in Suffolk, 12 m SW Ipswich. It has a share in the woollen manufacture, and stands on the Stour, over which is a bridge into Essex.

*Stratford*, a village in Essex, 3 m ENE London. It is separated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone one in England.

*Stratford on Avon*, a town in Warwickshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It is memorable as the birth-place of Shakspeare, who was buried here in 1616. It stands on the Avon, over which is a long bridge, 8 m SW Warwick, and 93 NW London.

*Stratford, Fenny*, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Iyssel, and the Roman Watling-street, 12 m E Buckingham, and 45 NW London.

*Stratford, Stoney*, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday. Here are two churches, and a cross built by Edward I, in memory of his queen Eleanor. In 1743 a fire happened, which destroyed 150 houses. The inhabitants are principally lacemakers. It is seated on the Ouse, and the Roman Watling-street, 8 m NE Buckingham, and 52 NW London.

*Strathaven*, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, sometimes called Avenedale. Here is a castle on a rocky eminence, and a considerable manufacture of cotton. It stands on the Aven, 12 m W Lanerk, and 16 SSE Glasgow.

*Strathmore*, a great valley of Scotland, which extends along the S foot of the Grampian hills, traversing the kingdom from Dumbarton to Stonehaven, and is bounded on the S by the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw hills. The whole valley is fertile, and interspersed with towns, villages, and elegant seats.

*Strathly*, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which issues from Loch Strathly, and flows into a bay of the North sea, to which it gives name. The bay is sheltered on the W by a large promontory, called Strathly Head. Lon. 3 43 W, lat. 58 43 N.

*Stratton*, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday, 18 m NNW Launceston, and 222 W by S London.

*Straubing*, a town of Bavaria, capital of a territory, with a castle. It has broad streets, handsome churches, and fine con-

vents. It was taken, in 1743, by the Austrians, who demolished the fortifications; but it was restored in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, 22 m SE Ratisbon, and 68 SE Munich. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 48 50 N.

*Strausberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with an old castle on a mountain. It has manufactures of baize and cloth, and stands on the lake Strauss, 21 m ENE Berlin.

*Strehla*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, near which the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians in 1760. It is seated on the Elbe, 14 m NW Meissen.

*Strelitz*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 16 m SE Oppeln.

*Strelitz*, *New*, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It owes its origin to the ducal palace at Old Strelitz being burnt down in 1712; in consequence of which, in 1713, the duke began to erect a magnificent palace, 2 m from the site of the old one, at a place called Glienke, which was then his hunting seat; and in 1733, he founded a town adjoining to the palace, and called it New Strelitz. The centre is a spacious market-place, and thence a number of streets branch out in straight lines; the chief street leads to the palace, and the next to a pleasant lake. It is seated among lakes, 55 m SE Gustrow, and 56 N by W Berlin. Lon. 13 18 E, lat. 53 21 N.

*Strensas*, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, and a bishop's see, with a college. It is seated on the lake Maeler, 30 m W by S Stockholm. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 59 18 N.

*Stretton*; see *Church Stretton*.

*Strichen*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the river Strichen, a tributary stream of the Ugie, 23 m N by E Aberdeen.

*Striegau*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, seated on a river at the foot of a mountain, 11 m N Schweidnitz.

*Stromsholm*, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, with an antique royal castle. Here is a canal to the iron mines at Norberg. It is situate on the lake Maeler, 13 m SW Westeras.

*Strokestown*, a town of Ireland, in Roscommon county, 12 m N by E Roscommon.

*Stroma*, a small island of Scotland, on the coast of Caithness, in the Pentland firth. It has caverns that were once used as places of interment, by the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands. Near its N end is a dangerous whirlpool.

*Stromberg*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 20 m ESE Munster, and 20 NW Paderborn.

*Stromberg*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, famous for sole leather. It is 22 m W Mentz, and 32 S Coblentz.

*Stromboli*, the most northern and eastern of the Lipari islands, and an immense volcano. It rises in a conical form to the height of 3000 feet; and toward the E are three small craters ranged near each other, nearly at two thirds of its height. Notwithstanding its fires, it has some inhabitants, who live in scattered huts on the shore, principally employed in fishing for congers, which are here in abundance; and it has a few small vineyards on the N side. Of all the volcanos recorded in history, Stromboli seems to be the only one that flames without ceasing; and for ages past, it has been looked upon as the great lighthouse of the Mediterranean sea. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 38 40 N.

*Stronness*, a town of Scotland, on the SW side of the island of Pomona, with an excellent harbour and a good trade, 9 m W Kirkwall.

*Stronoe*, the largest of the Feroe islands, in the Northern ocean, 27 m long and 7 broad. It has a town called Thorshaven, which is the capital of all the islands, and the common market. It stands on a tongue of land on the SE side of the island, and has a fort on a projecting point on the E side of the bay. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 62 10 N.

*Stronfœe*, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 20 m SW Christiana.

*Stronstad*, a town of Sweden in W Gothland, famous for shellfish; seated on the coast of the North sea, 45 m NNW Uddevalla. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 58 53 N.

*Strongoli*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, seated on a high rock, 3 m from the sea, and 7 N St. Severno.

*Stronsa*, one of the Orkney islands, lying NE of that of Pomona. It is 7 m long and 4 broad, but so indented by bays that no part is above a mile from the sea. It produces an immense quantity of kelp, feeds many sheep and cattle, and affords two good harbours.

*Strontian*, a town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, noted for rich lead mines, in which a new kind of mineral was discovered in 1790, and named *strontites*. It stands on the N side of Loch Smart, 15 m WSW Fort William.

*Stroud*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a brook, whose waters being peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers. A navigable canal accompanies the brook W to the Severn; and another extends E to the Thames, at Lechlade. From these

advantages the town has greatly increased, and in 1811 it contained 5321 inhabitants. It is 11 m s by e Gloucester, and 100 w by n London.

*Stroud*, a considerable village in Kent, which joins the n end of Rochester bridge, being parted from the city by the river Medway.

*Sturland*, a village in Dorsetshire, at the ne end of the isle of Purbeck, 4 m e by n Corfe castle. In the neighbourhood are several curious barrows. It stands on a bay of the same name, which extends to Pool harbour.

*Stuhlingen*, a town of Suabia, in a land-gravate of the same name, with a castle on a mountain, 9 m s Furstenberg.

*Stuhlcessenburg*, a town of Hungary, capital of a county, and the see of a bishop. It was formerly the place for the coronation of the kings, and generally also of their interment; but it is much decayed, since the works were dismantled in 1702. The population in 1815 was 12,365. It is situate between the lake Valencze and the river Sarvitz. 37 m sw Buda, and 93 se Presburg. Lon. 13 32 e, lat. 47 12 n.

*Stura*, a river of Piedmont, which rises on the w border, and flows by Coni and Fossano to Cherasco, where it joins the Tanaro.

*Stutgard*, the capital of the kingdom of Wirtemberg, surrounded by walls and ditches. It has an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, a royal palace, an orphan house, a college, a royal academy and observatory, a military academy, and one of the largest libraries in Germany. The streets are narrow in the city, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and straight streets, in one of the suburbs. It has manufactures of silks, stockings, ribands, &c. and around it are innumerable vineyards and gardens. Stutgard was taken by the French in 1796, and again in 1799. It is seated in a plain, among mountains, near the river Neckar, 36 m e Baden, and 52 ne Strasburg. Lon. 9 21 e, lat. 48 44 n.

*Suabia*, a circle of Germany; bounded on the n by Franconia and the circle of Lower Rhine, w by that circle and Alsace, s by Switzerland, and e by Bavaria. It contains the kingdom of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoenzollern, Oettingen, Furstenberg, Mindelheim, Augsburg, and Constance, also Burgau, Brisgau, and some other territories.

*Suakem*, or *Suaquam*, a seaport and the capital of the country of Abex, seated on a small island of the same name, in the Red sea. It is the residence of a Turkish governor, under the pashaw of Cairo, and was once a very flourishing place, but is

now gone to decay. Lon. 37 55 e, lat. 19 56 n.

*Subiaco*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the Teverone, 33 m e by n Rome.

*Subunreeka*, a river of Hindoostan, which has its source in the s part of Bahar, whence it flows in a winding se course of about 250 m to the bay of Bengal. Before the acquisition of Cuttack, in 1803, this river formed the boundary of the Bengal presidency toward the Mahratta territories in Orissa.

*Suca*, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli, near a lake of the same name, from which great quantities of excellent salt are obtained. It is situate on the gulf of Sirtis, 36 m s Mesurata.

*Sucadana*, a town on the sw coast of Bornco, capital of a district that produces much camphor and opium. It is seated at the mouth of a river. Lon. 110 15 e, lat. 1 10 s.

*Success Bay*, a bay of Terra del Fuego, on the w shore of the strait of Le Maire. The s promontory, at its entrance, is called Cape Success. Lon. 65 27 w, lat. 55 1 s.

*Suckul*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, capital of a small district. It is seated on the Beyah, 126 m ene Lahore. Lon. 75 47 e, lat. 32 41 n.

*Suczava*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, formerly a city, but now much declined. It is seated on a river of the same name, 70 m nw Jassy. Lon. 25 52 e, lat. 47 57 n.

*Suda*, a strong fort of the isle of Candia, situate on an islet, in a gulf of its name, which is one of the finest and safest harbours in the Levant. This fort was constructed by the Venetians, who preserved it a great while after Candia was no longer in their possession. It is 8 m e Canea.

*Sudbury*, a borough in Suffolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has three churches, and was one of the first seats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III, to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. The trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels; but many kinds of thin stuffs are still made here. It is seated on the Stour (which is navigable hence to Manningtree) 14 m s Bury St. Edmund, and 54 ne London. Lon. 0 50 w, lat. 52 41 n.

*Suderfors*, a town of Sweden, in Upland, and the only place in the kingdom where anchors are forged. It is seated near the Dahl, above the cataract of Eliscarleby, 38 m nw Upsal.

*Suderhamn*, a town of Sweden, in Helsingia, with a considerable trade in linen, butter, timber, and flax, and a manufac-

ture of arms. It is situate at the mouth of a river, near the gulf of Bothnia, 20 m n Gelle. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 63 20 N.

*Suderkoping*, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, formerly much more flourishing than at present; seated on a navigable river, 10 m ssw Nordkoping.

*Sudermania*, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, 62 m long and 42 broad; bounded by Upland, Westmania, Nericia, and the Baltic. It is the most populous part of Sweden, abounds in corn, and has mines of divers metals. Nykoping is the capital.

*Sudertelje*, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with a manufacture of worsted and silk stockings, seated near the lake Macler, 16 m wsw Stockholm.

*Sudorce*, the southernmost of the Ferce islands, in the Northern ocean. Near it is a whirlpool, occasioned by a crater 61 fathoms deep in the centre, which in storms is very dangerous; but at the reflux, and in still weather, the inhabitants venture in boats for the sake of fishing.

*Suen-hoa*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li, seated amid mountains, near the great wall, 77 m nsw Peking. Lon. 114 39 E, lat. 40 38 N.

*Suez*, a seaport of Egypt, with a castle, seated at the n end of the w arm of the Red sea, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean by an isthmus, 125 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. The town is surrounded by a sandy country, destitute of water. Fish is plentiful; but all other provisions, for both men and animals, are brought from Cairo, or more distant places; and the only potable water is brought by the Arabs from the wells of Naba, on the other side of the gulf, 7 m from Suez. Several vessels are employed in the navigation between this port and Jidda, where the commodities are bartered for Indian goods and the coffee of Arabia. The commerce of Cairo with Suez is carried on by caravans, which wait the arrival, and set out on the departure of the vessels, that is, about the end of April, and in the course of July and August. The merchandise consists in corn, wood, iron, lead, wool, cloth, cochineal, sails, cordage, &c. Suez is 65 m E Cairo. Lon. 32 28 E, lat. 30 0 N.

*Suffield*, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the w side of Connecticut river, 17 m N Hartford.

*Suffolk*, a county of England, bounded on the s by Essex, w by Cambridgeshire, N by Norfolk, and E by the German ocean. It is 58 m long and 28 broad, containing 1,002,240 acres; is divided into 21 hundreds, and 510 parishes; has 29 market-towns; and sends 16 members to parlia-

ment. The population was 234,211 in 1811. The soil is of various qualities, but the country, in general, is level. That near the shore is sandy and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, peas, turnips, carrots, and hemp, with numerous flocks of sheep. Copious beds of petrified shells, called shell-marl, are found in various parts between Woodbridge and Orford, and are used for improving light land. High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, in the inland part, yields good pasture, and feeds abundance of cattle. That part on the confines of Essex and Cambridgeshire affords also excellent pasture; and to the N and NW it is fruitful in corn. The chief produce is butter and cheese. The principal rivers are the Stour, Waveny, Little Ouse, Larke, Deben, Gipping, and Orwell. Ipswich is the principal town; but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmund.

*Suffolk*, a town of Virginia, chief of Nansemond county. It is situate on the river Nansemond, 20 m w by s Norfolk.

*Sugulnessa*, or *Sigilmessa*, a town of the kingdom of Tafilet, capital of a district that abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. It is seated on the Zig, 140 m nne Tafilet. Lon. 5 5 w, lat. 29 40 N.

*Suhlta*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneberg, with manufactures of fustian, linen, leather, and steel; seated on the Hasel, seven m N Schleusingen.

*Suhlingen*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, on a river of its name, 22 m w by N Nienburg.

*Suir*, a river of Ireland, which rises in Tipperary, flows by Holy Cross, Cahir, Clonmel, Carrick, and Waterford, and meets the Barrow at the head of Waterford haven.

*Sulan*; see *Zulauf*.

*Sulli*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, with a castle; situate on the side of a ridge of mountains, of the same name, 27 m ssw Janina.

*Sullivan*, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, situate on a bay, opposite Mount Desert island, 12 m NW Goldsborough.

*Sully*, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, on the river Loire, 20 m SE Orleans.

*Subnona*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, and a bishop's see, with 11 churches and 12 convents. It is the birthplace of the poet Ovid, and seated on the Sora, 26 m SW Civita di Chieti. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 42 0 N.

*Sultania*, or *Sultanabad*, a town of Persia, in Irak, with the remains of a magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of sultan Chodabend. It was formerly a city, of which considerable ruins are yet

visible; and it is now refounded under its latter appellation. In 1809, the citadel was completed, near to which is the king's pleasure house. It is seated in a rich plain, 60 m w by N Casbin.

*Sultanpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Mooltan, 20 m E by N Mooltan.

*Sultanpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, on the river Caly, 67 m SE Lahore.

*Sultanpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, on the river Goonly, 32 m S Fyzahad.

*Sultanpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Khandesh, on the river Tuptee, 90 m E by N Surat.

*Sulte*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, with a salt mine, seated on the Rekenitz, 13 m ESE Rostock.

*Sultz*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with a medicinal spring, 13 m SSW Colmar.

*Sulz*, a town of Wirtemberg, with some salt-works, seated near the Neckar, 12 m N Rothweil.

*Sulza*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a salt mine, seated on the Ilme, near its conflux with the Saal, 13 m ENE Weimar.

*Sulzbach*, a town and castle of the palatinate of Bavaria, in a duchy of its name; seated in a mountainous country, fertile in hops, 6 m NW Amberg.

*Sulzburg*, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a fine palace; seated in a territory fertile in good wine, 8 m SW Friburg.

*Sumatra*, an island in the Indian ocean, the most western of the Sunda islands. It is 950 m long, and from 150 to 200 broad; separated from Malacca by the strait of that name, and from Java, by the strait of Sunda. The equator divides it into almost equal parts; the one extremity being in 5° 35' N, the other in 5° 56' S, lat. and Acheen Head, the N extremity, is in lon. 95° 34' E. A chain of mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges, in many parts, being double and treble, and among them there are many volcanos: Mount Ophir, situate nearly under the equator, is about the height of the Pike of Teneriff. Between the ridges of the mountains there are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these, the air is cool; and they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, the most cleared from woods, and have many lakes and rivers, which facilitate the communication between the different parts. The inhabitants consist of Malays, Achenese, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs: the latter are taken as a standard of description, with respect to the

person, manners, and customs of the Sumatrans. They are rather below the middle stature; their limbs, for the most part, slight, but well shaped, and particularly small at the wrists and ancles. Their hair is strong, and of a shining black. The men are beardless; great pains being taken to render them so, when boys, by rubbing their chins with a kind of quicklime. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that constitutes a copper or tawny colour; those of the superior class, who are not exposed to the rays of the sun, and particularly the women of rank, approaching to a degree of fairness; but the major part of the females are ugly. The rites of marriage consist simply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife, without much ceremony, excepting the entertainment that is given upon the occasion. But little apparent courtship precedes their marriages; the young people of each sex being carefully kept asunder, and the girls being seldom trusted from their mothers. A man may purchase as many wives as he may wish to have; but their number seldom exceeds eight. Mothers carry their children straddling on the hip, and usually supported by a cloth tied in a knot on the opposite shoulder. The children are not confined by any swathing or bandages; and being suffered to roll about the floor, soon learn to walk and shift for themselves: when cradles are used, they swing suspended from the ceiling of the room. The original natives are pagans; but when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eastern islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays; the term Malay being understood to mean Mooschnin. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkeys. The tigers prove to the inhabitants, both in their journeys and domestic occupations, most destructive enemies; yet, from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon to use methods for destroying them. Alligators likewise occasion the loss of many inhabitants, as they bathe in the river, according to their regular custom; and yet a superstitious idea of their sanctity also preserves them from molestation. The other animals are buffalos, a small kind of horses, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog deer. This last is an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and the shanks and feet like those of a deer: the bezoar stone found on this animal has been valued at ten times its weight in gold. Of birds there are a greater variety than of



beasts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheasant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. Here are storks of a prodigious size, parrots, fowls, ducks, woodpigeons, doves, and a great variety of small birds remarkable for the beauty of their colours. The reptiles are lizards, flying lizards, and camelions. The island swarms with insects, and their varieties are no less extraordinary than their numbers. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country. Here are sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of potherbs unknown to Europe; and also most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the E Indies in the greatest perfection. Indigo, saltpetre, sulphur, arsenic, brasil wood, two species of the bread-fruit tree, pepper, cassia, camphor, benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewise the produce of this island. Here also is the cabbage tree and silk cotton tree; and the forests contain a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony, pine, sandal, eagle, or aloes, teak, manchincel, and iron wood, and also the banyan tree. Bees wax is a commodity of great importance here; and there are likewise edible bird-nests. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found in the country; and the former is as plentiful here as in any part of Asia. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms, the chief of which are Acheen, Indrapore, Palimban, and Jambi. The English have two factories on this island, Fort Marlborough and Bencoolen. See *Acheen*.

*Sumbhoonauth*, a town of Hindoostan, in Nepaul, noted for its temple, on the terrace of a hill, distinguished at a great distance by its gilded turrets. It is 48 m SE Cammandoo.

*Sumbulpoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gundwana, capital of a district. It is situate on the Mahanuddy, 80 m SE Ruttunpoor. Lon. 83 47 E, lat. 21 33 N.

*Sambul*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, 52 m WNW Bareilly.

*Samch*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 14 m E Pergamo.

*Swimci-kioum*, a town of the kingdom of Birmah. The inhabitants are solely employed in the manufacture of saltpetre and gunpowder; and hence all the royal magazines are supplied with gunpowder. It is seated on the Irrawaddy, 68 m S by W Ummerapoer.

*Sumnan*; see *Semnan*.

*Sunart Loch*, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, which extends 20 m E into the county of Argyle, from the N end of the sound of Mull.

*Sunbury*, a seaport of the state of Georgia, in Liberty county, with a capacious harbour, defended from the sea by the isle

of St. Catherine. The town being very healthy, is the resort of the planters from the adjacent country, during the sickly months. It was burnt during the late war, but has been rebuilt; and is 30 m SW Savannah. Lon. 81 0 W, lat. 31 33 N.

*Sunbury*, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Northumberland county, with two churches. It stands on the E side of the Susquehana, just below the junction of the E and W branches, 110 m NW Philadelphia. Lon. 77 0 W, lat. 40 43 N.

*Sunda Islands*, islands in the SE part of the Indian ocean. The chief of them are Borneo, Sumatra, and Java; the two latter separated by a channel called the Strait of Sunda.

*Sunderbunds*, a tract of country in Hindoostan, consisting of that part of the delta of the Ganges, in Bengal, which borders on the sea. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales. It is completely enveloped in woods, infested with tigers, and composed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are salt, except those that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. Here a large quantity of salt is made and transported with equal facility; and here also is found an inexhaustible store of timber for boat-building.

*Sunderburg*, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alsens, with a castle. It is seated on a strait, called Sunderburg Sound, 12 m E Flensburg. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 54 51 N.

*Sunderland*, a seaport in the county of Durham, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. For the exportation of coal, it is next in consequence to Newcastle. Its port, at the mouth of the Wear, will admit vessels of 400 tons; the entrance defended by a battery and two piers, on one of which is a lighthouse. Here are several small dock-yards, manufactures of salt, glass, copperas, and earthen ware, and a trade in lime, grindstones, and other articles. The population was 12,289 in 1811. It is 13 m NE Durham, and 269 N by W London. Lon. 1 2 W, lat. 54 52 N.

*Sunderland*, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the E side of the Connecticut, 10 m N Hadley, and 36 WNW Boston.

*Sundi*, a province of Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. Its rivers render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of several metals. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 17 55 E, lat. 45 0 S.

*Sundswall*, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Medelpadia. The chief trade is in tar, bar iron, deals, and timber. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 210 m N by W Stockholm. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 62 25 N.

*Sunk Island*, an island within the mouth of the Humber, 9 m in circuit, separated from Yorkshire, by a channel near 2 m broad. It produces grain, wood, and black rabbits.

*Sunning*, a village in Berkshire, situate on the Thames, 2 m NE Reading. It was once an episcopal see, and had nine bishops in succession, the last of whom, Hermannus, removed the see to Salisbury.

*Sunning Hill*, a village in Berkshire, 6 m ssw Windsor. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases.

*Superior Lake*, a lake of N America, so called from its being the largest on that continent. It is 380 m long and 120 broad, and supposed to be the greatest body of fresh water on the globe. It contains many islands; two of them large, especially Isle Royale, which is 70 m long and 20 broad; but they are not desirable spots for habitation. It is not well furnished with bays or harbours; and the navigation is, in many parts, rendered dangerous by rocks. Upward of 30 rivers, enter this lake, some of which are of considerable size; and it discharges its water at the SE corner, through the strait of St. Mary, into Lake Huron; but the quantity does not appear to be a tenth part of what is conveyed into it by the rivers.

*Supino*, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, with a castle; seated at the source of the Tamara, 17 m N by W Benevento.

*Sur*, or *Sour*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, on the coast of the Mediterranean, where stood the famous city of Tyre, destroyed by Alexander the great. It is now no more than a village, situate on a peninsula that projects into the sea in the form of a mallet with an oval head. The point to the N is occupied by a basin, which was a port evidently formed by art, and the entrance defended by two towers; but it is now so choked up, that children pass it without danger. Further on in the sea, to the NW of the point, is a ridge of rocks nearly level with the water, the space between which and the mainland in front forms a sort of road, where vessels may anchor with more safety than at Saida. The village consists of about sixty families, who live on the produce of their grounds and a trifling fishery. It is 18 m ssw Saida, and 60 SW Damascus.

*Sura*, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, 15 m N Stroemsholm.

*Surabaya*, a seaport on the N coast of Java, at the head of a fine harbour, and at the mouth of a river of the same name, called also the Kediri. The harbour, formed by the W end of the island of Ma-

dura, is 12 m in length, and the entrance defended by Fort Lodwyk, at the mouth of the river Solo. The two rivers, which are the most considerable in Java, render Surabaya an important mart for interior trade. Here is a fine arsenal, a mint, a cannon foundry, and other extensive works. Vessels also are built and equipped here, plenty of timber being easily procured from the neighbouring forests. It is 165 m E by S Samarang. Lon. 112 45 E, lat. 7 15 S.

*Surat*, a city of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, with a strong citadel, situate on the left bank of the Tuptee, about 20 m from its mouth. It is one of the most ancient and largest cities of Hindoostan, although a considerable portion of its trade has been transferred to Bombay. The squares are large, and the streets spacious, but not paved, so that the dust is troublesome. The larger houses are flat roofed, with courts before them; and those of the common people are high roofed. It is said to have 600,000 inhabitants; and its trade is considerable, notwithstanding the sandbanks that obstruct the entrance of the river, which causes large vessels to load and unload at Swally, 19 m below Surat. Here are many different religions; Mohamedans of several sects, many sorts of Gentoos, and Jews and Christians of various denominations. The Mohamedans at Surat are not, by far, so strict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkish countries; nor are the distinctions of tribes among the Hindoos who reside here strictly observed. The Hindoos are almost all of the cast of the Bamans; and their skill and dexterity in matters of calculation and economy often raise them to places of considerable trust. This city is the emporium of the most precious productions of Hindoostan; for hither are brought from the interior parts an immense quantity of goods, which the merchants carry in their ships to the Red sea, the Persian gulf, the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, and even to China. The country round Surat is fertile; except toward the sea, where it is sandy and barren. Before the English E. India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory here, after the presidency was transferred to Bombay. In 1800 a treaty was concluded with the nabob of Surat, by which the management of the city and district was vested in the British, on their paying him one lack of rupees annually, and one-fifth of the surplus annual revenue. By the treaty of 1803, the Mahrattas were compelled to abandon all their vexatious claims on this city, and the British autho-

rity in this place became supreme. Surat is 158 m N Bombay. Lon. 73 3 E, lat. 21 12 N.

*Surgut*, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, surrounded by palisades, and seated on the Oby, 235 m NNE Tobolsk. Lon. 73 30 E, lat. 61 30 N.

*Surinam*, a country of Guayana, extending 75 m along a river of the same name, which enters the Atlantic in lat. 6 6 S, and on its W shore is a fort to defend the entrance. The country abounds with game, and singular animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, being remarkable for its enormous size and ugly form. It produces fruit, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gum, and wood for dying. The woods are full of monkeys; and large serpents, venomous insects, and wild beasts harass the colonists. This country was ceded by the British to the Dutch, for the province of New York, in 1674. It was taken by the British in 1799, again in 1804, and restored in 1814. The capital is Paramaribo.

*Saringia*, a seaport of Japan, in the island of Nippon, capital of a province, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. It is 170 m E Meaco. Lon. 139 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

*Sarry*, a county of England, bounded on the N by Middlesex, E by Kent, S by Sussex, and W by Hampshire and Berkshire. It is 37 m long and 27 broad, containing 519,010 acres; is divided into 14 hundreds, and 140 parishes; has 11 market-towns, including Southwark; and sends 14 members to parliament. The population was 323,851 in 1811. The edge of the county on all sides has a rich soil, extremely fruitful in corn and grass, particularly on the N and W toward the Thames; but in the interior are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places long ridges of hills. It produces corn, box-wood, walnuts, hops, and fullers-earth. The principal rivers beside the Thames (which is the boundary on the N) are the Moie, Wey, and Wandle. The spring assizes are held at Kingston, and the summer at Guildford or Croydon alternately.

*Sarsce*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, on the river Sur, near the lake of Sempach, 12 m NW Lucern.

*Sarsuly*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, situate on a river of the same name, which about 40 m below is lost among the sands on the borders of Ajmeer. It is 42 m NW Hissar.

*Sus*, or *Suse*, a kingdom of the empire of Morocco; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by Morocco Proper, E by Taflet, and S by Darah. It is a flat country,

abounding in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Berbers, or ancient natives, are distinguished by their industry; and many of them, who live in towns, become opulent, and are much more polite than the natives of Fez and Morocco. In the mountainous part they are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs. The principal town is Tarudant.

*Sus*, a river of Morocco, which rises in the Atlas, flows through the kingdom of Sus, and enters the Atlantic 20 m S St. Cruz. Its annual inundations enrich the country.

*Susa*, or *Sousa*, a seaport of Tunis, and the chief mart of the kingdom for olive-oil and linen. Many articles from Cairo are also exported hence. Here are many tokens of it having been formerly a place of some repute; and near it are considerable remains of ancient buildings. It stands on the E coast, 35 m S by E Tunis. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 35 34 N.

*Susa*, a town of Piedmont, with a citadel, lately strong but now dismantled. Here are four churches, several religious houses, and a triumphal arch to the honour of Augustus Cesar. It is seated on the Doria, at the foot of the Alps, and is the principal passage out of France into Italy. It was taken by the French in 1704, retaken by prince Eugene in 1707, and again taken by the French in 1799. It is 23 m WNW Turin. Lon. 7 16 E, lat. 45 10 N.

*Susdal*, a town of Russia, in the government of Volodimir, and a bishop's see. It is built of wood, and seated on the Nerl, 90 m NE Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 56 26 N.

*Susquehana*, a river of the United States, which has its E source from the lake Otsego. It crosses three times the line that divides the state of New York from Pennsylvania, and then receives the Tioga at Lockartsburg; after which it flows SE to Wilkesbarre, and then SW to Sunbury, where it is joined by the W branch of the Susquehana. It afterward receives the Juniata from the W, and then flows by Harrisburg to Havre de Grace, where it enters the head of Chesapeake bay. About 20 m from its mouth, which is a mile broad, the navigation is obstructed by some falls.

*Sussac*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 15 m SE Limoges.

*Sussex*, a county of England, bounded on the N by Surry, NE and E by Kent, S by the English channel, and W by Hampshire. It is 70 m long and 28 where broadest, containing 935,040 acres; is divided into five rapes, and 313 parishes, has one city and 16 market-towns, and sends 23

members to parliament. The population was 190,033 in 1811. The soil is various: that of the downs, and thence to the sea, is fertile in corn and grass, the latter feeding sheep whose wool is remarkably fine; the middle abounds with meadows and arable ground; and the *n* side is shaded by extensive woods, that used to supply fuel for the iron-works when they were in a flourishing state. The chief commodities are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, and glass; and it is famous for wheatears, which are taken in great numbers on the *se* downs. Sussex is not distinguished for any manufacture, but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles at Chichester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Chichester is the capital; but the spring assizes are held at Horsham, and the summer at Lewes.

*Susteren*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 2 m from the river Meuse, and 10 s Ruremonde.

*Sutera*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, 48 sse Palermo.

*Sutherlandshire*, a northern county of Scotland, 52 m long and 50 broad; bounded on the *n* by the North sea, *e* by Caithness and the German ocean, *s* by the frith of Dornoch and Rosshire, and *w* by the Minch. It is divided into 13 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The population was 23,629 in 1811. Some parts of this county, called forests, are trackless deserts, destitute of trees; or bleak mountains, abounding with wild roes. In these parts there are few inhabitants, and no villages; but along the frith of Dornoch, the country is populous and well cultivated. It has abundance of ironstone, limestone, and slate; also many veins of lead ore. Dornoch is the county-town.

*Sutri*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Puzzulo, 22 m *nw* Rome.

*Sutton*, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 10 m *s* by *e* Worcester, and 46 *sw* Boston.

*Sutton Colefield*, a corporate town in Warwickshire, with a market on Monday, seated in a barren chase, 24 m *nw* Warwick, and 110 *nw* London.

*Sutulege*; see *Setlege*.

*Suzanne*, St. a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, with a considerable pepper manufacture, 24 m *w* Mans.

*Swoffham*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. The church is handsome, and in the form of a cathedral. It is seated on a hill, 23 m *w* Norwich, and 93 *ne* London.

*Swale*, a river in Yorkshire, which rises

on the confines of Westmorland, flows *e* by Richmond and then *se* to its junction with the Ure, a little below Aldborough, where the united stream forms the Ouse.

*Svally*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat; where large ships receive and deliver their cargoes for the merchants of Surat. Near it is Vaux Tomb, a tower 30 feet high, erected over the grave of an English captain, which serves as a beacon to vessels making for the road. It is seated at the mouth of the Tuptec, in the gulf of Cambay, 19 m *sw* Surat. Lon. 72 46 *e*, lat. 21 4 *n*.

*Swalwell*, a village in the county of Durham, seated on the Derwent, near its junction with the Tyne, 13 m *nww* Sunderland. Here are famous iron-works, where the largest anchors, mooring chains, and all kinds of iron utensils, are made and exported.

*Swanage*, a village in Dorsetshire, seated on a bay of the same name, in the English channel, 4 m *est* Corfe Castle. It has a trade in herrings; also quarries of fine stone, of which many thousand tons are shipped annually. See *Purbeck*, *Isle of*.

*Swainsborough*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Onslow county, to the *ne* of Wilmington.

*Swanscomb*, a village in Kent, 2 m *w* by *s* Gravesend. Here are the remains of camps and forts; and it is said to be the place where the Kentishmen obtained of William I the grant of their ancient franchises.

*Swansea*, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, on the river Taunton, 10 m *sw* Taunton.

*Swansea*, a seaport and borough of Wales, in Glamorganshire, governed by a portreeve, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Here are two churches; and its large ancient castle is now converted into a town-house, market, jail, &c. Coal, iron, and limestone abound in the neighbourhood, of which great quantities are exported. It has a considerable trade to Bristol, great works for the smelting of copper, brass and tin works, and extensive potteries. Many ships have been built here, and it is resorted to for sea-bathing. The population was 3196 in 1811. Five m to the *sw*, on a cliff, is the vast ruin of Oystermouth castle; and in the vicinity, on the head of a peninsula, is a lighthouse. Swansea is seated near the mouth of the Tawny, 32 m *sw* Brecknock, and 206 *w* London. Lon. 3 56 *w*, lat. 51 37 *n*.

*Swanshals*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 25 m *sw* Lindkoping.

*Swanton*, a town of Vermont, in Franklin county, situate on the Missisqui, near its entrance into the *n* part of Lake Champlain, 30 m *n* by *e* Burlington.

*Swarteberg*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 18 m nw Uddevalla.

*Swartsluys*, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in Overysse, seated at the confluence of the New Aa with the Vecht, 4 m from the mouth of the Vecht in the Zuder zee, and 10 n by w Zwoll.

*Swaborg*, a strong and immense fort of Finland, built on seven small islands in the gulf of Finland, opposite the harbour of Helsingfors. The principal island is called Wolf Island, which has barracks, extensive magazines, and an arsenal, all bomb proof. Here are two basins for repairing ships of war and small vessels. Swaborg may be deemed a town, having several commercial houses, manufactures, &c. In 1808, it surrendered to the Russians, and was ceded to them by the Swedes in 1809. It is 4 m s Helsingfors.

*Sweden*, a kingdom of Europe, extending 1000 m from n to s, and 350 from e to w; bounded on the n by Danish Lapland, e by Russia and the gulf of Bothnia, se and s by the Baltic, and w by the Sound, the Categat, and Norway. It is divided into four general parts; Sweden Proper, Gothland, Nordland, and Lapland; and each of these is subdivided into provinces. Sweden Proper contains Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Westmania, and Dalecarlia. Gothland contains E Gothland, Smoland, W Gothland, Wermeland, Bahus, Dalia, Schonen, Halland, Blekingen, and the isles of Gothland and Oeland. Nordland includes Gesticria, Helsingia, Medelpadia, Jemptia, Angermania, and W Bothnia. Swedish Lapland comprises Umea, Pitea, Lulea, Tornea, and Kimi; these districts have no towns in the interior parts, and take their names from rivers that rise near the borders of Norway and flow into the gulf of Bothnia. The whole country is well watered by rivers (though not a single navigable one worth mentioning) and numerous lakes and inland pieces of water, on the banks of which the palaces and villas are usually built. At Stockholm, spring and autumn are scarcely to be perceived; for winter continues nine months, and summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is considerable, the air being serene all that time. All the rocks are quite covered with flowers in the summer time, and the gardens have plenty of fruits. The trees are early in blossoming, the soil being fat and sulphurous; but the fruits have not so good a taste as in the more southern countries. The animals are horses, beeves, hogs, goats, sheep, elks, reindeer, bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. The horses are small and feeble; but a lame or foundered horse is

seldom to be seen, which is attributed, in a certain degree, to the manner of stabling them on perforated boards without litter. Here are several sorts of fowls; and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. It has rich copper and iron mines, and vast forests of timber trees. The chief exports are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, salt, pitch, resin, and masts. The Swedes are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are praised for their hospitality, honesty, cleanliness, and industry; and have several public schools and colleges, where the arts and sciences are taught. The houses are generally of wood, and the roofs, in many places, covered with turf, on which goats often feed. The population was 2,464,911 in 1815. The Swedish government, before the accession of Gustavus I, was an elective monarchy. By the union of Calmar, in 1397, it was stipulated that the same monarch should rule over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; and hence Sweden became a tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this state of subjection it was rescued by Gustavus Vasa, on whom the Swedes, in 1523, conferred the sovereignty, and made the crown hereditary in his male issue. He was entrusted with great prerogatives; and these were augmented by Gustavus Adolphus, the right of succession being then extended to the female line. In the minority of his daughter Christina, the nobles acquired such an exorbitant authority, as gave great umbrage to the clergy, citizens, and peasants. This proved a favorable opportunity for Charles XI to obtain a formal cession of absolute sovereignty, which quietly devolved upon his son Charles XII. On the death of the latter, the Swedes conferred the crown upon his sister Ulrica, but with great limits to the prerogative; and she resigned the crown to her consort Fredrick. From this period, the Swedish monarch was the most limited one in Europe, till 1772, when Gustavus III effected a revolution, by which he regained the most essential royal prerogatives. He was assassinated in 1792, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus a minor, who attained his majority in 1796. Another revolution took place in 1809; the king and his family were deposed, his uncle Charles raised to the throne, and the government declared to be monarchical and hereditary, with limitation to the male issue, and on failure, the diet to choose a successor. The aged Charles XIII having no issue, the diet, in 1810, elected prince Augustenburg, who died in 1811; then they elected the French general Bernadotte to be crown prince, who succeeded to the throne, by the name

of Charles John, in 1818. The established religion is the Lutheran, and they have one archbishop, and eleven bishops; but no other mode of worship is prohibited. The capital is Stockholm.

*Sweden Proper*, one of the four grand divisions of Sweden, bounded on the s by Gothland, w by Norway, n by Nordland, and e by the Baltic sea. It comprehends five provinces, and Stockholm, the capital of all Sweden.

*Suedesborough*, a town of New Jersey, in Gloucester county, on Rariton creek, 3 m from its mouth in Delaware river, and 20 s by w Philadelphia.

*Sueiny*, a town of the kingdom of Darfoor, and a place of general resort for merchants trading to Egypt, 45 m x Cobbe.

*Suenborg*, a seaport of Denmark, in Funen, with the best harbour in the island, and manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 22 m SE Odensee. Lon. 10 37 E, lat. 55 9 N.

*Suenciomy*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 35 m NE Wilna.

*Suilly, Lough*, an inlet of the sea on the N coast of Ireland, in Donegal county. It is 22 m long and 2 broad, forming one of the most perfect harbours in the world; but from its situation, and having scarce a village on its shores, it is not visited except by an occasional ship for shelter.

*Swindon*, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday, seated on a hill, 28 m N Salisbury, and 63 W London.

*Swineshead*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 6 m E Boston, and 110 N London.

*Swina*, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situate near the middle of the Pentland frith. Here are two whirlpools that are dangerous to mariners, particularly in a calm.

*Swinton*, a village in W Yorkshire, 4 m NNE Rotherham, on the Dearn and Dove canal, near its entrance into the river Don. Here is a considerable pottery, and a large iron forge.

*Switzerland*, or *Helvetia*, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by Suabia, E by Tyrol, S by Italy and Savoy, and W by France. It is 220 m long and 130 broad, separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, called the Alps. Switzerland was divided into 13 cantons (exclusive of its allies and bailiwicks) namely Lucern, Uri, Schweiz, Underwalden, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, Zurich, Bern, Basel, Schafhausen, Glaris, and Appenzel. In 1797, the French entered Switzerland, abolished the constitution of these cantons, erected what was termed the Helvetic Republic, and vested the government in two councils and

a directory. This constitution they abolished, in 1802, and another was established in 1803; by which, exclusive of the territories of Valais, Geneva, and Neuchatel, the country was divided into 19 cantons; the six new ones being Vaud, Argau, Grisons, St. Gall, Tesin, and Thurgau. A new federal compact of the 19 cantons was signed at Zurich, in 1814; and in 1815, at the congress of Vienna, Geneva, Neuchatel, and Valais were united as additional cantons; that the Helvetic confederation now consists of 22 cantons. Each canton has its distinct internal government; and the general government of the country is by a diet, composed of a member from each canton. Switzerland has four passages over the Alps into Italy; the first is beyond the lake of Geneva, over Mount Cenis, which leads to Savoy; the second crosses Mount St. Bernard, and leads to Piedmont; the third is over Mount Simplon, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the canton of Tesin, to the same duchy. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Limmat. Switzerland exceeds every country in the world in diversity of appearance: the vast chain of Alps with enormous precipices, extensive regions of perpetual snow, and glaciers that resemble seas of ice, are contrasted by the vineyard and cultivated field, the richly wooded brow, and the verdant valley with its crystal stream. Agriculture cannot of course be carried to great extent, but the grain produced is sufficient for home consumption; and fruit is plentiful in many parts. The chief riches consist of excellent pastures, in which many cattle are bred, and the goats and chamois feed on the mountains and in the woods. The Swiss are strong and robust, for which reason they are preferred by several nations for the military service. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. Simplicity of manners, peculiar cleanliness, unaffected frankness, and love of freedom, are their most distinguishing characteristics. 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. The inhabitants of some cantons are almost wholly catholics, others are Calvinists, and some are nearly equal of both religions, living together in amity. The chief city is Zurich. See *Schweitz*.

*Swords*, a borough of Ireland, in Dublin county. Near the church is one of the most perfect of the ancient round towers,

73 feet high. It is situate near an inlet of the sea, 3 m n by E Dublin.

*Sya*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 13 m sw Lindkoping.

*Sydney*, a town of New S Wales, founded in 1788, as a British settlement, and now the principal seat of the government. Here is a handsome church, a citadel, a bank, an orphan school, a commodious gaol, a military hospital, a naval yard, barracks, &c. The buildings are of stone, brick, and lath and plaster, weather-boarded; and the houses are durable. It is situate on the s side of the harbour of Port Jackson, 7 m from the ocean. Lon. 151 23 E, lat. 33 48 s.

*Syene*, or *Asuan*, a town of Egypt, with a small fort on the right bank of the Nile, and borders of Nubia. It was anciently a city, and celebrated for the first attempt to ascertain the circumference of the earth, by Eratosthenes, a native of Cyrene, about the year 275 before Christ. The remains of the ancient town are on an eminence to the s, where the scattered remains of columns and pillars of granite denote its situation. Near it, on a beautiful island in the Nile, called Elephantina, is a temple of Cnuphis very little injured. It is 400 m s by E Cairo. Lon. 32 58 E, lat. 24 3 N.

*Sylt*, an island of Denmark, on the w coast of Jutland, of an irregular form, about 40 m in circuit, but in no part above 2 from the sea. Great quantities of oysters are found here. The chief town is Morsum. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 54 57 N.

*Sylves*, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, on a river of the same name, 15 m ene Lagos, and 44 w Tavira.

*Symphoropol*, the capital of Crimea, or Russian province of Taurida. The houses are built of stone, and roofed, in the ancient Greek style, with tiles. There are likewise handsome buildings for the residence of the governor, judges, and other civil officers. The old Tartar part of the town, called Achmetchet, is dirty and ill built. The environs are beautiful; and 2 m to the E of the city is the mountain Tchatirdagh, the highest in Crimea, and the Mons Berosus of the ancients. Sympheropol is situate on the Salgir, the principal river of the province, 65 m w by s Caffa, and 90 s by E Precop. Lon. 34 0 E, lat. 44 52 N.

*Syra*, or *Syros*, an island of the Archipelago, to the s of Tino. It is 10 m long and 3 broad, and mountainous, but renowned for its salubrity and fertility. It produces wine, figs, cotton, barley, and wheat, and has abundance of poultry. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and profess the catholic religion; but in no part of the Archipelago are the ancient customs of

Greece more purely preserved. The only town is Syra, which singularly covers a conical hill, at the base of which is an excellent port. Near it is a celebrated old fountain, and some ruins of the ancient town of Syros. Lon. 24 53 E, lat. 37 30 N.

*Syracuse*, a strong seaport of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and a bishop's see, with an excellent harbour, defended by a castle. It was once the metropolis of all Sicily, was then 20 m in circuit and deemed one of the most famous cities in the world; but war, tyranny, and earthquakes have reduced it to less than one fourth of its former size. It contains many antiquities, and the temple of Minerva, erected 700 years B. C. is now the cathedral. The land on which it stands was anciently a peninsula, but the isthmus has been cut through for its defence. Here is a coral fishery, and a powder manufacture; and a trade in salt, nitre, salted tunny, hemp, wine, and oil. Near this place, in 1718, was a scafight between the Spaniards and British, in which the former were beaten. It is 82 m s by w Messina. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 37 2 N.

*Syria*, or *Suristan*, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N by Caramania and Diarbeck, E by the latter and the deserts of Arabia, S by Arabia Petrea and Egypt, and W by the Mediterranean. Under the general name of Syria was included the ancient Phœnicia, lying S of Syria Proper. This province abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruit, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulse and gardenstuff; but it would produce much more if well cultivated; for there are the finest valleys in the world, between mountains whose sides are proper for the cultivation of tobacco, olives, and vines. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Syria was possessed by a succession of foreign nations, before the time of Ptolemy, when it became a province of the Roman empire. Five centuries after, when the sons of Theodosius divided their immense patrimony, this country was annexed to the empire of Constantinople. In this situation it continued till the year 622, when the Arabian tribes, under the banners of Mohamed, laid it waste. Since that period, torn by the civil wars of the Fatemites and Omniads, wrested from the califfs by their rebellious governors, taken from them by the Turkmen soldiers, invaded by the European crusaders, retaken by the mamlukes of Egypt, and ravaged by Tamerlane and his Tartars, it fell, at length, into the hands of the Turks, who have been its masters since about the year 1500. It is divided into five pashalics, or governments; Aleppo, Tripoli, Damas-

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cus, Acre, and Palestine. Aleppo is the capital.

*Syriam*, a seaport of Pegu, at the head of a river of the same name, opposite the mouth of Pegu river. Two m to the s is the great pagoda of Syriam. It is 8 m E by N Ragoon, and 60 s Pegu. Lon. 96 17 E, lat. 16 50 N.

*Szadeck*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 22 m NE Siradia.

*Szamos Ujvar*, a town of Transylvania, near the river Szamos, 33 m NE Clausenburg.

*Szarvas*, a town of Hungary, on the river Koros, 40 m WNW Gyula, and 34 ESE Pest.

*Szathmar*, a strong town of Hungary, and the capital of a county, but the assembly is held at Karoly. The population in 1815 was 10,332. It is situate on a small island formed by the river Szamos, 68 m ENE Debretzin. Lon. 23 12 E, lat. 47 45 N.

*Szeged*; see *Segedin*.

*Szekely*, a town of Hungary, on the river Theisz, 25 m ESE Debretzin.

*Szerez*, a town of Hungary, on the w bank of the Waag, 30 m ENE Presburg.

*Szexard*, a town of Hungary, capital of Tolna county. The vineyards on the surrounding hills produce excellent red wine of a dark colour. It is situate on the Sarvitz, near its conflux with the Danube, 83 m s by w Buda. Lon. 18 52 E, lat. 46 18 N.

*Sziget*, a town of Hungary, capital of Marmaros county, a mountainous district from which issue the sources of the Theisz. The population in 1815 was 6455. It is seated on the Theisz, 47 m ENE Szathmar. Lon. 24 14 E, lat. 47 56 N.

*Szigetvar*, a strong town of Hungary, surrounded by the river Alma. It is a small place, and in 1566 was defended with 2500 men against an army of 164,000 Turks. It is 23 m w Funfkirchen, and 48 SE Kanisa.

*Szollos*, a town of Hungary, capital of Ugotz county. It is situate near the Theisz, 27 m NNE Szathmar.

*Szucca*, a town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the Vistula, 12 m s by w Culm.

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*Taif*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas, with a considerable trade in fruits, raisins, and almonds. It is situate on a lofty mountain, 60 m SE Mecca. Lon. 41 35 E, lat. 21 5 N.

*Taus*, a city of Arabia, in Yemen, with

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a fortress. Here is the tomb of a saint, who, according to tradition, was king of the country. It stands at the foot of a fertile hill, 48 m ENE Mocha. Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 13 45 S.

*Tuata*, a town of Upper Egypt, a mile from the Nile. It is the residence of a governor, has many curious remains of antiquity, and is 200 m s Cairo. Lon. 31 25 E, lat. 26 56 N.

*Tubaco*, or *Tuboga*, an island in the bay of Panama, 4 m long and 3 broad. It is woody, and abounds with fruit-trees. Lon. 79 24 W, lat. 8 48 S.

*Tabarca*, an island on the coast of Barbary, at the mouth of the Zaine. It was fortified, and had a populous city of the same name, when under the dominion of the Genoese, who had a coral fishery here. In 1757, on the Genoese attempting to transfer the island to France, the Tabareans surrendered their city to Tunis; but they were cruelly deceived by the bey, for he razed the fortifications, and took away most of the inhabitants as slaves. It is 70 m WNW Tunis. Lon. 8 53 E, lat. 37 10 N.

*Tabas*, a city of Persia, in Chorasán, containing about 20,000 inhabitants, who have a trade with Herat and Yezd. It is situate near the s borders of the province, amid a range of hills, 120 m NE Yezd, and 170 SW Herat.

*Tabasco*, a town of New Spain, formerly the capital of a province of the same name, now comprehended in that of Vera Cruz. The town is also called Nuestra Señora de la Vittoria, from a great victory obtained here by Cortes, on his first landing. The chief trade is in cattle, maize, and coconuts. It is situate on an island of the same name (36 m long and 10 broad) formed by the river Tabasco, that of St. Peter and Paul, and the bay of Campeachy, 270 m N by E Chiapa. Lon. 93 36 W, lat. 18 54 N.

*Tabasscran*, a town of Daghestan, capital of a district, and the centre of the trade carried on between Daghestan and Persia. It is situate on the Girgeri, 50 m SSW Derbend, and 90 NNW Schamachi.

*Taberg*, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, noted for rich mines of iron, 10 m s Jonköping.

*Table Island*, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 167 7 E, lat. 15 33 S.

*Tuboo*, a town of Cassina, capital of a country lying to the E of Zaara. It is 280 m N by W Agades. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 24 0 N.

*Tabur*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bochin, which the Hussites, under their celebrated general Zisca, fortified and made their principal retreat. It is seated on a



mountain of the same name, by the river Luschnitz, 11 m NNE Bechin.

*Tabriz*, or *Tauris*, a city of Persia, capital of Aderbijan. The rivulet Spingteba flows through it, and the river Agi passes on the NW side of the city, in its course to the lake Urmia. Tabriz is no more the magnificent city described by Chardin; all its large buildings having been destroyed by earthquakes and the hostile attacks of the Turks, that it was reduced to an insignificant place. But about the year 1804, prince Abbas Mirza, the heir apparent of the crown, was appointed to the government of Aderbijan, and made Tabriz his capital. Since that time, the walls (3 m in circuit) have been repaired and beautified, a new citadel made, and many buildings erected. Here are 12 public baths, and a bazar that extends the length of the city; but no mosques of any particular merit, except the large ruin of one destroyed by an earthquake about the year 1778. The inhabitants have a trade in cotton, cloth, and silks. The marble of Tabriz, famed throughout the kingdom, is not procured near the city, but found in large quantities on the E borders of the lake Urmia. The town is surrounded by gardens, abounding in fruit-trees, and on the streams in the vicinity are thousands of poplars, of which the timber-work of the houses is constructed. It stands near the foot of a mountain, 290 m NW Teheran. Lon. 47 13 W, lat. 33 4 N.

*Tacames*, or *Atacames*, a seaport of Quito, capital of a district, rich in wax, cacao, and emeralds. It is situate on a bay of the Pacific ocean, to which it gives name, 120 m NW Quito. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 0 52 N.

*Tacuzze*, a river that rises in Abyssinia, 40 m to the SSE of Socota, flows N and N into Nubia, and joins the Nile at Ilak.

*Tachau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Mies, 23 m W Pilsen.

*Tacunga*, a town of Quito, capital of a province, rich in corn and cattle. The streets are wide, and the houses all of pumice-stone, arched and handsome, but low. It is seated in a valley, 50 m S by W Quito.

*Tadcaster*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. Much limestone is dug in the neighbourhood. It stands on the river Wharfe, 9 m SW York, and 187 N by W London.

*Tadivan*, or *Taduan*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, situate in a fruitful valley, 60 m S Shiras.

*Tadmor*; see *Palmyra*.

*Tadousac*, a town of Lower Canada, with a harbour for the largest vessels, and a fort

on an inaccessible rock. It is of great resort for trading with the Indians, who bring hither furs to exchange for cloth and other European goods. It stands on the Saguenay, at its junction with the St. Lawrence, 125 m NE Quebec. Lon. 69 16 W, lat. 48 2 N.

*Tafalla*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a university. Charles II, king of Navarre, built a palace here, which he made his ordinary residence; and Philip IV honoured the town with the title of city. It is seated on the Cidazzo, in a country producing good wine, 13 m S Pamplona. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 42 29 N.

*Taff*, or *Tave*, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, flows through Glamorganshire, by Merthyr Tudfyl, Landaf, and Cardiff, and enters the Bristol channel.

*Tafilet*, or *Tufiell*, a kingdom of Barbary, on the E side of Mount Atlas; bounded on the N by Algiers, E by the Beriberes, S by Zaara, and W by Darah and Morocco. It is a mountainous sandy country, but produces 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. The Arabs live in tents, and the Beriberes, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages.

*Tafilet*, the capital of the above kingdom, with a castle. It is a trading place, and seated on a river of its name, 275 m SE Morocco. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 30 40 N.

*Taganrog*, a town and fort of Russia, situate on a promontory at the NE extremity of the sea of Asoph. It has an artificial port for vessels of five feet, but large ones cannot approach nearer than 9 m. It receives the produce of Russia by water from Rastof, and carries on a considerable trade with Constantinople and the Archipelago, particularly in corn and butter. The Calmucs have large settlements in its vicinity. It is 36 m W by N Rastof. Lon. 42 6 E, lat. 47 10 N.

*Taghmon*, a borough of Ireland, in Wexford county, 7 m W Wexford.

*Tagliacozzo*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 13 m SW Aquila, and 33 ENE Rome.

*Tagliamento*, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, on the frontiers of Germany, and runs S through Friuli and Trevisane, into the gulf of Venice.

*Tagoust*, or *Tagavast*, a town of the kingdom of Sus, by some said to be the birth-place of St. Augustine. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 37 m S Tarudant.

*Tagamadert*, a town of the kingdom of Parah with a strong castle on a mouu-

rain, seated on the river Darah, 20 m s Tattah.

*Takej*, a town of Hindoostan, in Cutch, of which it was formerly the capital. It is situate on a river, 32 m from its mouth in the gulf of Cutch, and 45 E Booje. Lon. 70 27 E, lat. 23 17 N.

*Tahnussir*, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, held in high religious veneration by the Hindoos. It is 96 m ssw Delhi.

*Tahooroca*, one of the smallest of the Sandwich islands, lying off the sw part of Mowee, from which it is 9 m distant. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren. Lon. 176 15 w, lat. 20 33 N.

*Tai*, a lake of China, lying in the provinces of Kiang-nan and Tche-kiang. It is 150 m in circuit, and 75 to the SE of Nanking.

*Taief*, a town of Arabia Deserta, with a castle on a mountain, 60 m SE Mecca.

*Tajgawc*, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Bejapoor, 17 m N by W Merritch.

*Taillebourg*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, on the river Charente, 8 m N Saintes, and 30 SE Rochelle.

*Tain*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Rosshire. Here is a large square tower, adorned with five spires, and an elegant church, formerly collegiate. The manufactures are the spinning of flax and the tanning of leather. The population was 2384 in 1811. It is seated near the frith of Dornoch, 10 m N Cromarty. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 57 46 N.

*Tajo*, or *Tagus*, a river that has its source on the confines of Aragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, by Aranjuez, Toledo, and Talavera, crosses Estremadura, by Alcantara, into Portugal, where it flows by Abrantes and Santarem, forms the harbour of Lisbon, and enters the Atlantic ocean.

*Tai-ping*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan. It is seated on the Kian-ku, 25 m ssw Nanking. Lon. 119 15 E, lat. 32 26 N.

*Tai-ping*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-si. It is seated on a point of land, almost surrounded by a river, 360 m W by S Canton. Lon. 107 0 E, lat. 22 36 N.

*Tai-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang. It is seated on the bank of a river, in a mountainous country, 720 m SSE Peking. Lon. 121 2 E, lat. 28 55 N.

*Tai-tong*, a strong city of China, of the first rank, in Chan-si. It is seated near the great wall, in a mountainous country, 155 m W Peking. Lon. 113 0 E, lat. 40 5 N.

*Tai-wan*, a city, and the Chinese capital, of Formosa, with a fort, built by the Dutch,

and named Zealandia. The streets are nearly straight, and from 30 to 40 feet broad, and some of them above 2 m long: they are covered seven months in the year with awnings to defend them from the heat of the sun. The harbour only admits vessels of eight feet. It is seated on the W side of the island. Lon. 120 30 E, lat. 23 25 N.

*Tai-yuen*, a city of China, capital of Chan-si. It is 9 m in circuit, but much decayed since it was the residence of the princes of the last imperial family of Taiming-tchao. It is 230 m SW Peking. Lon. 111 56 E, lat. 37 54 N.

*Talavera*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort, manufactures of silk, and a pottery. Here, in 1809, a bloody battle was fought between the united British and Spanish army and the French, in which the latter were defeated. It is seated on the Tajo, 58 m SW Madrid. Lon. 4 1 W, lat. 39 41 N.

*Talaveruela*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Guadiana, 14 m E Badajoz.

*Talbot*, a town of Maryland, capital of the county of the same name. It is situate near Chesapeake bay, 90 m ssw Philadelphia.

*Talca*, a town of Chili, capital of the province of Maule, with a fort. It is very populous, owing to the numerous gold mines in the vicinity, and the abundance of provisions. It stands among hills, on the river Maule, 140 m S by W St. Jago. Lon. 71 1 W, lat. 35 13 S.

*Talcaguana*, a seaport of Chili, on the SE shore of the bay of Concepcion, and near the ruins of the old city of Concepcion. It is now the only Spanish settlement in the bay, and 9 m from the present city of Concepcion. Lon. 72 30 W, lat. 36 42 S.

*Ta-li*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan. Here are made curious tables and ornaments, of fine marble that is of different colours, representing mountains, flowers, trees, and rivers. It is 160 m WNW Yun-nan. Lon. 100 6 E, lat. 24 54 N.

*Tallagh*, or *Tallow*, a borough of Ireland, in Waterford county, but its jurisdiction is gone into disuse, and the castle is in ruins. It is seated near the river Bride, 6 m ssw Lismore, and 26 ENE Cork.

*Tallano*, a seaport of Corsica, on the gulf of Tallano, 24 m NNW Bonifacio, and 30 ssw Corte. Lon. 9 13 E, lat. 51 20 N.

*Tallerd*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, seated on the Durance, 10 W S Gap.

*Talmon*, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Lower Charente, with a harbour near the mouth of the Gironde, 20 m **sw** Saintes.

*Tahere*, a town of Hindoostan, in Khandesh, said to have been the capital of the first independent sovereign of Khandesh, in 1406. It is situate on the Tupsee, 92 m **w** by **s** Bourhanpoor.

*Tamalameca*, a town of New Granada, in the province of St. Martha, seated on the Magdalena, 180 m **s** St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 **w**, lat. 8 40 **n**.

*Taman*, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasia, with a large fort, on the **s** side of a bay of the Black sea, and on the site of the city of Phanagora, of which some extensive ruins yet remain. The town stands a mile **w** of the fort, near the entrance of the bay, from the strait of Taman, and 10 m **s** by **e** Yenikale, in Crimea. Lon. 36 24 **e**, lat. 45 5 **n**.

*Taman, Strait of*, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a channel that forms the communication between the Black sea and the sea of Asoph, and a separation between Europe and Asia. The Bay of Taman extends **e** from the Strait.

*Tamar*, a river that rises in the **n** part of Cornwall, on the borders of Devonshire, takes a southerly course, separating the two counties, and forms the harbour of Hamoaze, at Plymouth.

*Tamara*, the capital of the island of Socotera, with a good harbour. The trade consists chiefly in alices, frankincense, ambergrise, and dragonsblood. It is seated on a bay, on the **n** coast. Lon. 53 45 **e**, lat. 12 18 **n**.

*Tamarachery*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, situate among hills abounding with teak trees, 22 m **ne** Calicut.

*Tamarica*, a government of Brasil, between Paraibo and Pernambuco. On the coast it is only 22 m in extent, but above 120 in the interior of the country. An island of the same name, 10 m long and 2 broad, separated from the main by a narrow channel on the **s**, forms the richest part of the government. It contains the capital, situate on an eminence, on the **s** side, with two forts and a good harbour. Lon. 35 6 **w**, lat. 8 0 **s**.

*Tamatave*, a port on the **e** coast of Madagascar, defended by a fort. It is the principal harbour in the island visited by the Europeans. In 1811, being then in possession of the French, three British ships took the fort and all the vessels in the harbour. Lon. 49 40 **e**, lat. 18 5 **s**.

*Tambof*, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Tzna, which flows into the Mokscha, 223 m **se** Moscow. Lon. 41 44 **e**, lat. 52 38 **n**.

*Tame*, a river that rises in Staffordshire, and entering Warwickshire, flows first **e**, and then **n**, till it re-enters its native county at Tamworth, below which it joins the Trent, 7 m above Burton.

*Tame*, a river and town; see *Thame*.

*Tamiagua*, a town of New Spain, in Panuco, situate on a neck of land, between the gulf of Mexico and an arm of the sea, called the lake of Tamiagua, 100 m **sse** Panuco.

*Tamieh*, a town of Egypt, on a canal that communicates with the Nile, 12 m **ne** Fayoum.

*Tampico*, a town of New Spain, in Panuco, situate near the gulf of Mexico, on a neck of land formed by the sea and the lake of Tamiagua, 30 m **e** by **s** Panuco.

*Tamworth*, a borough in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of narrow cloths. The **e** part of the town is in Warwickshire. Tamworth castle is the seat of the earl of Leicester. It is seated on the Tame, at the influx of the Anker, 8 m **se** Lichfield, and 115 **nw** London.

*Tanaro*, a river that rises in Piedmont, flows by Cherasco, Alba, Asti, and Alexandria, and joins the Po, below Valenza.

*Tancos*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Zerara, near its conflux with the Tajo, 12 m **sse** Tomar.

*Tancrowal*, a town of Senegambia, seated on the Gambia, where the British have a fort. Lon. 14 27 **w**, lat. 13 10 **n**.

*Tanda*, or *Tanrah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Beugal, of which soubah it was the capital in the 17th century. There is little remaining of it but the rampart; and the period when it was deserted is not certainly known. It is seated on the Ganges, 120 m **nw** Dacca. Lon. 87 56 **e**, lat. 23 25 **n**.

*Tanderagee*, a town of Ireland, in Armagh county, with an extensive linen manufacture and a considerable trade. It stands near the Newry canal, 11 m **ene** Arinagh, and 13 **nw** Newry.

*Taneytown*, a town of Maryland, in Frederick county, 27 m **n** by **e** Fredricktown.

*Tangermunde*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with a castle, seated at the conflux of the Tanger with the Eibe, 24 m **w** **w** Brandenburg.

*Tangier*, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, and surrounded by a wall. The trade consists principally in supplying the opposite coast of Spain with provisions, which are plentiful and cheap. It is the residence of the consuls of the powers in amity with the emperor, and their houses are constructed in the European style. The habitations of the Moors are very low, with flat roofs, and covered with plaster. The principal street is rather

large, but all the other streets are crooked and narrow. Tangier was taken by the Portuguese, in 1471; and they gave it as a dowry to princess Catherine, on her marriage with Charles II of England; but he did not think it worth the expense of keeping, and, in 1683, caused the works to be blown up. It is seated on a bay of the strait of Gibraltar, 130 m NNW Fez. Lon. 5 54 W, lat. 35 48 N.

*Tanjore*, a city of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a district that is conditionally subject to its own rajah, and famous for its agricultural riches. The rajah's palace is a grand square, surrounded by a wall and a wet ditch; and adjoining it is a fort, which contains a celebrated pagoda, deemed the finest specimen of the pyramidal temple in India. It is seated on a branch of the Cavery, 180 m SSW Madras. Lon. 79 12 E, lat. 10 46 N.

*Tankiu*, a town and fortress of Tibet, at the foot of a mountain, 105 m WSW Tehoo Loomboo. Lon. 87 22 E, lat. 28 21 N.

*Tanna*, a fertile island in the Pacific ocean, one of the New Hebrides, on which is a volcano and some hot springs. The inhabitants are brave and hospitable; and their arms are bows, slings, spears, and clubs. It is 22 m long and 10 broad; and was discovered, in 1774, by Cook, who named the harbour where he lay, Port Resolution, from the name of his ship. Lon. 169 41 E, lat. 19 32 S.

*Tanna*, a town of Hindoostan, in the isle of Salsette, on the E coast, with a fort that commands the passage between the island and the Mahratta territories on the continent. It is 20 m NE Bombay. Lon. 73 5 E, lat. 19 10 N.

*Tanore*, a town of Hindoostan, on the seacoast of Malabar, 29 m S by E Calicut.

*Taoo*, the most southern of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean, about 10 leagues in circuit.

*Taormina*, a town on the E coast of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and on part of the site of the ancient Tauromenium, of which some considerable ruins yet remain. It is a strong military position, seated on an eminence at the foot of a high rock, and at the head of a rocky bay, 32 m SSW Messina. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 37 49 N.

*Taos*, a town of New Mexico, on a river that enters Rio del Norte, 80 m N St. Fe.

*Taouka*, a small island in the Pacific ocean, 65 leagues NE of Otaheite. Lon. 145 9 W, lat. 14 30 S.

*Tappahannoc*, a town of Virginia, chief of Essex county. It has some export trade, and stands in a rich plain, on the SW bank of the Rappahannoc, 54 m NE Richmond. Lon. 77 12 W, lat. 38 0 N.

*Tappan*, a town of New York, in Orange county, 3 m from the W bank of the Hudson, and at the S end of the broad part of it called the Tappan sea. Here, in 1780, major Andre was tried and suffered as a spy, for concerting a plan with general Arnold to deliver up West Point to the British. It is 25 m N New York.

*Tappanooly*, a seaport on the W side of Sumatra, situate on a small island, about 3 m from the shore, at the entrance of a deep bay, which stretches into the heart of the country. The bay of Tappanooly, with the island of Mansaler, forms one of the finest ports in the world, and is capable of containing the united navies of Europe. The English E India company have a factory here. It was taken by the French in 1760, and again in 1809. Lon. 98 6 E, lat. 1 40 N.

*Tupty*; see *Tuptee*.

*Tar*, or *Pamlico*, a river of N Carolina, which flows by Louisburg, Tarborough, Greenville, and Washington, into Pamlico sound, 40 m SE of the latter town.

*Taragalla*, a town of the kingdom of Darah, with a castle, seated on the Darah, 135 m W by S Tafilet. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 27 25 N.

*Tarancon*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 40 m SE Madrid.

*Taransa*, one of the Western islands of Scotland, 4 m long, and 2 where broadest. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 53 2 N.

*Tarapaca*, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Arequipa, situate on a river, near its entrance into the Pacific, 290 m SSE Arequipa. Lon. 70 6 W, lat. 20 17 S.

*Tarare*, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, at the foot of a mountain, 20 m WNW Lyon.

*Tarascon*, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, with a castle, seated on the Rhone, opposite Beaucaille, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It has a trade in oil, brandy, starch, and silk stuffs. It is 9 m N Arles, and 14 E by S Nismes.

*Tarascon*, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, on the river Arriege, 7 m SSE Foix.

*Taraz*, a city of Western Tartary, capital of Turkestan. It is seated on a river, which flows into the Sirr, 350 m N by E Samarcand. Lon. 66 30 E, lat. 44 20 N.

*Tarazona*, a city of Spain, in Aragon, and a bishop's see. It is seated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, 60 m WNW Saragossa, and 130 NE Madrid. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 42 2 N.

*Tarazona*, a town of Spain, in Mancha, 43 m NE Alcaez, and 54 S Cuenca.

## TAR

*Tarbat*, a village of Scotland, in Rosshire, 10 m ENE Tain. It stands on the N side of a peninsula, which projects NE between the friths of Moray and Dornoch, and terminates in two capes; the northern one called Tarbat Ness. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 57 34 N.

*Tabert*, a town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, on the W side of Loch Fine, where it has a safe and good harbour. Its castle, now in ruins, appears to have been of great strength. It is a place of considerable traffic both by land and water, 30 m SSW Inveraray, and 35 N by E Campbelltown.

*Tarbert*, a town of Ireland, in Kerry, on the estuary of the Shannon, in which is an island, opposite the town, that forms a safe harbour for vessels in tempestuous weather. It is 30 m NNE Tralee, and 34 WSW Limerick.

*Tarbes*, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient castle, and a college. It was lately a bishop's see. Here, in 1814, the allied army from Spain, under lord Wellington, defeated the French under marshal Soult. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the Adour, 40 m SW Auch. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 43 14 N.

*Tarborough*, a town of N Carolina, where large quantities of tobacco, maize, pork, and beef are collected for exportation. It stands on the river Tar, 50 m from its mouth in Pamlico sound, and 56 E by N Raleigh. Lon. 77 55 W, lat. 35 58 N.

*Tarem*, a city of Persia, in Laristan, with a mud fort. It is meanly built, but is the residence of many respectable merchants, and stands in a plain covered with date trees, 80 m ENE Lar.

*Taranto*, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, and an archbishop's see, with a strong castle. It had an excellent port at the mouth of a river, which becoming shallow its commerce failed; but it still derives some consideration from its fisheries. It stands at the N extremity of a large gulf of the same name, 55 m NW Otranto, and 150 E by S Naples. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 40 35 N.

*Targa*, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the Mediterranean, with a castle on a rock, 90 m SE Tangier.

*Tarifa*, a fortified town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle; seated on an eminence, on the strait of Gibraltar, 52 m SE Cadiz. Lon. 5 36 W, lat. 36 5 N.

*Tarifa*, a town of Tucuman, capital of a district, which feeds a vast number of cattle and sheep. It stands on the St. Juan,

## TAR

196 m NNE St. Salvador de Jujui. Lon. 64 0 W, lat. 21 40 S.

*Tarku*, a town of Daghestan, capital of a district. It stands in a narrow glen, near the Caspian sea, 80 m NW Derbend, and 150 NE Teflis. Lon. 47 5 E, lat. 45 50 N.

*Tarma*, a town of Peru, capital of a province, which has many mines of silver, and feeds abundance of cattle. It is a large town, with a lucrative trade in woollen cloth, and situate on the Chanchamayo, 110 m ENE Lima. Lon. 75 17 W, lat. 11 35 S.

*Tarn*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Languedoc. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the department of Lozhere, and flows by Mithoud, Alby, Guillac, Montauban, and Moissac, into the Garonne. Castres is the capital.

*Tarnowitz*, a town of Silesia, in the lordship of Beuthen, with a valuable iron mine. It stands near the frontiers of Poland, 38 m ESE Oppelen.

*Taro*, a river of Italy, which rises on the SW border of the duchy of Parma, and flows NE to the Po.

*Taro*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, near the source of the river Taro, 28 m SW Parma.

*Tarporley*, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings, &c. 11 m ESE Chester, and 178 NW London.

*Tarragona*, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble monuments of antiquity. It is surrounded by walls, and has two castles. Though room for 2000 houses within the walls, there are now not above 600, which are all built with large square stones. The cathedral is noted for its vast dimensions, the elegance of its Gothic architecture, and a magnificent chapel built with rich marble and jasper. The ordinary exports are corn, wine, and brandy; but its harbour is not much frequented. This city was taken in 1811, by the French, who massacred the inhabitants. It is seated on a hill, at the mouth of the Francoli, in the Mediterranean, 57 m WSW Barcelona, and 260 E by N Madrid. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 41 10 N.

*Tarrega*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situate on a hill, by the river Cervera, 33 m N by W Tarragona.

*Tarsus*; see *Terasso*.

*Tartary*, a country of Asia, which, taken in its utmost limits, reaches from the eastern ocean to the Caspian sea, and

from Corea, China, Tibet, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It lies between 55 and 135 E lon. and between 35 and 55 N lat. being 3600 m in length and 960 in breadth; but in the narrowest part not above 330 broad. It may be considered under two grand divisions, Eastern and Western Tartary. The greatest part of the former either belongs to the emperor of China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection; and is divided into three provinces, Teiticar, Kirin, and Leao-tong. A considerable part of Western Tartary has been conquered by the Russians; and that part of it E from the mountains of Imaus, or Belur, to the Caspian sea, is called Independent Tartary, which has for many ages been attached to Persia. These vast countries include the central part of Asia, and are inhabited by Tartars of different denominations and manners. For various particulars concerning them, see the articles Abkhas, Circassia, Crimea, Cossacks, Georgia, Ineritia, Kalmucs, Kisti, Lesguis, Mandshurs, Mingrelia, Mongols, Ossi, Somoyedes, Turcomans, and Usbecs.

*Tartas*, a town of France, in the department of Landes, on the river Douse, 13 m sw Mont de Marsan.

*Tarudant*, or *Terodant*, the principal town of the kingdom of Sus, and the residence of a governor, or some xeriff related to the emperor of Morocco. The inhabitants, about 25,000, were formerly more considerable; and it is now famous only for the manufacture of saltpetre and leather. It is 120 m sw Morocco. Lon. 8 35 w, lat. 29 58 n.

*Tarvis*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 28 m wsw Clagenfurt.

*Tasco*, a city of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, with a beautiful church. It has rich silver mines in the vicinity, and is situate on the Zacatula, 70 m ssw Mexico. Lon. 99 29 w, lat. 18 35 n.

*Tassacorta*, a town of the isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies sw of St. Cruz, and being exposed to westerly winds is little frequented, but by boats. Lon. 17 58 w, lat. 23 33 n.

*Tassasudon*, a city of Hindoostan, and the capital of Bootan. The castle, or palace, is an extensive quadrangular building of stone, with accommodation for the deb rajah, all the officers of state, a very numerous establishment of Gylongs, and a temple of the great idol Mahamoonie. It is seated on the Tehintchieu, in a well cultivated valley, surrounded by mountains, covered with trees and shrubs. Lon. 89 33 E, lat. 27 50 N.

*Tassing*, an island of Denmark, between

Funen and Langeland, separated from the former by a strait. It is 13 m in circuit, and has a town of the same name. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 55 7 N.

*Tatah*, a town on the common frontiers of Morocco, Darah, and Tafidet, and in the route from Morocco to Tombuctoo. It is 170 m sby E Morocco. Lon. 6 15 w, lat. 23 25 n.

*Tatta*, a city of Hindoostan, formerly the capital of Sindy. It is seated near a branch of the Indus, called the Richtel. In the 15th century it was very extensive and populous, possessing manufactures of silk, wool, and cotton, and celebrated for cabinet ware. Little of those now remain, and the limits of the city are very circumscribed; but it still has a population of 16,000. On the shores of the Indus, above the delta, considerable quantities of saltpetre are made; and in the hilly tract, which commences within 3 m on the nw of Tatta, there are alum and salt in abundance. The Indus, and its branches, admit of an uninterrupted navigation from Tatta to Lahore, for vessels of near 200 tons; and a very extensive trade was carried on between those places, in the time of Aurungzebe; but at present little exists, owing to a bad government in the provinces. Tatta is 44 m ssw Hydrabad, the present capital. Lon. 68 17 E, lat. 24 44 n.

*Tattershall*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It has the remains of a castle, the lofty tower of which is yet entire. It stands on the Bane, near its conflux with the Witham, 22 m se Lincoln, and 125 n London.

*Tavastland*, a province in the middle of Finland, 150 m long and 100 broad. The n part is mountainous and woody, but the greater part consists of fertile plains, watered by numerous rivers and lakes. The soil is good, but it is far from being well cultivated, and the peasants are generally poor. The chief traffic is in corn, flax, hemp, dried fish, cattle, leather, tallow, and lime.

*Tavastus*, or *Tavastborg*, the capital of the above province, with a strong castle. It is seated on a river, which flows into the lake Wana, 110 m ene Abo. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 61 12 n.

*Tauchel*, a town of Poland, in Pomerelia, seated on the Verd, 30 m nw Culm, and 55 sw Marienburg.

*Taverna*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated on the Coraca, 20 m ene Nicastro.

*Tavira*, or *Tavila*, a town of Portugal in Algarva, with a castle, and a harbour for small craft. It is seated at the mouth of the Gilaon, in the gulf

of Cadiz, 21 m E by N Faro, and 97 s Evora.

*Tavistock*, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here was formerly a stately abbey, and some of its remains are now formed into tenements. In the vicinity was born the famous sir Francis Drake. It has a manufacture of serges, and is seated on the Tavy, 32 m w by s Exeter and 207 London.

*Taumaco*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Thessaly, 18 m xw Zeiton.

*Taumago*, a fertile island in the Pacific ocean, 24 m in circuit, discovered by Quiros in 1606. Lon. 176 45 w, lat. 18 0 s.

*Taunda*, a town of Hindoostan, in Oude, where cloths similar to Bengal cossacs are made. It is situate near the Gograh, 35 m SE Fyzabad.

*Taunton*, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Bristol county, seated on Taunton river, which is navigable hence for small vessels to Narraganset bay. Here are various manufactures of iron; also a manufacture of ochre into pigments of a dark yellow colour. It is 26 m s Boston.

*Taunton*, a borough in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate in an extensive and fertile valley, called Taunton Dean, on the river Tone, which is navigable hence to the Parret. It has a large manufacture of silk, and a considerable one of serges, duroys, druggets, &c. It had a strong castle, now in ruins; and is a well-built place, with spacious streets, and two churches. The population was 6997 in 1811. The spring assizes are held here. Taunton was the scene of many bloody executions, in the reign of James II, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor near this town. It is 31 m NE Exeter, and 141 w by s London. Lon. 3 17 w, lat. 50 59 n.

*Tavoy*, a seaport on the w coast of Siam, wrested from the Siamese by the Birmanians. It is 150 m wnw Siam. Lon. 98 20 E, lat. 14 45 n.

*Taureau*, an isle of France, in the department of Finisterre, at the mouth of the river Morlaix, with a fort to defend the port of Morlaix.

*Taurida*, a province of the Russian empire. See *Crimea*.

*Tauris*; see *Tarbiz*.

*Taurus*, or *Kuron*, a chain of mountains in Asia, which begins near the shores of the Archipelago, and extends 1000 m to the sources of the Euphrates. The Taurian chain was formerly considered as extending to the sources of the Ganges, and the extremities of Asia, so far

as discovered by the ancients; but various parts of it were known by different names.

*Taus*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 31 m ssw Pilsen.

*Tavy*, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Tavistock, and enters the harbour of Hamoaze above Plymouth.

*Tave*, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Chimmleigh and Barnstaple, and joins the Towridge, at its mouth in the Bristol channel.

*Tawy*, a river of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Bristol channel, at Swansea bay.

*Tay*, a river of Scotland, which rises on the w borders of Perthshire, flows through Loch Tay to Dunkeld, Perth, and Newburg, below which to the sea (above 20 m) it may be deemed a continued harbour, and is called the Frith of Tay, having Fifeshire on one side, and the counties of Perth and Forfar on the other.

*Tay, Loch*, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, 15 m long and above a mile broad, formed by several streams and the river Tay, which last flows through its whole length. The banks are finely wooded; and near the N extremity is a small tufted island, on which are the ruins of a priory, founded by Alexander I, who deposited in it his queen Sibilla, natural daughter of Henry I of England.

*Tazowskaia*; see *Obskaia*.

*Thung-tcha*, a city of China, capital of the s part of Hon-quang. It is seated on the river Heng, which has a communication with an extensive lake, called Tong-ting-hou, 740 m s by w Peking. Lon. 112 25 E, lat. 28 11 E.

*Thung-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fokien. It has a considerable trade with Emony, Pong-hou, and Formosa, and is 950 m s Peking. Lon. 117 35 E, lat. 24 32 N.

*Thung-te*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan. Near it is a mountain, so steep and inaccessible, that in time of war it affords a safe asylum to the inhabitants. It is 255 m ssw Peking. Lon. 111 5 E, lat. 29 2 N.

*Thao-king*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong, seated on the river Si, 70 m w Canton.

*Thao-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong, seated on the Pei-kiang, 86 m E Canton.

*Tche-kiang*, a province of China, one of the most considerable in extent, riches, and population. It is bounded on the N and w by Kiang-nan, sw by Kiang-si, s by Fo-kien,

and E by the ocean. In this province whole plains are covered with dwarf mulberry trees, and prodigious quantities of silkworms are bred. The tallow trees also grow here, and a species of mushrooms, which are transported to all parts of the empire. The principal branch of trade consists in silk stuffs; and those in which gold and silver are intermixed are the most beautiful in China. This province contains 11 cities of the first rank, 72 of the third, and 13 fortresses, which in Europe would be deemed large cities. Hang-tcheou is the capital.

*Tchernigof*, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Desna, 80 m NNE Kiof, and 240 s by w Smolensk. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 51 24 N.

*Tchesne*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the w coast of Natolia, with a citadel. It stands almost opposite Scio, at the head of a spacious road, where the Turkish fleet was destroyed by the Russians, in 1770. It is 48 m w Smyrna. Lon. 26 26 E, lat. 38 26 N.

*Tching-kiang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tcheun. It is 910 m sw Peking. Lon. 104 26 E, lat. 27 18 N.

*Tching-kiang*, a strong city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan, and the key of the empire toward the sea. Its situation and trade, and the beauty of its walls, give it a preeminence over the other cities of the province. It is seated on the s side of the Kian-ku, 470 m SSE Peking. Lon. 118 55 E, lat. 32 14 N.

*Tching-kiang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 36 m s by E Yun-nan.

*Tching-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, seated on an angle formed by two rivers. Under it are five cities of the third class, in which a kind of plain earthen ware is prepared, which the Chinese prefer to the most elegant porcelain. It is 765 m ssw Peking. Lon. 109 40 E, lat. 23 23 N.

*Tching-ting*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li. It is 136 m ssw Peking. Lon. 114 21 E, lat. 38 9 N.

*Tching-tou*, a city of China, capital of Se-tchuen. It was formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire; but in 1646, it was almost entirely destroyed during the civil wars that preceded the last invasion of the Tartars. Its temples, and the ruins of ancient palaces, are objects of admiration to strangers. It is 810 m sw Peking. Lon. 103 44 E, lat. 30 40 N.

*Tchin-ngan*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-si. It is 1250 m ssw Peking. Lon. 106 0 E, lat. 23 21 N,

*Tchi-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan. It is seated on a river, 570 m s Peking. Lon. 117 0 E, lat. 30 45 N.

*Tchi-yuen*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou. It is 980 m ssw Peking. Lon. 107 51 E, lat. 27 1 N.

*Tchoka*; see *Saghalien*.

*Tchong-king*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen. It is seated on the side of a mountain, at the conflux of the Kincha with the Kian-ku, 750 m sw Peking. Lon. 106 20 E, lat. 29 42 N.

*Tchorlu*; see *Chiorlo*.

*Tchou-kiang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 75 m w Yun-nan.

*Tchudskoi*; see *Peipus*.

*Tchukotski*, the most eastern part of Siberia, in the province of Okotsk. The attention of the natives is confined chiefly to their deer, with which the country abounds. They are a well-made, courageous, warlike race, and are formidable neighbours to the Koriaks, who often experience their depredations.

*Tchukotskoi*, a cape of Siberia, on the eastern extremity of Asia, and the sw limit of Beering strait. Lon. 172 30 w, lat. 64 15 N.

*Tchu-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang. It is 730 m SSE Peking. Lon. 120 33 E, lat. 23 36 N.

*Teitcicar*, the largest of the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, bounded on the N by Siberia, NE by the sea of Okotsk, SE by the province of Kirin, and w by Western Tartary and Siberia. It is a mountainous country, watered by the river Saghalien, which receives many others in its course.

*Teitcicar*, the capital of the above province, and the residence of a Mandshur general. It is a modern city, built by the emperor of China, to secure his frontiers against the incursions of the Russians. It is seated on the Nonni, 600 m NNE Peking. Lon. 123 50 E, lat. 47 25 N.

*Teau*, a village in Staffordshire, on the river Teau, 3 m s by E Cheadle, noted for its extensive bleach-works and tape-manufactures.

*Teano*, a town of Naples, in Terra de Lavoro, which abounds with every species of antiquities, and copious springs of sweet and mineral water. It is 15 m nw Capua.

*Tebesta*, or *Tinsa*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, with a castle, and several remains of antiquity. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the borders of Tunis, 120 m SE Constantina. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 34 51 N.

*Tecali*, a town of New Spain, in Tlascalala, famous for its mats made of reeds of palm, and small baskets. It is 17 m SE Puebla.



*Teceut*, a town of the kingdom of Sus, in a country abounding in grain, dates, and sugar canes, 4 m E Messa.

*Tecklenburg*, a town of Westphalia, capital of a fertile county. Near it, on a mountain, is the decayed castle of its ancient counts. It has manufactures of linen cloth, and is 22 m N by E Munster. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 52 14 N.

*Tecoantepec*, a seaport of New Spain, in Guaxaca, with a fortified abbey, and several handsome churches. It stands near a large bay of the same name, in the Pacific ocean, at the extremity of a creek, the entrance of which is impeded by a bar. It is 150 m E by S Guaxaca. Lon. 95 55 W, lat. 16 20 N.

*Tecrit*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul, seated on a rock, on the W side of the Tigris, 95 m N by W Bagdad, and 130 S by E Mosul.

*Teculet*, a town of Morocco, with an old castle, seated on the side of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 150 m W Morocco. Lon. 9 45 W, lat. 31 5 N.

*Teddington*, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 12 m WSW London. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed 50 years by the celebrated philosopher Dr. Stephen Hales; he built the tower of the church at his own expense, and was buried under it in 1761.

*Tedelez*, a town of Algiers, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a castle, 45 m E Algiers.

*Tednest*, a town of Morocco, in the province of Hea, almost surrounded by a river, 40 m NE Mogador.

*Tedsî*, a town of the kingdom of Sus, seated in a plain abounding in corn, 20 m SE Tarudant.

*Teembo*, the capital of the country of Fouti, in the E part of Senegambia; situate near the source of the Gambia. Lon. 10 2 W, lat. 9 53 N.

*Tecs*, a river that rises on the confines of Cumberland, separates the counties of Durham and York, and enters the German ocean, below Stockton.

*Teesta*, a river that rises in Tibet, crosses the E part of Nepal (where it is called the Yo Sanpoo) into Bengal, and there divides into two streams that flow to the Ganges; one 26 m N, the other 93 ESE, of Moorshedabad.

*Tefessad*, a town of Algiers, with mines of iron in its neighbourhood, 32 m SW Algiers.

*Teflis*, or *Tiflis*, the capital of Asiatic Georgia, with a citadel. It is called by the inhabitants Thilis Cabar (warm town) from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. The city contains 18,000 inhabitants, of

which nearly half are Arminians. The streets seldom exceed seven feet in breadth; and the houses are of stone, with flat roofs, which serve as walks for the women. Here is a foundery for cannon, mortars, and balls; and a public school founded by emperor Alexander. The most flourishing manufactures are those of silks and printed linens; but the chief trade is in furs, sent to Turkey and the S of Persia. It was taken in 1723, by the Turks; in 1734, by Kouli Khan; and in 1797, by Aga Mohamed Khan. In 1800 it became subject to Russia. It is seated on the Kur, at the foot of a hill, 90 m N Erivan, and 200 SSW Astracan. Lon. 44 56 E, lat. 41 20 N.

*Tefza*, a strong town of Morocco, capital of a province. It is seated on the side of a mountain, 70 m NNE Morocco. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 32 0 N.

*Tefza*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, 55 m SSW Oran.

*Tegaza*, a town of Zaara, capital of a territory, remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

*Tegerhy*, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, 80 m SW Mourzook.

*Tegern*, a town of Bavaria, with a celebrated abbey, seated on a lake, called the Tegern See, 30 m SSE Munich.

*Teglio*, a town of Switzerland, in Valtelline, situate on a mountain, 9 m SW Tirano.

*Teheran*, or *Tehraun*, a city and the northern capital of Persia, in Irak. It is 4 m in circuit, surrounded by a wall, in which are six gates; and it became the seat of royalty in 1795. The population 50,000. The king resides in a square fortified palace, which is surrounded by a wall and a ditch, and is entered by two gates. The houses are built of bricks, baked in the sun, that the city has a mudlike appearance; but there are some good bazars, and many caravansaries and hammams. Five m to the S are the extensive ruins of the city of Rey, the Rages of Tobit. Teheran stands on a salt and moist plain, near the foot of the Albores mountains, 230 m N by W Ispahan. Lon. 50 55 E, lat. 35 40 N.

*Teign*, a river in Devonshire, formed of two branches that rise in the NE part of Dartmoor, and flowing SE enters the English channel at Teignmouth.

*Teignmouth*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. At this place the Danes first landed, and committed several outrages. The town consists of two parts, east and west, each with a church, and the former is a fashionable bathing-place. Some vessels are built here, and it has a trade in carrying fine clay to Bristol, Staffordshire, and other places. Four m from it, on the seacoast, is an extensive quarry of various coloured marble. It is seated at

## TEM

the mouth of the Teign, 15 m s Exeter, and 187 w bys London. Lon. 3 29 w, lat. 50 32 n.

*Teinitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, with a castle and convent, seated on the Radbuza, 30 m wsw Pilsen.

*Teiserdorf*, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, 12 m nw Salzburg.

*Teisse*, or *Tiess*, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows w to Tokay, and then s by Tsongrad, Segedin, and Titul, below which it joins the Danube.

*Tejuco*, a town of Brasil, capital of a diamond district, the richest in the country. It is situate in the midst of sterility; but the shops are well stocked with English cloth, printed cottons, baizes, hams, cheese, butter, and porter, all brought on mules from St. Salvador, or St. Sebastian. It is 500 m ssw of the former, and 400 n of the latter. Lon. 42 30 w, lat. 18 11 s.

*Tekin*; see *Bender*.

*Telemone*, a town of Italy, in Stado delli Presidii, with a small harbour, and a strong fort; seated at the mouth of the Ossa, 10 m n Orbitello.

*Telése*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 18 m ene Capua.

*Telgen*, or *Telga*, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, situate on the s part of the lake Maeler, 12 m sw Stockholm.

*Telgen*, a town of Sweden, in Upland, situate on a creek of the Baltic, 36 m ne Stockholm.

*Telget*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster. Here is a celebrated image of the Virgin, which is visited by a great number of pilgrims. It is 5 m ene Munster.

*Telles*, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a small harbour, on the Mediterranean, 100 m ese Tetuan.

*Tellichery*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar. It was long the chief settlement of the English on the coast of Malabar, but after the capture of Mahe, in 1793, the Company's commerce was removed thither; yet still many rich natives reside here, and the trade is considerable. It is seated at the mouth of a river, 42 m nsw Calicut. Lon. 75 36 e, lat. 11 45 n.

*Teltow*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, on a lake of the same name, 7 m ssw Berlin.

*Teltsch*, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the Teya, 16 m s Iglau.

*Tembleque*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 28 m ese Toledo, and 43 sbye Madrid.

*Temendefust*, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 m e Algiers.

## TEN

*Temesvar*, a strong town of Hungary, capital of Temes county (formerly called the Banat of Temesvar) and the see of a bishop. It stands on the river Bega, which forms a morass round it; and the fortress requires a garrison of 14,000 men. This place formerly passed for impregnable; but it was taken by prince Eugene, in a dry season, in 1716. Next to Buda and Pest this is the handsomest town in the kingdom, and the population was 11,098 in 1815. It is 30 m nne Belgrade, and 166 se Pest. Lon. 21 21 e, lat. 45 43 n.

*Temiscamin*, a lake of Canada, 45 m long and 15 broad, which with its outlet, the river Utawas, form part of the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada.

*Temissa*, a town of Fezzan, where the caravans from Tombuctoo, Bornou, &c. that travel by way of Cairo to Mecca, usually provide corn, dates, dried meat, and other necessaries for their dreary passage. It is 120 m ene Mourzook.

*Tempelborg*, a town of Further Pomerania, on the s side of a lake and on the frontiers of Poland, 43 m ebyn New Stargard.

*Templemore*, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, where much wool is sold annually in July. It is situate near the Suir, 20 m n Cashel.

*Templin*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, which has a great trade in timber. It was totally consumed by fire in 1735, but has been rebuilt in a beautiful manner. It stands between the Boden see and Dolgensee, 18 m sw Prenzlo, and 42 n by e Berlin.

*Tenasserim*, a town of Siam, capital of a district extending along the seacoast, now subject to Birmah. It is situate on a river of the same name, 47 m se Mergui. Lon. 98 50 w, lat. 11 35 n.

*Tenbury*, or *Tembury*, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Teme, 15 m wbyn Worcester, and 133 wsw London.

*Tenby*, a seaport of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has ancient walls, flanked with towers; but its castle was demolished in the civil wars. The principal trade is in coal, culm, and oysters; and it is a place of great resort for bathing. Five m wsw, on the coast, are the massive remains of Manorbier castle. Tenby is seated on a narrow rock projecting into the sea, 10 m e Pembroke, and 253 w London. Lon. 4 40 w, lat. 51 44 n.

*Tenda*, a town of Piedmont, with a fortified castle on a rock. It stands on the Roia, at the influx of the Brogna, 28 m nne Nice, and 65 s Turin.

*Tenday*; see *Samar*.

*Tencos*, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, 14 m s of the strait of Gallipoli. It is 9 m long and 6 broad, inhabited almost wholly by Greeks, and its muscadine wine is the best in all the Levant. On the NE side is the town, at the foot of a mountain, with a harbour, defended by a castle. Lon. 25 53 E, lat. 39 48 N.

*Tencz*, or *Knin*, a town of Dalmatia, on the borders of Bosnia, and a bishop's see. It has been several times taken by the Turks and Venetians, and is 43 m s Bihacz. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 44 5 N.

*Teneriff*, one of the Canary islands, and the most considerable for riches, trade, and population. It lies w of the Grand Canary, is 70 m long and 22 broad, and abounds in wine, fruit, cattle, and game. Part of this island is surrounded by mountains, and one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, is 12,500 feet above the level of the sea: the ascent to the Pike from the port of Oratava, at the base of the mountain, is above 11 m; and the summit is a small crater, of about an acre and a half. This island is subject to earthquakes; and, in 1704, one destroyed several towns, and many thousand people. The rocks and strata are wholly volcanic, and the soil is famed for fertility. The laborious works in this island are chiefly performed by oxen and mules, horses being scarce, and reserved for the use of the officers. Hawks and parrots are natives of the island, as also swallows, seagulls, partridges, and blackbirds. There are also lizards, locusts, and dragonflies. St. Christophé de Laguna is the capital, but the governor resides at St. Cruz.

*Teneriff*, a town of New Granada, in the province of St. Martha; seated on the Magdalena, 105 m s by w St. Martha. Lon. 74 33 W, lat. 9 45 N.

*Tenez*, or *Tenis*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, capital of a district, with a fort. The chief export is corn; but it has no harbour, and the road is exposed to the N and W winds. It is seated at the mouth of a river, 4 m from the sea, and 135 w by s Algiers. Lon. 0 54 E, lat. 36 28 N.

*Té-ngan*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang. It is 550 m s by w Peking. Lon. 113 21 E, lat. 31 20 N.

*Tennessee*, one of the United States of America, 420 m long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Kentucky and Virginia, E by N Carolina, S by Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, and W by the river Mississippi. It is divided into 38 counties. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, and Holston, and

is watered by other rivers and creeks. The Cumberland mountains, a lofty ridge near 30 m broad, cut this state into the eastern and western divisions, which were originally known by the names of the establishments of Holston and Cumberland; but the latter is much the largest part. The climate is in general healthful, and the soil luxuriant. The summer is cool and pleasant in the eastern part; but the heat is much greater in the western, which renders that part better calculated for the production of tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Some lead-mines have been discovered, and iron ore abounds in several districts. In 1810 the population was 261,927. Knoxville is the capital.

*Tennessee*, a river of the United States, formerly called the Cherokee river, and the largest of all those that flow into the Ohio. Its commencement is formed in the state to which it gives name, by the junction of the Holston and Broad rivers, at fort Grainger, 35 m below Knoxville. It flows SW, on the E side of Cumberland mountains, into the Alabama territory, where it makes a circuit to the W, called the Great Bend; it then reenters the state of Tennessee, which it passes quite through into that of Kentucky, where it enters the Ohio, 50 m above the conflux of that river with the Mississippi. The Tennessee is 600 yards broad at its mouth, and thence navigable by vessels of great burden for 260 m, to the Muscle Shoals, in the Great Bend: here the river widens to between 2 and 3 m, for nearly 30 m; and these shoals can only be passed in small boats: hence it may be navigated, by boats of 40 tons burden, 400 m further to its commencement.

*Tennis*, a town of Egypt, situate on an island in a lake of the same name, 28 m SE Damietta.

*Tensaw*; see *Mobile*.

*Tensift*, a river of Morocco, which rises in the Atlas, E of Morocco, passes 5 m N of that city, and enters the ocean 15 m S of Saffy.

*Tenstadt*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 m NE Langensalza.

*Ten-tchou*, or *Teu-chou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chang-tong, with a good port, and a strong garrison. It is seated on the S coast of the Yellow sea, 260 m SE Peking. Lon. 120 52 E, lat. 37 46 N.

*Tenterden*, a town in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. The steeple of the church is very lofty, and at the time of the Spanish invasion, in 1538, was made use of as a beacon. It is 24 m SW Canterbury, and 56 E by S London.

*Tentugal*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 8 m WNW Coimbra.

## TER

*Tepeaca*, a town of New Spain, in Tlascalala, built by Cortes, and then called Segura de la Frontera. In the principal square is a fort, now in a delapidated state, a beautiful church, and a magnificent convent. It has several manufactures of woollen cloth, and is 17 m sse Puebla.

*Tepeleni*, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, with a palace of the vizier of Janina, where he sometimes holds his court. It is seated on the *Viosa*, at the influx of the *Bentza*, 32 m. *ESE* Valota, and 58 *NW* Janina.

*Tepic*, a town of New Spain, in Guadaluaxara, capital of a district that extends to the seacoast. It is seated on the summit of a mountain, 110 m *wbyN* Guadaluaxara. Lon. 104 45 *w*, lat. 21 36 *n*.

*Tepozcolula*, a town of New Spain, in Tlascalala, capital of a district fertile in corn, cotton, and cochineal. It has manufactures of cotton stuffs and chamois, and is situate amid mountains, 160 m *s* Puebla. Lon. 97 51 *w*, lat. 17 16 *s*.

*Tequia*, a town of New Granada, in the district of Tunja, which has a great trade in sugar, sweetmeats, and the produce of a rich country. It is 32 m *ssw* Pamplona, and 100 *NNE* Tunja.

*Teramo*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, at the conflux of the *Viciola* and *Tordino*, 25 m *NE* Aquila.

*Terasso*, or *Tersos*, the ancient Tarsus, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, and a Greek archbishop's see. Most of the remains of antiquity have been destroyed, or converted into modern buildings. There are many mosques, one of which is visible at a great distance. The bazars are well stocked; and cotton and silk are the principal branches of commerce. It is situate in a large fertile plain, on a river of its name (the ancient *Cydnus*) 12 m from the Mediterranean, and 150 *SE* Cogni. Lon. 34 53 *E*, lat. 36 56 *N*.

*Tercera*, one of the Azores, of a round form, about 55 m in circuit, and very fertile. It contains several towns and villages, with a number of forts. Angra is the capital, and the seat of government for all the islands.

*Terchiz*, or *Tershiz*, a town of Persia, in Chorasani, 120 m *wNW* Herat. Lon. 57 25 *E*, lat. 35 5 *N*.

*Terek*, or *Terki*, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasia, near the frontier of Georgia. It is seated on a river of the same name, near the Caspian sea, 180 m *s* Astracan. Lon. 47 30 *E*, lat. 43 22 *N*.

*Terga*, a town of Morocco, seated on the *Omirabi*, 90 m *N* Morocco.

*Tergovist*, or *Tervis*, a town of Euro-

## TER

pean Turkey, in Walachia; with a fine palace; seated on the *Jalonitz*, 35 m *NNW* Bucharest. Lon. 25 48 *E*, lat. 45 28 *N*.

*Tergow*; see *Gouda*.

*Termed*, or *Toormooz*, a town of Usbee Tartary, in Bokharia, seated on the *Amu*, 50 m *N* Balk, and 150 *sse* Samarcand.

*Termini*, a town on the *N* coast of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a strong castle, warm baths, and the remains of a fine aqueduct. Here is a royal depot for the export of corn, oil, olives, and other productions; and it has a very large fishery. It stands near the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 m *ESE* Palermo.

*Termoli*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the sea, 43 m *NNW* Lucera.

*Ternate*, the most northern and important island of the proper Moluccas, though not above 25 m in circuit. It is hilly, and has a number of woods that furnish much game; but it produces a great quantity of cloves, and other fruits proper to the climate. The chief quadrupeds are goats, deer, and hogs; and the birds are of distinguished beauty, particularly the kingfisher, of a scarlet and mazareen blue. The Boa-serpent is sometimes found here, of the length of 30 feet, and is reported sometimes to swallow even small deer. Ternate is governed by a sultan, who also controls Machian, Motir, and Mortay, with the *N* part of Gilolo, and even some Celebesian isles, and part of Papua, whence he receives a tribute of gold, amber, and birds of paradise. In 1638 the Dutch formed an alliance with the sultan of Ternate and the lesser princes, which has been repeatedly renewed. In 1810 it was taken by the British. This island lies a little off the *w* side of Gilolo; and Port Orange is at the *E* end, where the chief town is situate. Lon. 127 32 *E*, lat. 0 50 *N*.

*Terneuse*, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the *w* branch of the Scheldt, called the *Hondt*. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is 3 m *N* Sas van Ghent, and 25 *wNW* Antwerp.

*Terni*, a town of Italy in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on the *Nera*, near the influx of the *Velino*, which has a famous cataract a mile from the town. Terni is the birthplace of Tacitus the historian. It is 15 m *ssw* Spoleto, and 46 *N* Rome.

*Ternova*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria, and a strong place, but the fortifications are ruined. It is seated on a mountain, near the *Jenera*, 88 m *NW* Adrianople, and 97 *NE* Sofia. Lon. 26 2 *E*, lat. 43 1 *N*.

*Ternova*, a town of European Turkey,

in Thessaly, and a bishop's see, seated on the Saleupria, 10 m wnw Larissa.

*Terodant*; see *Tarudant*.

*Terouenc*, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Lis, 6 m s St. Omer.

*Terra Australis*, the largest territory on the globe that does not bear the name of a continent. It extends from 109 to 153 E lon. and from 11 to 59 S lat. being about three-fourths as large as Europe. When this great *south land* was first discovered is uncertain; but it is believed that the NW parts were visited by Europeans nearly a century before any authentic accounts speak of its discovery. A Dutch yacht, the *Duyfhan*, in exploring New Guinea, made the first authenticated discovery of *Terra Australis*, early in 1606, passing to the W and S of the N point, now called Cape York, to 13 45 S lat. but some of the crew being murdered by the natives, and the want of provisions, prevented further researches. Torres, a Spaniard, from Callas in Peru, was the next who saw the country, in the same year, and near the same place; but he had as little knowledge of the nature of his discovery, as had the *Duyfhan*. He spent two months in passing the intricate strait that divides *Terra Australis* from New Guinea; and his account of this and other discoveries, addressed to the king of Spain, was kept so secret, that the existence of such a strait was generally unknown till 1770, when it was passed by Cook, who called it Endeavour Strait: but a copy of Torres' letter being found in the archives of Manila, after that city was taken by the British in 1762, the passage, in honour of the enterprising navigator, has since been named Torres Strait. In 1617, and afterward, the N and W coasts were traced by the Dutch; and Van Diemen Land, then deemed the S extremity, was discovered by Tasman in 1642. Cook, in 1770, explored the E and NE coasts; and in 1773, captain Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with those of Cook, completed the circuit. But, in 1798, surgeon Bass discovered a strait, which separated Van Diemen Land from the S part of the mainland. This discovery produced surmises that there might be other such sections in this vast region; but in 1802, captain Flinders circumnavigated the whole, and ascertained it to form one land. *Terra Australis* is divided longitudinally, by the meridian line of 135 degrees, into New Holland and New South Wales; but, in its most extensive signification, it includes Bass Strait, Van Diemen Land, and the numerous adjacent islands. See *Holland*, *New*, &c.

*Terra di Bari*, *Lavoro*, and *Otranto*, see *Bari*, &c.

*Terra del Espiritu Santo*, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the hills rise directly from the sea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Beside the bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the N side of it, the isles which lie along the S and E coast form several good bays and harbours. Lon. 167 E, lat. 15 S.

*Terra Firma*, a name formerly given to the whole N coast of S America; including the isthmus, or province of Panama, and all other provinces to the E of it as far as the Atlantic ocean.

*Terra del Fuego*, a large island, separated from the southern extremity of America, by the strait of Magellan. This *land of fire* did not receive its name from any volcanos observed, but from the fires lighted up along the coasts by the natives, when the first navigators were seen in these seas. It is of a considerable extent, and on all sides penetrated by numerous inlets, some of which meet in the interior, and intersect the country into several islands. The eastern part is low ground, with some inequalities of surface; but the soil is not favorable to the growth of plants, and no trees are to be seen. The S and SW coasts, and the western part, abound with forests and mountains; many of the latter have their summits continually covered with snow. Quadrupeds in this country are few, if any; but aquatic fowls are numerous, and in the woody parts there is a variety of birds. The natives are short in stature, not exceeding five feet six inches; their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek bones prominent, and their noses flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, and besmeared with trainoil. On the chin they have a few short hairs instead of a beard. Their natural colour seems to be an olive brown, but they paint themselves with various colours. They have no other clothing than a piece of seal-skin, hanging from their shoulders to the middle of the back, being fastened round the neck with a string. Their arms are bows and arrows, and darts; and their instruments for fishing are a kind of fishgigs. They live chiefly on seal's flesh, and like the fat oily part most. There is no appearance of any subordination among them; and their whole character is a strange compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity. The E extremity of *Terra del Fuego* is opposite the W end of Staten island, and the pas-

sage between them is the strait of Le Maire.

*Terracina*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle on a rock. It is the ancient Auxur, the capital of the Volsci, and the cathedral was originally a temple of Jupiter. Pius VI built a palace here, and resided during the spring and autumn, in order to urge on his noble undertaking of draining the Pomptine marshes, which he began in 1778, and effectually completed in ten years. Terracina is seated among orange and citron groves, near the sea, on the frontiers of Naples, 54 m SSE Rome. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 41 24 N.

*Terranova*, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Noto, famous for the export of sulphur; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 46 m WNW Noto. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 37 5 N.

*Terranova*, a seaport of Sardinia, on a gulf of the same name on the NE coast, 62 m ENE Sassari. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 41 3 N.

*Terrasson*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Vessere, 28 m E Perigueux.

*Terrenate*, a town of New Spain, in Sonora, 60 m N Arispe.

*Terridon*, *Loch*, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, in Rosshire, between Gairloch and Applecross. It has many creeks and bays.

*Terrivore* a strong town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 25 m N Trichinopoly.

*Tershez*, or *Turkish*, a city of Persia, in Chorasán, containing about 20,000 inhabitants. The chief trade is in iron, wrought in thick plates; in indigo and other drugs brought from the W, and wool, cloths, and rice from Herat. It is 180 m WNW Herat, and 180 S by E Mesched.

*Teruel*, a city of Spain, in Aragon, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the conflux of the Guadalquiver and Alhambra, 75 m SW Saragossa, and 112 E Madrid. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 40 33 N.

*Tervere*, or *Veere*, a fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on the NE coast of the isle of Walcheren. It has a good harbour, and a fine arsenal, 4 m N by E Middleburg, with which it communicates by a canal. Lon. 3 42 E, lat. 51 36 N.

*Teschen*, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle. It is surrounded by a wall, and at a little distance is the old castle, on an eminence, where the ancient dukes resided. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and wine; and make excellent gun-barrels. This town was taken by the Prussians in 1757, and restored in 1763. In 1779, a treaty of peace was

concluded here between the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia. It is seated in a morass, near the river Elsa, 36 m ESE Troppau, and 60 E by N Ohnutz. Lon. 13 32 E, lat. 49 43 N.

*Tesegelt*, a town of Morocco, seated on a craggy rock, said to be impregnable, at the mouth of the Techubit, 140 m WNW Morocco.

*Teshoo Loomboo*, the capital of Tibet, or of that part which is immediately subject to the Teshoo lama, who is sovereign of the country during the minority of the grand lama. The large monastery of Gylongs, the temples and mausoleums, with their numerous gilded canopies and turrets, and the palace of the lama, render it a magnificent place. It stands at the N end of a plain, upon a rocky eminence, at the entrance of a narrow defile, which is defended by the fortress of Shiggatze. The plain, above 14 m long and 5 broad, is encompassed by rocky hills of the colour of rusty iron, and intersected by the river Painom-tchieu, which passes by the fort, and soon joins the Sampoo. This town was plundered by the Nepaulese in 1792; but on their return, they were overtaken and defeated by the Chinese. It is 160 m W by S Lassa. Lon. 88 55 E, lat. 29 5 N.

*Tesin*, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N by Uri, E by Grisons, and S and W by Italy. It is very mountainous, but rich in pastures and small cattle. Bellinzona is the capital.

*Tesino*, or *Tesin*, a river that has its source in Switzerland, on the S side of St. Gothard, flows through the canton of Tesin, and the lake Maggiore, then passes to Pavia, in Milanese, and a little after joins the Po.

*Tesino*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, 25 m ENE Trent.

*Tesset*, a town of Zaara, capital of a district. It is 350 m SSW Taflet. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 25 54 N.

*Tessin*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, on the river Rakenitz, 12 m SE Rostock.

*Tessoua*, a town of Fezzan, seated near a river, 90 m ESE Moursouk.

*Tet*, or *Tese*, a river in Hampshire, which rises near Whitechurch, flows by Stockbridge and Rumsey, and enters the head of the bay of Southampton, at Redbridge.

*Tesse de Buch*, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, situate on the sea-coast, at the S side of the basin of Arcathon. It exports the pitch, tar, and resin of the neighbouring pine forests, and is 27 m WSW Bourdeaux.

*Tetbury*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, and a trade

## TEU

in yarn and wool. It is 25 m ENE Bristol, and 99 w London.

*Tetschen*, or *Tetzen*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with a castle on a rock; seated on the Elbe, 29 m SE Dresden.

*Tettwang*, a town of Suabia, in a lordship of the same name, 8 m N Lindau.

*Tetuan*, a city of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, and a convenient harbour. The houses are two stories high, flat at the top, and whitewashed; they have only little holes toward the streets, which are very narrow; and the windows are on the other side, facing a courtyard, in which is generally a fountain. Some of the women scarcely ever take the air, excepting on these flat roofs; and the inhabitants dance, sing, and take all their amusements on them. The Jewish town is quite distinct from that of the Moors; but the only difference between them is, that the streets are covered with a roof extending from the houses on each side, and have the appearance of subterranean passages. The population 80,000, one fourth of which are Jews. The trade is very considerable; and the chief manufactures are silk, carpets, and mats. The environs abound in vineyards and gardens, and the fruits here are better nurtured than in any other part of the empire. This city was the residence of several European consuls till the year 1770, when the emperor would no longer let them remain. It is seated on the river St. Martin, near the Mediterranean, 140 m NNW Fez. Lon. 5 23 w, lat. 35 37 N.

*Teu-choo*; see *Teu-tcheou*.

*Teverone*, a river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Apennines, 50 m above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near the town, when it is confined for a short space between two hills, covered with groves. These were supposed to be the residence of the sibyl Albunea, to whom an elegant temple here was dedicated. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined, at last rushes over a lofty precipice; and the noise of its fall resounds through the hills and groves of Tivoli. Having gained the plain, it soon afterward receives the waters of the lake *Solfataras*, and then joins the Tiber, near Rome.

*Teviot*, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the sw of Roxburghshire, passes NE through the county, and unites with the Tweed a little above Kelso. The dale through which it flows takes in so great a part of the county, that the shire itself is often called *Teviotdale*.

*Teukera*, a seaport of Barbary, in Barka, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 120 m

## TEZ

sws Derna. Lon. 19 40 E, lat. 32 25 N.

*Teupitz*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a castle in a lake, 25 m s by E Berlin.

*Teuschintz*, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, 17 m N Culmbach.

*Teusing*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 30 m NW Pilsen.

*Tewkesbury*, a borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Here are the remains of a monastery, and its church now forms one of the noblest parish churches in the kingdom. In 1471, Edward IV gained here a decisive victory over the Lancastrians. Tewkesbury has manufactures of nails, cotton stockings, and mustard, and a considerable trade in malt. It is seated on the Avon, near its union with the Severn, 10 m N Gloucester, and 103 WNW London.

*Texas*, a province of New Spain, bounded on the N by the country of Louisiana, E by the state of Louisiana, S by the gulf of Mexico and New Leon, and W by Coahuila. Its extent is about 700 m to NNE and 200 m in breadth; is inhabited by many nations of Indians, and at present has but few settlements. It is well watered and woody, and abounds with wild horses. The capital is St. Antonio.

*Texel*, an island of the Netherlands, separated from the continent of N Holland by a narrow channel of the same name, defended by a strong fort on the mainland, called the Helder. The Texel channel is the best and most southern entrance into the Zuider zee, and through it most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. In 1799, the fort was taken by the British; and the whole of the Dutch fleet, lying within the channel, surrendered to them; but the British abandoned the fort soon afterward. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 53 10 N.

*Teya*, a river of Germany, which rises near Teltch, in Moravia, flows E, by Znaim, on the borders of Austria, and enters the Moraw, on the confines of Hungary.

*Teyn*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, seated on the Muldau, 10 m SE Piseck.

*Teza*, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with handsome streets, and neat houses. The principal mosque is very large, and has a fine porch. It is seated on a hill, by a small river, 75 m E Fez. Lon. 3 40 W, lat. 34 10 N.

*Tezcucos*, a city of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, formerly one of the most populous and celebrated, and still

has some magnificent buildings. Here Cortez caused a canal to be dug, and built 18 brigantines to carry on the siege of Mexico. It has woollen and cotton manufactures, and stands on the river and near the lake of its name, 16 m **E** **N** **E** Mexico. See *Mexico*.

*Tezela*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle, 15 m **S** **W** **O** **R** **A** **N**.

*Tezout*, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the point of a rock, 15 m **S** **M** **E** **L** **L** **I** **L** **A**.

*Tezoute*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina. Its ruins are 10 m in circuit, among which are magnificent remains of city gates, an amphitheatre, a temple dedicated to Esculapius, and other elegant structures. It is 90 m **S** **S** **W** **C** **O** **N** **S** **T** **A** **N** **T** **I** **N** **A**.

*Thainee*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 m **S** **T** **U** **N** **I** **S**. Lon. 10 15 **E**, lat. 34 50 **N**.

*Thame*, or *Tame*, a river that rises near **T** **R** **I** **N** **G** in Hertfordshire, crosses Buckinghamshire to the **N** of Ailesbury, enters Oxfordshire at the town of Thame, and is thence navigable for barges to Dorchester, where it joins the Thames.

*Thame*, or *Tame*, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a river of the same name, 12 m **E** **O** **X** **F** **O** **R** **D**, and 44 **W** **B** **Y** **N** **L** **O** **N** **D** **O** **N**.

*Thames*, the finest river in Britain, whose two sources, the *Churn* and *Isis*, are in Gloucestershire, and form their junction in Wiltshire, 2 m to the **W** of Cricklade. Some writers have continued the name of *Isis* to the Thames till it arrives at Dorchester, and receives the *Thame*; but this is an impropriety, being contrary to ancient and unquestionable authorities. The *Thames*, from the above point of junction, proceeds to Cricklade, where it receives several rivulets, which cause it to widen considerably in its course to Lechlade; and being there joined by the *Coln* and *Lech*, at the distance of 138 m from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 50 tons. At Oxford (in whose academic groves its poetical name of *Isis* has been often invoked) it is joined by the *Charwell*; at Abington, by the *Ock*; and at Dorchester by the *Thame*. Passing by Wallingford to Reading, it there receives the *Kennet*; and thence proceeds by Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Kingston, and Brentford, in its course to London; during which it receives the *Lodden*, *Coln*, *Wey*, *Mole*, *Brent*, and *Wandle*. From Lechlade to London it forms a boundary to Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Surry, and

Middlesex. From London the river proceeds by Greenwich, Woolwich, Grays-Thurock, Gravesend, and Leigh, to the German ocean, in which course it parts *Essex* from *Kent*, and receives the *Lea*, *Roding*, and *Darent*. Though the *Thames* is said to be navigable 138 m above London Bridge, there are so many flats, that, in summer, the navigation westward would be stopped, were it not for a number of locks; but the first lock is 52 m above that bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places, to shorten the navigation; there is one near *Lechlade*, and another a mile from *Abingdon*. A communication is effected between this river and the *Severn*, by a canal from *Lechlade* to *Stroud*; and a communication between this river and the *Trent* and the *Mersey* has likewise been effected, by a canal from *Oxford* to *Coventry*; and another canal extends from this, at *Braunston*, to the *Thames* at *Brentford*.

*Thames*, a river of Connecticut, formed of two principal branches, the *Shetucket* and the *Quinabaug*, which have their junction at *Norwich*. From this place the *Thames* is navigable 15 m to *Long-island* sound, which it enters below *New London*, forming the fine harbour of that town.

*Thamsbruck*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river *Unstrut*, 3 m **N** **L** **A** **N** **G** **E** **N** **S** **A** **L** **Z** **A**.

*Thanet*, an island comprising the **E** angle of *Kent*, being separated from the mainland by the two branches of the *Stour*. It produces much corn, and the **S** part is a rich tract of marsh land. It contains the towns of *Margate* and *Ramsgate*, and several villages.

*Thanhausen*, a town of *Suabia*, on the river *Mindel*, 14 m **N** **M** **I** **N** **D** **E** **L** **H** **E** **I** **M**.

*Thasos*, an island of the *Archipelago*, on the coast of *Macedonia*, at the entrance of the gulf of *Contessa*. It is 12 m long and 8 broad, and abounds in all the necessaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, beside quarries of fine marble. The chief town, of the same name, has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 24 32 **E**, lat. 40 59 **N**.

*Thaxted*, a town in *Essex*, with a market on *Friday*. It has a large and beautiful church, and is seated near the source of the *Chelmer*, 20 m **N** **B** **Y** **W** **C** **H** **E** **L** **M** **S** **F** **O** **R** **D**, and 44 **N** **E** **L** **O** **N** **D** **O** **N**.

*Theaki*, one of the *Ionian* islands in the *Mediterranean* sea, 24 m long and 6 broad, separated from the **N** **E** part of that of *Cefalonia* by a narrow channel. It is the ancient *Ithaca*, celebrated as the birthplace and kingdom of *Ulysses*. The chief town is *Vathi*, which has a spacious harbour, on



a bay that nearly intersects the island into two parts. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 38 25 N.

*Thebaid*, the part of Upper Egypt that extends from the plain of Thebes to the borders of Nubia. It is now the least fertile and populous of any part in Egypt, being full of deserts; but celebrated for its immense grottos or excavated temples, and for having been the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inhabited principally by Arabs.

*Thebes*, an ancient city of Upper Egypt, which stood on both sides the Nile, on a plain between Kous and Esne, and was celebrated for having 100 gates. The extent of its ruins, from each bank of the river to the sides of the enclosing mountains, and the immensity of its colossal fragments, whose dimensions almost exceed belief, still offer many astonishing objects: the sepulchres also of its kings, are excavations in the mountains, covered with sculptures and paintings, still in a high degree of preservation. The villages of Carnack and Luxor, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

*Thebes*, or *Theca*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, 4 m in circuit, but so full of ruins that it does not contain above 3000 Turks and Christians. The only part now inhabited was originally the castle, called Cadmæa, from Cadmus, the founder. It is famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which bowls for pipes are made, that dry naturally and become as hard as stone. Here are two mosques, and several Greek churches. It is seated in a great plain on an eminence between two rivers, 28 m NW Athens.

*Theiz*, or *Tisza*, a considerable river of Hungary, which rises in a mountain on the confines of Galicia, whence it traverses Upper Hungary to the W, then flows S through Lower Hungary, till it enters the Danube, 25 m above Belgrade. The carp and other fishes of this river are so abundant, that it is said to contain two parts of water and one of fishes.

*Themar*, a town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, near the river Werra, 10 m SE Meinungen.

*Thengen*, a town of Suabia, capital of a princely county, in the langravate of Nellenburg. It is situate on the Hegau, 8 m N Schaffhausen.

*Theodosia*; see *Caffa*.

*Therah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, 19 m S Therand.

*Theraud*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the NW extremity of Gujrat. It is surrounded by a wall and deep ditch,

120 m NNW Ahmednagar. Lon. 71 53 E, lat. 24 37 N.

*Theresiopol*, or *Theresienstadt*, a town of Hungary, the largest in Batsch county. The population in 1815 was 21,753. It is situate in an extensive marshy plain, near the Palitser lake, 100 m SSE Pest. Lon. 19 52 E, lat. 46 5 N.

*Thermia*, an island of the Archipelago, S of the island of Zia, and near the gulf of Engia, 12 m long and 5 broad. The soil is good and well cultivated, and it has a great deal of silk. The principal town, of the same name, is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24 59 E, lat. 37 31 N.

*Thessaly*, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the N by Macedonia, E by the Archipelago, S by Lavadia, and W by Albania. It is fertile to exuberance, and produces oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, grapes of an uncommon sweetness, excellent figs and melons, almonds, olives, cotton, chestnuts, &c. Larissa is the capital.

*Thetford*, a borough in Norfolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Little Ouse, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, and is navigable from Lynn. It has two parish-churches (one of them on the Suffolk side of the river) and a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth and paper. The spring assizes for the county are held here. It is 50 m SSE Lynn, and 80 NE London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 28 N.

*Theur*, a village of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 3 m NW Spa, where the French obtained a victory over the Austrians in 1794.

*Thiagur*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 59 m WSW Pondicherry.

*Thiel*, or *Tiel*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Waal, 18 m W Nimeguen.

*Thielt*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 10 m N Courtray.

*Thiengen*, a town of Suabia, on the river Wuttuch, 13 m W Schaffhausen.

*Thiers*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, with manufactures of paper, thread, and cutlery; seated on the side of a hill, 21 m E by N Clermont.

*Thionville*, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle. The Austrians bombarded it in 1792, but were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Moselle, over which is a bridge defended by a hornwork, 14 m N Metz, and 33 SW Treves.

*Thirlmere*; see *Leathes-water*.

*Thirsk*, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, and manufactures

of coarse linens, sacking, &c. The church was erected out of the ruins of its strong castle, destroyed by Henry II. It is 24 m NW York, and 220 m by W London.

*Thiviers*, a town of France, in the département of Dordogne, 18 m NNE Périgueux.

*Thomas, St.* an island in the gulf of Guinea, discovered in 1640 by the Portuguese, to whom it belongs. It is almost round, about 30 m in diameter; and consists chiefly of hills, intermixed with valleys, which are often filled with a thick fog. It produces plenty of sugar-canes, rice, and millet; and on the same vine are blossoms and green and ripe grapes all the year round. The climate is unwholesome to the Portuguese, but it agrees well with the original natives, and also with the cattle, which are larger here than on the coast of Guinea. Pavoasan is the capital.

*Thomas, St.* one of the Virgin islands, in the W Indies, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. It is 25 m in circuit, and the trade is considerable, particularly in times of peace. It belongs to the Danes, and Port Franco is the chief place. Lon. 65 4 W, lat. 18 22 N.

*Thomas, St.* a city of Caracas, capital of Spanish Guayana, seated at the foot of a hill, on the right bank of the Orinoco, above its delta of mouths. It is fortified, and on the opposite bank is a fortress; this city being the central and protecting point of the trade carried on in these waters. A governor resides here, who is dependent on that of Caracas, and also a bishop. Lon. 63 55 W, lat. 8 7 N.

*Thomas, St.* a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Carnatic, noted for making the best coloured stuffs in India, 3 m S Madras.

*Thomastown*, a borough of Ireland, in Kilkenny county, with a castle, and a beautiful bridge over the river Nore, 10 m SSE Kilkenny.

*Thomastown*, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, with a trade in lumber and lime: seated on the W side of Penobscot bay, 30 m E by N Wiscasset.

*Thonon*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Geneva, and chief place of the district of Chablais. It has a palace and several convents; and is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the influx of the river Drama, 22 m NE Geneva. Lon. 6 23 E, lat. 46 23 N.

*Thorn*, a city of W Prussia, with a celebrated protestant academy. In the church of St. John is an epitaph of the famous Copernicus, who was born here; but he chiefly resided, and was buried at

Frankenburg. Thorn, in 1703, was taken by the Swedes, who demolished the fortifications. Between 1703 and 1710 it was visited by the plague. In 1793, the king of Prussia forcibly took possession of this town from the Poles, and annexed it to his dominions. It is seated on the Vistula, over which is a long wooden bridge, 67 m S Dantzic, and 105 m NW Warsaw. Lon. 18 42 E, lat. 53 6 N.

*Thorn*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, situate in a marshy soil near the river Don, 10 m NE Doncaster, and 165 m by W London.

*Thornbury*, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is 24 m SW Gloucester, and 122 W London.

*Thorney*, a village in Cambridgeshire, 6 m NE Peterborough. Near it was a mitred abbey, and the nave of the church is still remaining.

*Thorney*, a small island in a bay of the English channel, near the coast of Sussex, with a village of the same name, at the mouth of the Lavant, 7 m SW Chichester.

*Thornhill*, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with manufactures of coarse linen and woollen cloth, situate near the river Nith, 15 m SSW Dumfries.

*Thours*, a town of France, in the département of Two Sevres. The castle of its ancient dukes is on a rock, surrounded by walls 120 feet high, built of white stone. It is seated on a hill, by the river Thoue, 32 m SE Angers, and 162 SW Paris.

*Thrapston*, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Nen, 20 m SW Peterborough, and 73 NNW London.

*Three Hills Island*, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific ocean, 12 m in circuit, lying to the S of Masicollo.

*Three Rivers*, a town of Lower Canada, the capital of that country when it belonged to the French. It is situate on the river St. Maurice, which, before its junction with the St. Lawrence, is divided by two islands into three channels. It has two churches, a convent, a fort, and a hospital. Nine m up the river are considerable iron-works. It is 70 m WSW Quebec. Lon. 72 27 W, lat. 46 24 N.

*Thuin*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Sambre, 3 m SW Charleroy, and 15 SE Mons.

*Thule*; see *Fula*.

*Thun*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It is seated on a lake of the same name (14 m long and 3 m broad) where the river Aar issues from it, 15 m S by E Berne.

*Thur*, a rapid river of Switzerland, which has its source from two branches, near Wildhaus, in the s part of the valley of Toggenburg, and flows into the Rhine, 7 m to the ssw of Schaffhausen.

*Thurgau*, a canton of Switzerland, lying along the river Thur; bounded on the s by the canton of St. Gall, w by that of Zurich, and n and e by the lake and territory of Constance. It is extremely populous, and the most pleasant and fertile part of Switzerland, though somewhat mountainous toward the south. Frauenfeld is the capital.

*Thuringia*, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the e by Misnia, s by Franconia, w by Hesse and Eichfeld, and n by the duchy of Brunswick and the principality of Anhalt. It is 73 m long and nearly as much broad, abounding in corn, fruit, and wood. It belongs to the duke of Saxony and several petty sovereigns. Erfurt and Langensalza are the chief towns.

*Thurles*, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary county, divided nearly into two equal parts by the river Suir. On the e side of the river is the tower of a monastery, with some remains of the cross aisle. It is 13 m n by e Cashel, and 25 w Kilkenny.

*Thurso*, a town of Scotland, in Caithness, at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the sw side of a spacious bay. It has a considerable coasting trade in corn and fish, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. It is 20 n nw Wick, and 56 ne Dornoch. Lon. 3 18 w, lat. 58 36 n.

*Tiber*, a river of Italy, which issues from the Apennines, in Florentino, flows through the Ecclesiastical State by Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta di Castella, Orto, and Rome, 10 m below which it enters the Mediterranean sea, between Ostia and Porto.

*Tiberias*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, on the w side of a lake of its name, called also the Sea of Galilee and the Lake of Genesareth. It is surrounded by walls, has a castle on an eminence, and a very ancient church, called the House of Peter. About a mile to the s are the celebrated hot baths of Emmaus; and some foundations of the old city are yet to be traced. The lake is environed by lofty mountains; and along its borders are to be seen the remains of ancient tombs, hewn in the rocks facing the water. The town of Tiberias is 64 m ne Jerusalem.

*Tibet*, a country of Asia, bounded on the n by the great desert of Kobi, in Tartary, e by China, s by Birmanah and Assam, and sw and w by Hindoostan. This country

is of great altitude, being a part of the elevated tract that gives rise not only to the rivers of India and China, but also to those of Siberia and Tartary. The length from e to w cannot be less than 1500 m; the breadth about 500, but is very unequal. The western and narrowest part is sometimes called Little Tibet. Notwithstanding the very rough and sterile state of Tibet, and the severity of the climate, from its great elevation, the inhabitants are in a high state of civilization; their houses lofty and built of stone; and the useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. The principal exports are gold, gold-dust, diamonds, pearls, lamb skins, goats hair, shawls, woollen cloths, rock salt, musk, and tincal or crude borax. The nature of the soil prohibits the progress of agriculture; but wheat, peas, and barley are cultivated. Here are many beasts of prey, and great abundance and variety of wild fowl and game; with numerous flocks of sheep and goats, and herds of cattle, of a diminutive size, as well as small horses. The Tibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to, and adored by them, but is also the great object of adoration for the various tribes of pagan Tartars, who walk through the vast tract of continent that stretches from the river Volga to Corea. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the vicegerent of the deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is absolutely regarded as the deity himself. Even the emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the grand lama, in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is tributary to that emperor. The opinion of the most orthodox Tibetians is, that when the grand lama secus to die, either of old age or infirmity, his soul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for another younger or better; and it is discovered again in the body of some child, by certain tokens known only to the lamas or priests, in which order he always appears. These tokens are principally known to the Teshoo lama, who, in authority and sanctity of character, is next to the grand lama, and, during his minority, acts as chief. The lamas, who form the greatest and most powerful body in the state, have the priesthood entirely in their hands. At the head of their hierarchy are three lamas: the Dalai lama, who resides at Lassa; the Teshoo lama, who lives at Teshoo Loomboo; and the Taranat lama, whose seat is Kharca, in the north. The priests constitute many monastic orders, which are held in great

veneration among them. The most numerous sect are called Gylongs, who are exempt from labour, enjoined temperance, and interdicted all intercourse with the female sex: they abound over all the country, notwithstanding the severity of discipline; since every family consisting of more than four boys is obliged to contribute one of them to this order; and it is also encouraged by ambition, as the officers of state are usually selected from this sect. Beside the religious influence and authority of the grand lama, he is possessed of unlimited power throughout his dominions. The religion of Tibet, though, in many respects, it differs from that of the Indian brahmins, yet, in others, has a great affinity to it. The practice of polyandry is universally prevalent; and one female associates with all the brothers of a family, without any restriction of age or number: the choice of the female is the privilege of the elder brother. This extraordinary custom, and the celibacy of the priests, may have been intended to guard against too numerous a population in an unfertile country. The Tibetians preserve entire the mortal remains of their sovereign lamas only; every other corpse is either consumed by fire, or exposed to be the promiscuous food of beasts and birds of prey. They have great veneration for the same places of popular esteem, or religious resort, in Hindoostan, as are respected there: the arts and sciences they believe had their origin in the holy city of Benares; they highly respect the water of the Ganges, whose source is deemed to be in heaven; and Sagor and Jagercut they esteem places of peculiar sanctity. The capital is Lassa.

*Tibaron*, a cape at the most western extremity of St. Domingo, with a town and fort, on an open road, opposite Port Antonio in Jamaica. It was taken by the English and the French royalists in 1794, but retaken by the French republicans the next year. Lon. 74 32 w, lat. 18 25 n.

*Tickill*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It had a castle and fortifications, demolished in the civil wars, of which some ruins remain. It is 5 m s Doncaster, and 154 n by w London.

*Ticonderoga*, a fort of the state of New York, built by the French in 1756, on the narrow passage between the lakes George and Champlain. It was taken in 1777 by the English, but evacuated soon after. It had all the advantages that art or nature could give; but is now in ruins, and forms an appendage to a farm. It is 11 m s Crown Point.

*Tideswell*, a town in Derbyshire, on the s confines of the Peak, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour after great rains; the water gushing from several cavities at once, for the space of five minutes: the well is three feet deep and broad, and the water rises and falls two feet. It is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. Tideswell is 22 m nw Derby, and 160 nsw London.

*Tidore*, an island, one of the Moluccas, 16 m to the s of Ternate. It is 20 m in circuit, and produces cloves and flux. The woods, and the rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence. It is governed by a sultan, who possesses also the s part of Gilolo, and claims tribute from Mysol. Lon. 126 40 e, lat. 1 0 n.

*Tiel*; see *Thiel*.

*Tien-sing*, a city of China, in Pe-tcheli, seated on the Pei-ho, at the influx of the Eu-ho. On the opposite side of the river is a summer palace of the emperor. The city has a great trade in salt, and is 90 m se Peking.

*Tiess*; see *Teisse*.

*Tiftis*; see *Teflis*.

*Tigre*, one of the two grand divisions of Abyssinia. It includes the ne part of the empire, and is subdivided into several provinces, through which passes all the merchandise of the kingdom, destined to cross the Red Sea for Arabia. Antalo is the capital.

*Tigris*, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which has its source in the mountain Tchilder, in Diarbek. It flows by Diarbekir, Gezara, Mosul, and Tecrit, in which course it separates Diarbek from Kurdistan; then enters Irak Arabi, and passes by Bagdad to Corna, where it joins the Euphrates, 35 m above Bassora. At their junction the Tigris is the more powerful stream; for it stems the tide which here flows 20 m further up the Euphrates.

*Tilbury, East*, a village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames. s of Tilbury Fort. In this parish is a field, called Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Dr. Derham measured three of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one to be 50, another 70, and the third 60 feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation.

*Tilbury, West*, a village in Essex, to the n of Tilbury Fort. In 680, it was the see of bishop Ceddla, or St. Chad, who converted the East Saxons. When the Spanish armada was in the English channel, in 1588, queen Elisabeth had a camp here, and some traces of it are visible. In 1727,

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a medicinal spring was discovered near this village.

*Tilbury Fort*, a fortress in Essex, situate on the Thames, opposite Gravesend. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad; and its chief strength on the land side consists in being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain, and a platform; on both which, and the bastions, are planted a great number of guns. It is 28 m e by s London.

*Tilliers*, a town of France, in the department of Eure, six m NE Verneuil, and 12 w Dreux.

*Tilsit*, a town of Prussia, in the Lithuanian department, with a castle. It is situate on the Niemen, and has a considerable trade in corn, linseed, butter, cheese, and other provisions. In 1757, it was taken by the Russians, but soon abandoned. In 1807, it was taken by the French; soon after which two treaties of peace were signed, between France and Prussia, and France and Russia, on a floating raft expressly contrived for the occasion; the three sovereigns being there in person. It is 50 m NE Königsberg, and 95 ssw Mitau. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 55 2 N.

*Timana*, a town of New Granada, in Popayan, chief of a district abounding in cotton, honey, and cattle. It is seated on a river, 90 m ESE Popayan. Lon. 75 12 W, lat. 2 14 N.

*Timbuctoo*; see *Tombuctoo*.

*Timerycotta*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, chief place in the district of Palnaud. It is 73 m NW Ongole, and 77 SSE Hydrabad. Lon. 79 20 E, lat. 16 17 N.

*Timen*, or *Timoan*, an island on the E coast of the Malaya peninsula, 20 m in circuit. It is mountainous and woody, and produces plenty of cocoa-nuts and rice. Lon. 104 25 E, lat. 3 0 N.

*Timor*, an island in the Indian ocean, to the W of the NW point of Terra Australis. It is 250 m long and 50 broad, and abounds in sandal wood, wax, and honey. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese, in 1613, who had established themselves in various parts, and they still retain some distinct ones on the NE side. But the principal town is Copang, on the SW point of the island, situate on a fine bay, defended by fort Concordia, where the Dutch maintain a strong garrison. Ships are here supplied with all kinds of provisions, both cheap and in abundance, particularly buffaloes and poultry. In 1811 it was occupied by the British. Lon. 123 26 E, lat. 10 0 S.

*Timorlaut*, an island in the Indian ocean,

## TIN

between Timor and New Guinea. It is 60 m long and 25 broad, and the S point is in lon. 131 54 E, lat. 8 15 S.

*Tina*, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the river Tis, 37 m NW Spalatro.

*Tinchaly*, a town of Ireland, in Wicklow county, 15 m N Ferns, and 21 SW Wicklow.

*Ting-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien. It is 980 m S Peking. Lon. 116 30 E, lat. 25 48 N.

*Tinian*, an island in the Pacific ocean, one of the Ladrões, 12 m long and 6 broad. The soil is dry, and somewhat sandy. Here are cattle, fowls, and plenty of wild hogs. It affords abundance of cocoa-nuts, paupaus, guavas, limes, sour oranges, and bread-fruit; also much cotton and indigo. There are no streams; and the water of a well, supposed to be the same at which Anson filled his casks in 1742, was found by Byron, in 1765, to be brackish and full of worms. Both these officers experienced that the fish caught here were unwholesome. Another inconvenience arises from the number of muskitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise many venomous insects, centipedes, and scorpions. The road is dangerous, for the bottom consists of hard sand and large coral rocks. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 15 0 N.

*Tinnevelly*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district at the S extremity of the Carnatic. It is seated on a river, which flows into the gulf of Manara, 80 m SSW Madura. Lon. 77 50 E, lat. 8 45 N.

*Tino*, the ancient Tenos, an island of the Archipelago, to the SE of Andros, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is 15 m long and 3 broad, and produces abundance of silk, of which excellent stockings and gloves are made. The fortress stands on a rock; and here is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or priests. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 37 40 N.

*Tintagel*, a village in Cornwall, a mile W of Bossiney. It is noted for the splendid remain of a castle, on a bold promontory in the Bristol channel, said to have been the birthplace of king Arthur, and the seat of the ancient dukes of Cornwall.

*Tintern*, a village in Monmouthshire, on the river Wye, 5 m N by E Chepstow. It has a manufacture of iron wire; also the venerable remain of an abbey, which is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture.

*Tinto*, a river of Spain, which rises in the province of Seville, and has its name

from the water being tinged of a yellow colour. Near its springs it has a petrifying quality, no fish will live in it, nor any plants grow on its banks; these properties continue till other rivulets enter and alter its nature; for when it passes by Niebla it is not different from other rivers, and 18 m below it enters the bay of Cadiz, at Huelva.

*Tinzeda*, a town of Barbary, in the county of Darah, on the river Dras. Lon. 6 13 w, lat. 27 30 n.

*Tjorn*, an island on the w coast of Sweden, 25 m in circuit, and abounding in excellent pasture. Lon. 11 29 e, lat. 58 0 n.

*Tiperah*, a large district of Hindoostan, in Bengal, between the river Megna and the borders of Birmah. It is famous for excellent betel nuts, and coarse cotton goods. The chief town is Comillah.

*Tipperary*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 m long and 40 broad; bounded on the n by King county, e by Queen county and Kilkenny, s by Waterford, and w by Galway, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. It is divided into 136 parishes, contains about 170,000 inhabitants, and sends four members to parliament. The s part is fertile; but the n is rather barren, and terminates in a row of 12 mountains, the highest in Ireland, called Phelim-dhe-Madina. The river Sure runs through it from n to s. Clonmel is the capital.

*Tipperary*, a town of Ireland, in the above county, formerly considerable, but now a poor place, 13 m sw Cashel.

*Tipsu*; see *Tebestu*.

*Tipton*, a large village in Staffordshire, on the Birmingham canal, 2 m n Dudley. It is celebrated for rich iron mines, the number of its iron-works, and various manufactures of iron.

*Tirano*, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district in Valteline. It contains several handsome buildings; but from narrow streets, and ruinous houses, the general appearance is desolate. There are some remains of its walls and fortress, built as a defence against the Grisons, who destroyed them when they acquired possession of Valteline. The staple commerce consists in the exportation of wine and silk. Near the town is the magnificent church of the Madona, much visited by catholic pilgrims. The massacre of the protestants of Valteline, in 1620, began in this town. It is seated on the Adda, 12 m sw Bernio. Lon. 9 58 e, lat. 46 20 n.

*Tireh*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situate on the Meinder, 32 m sse Smyrna.

*Tirey*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying to the w of Mull. It is 16 m long and 3 broad. The surface in general is low and even, and it is noted for its marble quarry, and a handsome breed of little horses.

*Tirlemont*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, formerly one of the most considerable cities in that duchy, but ruined by the wars, and by a great fire in 1701. Near this place the Austrians were defeated in 1792 by the French, who the year following were routed by the former. It is seated on the river Geet, 10 m sse Louvain.

*Tirnav*, a town of Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a seminary for young clergy. It is seated on the Tirna, 27 m ne Presburg.

*Tirschenreid*, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on a lake, 10 m s Egra.

*Tisza*; see *Theisz*.

*Titeri*, the middle or southern province of the kingdom of Algiers, in which is a lake of the same name, formed by the river Shellif, near its source. Toward the n it is mountainous and narrow, and to the s it extends far into the desert. The Anwall mountains on the river Isser rise to a great height; but to the se are some of the highest in the whole kingdom, called Jurjura and Felizia. The latter are a rocky ridge, extending about 20 m, and in most places inaccessible. Here dwell the Cabyls, an independent tribe, who have never been subdued by the Algerines. This province is the smallest and least important. The principal town is Belida.

*Titicaca*, or *Chucuito*, a lake of Charcas, in the diocese of Paz, of an oval figure, 200 m in circuit. Many streams enter into it, and its outlet is the river Desaguadero. It contains several islands, and on the largest, called Titicaca, the most splendid temple in the empire was erected to the memory of Manco Capac, the first inca; but it was wholly destroyed by the Spaniards. The Indians navigate this lake on rafts, supported by inflated skins, and carry on a considerable trade with the towns on its banks, of which Chucuito is the chief.

*Titchfield*, a village in Hampshire, on the river Aire, 3 m w Fareham. It had formerly an abbey; and on its site are the remains of a mansion, where Charles I was concealed in his flight from Hampton court, in 1647.

*Titlisberg*, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, 11 m to the ssw of Altorf.

*Titschion*, *New*, a town of Moravia, the circle of Prerau, well built and defended by walls, 23 m e by n Prerau.

*Tittmaning*, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on the Salza, 20 m NNW Salzburg.

*Titul*, a town of Hungary, seated on the Theisz, near its conflux with the Danube, 32 m NNW Belgrade, and 65 ssw Theresiopol.

*Tiverton*, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It has long been noted for woollen manufactures, particularly kerseys. Here are two churches; also a freeschool (founded by a clothier of the town) that has an endowment for the maintenance of 4 scholars at Oxford, and 4 at Cambridge. Near the old church is the remain of a castle, part of which now forms the offices of a farm. The population was 6732 in 1811. It is seated on the river Ex, 14 m NNE Exeter, and 161 w bys London. Lon. 3 58 w, lat. 50 54 n.

*Tumen*, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, on the river Tura, at the influx of the Pischma, 170 m sw Tobolsk.

*Tivoli*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, and a bishop's see. Though now poor, it boasts of greater antiquity than Rome, being the ancient Tibur, which was founded by a Grecian colony. It was the favorite country residence of the ancient Romans, as Frascati is of the moderns. The cathedral of St. Lawrence contains the shrine of that martyr. In the marketplace are two images of oriental granite, representing the Egyptian deity Isis. The adjacent country yields excellent oil. Near Tivoli is the ruin of the magnificent villa built by emperor Adrian, a celebrated cascade, a temple of Vesta and another of the sybil Alibonca, a famous villa called the Villa Esteme, and the remarkable lake of Solfataria. Tivoli is seated on an eminence, and on the river Teverone, 15 m NNE Rome.

*Tiz*, a town of Persia, in Mekran, situate at the head of Churbar bay, and at the end of a valley, surrounded by hills, 16 m NW Churbar, and 80 sw Kidge.

*Tizzano*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma. 13 m S Parma.

*Trascala*, a province of New Spain; bounded on the N by Panuco, E by Vera Cruz, S by Guaxaca and the Pacific ocean, and W by Mexico. On the W side there is a chain of mountains for the space of 55 m, well cultivated; and the N part is an immense plain, elevated more than 6000 feet above the level of the sea. It is so eminently fertile in maize, that hence it had the name of *Trascala*, the Land of Bread. The S part is less fertile, but well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, and tobacco. This province contains

the mountain *Popocatepetl*, the highest in New Spain. Puebla is the capital.

*Trascala*, a town of New Spain, formerly a populous city and the capital of the above province. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton articles, and is seated on a river, 18 m N by E Puebla.

*Tremisan*; see *Tremesan*.

*Tobago*, the most southern of the Caribee islands, and the most eastern except Barbados. It is 27 m long and 8 broad; and near the NE extremity is Little Tobago, which is 2 m long. The climate is not so hot as might be expected from its situation so near the equator; nor is it visited by such dreadful hurricanes as frequently desolate the other islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and equal in richness of produce to any island in these seas. In 1748, it was declared a neutral island, but in 1763 was ceded to the British. It was taken by the French in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783. In 1793 and 1803 it was taken by the British, and ceded to them in 1814. The principal place is Scarborough.

*Tobermory*, a town of Scotland, in the island of Mull, with a good harbour, and a customhouse; seated on a fine bay, near the NW end of the sound of Mull. Lon. 5 59 w, lat. 56 46 n.

*Tobolsk*, a government of the Russian empire, which comprehends the greatest part of western Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk.

*Tobolsk*, a city, capital of the above government (formerly of all Siberia) and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Irtysh, opposite the influx of the Tobol, and divided into the upper and lower town. The upper town, which is properly the city, stands on a hill, on the E side of the fort, and is enclosed with an earthen rampart. It has three wooden churches and a convent; and in the fort are the governor's house, the archbishop's palace, the exchange, and two churches, which are all stone buildings. The lower town stands on a plain, between the city and river. Most of the houses were formerly of wood, and nearly consumed by a fire about 1786; but it is now rebuilt, and chiefly of stone. The population 15,000, of which almost the fourth part are Tatars, who drive a great trade on the river Irtysh, and carry their goods to China. There are also a great number of Kalmycs. The rest of the inhabitants are Russians, whose ancestors were banished hither for their crimes, or such as are exiles themselves. All the Chinese caravans are obliged to pass through this town; and all the furs furnished by Siberia are brought here into a warehouse, and thence forwarded to the

**Siberian chancery**, at Moscow. Here are many artificers, who want neither tools nor materials to carry on their trades; but from the cheapness of all the necessaries of life, indolence and sloth prevail to such a degree, that it is difficult to get any thing made. Tobolsk is 1100 m by N Moscow, and 1200 by S Petersburg. Lon. 68 25 E, lat. 58 12 N.

**Tocantin**, a river of Brasil, which flows in a N direction above 960 m, and enters the estuary of the Para, above the city of Para.

**Tocat**, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, governed by a waywode, or prince. The houses are handsomely built and the streets paved, which is uncommon in these parts; but the town has an odd appearance, being built on uneven ground. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle on each; and so many streams, that each house has a fountain. The population 30,000. Here are 12 mosques, and a vast number of chapels; the Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks only one. The chief trade is in copper vessels; but much yellow leather and silk is manufactured. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Turkey; for caravans come hither from several parts. The vicinity abounds in fruit and excellent wine. It is seated on the Tozan, 55 m NW Sivas, and 190 E Angora. Lon. 36 38 E, lat. 39 35 N.

**Tocayma**, a town of New Granada, in a country abounding in fruit and sugar-canes. Here are hot baths between two cold springs; and near the town is a volcano. It is seated on the Pati, near its entrance into the Magdalena, 64 m WSW St. Fe.

**Tocrur**, a kingdom of Nigritia, lying to the E of Tombuctoo, on both sides the Niger. The capital is of the same name, seated on the S side of the Niger, 320 m E Tombuctoo. Lon. 6 13 W, lat. 16 33 N.

**Tocuyo**, a town of Caracas, in the province of Coro, with manufactures of woollen and leather, and a great trade in flour and salt. It is seated in a valley between two ranges of mountains, 140 m S Coro.

**Todi**, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, near the Tiber, 22 m E Spoleto.

**Toggenburg**, a district of Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Zurich and Appenzel, and now included in the canton of St. Gall. It is a narrow valley, between fertile mountains, and feeds numerous cattle. The chief town is Lichtensteigen.

**Toussay**, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with a college; seated near the conflux of the Saone and Chalarone, 15 m N Trevoux.

**Tokay**, a town of Hungary, chief of a district, celebrated for wine, which is preferred to all others in Hungary. In the vicinity are large salt-works. It stands at the conflux of the Bodrog with the Theisz, 22 m SSW Ujhely, and 50 ENE Agria. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 48 8 N.

**Tolaga Bay**, a bay on the NE coast of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 178 34 E, lat. 38 21 S.

**Toledo**, a city of Spain, in New Castile, (of which it was formerly the capital) and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Spain, with a royal castle and a famous university. It stands on a conical hill, which is nearly surrounded by the river Tajo; and on the land side is an ancient wall, flanked with 100 towers. There are a great number of superb structures, beside 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. The cathedral is the richest in Spain; the Segrario, or principal chapel, contains 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of gold and silver vessels, and other works. Here are 38 religious houses, with a great number of churches belonging to 27 parishes, and some hospitals. The inhabitants, once estimated at 200,000, are now reduced to 25,000, and have manufactures of arms, silk, and wool. Without the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It is 37 m S Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 50 N.

**Tolén**, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Zealand, on an island of the same name, separated by a narrow channel from Brabant. On the Brabant side it has a fort called Schlyckenburg, 5 m NW Bergen op Zoom. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 30 N.

**Tolentino**, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, where the relics of St. Nicolas are kept. It is seated on the Chiento, 12 m SW Macerata.

**Tolzburg**, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Riga, seated on the gulf of Finland, 60 m W Narva. Lon. 26 4 E, lat. 59 38 N.

**Tolfa**, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter. In the environs are warm baths, mines of alum and iron, and quarries of alabaster and lapis lazuli. It is 4 m NE Civita Vecchia.

**Tolhuys**, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, seated on the Rhine, 8 m N Nimeguen.

**Toli**; see *Monastir*.

**Tolland**, a town of Connecticut, capital of a county, which is hilly, but good for grazing. It is 18 m NE Hartford.

**Tolmezo**, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle. Near it is an extensive linen manufacture. It stands on the Tagliamento, 14 m NW Udina.



*Tolmino*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, 12 m N Goritz.

*Tolna*, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name, which produces rich wine, and the finest tobacco in the kingdom. It is situate on the Danube, 3 m N by E Szexard, and 75 S by W Buda.

*Tolnani*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana, 70 m W Burhampour, and 124 E Surat. Lon. 75 3 E, lat. 21 15 N.

*Tolometa*, a seaport of Barbary, in Barca, anciently called Ptolemais; seated on the Mediterranean, 80 m W by N Derna. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 32 52 N.

*Tolosa*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, capital of the district of Guipuscoa, celebrated for its steel manufactures, particularly of sword-blades. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a valley, between the Araxis and Oria, 36 m E Bilboa. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 43 12 N.

*Tolu*, a seaport of New Granada, in the province of Cartagena. It is famous for its balsam, produced from a tree like a pine, and seated on a bay, 64 m S Cartagena. Lon. 75 26 W, lat. 9 32 N.

*Toluca*, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding in corn, 25 m WSW Mexico.

*Tomar*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Nabouan, at the foot of the mountains, where there is a castle belonging to the knights of Christ. This town was burnt by the French, on their retreat, in 1811. It is 40 m S by E Coimbra, and 65 NE Lisbon.

*Tombechee*, a river that issues from the mountains in the NW part of the territory of Alabama, and flows S 200 m to its junction with the river Alabama. The greatest part of its course is in the state of Mississippi, the stream frequently crossing the boundary line between the two countries.

*Tombuctoo*, or *Timbuctoo*, a kingdom of Nigritia, which lies to the NE of Bambarra, and W of Teemr. It produces plenty of corn, coffee, indigo, cattle, milk, butter, honey, and wax. The king is despotic, and has 3000 horsemen, beside a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and sell them to the merchants for slaves. The houses are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plastered with clay, and covered with reeds. Both men and women are fond of dancing, and spend a great part of the night in that exercise.

*Tombuctoo*, the capital of the above kingdom, with a royal palace. It has a square wall, with a gate in each side, which encloses a very large area; but the houses being spacious, and having for the most part no upper apartments, the population is not proportionally great. Here are many

cotton-weavers, and ingenious mechanics. Cloth and other European merchandise are brought by caravans from Barbary; these are exchanged for ivory, slaves, sena, gold-dust, dates, ostrich feathers, &c. brought from the interior and more maritime parts of Africa. This city is subject to a well regulated police, and the inhabitants are in general rich. It stands in a plain, surrounded by sandy eminences, 12 m N of the Niger, and 270 NE Sego. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 15 42 N.

*Tomina*, a town of Peru, in the province of Charcas, 60 m NE Plata.

*Tomini*, a town on the E coast of Celebes, on a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 119 0 E, lat. 0 45 S.

*Tomsk*, a town of Siberia, capital of a province, in the government of Tobolsk. On the highest part stands a wooden castle, defended by cannon; and in it are a cathedral built of wood, the chancery, and an arsenal. The inhabitants carry on a great trade, this town being on the great road to the E and N parts of Siberia. Here are all kinds of artificers and tradesmen, but they are indolent and slothful. It contains above 2000 houses, and is seated on the river Tom, 560 m E by S Tobolsk. Lon. 84 19 E, lat. 57 4 N.

*Tondern*, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, which is well built, and has a considerable trade in corn, cattle, silk, and fine lace. An old palace, which was formerly fortified, is now dismantled and in ruins. It is seated on the river Widaw, and on a bay of the German ocean, 28 m S by E Ripen, and 40 NW Sleswick. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 54 53 N.

*Tonga*, the largest of the Friendly islands, 60 m in circuit; and from it the whole group is frequently called the Tonga Islands. It was discovered by Tasman, who called it Amsterdam; and was visited by Cook in 1773 and 1777, who lay at anchor on the W part. The land is low, with many gentle risings, and very fertile, being wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling. It is the seat of government for all the other islands, and has the best harbour, or anchoring-place, to be found among them. Lon. 174 46 W, lat. 21 9 S.

*Tongeren*, or *Tongres*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, formerly one of the most flourishing cities in the Roman province of Gallia Belgica. It has greatly suffered by wars, particularly by Attila, in the fifth century, and by the Normans in the ninth. It is seated on the Jeckar, 13 m NW Liege.

*Tong-gin*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou. It is 350 m SSW Peking. Lon. 108 37 E, lat. 27 40 N.

*Tongho*, a city of Pegu, capital of a province, noted for producing the best beetle nut. It has a fort, deemed the strongest in the Birman empire, and is seated near the Setang, 90 m N Pegu. Lon. 96 45 E, lat. 18 45 N.

*Tong-tchang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chang-tong. It is seated near the N end of the Grand canal, 210 m S Peking. Lon. 116 12 E, lat. 36 30 N.

*Tong-tchez*, a small city of China, in Petcheli, seated on the Peiho, 12 m E by S Peking.

*Tong-tchuen*, a fortified city of China, of the first rank, in Setchoen. The inhabitants are all soldiers, who have followed the profession of arms, from father to son. It is 1000 m SW Peking. Lon. 101 30 E, lat. 25 56 N.

*Tongue*, a village of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, on the E side of a bay of the northern ocean, to which it gives name, 48 m NNW Dornoch.

*Tongusians*, or *Tonguts*, a people who inhabit the E part of Siberia, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of sables. They live in huts, made of wooden poles, covered over with hair and rubbish, except a hole at the top to let out the smoke. The fire is in the middle, and they sit round it upon turfs. Both sexes are very strong and have broad faces; and they all ride on horseback, not excepting the girls. The men and women dress alike in a sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs. They are pagans; and their common drink is water.

*Tonna*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Gotha, 5 m N Gotha.

*Tonnay Boutonne*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, on the river Boutonne, 17 m N Saintes.

*Tonnay Charente*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a castle; seated on the Charente, 3 m N Rochefort, and 15 NW Saintes.

*Tonneins*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne. Here is a manufacture of pins, and much tobacco is cultivated. It is seated on the Garonne, 18 m NW Agen.

*Tonnerre* a town of France, in the department of Yonne, famous for good wine; seated on the Armançon, 27 m S Troyes, and 102 E Paris.

*Tonningen*, a seaport of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick. It was formerly fortified, but the works were demolished in 1714, as was likewise its castle in 1734. The harbour is commodious, and defended by three batteries. It is seated on the Fyder, 10 m from its mouth, and 25 WSW Sleswick. Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 54 30 N.

*Tonoru*, a town of Hindoostan, in My-

sore, formerly a city of great extent, as appears by some ruins of the walls. Here are three temples in good preservation; and near it is an immense tank of water, between two rocky hills. It is 10 m N Seringapatam.

*Tonquin*, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, E by China and the gulf of Tonquin, S by Cochinchina, and W by Lao. It is 450 m in length, and 380 m in breadth in the N, but narrows to 70 as it approaches the S. Toward China is a large tract of desert, and a chain of mountains, through which there is only one passage, defended by a wall; yet it is one of the finest countries of the east, for population, fertility, and trade. The extremes of heat and cold are never felt; for periodical rains, the vicinity of the sea, the number of rivers and canals, and the irrigations for the culture of rice, all tend to maintain a moderate temperature, which, while it is grateful to the human species, is singularly favorable to vegetation. Rice is the principal produce, of which two abundant crops are reaped in the year; and sometimes between these, a crop of pulse will be raised in three weeks. Maize and Turkey corn are successfully cultivated. Potatoes, yams, and other farinaceous and nutritive plants are plentiful, and a great variety of excellent herbs grow spontaneously in the woods. The ox and buffalo are used both in agriculture and for food. Horses are small and of little utility. There are no camels, sheep, nor asses; but goats and hogs are in abundance. The chief commodities are gold, musk, silk, cotton, drugs of many sorts, woods for dyeing, lacerated and earthen wares, salt, aniseed, and worm-seed. The commerce of Tonquin is almost limited to a coasting trade; the jealousy of government prohibiting a free intercourse with other nations, and keeping foreign ships at a distance from their harbours. The Chinese, indeed, are permitted to ascend some of the rivers; but they are not suffered to remain long, nor to have any fixed habitation. The Tonquinese are of middling stature, and clean limbed, with a tawny complexion; their faces oval and flattish, with noses and lips well proportioned, and their hair black, long, and coarse. They die their teeth black, and their lips of a bright red. They are dexterous, active, and ingenious, but have more aptitude for imitation than invention. Silks and cottons are the manufactures in which their skill appears pre-eminent, and of these the principal garments are made: but the poor people and soldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour; and children go naked till the age of seven. Both men and women were

turbans, and go barefooted; persons of consequence only wear sandals within doors. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have stools, benches, and chairs; and on the side of a table is a little altar, with two incense pots thereon, which no house is without. The country abounds with villages, which consist of 30 or 40 houses, surrounded by trees; and in some places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumpkins, melons, and salad herbs. In the rainy season, from May to August, they cannot pass from one house to another, without wading through the water, but sometimes they have boats. The Tonquinese in general are courteous to strangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several. The men are so addicted to gaming, that when every thing else is lost, they will stake their wives and children; and in hard times they will sell them to buy rice to maintain themselves. The first new moon that happens after the middle of January is a great festival, when they rejoice for ten days together; and they have another great feast in May or June, when their first harvest is got in. Their religion is paganism and yet they own a Supreme Being. Their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms: they have likewise some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small low temples built of timber. The language is very guttural, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth: it has a great resemblance to the Chinese, and the characters are the same; and like them they write with a hair pencil. This kingdom about the year 1800 became subject to Cochinchina, and is ruled by a viceroy. Cachao is the capital.

*Tonsberg*, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys. It has some commerce in timber; and near it is Widlee, the most considerable salt-work in the kingdom. It is seated on a bay, 46 m s Christiana. Lon. 10 14 e, lat. 58 50 n.

*Toobouai*, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook, in 1777. It is not, in any direction, above 6 m over, but there are hills in it of a considerable elevation, covered with herbage (except a few rocky cliffs) and patches of trees interspersed to their summits. It is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces various fruits and roots. Lon. 149 23 w, lat. 23 52 s.

*Toolembah*, a town and fortress of Hin-

doostan, in Mooltan, situate on the Pravey 60 m ENE Mooltan.

*Toombuddra*, a river of Hindoostan, formed by the union of the Toon and Buddha, near Hooley Onore, in Mysore. It flows n into Bejapoor, where it continues a winding course to the E until it joins the Kristna, marking the NW boundary of the British dominions in this quarter of the country.

*Toongabbee*, a town of New S Wales, seated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 15 m w by n Sydney.

*Toormooz*; see *Termed*.

*Topel*, or *Topl*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, at the source of a rivulet of the same name, 25 m NW Pilsen.

*Topetina*, a town of New Spain, in Mechcoacan, at the mouth of a river, near the Pacific ocean, 55 m NW Zacatula.

*Toplitz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, celebrated for its numerous hot springs. Near this place the Austrians defeated the Prussians in 1762. It is 16 m NW Leutmeritz.

*Topolitzza*, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 12 m SW Niemez.

*Topoltzan*, a town of Hungary, near the river Neutra, 18 m NNE Neutra.

*Topsham*, a seaport of Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a spacious quay, belonging to the city of Exeter, of which this town is the port. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the shipping business. It is seated at the head of the estuary of the Ex, 5 m SE Exeter, and 170 SW London.

*Tor*, a seaport of Arabia, with a good harbour defended by a castle. Here is a Greek convent, in the gardens of which are fountains of bitter water, said to be those that Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. It stands on the W side of the peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red sea, 140 m SSE Suez. Lon. 33 35 E, lat. 28 15 N.

*Torbay*, a bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, to the E of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Berry Head and Bob Nose. Here the prince of Orange landed in 1688, when he came from Holland, to preserve the country from popery and arbitrary power. The S point, Berry head, is in lon. 3 23 W, lat. 50 24 N.

*Torlia*, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. Here is an ancient Gothic tower, and in the environs are many remains of Roman monuments. It is 7 m E Nice.

*Torbole*, a town of Italy, in Trentino, 14 m SE Trent.

*Torcello*, a town of Italy, on a small island of the same name, in the gulf of

Venice. It has several churches and an elegant nunnery, and is 7 m N Venice.

*Torda*, or *Torenburg*, a town of Transylvania, famous for its salt-works, 15 m WNW Clausenburg, and 48 NW Hermanstadt.

*Tordesillas*, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V, ended her melancholy days. It is seated on the Douro, 15 m SW Valladolid, and 75 SSE Leon.

*Toree*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, capital of a district. It is 112 m SSW Bahar. Lon. 85 2 E, lat. 23 41 N.

*Torello*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, where a battle was gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1794. It is seated near the mouth of the Ter, 19 m E by S Girona, and 60 NE Barcelona.

*Torgau*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. It is noted for excellent beer, and has manufactures of silk and cloth. Here the king of Prussia obtained a great victory over the Austrians in 1760. It stands among groves and lakes, on the river Elbe, 28 m NNW Meissen. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 51 32 N.

*Torigny*, a town of France, in the department of Manche with a castle, 7 m SE St. Lo.

*Tormes*, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Aiva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and joins the Douro, below Mirande de Douro.

*Torna*, a town of Hungary, capital of a county, with a castle. It is seated on an eminence, near the Bodva, 22 m WSW Kaschau. Lon. 21 2 E, lat. 48 32 N.

*Tornea*, a river of Sweden, which rises on the borders of Norway, forms several lakes, and flows S by E into the gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea.

*Tornea*, a town of Sweden, in W Bothnia; but ceded to Russia, with Finland, in 1809. It had formerly a good harbour, but is now much injured by the accumulation of sand. The chief exports are butter, tallow, salted provisions, timber, and furs. It has also some inland trade, for the Laplanders come annually to exchange their skins and furs for what they want. The houses are low, but some have two stories, with sashed windows. The chief articles of trade are dried fish, reindeer skins, iron, deals, and tar. In the vicinity is an entire mountain of iron ore. It is seated on a peninsula, formed by the river Tornea, at the N extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, 165 m NE Umea. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 65 51 N.

*Toro*, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a hill, by the river Douro, over which is a bridge, 20 m ENE Zamoro, and 30 NNE Salamanca.

*Toron*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situate on a neck of land between the gulfs of Monte Santo and Cassandra, 90 m SE Salonica. Lon. 24 10 E, lat. 39 58 N.

*Torquay*, a village in Devonshire, near the N side of Torbay, 7 m SE Newton Bushel. It has a neat range of buildings for summer visitors, who may here enjoy convenient bathing and a romantic situation. Near it is a singular cavern called Kents-hole, which is 60 feet long, and in no part more than 20 high.

*Torquemada*, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Arlanza, 14 m E by N Palencia.

*Torre del Greco*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1631; and by another in 1794. It stands on the lava that covers the former habitations, and on the bay of Naples, 5 m SE Naples.

*Torre de Moncorvo*, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, surrounded by a wall, and defended by a bastion and a castle, 27 m SE Mirandela, and 42 SSW Braganza.

*Torre de las Salinas*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean. Here is a small lake formed by saline springs, and the most considerable salt-work in all Spain. It is 20 m SE Origula, and 37 NNE Carthagea.

*Torrejo*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 m S Madrid.

*Torremacha*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 10 m S by W Merida.

*Torres*, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 45 m SW Granada.

*Torres Novas*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle; seated in a fertile plain, 33 m N by E Santaren.

*Torres Strait*, a channel that separates New Guinea from Terra Australis. It was passed through in 1770 by Cook, who, supposing his ship to be the first explorer, named it Endeavour Strait; but it has since appeared to have been explored by Torres, a Spaniard, so early as 1606, and in honour of the discoverer has received its present appellation. See *Terra Australis*.

*Torres Vedras*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle; strongly seated near the Atlantic, 27 m N Lisbon.

*Torreximeno*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 9 m W by N Jaen.

*Torrige*, a river in Devonshire, which rises on a high moor, near the source of the Tamar, not far from the Bristol channel. It flows SE to Hatherly, and then receiving the Oak from Oakhampton, turns short to the N, and passing by Torrington

and Biddeford, enters the Bristol channel, at Barnstable bay.

*Torriglia*, a town of the duchy of Genoa, 14 m NE Genoa.

*Torrington*, a town in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches, a manufacture of stuffs, and some remains of a castle. It is seated on the Torridge, 11 m s by w Barnstable, and 194 whys London.

*Torshok*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. The inhabitants chiefly subsist by the sale of neat articles made of red, yellow, and green Turkey leather. It is seated on the Tverza, 33 m nw Tver.

*Torshälla*, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the river that flows from the lake Hielmar to the Maclar, near its entrance into the latter, 53 m w by n Stockholm.

*Tortola*, the principal of the Virgin islands, in the W Indies, 12 m long and 4 broad. It belonged to the Dutch, who built a strong fort, from which they were expelled by the British in 1666. It produces excellent cotton, sugar, and rum. The harbour is at the e end of the island. Lon. 64 50 w, lat. 18 28 n.

*Tortona*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, with a good citadel on an eminence. It has been often taken in the wars of Italy, and is seated on the Scrivia, 42 m s by w Milan. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 44 54 N.

*Tortorella*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 5 m NE Policastro.

*Tortorici*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 13 m sw Patti.

*Tortosa*, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a university and a citadel. It is divided into the old and new town, both surrounded by modern fortifications. The entrance is over a large bridge of boats, on the river Ebro, whose head is fortified. It has a great number of churches and religious houses; among which the cathedral, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the most remarkable. It is situate in a country fertile in corn and fruit, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. Here is a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potters ware. In 1811 it surrendered to the French. It is seated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 48 m sw Tarragona, and 96 SE Saragossa. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 40 43.

*Tortosa*, a town of Syria, with a castle. It is surrounded by lofty walls, and stands near the Mediterranean, 35 m NNE Tripoli.

*Tortue*, or *Tortuga*, an island of the W Indies, near the n coast of Hispaniola, so named from the great number of tortoises

found on and near it. Here the French bucaniers used to fortify themselves. It is 20 m long and 4 broad; the n side is mountainous, and abounds in wild boars, but the s is very fertile. The chief place is Cayona, defended by a fort; and it has a safe harbour for large vessels. Lon. 72 44 w, lat. 20 4 n.

*Tortuga*, or *Sal Tortuga*, an uninhabited island near the coast of Caracas, 60 m w of the island of Margareta, and about 26 in circuit. It has a few goats; and tortoises come upon the sandy banks to lay their eggs. At the e end is a large saline pond where salt begins to kern in April; and for some months after ships come here to lade salt. At the w end is a small harbour with fresh water. Lon. 65 26 w, lat. 11 6 n.

*Torzok*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver, with a trade in grain, and manufactures of leather into articles of dress, which are stiched and embroidered with gold and silver thread. It is situate on the Tverza, 46 m wsw Tver.

*Tosa*, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, on a bay that forms a good harbour. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill that projects into the sea. On the top of the hill is a strong citadel, with other fortifications. It is 57 m NE Barcelona. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 41 42 N.

*Toscanello*, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 25 m N Rome.

*Tosena*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 20 m wsw Uddevala.

*Tosia*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, with several handsome mosques; seated on the side of a hill, 85 m NE Angura.

*Tosso*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 42 m NNE Uddevala.

*Tost*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, with a castle, 25 m ESE Oppeln.

*Toster*, or *Shuster*, a city of Persia, capital of Kusistan, on the river Karoon. It was once a celebrated city, where the kings of Persia had a magnificent palace. In scripture it is called Shushian, and the river is named Ulai. The houses are good, and principally built of stone, but the streets are narrow and dirty. The inhabitants, Persians and Arabs, exceed 15,000; and they have manufactures of silks, stuffs, and rich cloths. It is 190 m wsw Ispahan. Lon. 43 53 E, lat. 31 40 N.

*Totness*, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of serges, &c. It had formerly a wall, with four gates, only one of which is now standing; and the ruins of the castle present a venerable ap-

pearance. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Dart, 27 m sw Exeter, and 196 w by London.

*Tottenham*, a village in Middlesex, 5 m n London. Here are three almshouses; one of them founded in 1596 by Balthazar Zanches, who was confectioner to Philip II of Spain, and the first who exercised that art in this country.

*Tottington*, a town in Lancashire, noted for its trade and manufactures. The inhabitants were 5917 in 1811. It is 4 m sw Bury.

*Toul*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and lately a bishop's see. The cathedral and late episcopal palace are handsome structures. It is seated on the Moselle, in a plain almost surrounded by mountains, 13 m w by Nancy, and 34 wsw Metz.

*Toulon*, a fortified city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Var, and lately an episcopal see. It is divided into the old and new quarter: the first, which is ill built, has nothing remarkable in it but the *Rue aux Arbres* (a kind of mall) and the townhouse; the other contains the magnificent works constructed by Louis XIV, many fine houses, and a grand oblong square, lined with trees, and serving as a parade. The old and new harbours communicate with each other by means of a canal. The old haven has a noble quay, on which is the townhouse, and it is protected by two moles, begun by Henry IV. The new haven was constructed by Louis XIV, as were the fortifications: it contains an arsenal, a rope-walk, a park of artillery, dock-yards, basins, and every thing to be expected in the second port for men of war in this country. Both the old and new port have an outlet into the outer road or harbour, which is 10 m in circuit, surrounded by hills, and the entrance defended by a fort and batteries. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the E Indies. In 1706 it was bombarded by the allies both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was demolished, and several ships burned; but they were at last obliged to raise the siege. In 1721 it experienced the dreadful ravages of a pestilence. In 1793 it capitulated, in the name of Louis XVII, to the British, who, not finding the place tenable, evacuated it the same year. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 30 m ESE Marseilles, and 195 SSE Lyon. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 43 7 N.

*Toulouse*, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Garonne, and an archbishop's see. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and is the largest city in France,

next to Paris and Bourdeaux, though the population bears no proportion to its extent. It was the capital of the Tectosagi, who made so many conquests in Greece. It was next a Roman colony, and successively the capital of the Visigoths (who destroyed the superb amphitheatre, the capitol, and other Roman monuments) and that of Aquitaine. The walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with brick. The metropolitan church would be incomparable, if the nave was equal to the choir; and the archbishop's palace is magnificent. The townhouse forms a perfect square of 324 feet, and is 66 high: the principal front occupies an entire side of the grand square, called the *Place Royale*. In the great hall, called the *Hall of Illustrious Men*, is the statue of the chevalier Isaure, and the busts of all the great men to whom the town has given birth. Toulouse, communicating with the Atlantic by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean by the canal of Languedoc, might have been a very commercial city; but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles lettres. The little commerce they have consists in leather, wool, drapery, blankets, mignonets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books, and near it is a manufacture of indigo, from the woad plant. The bridge over the Garonne, equal to that of Tours, forms a communication with the suburb of St. Cyprian. Here, in 1814, marshal Soult was defeated by lord Wellington; both generals being then ignorant of the allied powers being in possession of Paris. Toulouse is 125 m SE Bourdeaux, and 350 S by W Paris. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 43 36 N.

*Tour*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 22 m S Clermont.

*Tour la Blanche*, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 15 m NW Perigueux.

*Tour du Pin*, a town of France, in the department of Isere, on a river of the same name, 25 m E Vienne.

*Tour du Rousillon*, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, on a hill near the river Tet, 3 m E Perpignan.

*Tour la Ville*, a town of France, in the department of Manche, celebrated for its manufacture of glass. It is separated from Cherbourg by a river.

*Touraine*, an old province of France, bounded on the N by Maine, E by Orleans, S by Berry, and W by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle; and it is, in general, a pleasant and fertile country. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire.

*Tournan*, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 20 m *ENE* Paris.

*Tournay*, a city of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and a bishop's see, with a strong castle. It has several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good stockings. The cathedral, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It has been often taken, the last time by the French, on the conquest of Flanders, in 1794. It is seated on both sides the Scheldt, over which is a bridge, 14 m *ESE* Lisle, and 30 *SSW* Ghent. Lon. 3 24 *E*, lat. 50 55 *N*.

*Tournehem*, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 9 m *NW* St. Omer.

*Tournon*, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, with a fine college, and a castle; seated on the side of a mountain, by the river Rhone, 38 m *N* Viviers, and 48 *S* Lyon.

*Tournus*, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, on the river Saone, 15 m *S* Chalons.

*Tours*, a city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire, and an archiepiscopal see. It is seated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptic arches, each 75 feet in diameter. The principal church is remarkable for the delicacy of its structure, curious clock, mosaic pavement, and rich library of manuscripts. The population 23,000. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed, and it has considerable manufactures of all sorts of silk stuffs. In one of the suburbs is the abbey of Marmoutier, reputed the most ancient in the west. Near the city is Plessis-les-Tours, a palace built by the profligate and superstitious Louis XI, who died here, in 1483. Tours is 60 m *NNE* Poitiers, and 130 *SW* Paris. Lon. 0 42 *E*, lat. 47 24 *N*.

*Toussera*, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, dependent on Tunis. Lon. 10 55 *E*, lat. 32 30 *N*.

*Toucester*, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of lace and silk. It was once strongly fortified, and the Roman Watling-street passes through the town. It is seated on the Weedon, 9 m *SSW* Northampton, and 60 *NW* London.

*Toucton*, a village in W Yorkshire, 3 m *SE* Tadcaster, famous for the battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, so fatal to the latter, on Friday, 1481.

*Towy*, a river of Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, enters Carmarthenshire at its *NE* extremity, and flows by Llanym-

doory, Llandilovawr, and Carmarthen, into the Bristol channel.

*Towyn*, a town of Wales, in Merionethshire, frequented by some genteel families in the bathing season. It is seated on the Desyuni, at its entrance into Cardigan bay, 11 m *S* Barmouth, and 213 *NW* London.

*Trallos Montes*, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it had its name. It is bounded on the *N* by Galicia, *W* by Entre Deuro e Minho, *SW* and *S* by Beira, and *E* by Leon. It abounds in wine, oil, and cattle; and the Douro divides it into two parts. Miranda is the capital.

*Trachenberg*, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality, abounding in corn, cattle, and timber. It has a fine castle, and is seated on the Barch, 26 m *NW* Breslau. Lon. 16 56 *E*, lat. 51 27 *N*.

*Trafalgar*, a promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar. Off this cape, in 1805, admiral lord Nelson engaged the combined fleet of France and Spain, under admiral Villeneuve, when 19 sail of the line were taken, sunk, or destroyed, without the loss of one British ship; but the noble commander fell, by a musket-ball, near the close of the engagement. This cape is 30 m *SSE* Cadiz. Lon. 6 2 *W*, lat. 36 11 *N*.

*Tragonara*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 20 m *NW* Lucera.

*Trajanopoli*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see, though a small place and thin of people. It is seated on the Marissa, 40 m *S* Adrianople, and 135 *W* by *N* Constantinople.

*Trajetto*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, built on the site of the ancient Minturna. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and aqueduct. It is seated near the mouth of the Garigliano, in the Mediterranean, 25 m *NW* Capua. Lon. 11 4 *E*, lat. 41 20 *N*.

*Train*, a town of Bavaria, on the river Ams, 5 m *S* Abensperg, and 20 *E* Ingoldstadt.

*Traina*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demuna, seated on a mountain, at the source of the river Traina, 39 m *W* Taormina.

*Tralce*, a borough of Ireland, capital of Kerry county, with a castle. It sends a member to parliament; and in the vicinity is a chalybeate spring. It stands on the river Lee, which flows to the head of Tralce bay, 60 m *SW* Limerick. Lon. 10 0 *W*, lat. 52 1 *N*.

*Tralleborg*, a seaport of Sweden, in

Schonen, near the Baltic, 19 m s Lund. Lon. 12 58 E, lat. 55 20 N.

*Tramore*, a town of Ireland, in Waterford county, much frequented for sea bathing; seated on a dangerous bay of its name, 7 m s Waterford.

*Trancoso*, a town of Portugal, in Trallos Montes, with a castle, 9 m w by s Pinhel.

*Tranent*, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 6 m w by s Haddington, and 10 E Edinburg.

*Trani*, a city of Naples, in Terra di Bari, the see of an archbishop, and the usual residence of the governor of the province, which is sometimes called Terra di Trani. It is much decayed since the harbour has been choked up, and stands on the gulf of Venice, 26 m w by N Bari, and 125 N by E Naples. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 41 18 N.

*Tranquebar*, a seaport of Hindoostan, in the country of Tanjore, with a fort and factory belonging to the Danes, who pay an annual rent to the rajah. The town is surrounded by a wall and bastions; and contains three churches, a large mosque, and several pagodas. In 1807, it was taken by the British. It is seated at one of the mouths of the Cavery, 149 m s by w Madras. Lon. 79 55 E, lat. 11 0 N.

*Transylvania*, a country of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the w and N by Hungary, E by Moldavia, and s by Walachia. It is 160 m long and 150 broad, and surrounded by high mountains, which, however, are not barren. It produces as much corn and wine as is wanted, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and tellurium; the last never yet discovered in any other part of the world. It has undergone various revolutions, and now belongs to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are of various religions, as Papists, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Arminians, Greeks, and Mohamedans. Hermanstadt is the capital.

*Trapani*, a seaport on the N W point of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a strong fort. It has an excellent harbour in the form of a sickle, whence its ancient name Drepanum; and is a trading place, famous for salt-works, and fisheries of tunny and coral. It is 23 m N Mazara, and 56 w Palermo. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 38 10 N.

*Trarbach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a fortress on a mountain. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is seated on the Moselle, 47 m w by s Mentz. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 58 N.

*Trasmar*, a town and castle of Austria, seated on the Trasen, near its conflux with the Danube, 12 m w Tulln.

*Trau*, a seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, and joined by a long bridge to the isle of Bua, 18 m w by N Spalatro. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 43 38 N.

*Travancor*, a province of Southern Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comorin to the province of Cochin. It is 140 m in length, by 70 in breadth at the N extremity, and contracting gradually to the s point. In the lofty forests, and woods below, are many elephants, buffalos, and tigers. The chief products are pepper, cocoa nuts, cardamoms, cassia, frankincense, and other aromatic gums. The rajah receives an annual subsidy from the English and generally resides at Trivandapatam.

*Travancor*, the capital of the above province, surrounded by strong and extensive lines. It is 124 m SSE Cochin. Lon. 77 12 E, lat. 8 30 N.

*Trave*, a river of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, which flows by Segeberg, Oldeslo, and Lubeck, and enters the Baltic, at Travemunde.

*Travemunde*, a seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a strong fortress; seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubeck, to which it belongs, and is 12 m NE of that city.

*Travers*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Neuchatel, 11 m w Neuchatel.

*Traunstein*, a town and castle of Bavaria. Great quantities of salt are made here, from water brought 14 m over mountains, by means of engines and pipes, from Reichenhall. It is seated on the river Traun, 16 m W W Salzburg.

*Traulcau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koninggratz, 21 m N Koninggratz.

*Trayguera*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 m SW Tortosa.

*Trebbin*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 22 m SSW Berlin.

*Trebia*, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Genoa, flows by Bobio in Milanese, and joins the Po, above Placentia.

*Trebigna*, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, and a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Venice, at the mouth of the Trebenska, 14 m N Ragusa.

*Trebisaccia*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, on the gulf of Tarento, 10 m ENE Cassano.

*Trebisond*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, and a Greek archbishop's see.



## TRE

with a castle. The walls are high, with battlements; and are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which are inscriptions not legible. The town is not populous, for it includes many gardens, and the houses are but one story high. The harbour is at the E end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It has a considerable trade, though its port can only receive small vessels. It stands at the foot of a very steep hill, on the Black sea, 100 m NW Erzerum, and 170 ENE Tocat. Lon. 39 30 E, lat. 41 0 N.

*Trebitz*, a town of Moravia, with manufactures of cloth, iron, and glass; seated on the Iгла, 21 m SE Iglau.

*Trebnitz*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, with a Cistercian nunnery, 12 m N Breslau.

*Trebsen*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Mismia, seated on the Mulda, 14 m E by S Leipzig.

*Treffurt*, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a castle, seated on a hill, near the Werra, 26 m ESE Cassel.

*Tregaron*, a town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on a branch of the Tyvy, 15 m S by E Aberystwith, and 20½ W by N London.

*Tregony*, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Fale, 6 m E Truro, and 253 W by S London.

*Treguier*, a seaport of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, and lately the see of a bishop. It is seated on a peninsula, near the English channel, 22 m NW St. Briec. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 48 47 N.

*Trelleberg*, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 26 m S Lund.

*Tremesan*, or *Tlemsan*, a city of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, surrounded by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. In the time of the Arabs, it was the residence of powerful princes; but is now dwindled to a fifth part of the ancient city. Its once flourishing manufactures of carpets and woollen coverlets are in a state of decay; and the former masterpieces of architecture have disappeared. It is 100 m SSW Oran. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 34 56 N.

*Tremiti*, three islands of Naples, in the gulf of Venice, 15 m from the N coast of Capitanata. They are called Tremiti, or St. Nicolo, St. Domino, and Capraria. The first, which is the principal, has a Benedictine convent and a castle. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 42 10 N.

*Tremouille*, a town of France, in the de-

## TRE

partment of Vienne, seated on the Benaille, 35 m E by S Poitiers.

*Tremp*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Noguera Pallaresa, 20 m N Balaguer.

*Trenchin*, a town of Hungary, capital of a county, with an ancient castle on a rock. It has celebrated hot baths, and is seated near the Waag, 70 m NNE Presburg. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 48 54 N.

*Trent*, a principality of Germany, lately a bishopric, in the S part of Tyrol, among the Alps, bounded by Tyrol Proper, and the territories of Venice. It produces excellent wine.

*Trent*, a fortified city, capital of the above principality, with a handsome castle, a cathedral, three parish-churches, a college, and some convents. It is famous in church history for a celebrated council, which was held from 1545 to 1563. This city was several times in the hands of the French during the late war. It is situated between two mountains, on the river Adige, 67 m NW Venice. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 46 2 N.

*Trent*, a river that rises in Staffordshire, from three springs to the W of Leek, and flows SE through the county to the SW borders of Derbyshire, where it receives the Tame. It then takes a NE direction, between the two counties, till it receives the Dove, when it penetrates Derbyshire, crosses the S angle, and forming, for a short space, its separation from the counties of Leicester and Nottingham, it enters the latter county at the SW extremity; thence crossing obliquely to the E, it flows along the whole eastern side, forming, toward the N part, the boundary between that county and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, and, below Gainsborough, meets the Ouse on the borders of Yorkshire, where their united stream forms the Humber. This river is of itself navigable from Burton in Staffordshire; and by canals it has a communication with the Mersey, the Severn, and the Thames.

*Trent*, a river of N Carolina, which runs into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three quarters of a mile broad.

*Trenton*, a town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, and the capital of the state. Here are four edifices for public worship, and a flourishing academy. The population was 6312 in 1810. It is seated on the Delaware, opposite the falls of that river, 34 m NE Philadelphia. Lon. 74 50 W, lat. 40 15 N.

*Trenton*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Jones county. It stands on the river Trent, 18 m SW Newbern.

*Trenton*, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, opposite the

N end of Mount Desert island, 30 m ENE Castine.

*Treport*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the English channel, at the mouth of the Bresle. It is the port for the town of Eu, nearly 2 m distant, and is 17 m NE Dieppe.

*Trepto*, a town and castle of Hither Pomerania, in the duchy of Stettin, on the river Tollensee, and frontiers of Mecklenburg, 25 m N New Strelitz.

*Trepto, New*, a town of Further Pomerania, with manufactures of stockings and woollen stuffs, seated on the Rega, near its mouth in the Baltic, 16 m ENE Camin.

*Treshanish Isles*, four fertile islands on the W coast of Scotland, between the islands of Coll and Mull.

*Treuenbrietzen*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 20 m S Brandenburg.

*Treves*, or *Triers*, a territory of Germany, lately an archbishopric, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the territory of Cologne, E by Wetteravia, S by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain, and W by Luxemburg. It is 100 m in length, but the breadth is very different. There are many mountains and forests; but near the Rhine and Moselle the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine.

*Treves*, or *Triers*, a city and the capital of the above territory. It has a castle, a university, numerous remains of antiquities, and many fine churches and palaces; but has greatly suffered by war, and is now neither large nor populous. It is seated on the Moselle (over which is a handsome bridge) between two mountains, covered with vineyards, 20 m NE Luxemburg, and 55 S by E Cologne. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 49 47 N.

*Trevi*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, 12 m N by W Spoleto.

*Trevico*, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 25 m E Benevento.

*Trevier de Courtes, St.* a town of France, in the department of Ain, 20 m NNW Bourg en Bresse.

*Trevier en Dombes, St.* a town of France, in the department of Aine, 18 m SW Bourg en Bresse.

*Treviglio*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, 17 m ENE Milan.

*Trevino*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a citadel, seated on a hill, near the river Aguda, 10 m S Vittoria.

*Trevisano*, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the W by Vicentino, N by Feltrino and Bellunese, E by Friuli, and S by the gulf of Venice,

Dogado, and Paduano. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and the exports are cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the capital.

*Treniso*, or *Trevigio*, a fortified city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, and an archbishop's see. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It is the residence of many noble families, and seated on the Sile, at the influx of the Plavesella, 18 m NNW Venice. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 45 44 N.

*Trevoux*, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and recently the capital of the principality of Dombes. The most remarkable buildings are the ancient mint, the late parliament house, the governor's house, and the printing-office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals composed by the jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand. *Trevoux* is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Saone, 12 m N Lyon, and 188 S by E Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 54 N.

*Treysa*, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on a hill, near the river Schwalm, 16 m ENE Marburg.

*Trezzo*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco, 18 m NE Milan.

*Triana*; see *Rancagua*.

*Tribau*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 30 m NW Olmutz.

*Triberg*, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, situate on the Guttach, 15 m NE Friburg.

*Tribsees*, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a castle, which commands the pass into Mecklenburg. It is seated on the Trebel, 22 m SSW Stralsund, and 28 ESE Rostock.

*Tribstadt*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 16 m ENE Deux Ponts.

*Tricala*, a city of European Turkey, in Thessaly, and a Greek bishop's see. Here are seven mosques, ten Greek churches, and two synagogues. It is seated near the Salembria, 36 m W by S Larissa.

*Tricala*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, seated on the Strimon, 50 m ENE Salonica.

*Tricarico*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 13 m SE Acerenza, and 21 SW Matera.

*Triceto*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 14 m SE Scalea.

*Trichinopoly*, a city of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a fertile district, which was formerly a principality. It is surrounded by a double wall, with towers, and a ditch; and stands on the S side of the Cavery, which a little above divides

into two branches, and forms the island of Seringham, on which are two magnificent pagodas. It is 27 m w by x Tanjore. Lon. 78 50 E, lat. 10 50 N.

*Tricolour*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where Tippoo was defeated by the British in 1790. It is 44 m w Pondicherry.

*Triers*; see *Treves*.

*Triest*, a seaport of Germany, in Carniola, and a bishop's see. The harbour is spacious, screened by a wall fortified with a bastion. The houses stand on the side of a mountain, extending themselves quite to the sea; and on the top of the mountain is a castle, in which the governor of the town and its territories resides. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the palace, the exchange, the public library, the hospital, and an extensive theatre. The inhabitants, about 32,000 of various nations, have a great trade in soap, oil, almonds, silk, iron, copper, &c. and they make good white wines. Triest was taken by the French in 1797, and evacuated in the same year; in 1809 it was ceded by Austria to France, but restored in 1815. It stands on a gulf of its name, which is the NE part of the gulf of Venice, 12 m N Capo d'Istria, and 36 SW Laubach. Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 45 51 N.

*Trikeri*, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, which has a trade in corn, oil, and sponges. It is situate at the entrance of the gulf of Volo, 16 m SSE Volo.

*Trim*, a borough of Ireland, capital of Meath county. Here are the ruins of a large castle and several religious foundations. It is seated on the Boyne, 27 m NW Dublin. Lon. 6 48 W, lat. 53 32 N.

*Trincomalee*, a seaport on the E coast of Ceylon, with a harbour reckoned the finest in the E Indies, but situate in a barren part of the island, for the nearest farm villages are distant upward of 12 m. The harbour is defended by two forts; Trincomalee, which commands the entrance, and Ostenburg, built upon a cliff projecting into the sea, overlooks the harbour. The town occupies more ground than Colombo, but contains fewer houses, and of an inferior appearance. The circuit within the walls is about 3 m, but in this space is included a rising point, immediately over the sea, covered with thick jungle. Trincomalee was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in 1782; retaken by the French the same year; restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783; and again taken by the English in 1795. It stands on a spacious bay of the same name, 90 m NNE Candy. Lon. 81 18 E, lat. 8 32 N.

*Tring*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, seated near the Grand Junction canal, 22 m W Hertford, and 31 W W London.

*Trinidad*, an island on the NE coast of S America, separated from Paria on the S, by a channel about 10 m wide, and from Cumana on the W, by the gulf of Paria. It is 80 m long and 50 broad; produces sugar, cotton, maize, fine tobacco, cocoa, indigo, and fruit; and has abundance of fine timber trees. Many trees brought from the E Indies and Otaheite also flourish here; and cinnamon is become abundant. The lake Brea, or of pitch, is a wonderful phenomenon; it covers about 150 acres, and is capable of supplying all the dock-yards of Great Britain. This island was taken, in 1595, by sir Walter Raleigh, and in 1676, by the French, who plundered and left it. In 1797, it was captured by the British, and ceded to them in 1802. The capital is St. Joseph.

*Trinidad*, a city of New Spain, in Guatemala, near the head of a bay of the Pacific ocean. It is a place of great trade, its port, called Acajutla, being the nearest landing to Guatemala, for all merchandise that comes from Mexico and Peru. The city is 4 m from the port, and 110 ESE Guatemala. Lon. 90 20 W, lat. 13 46 N.

*Trinidad*, a town of New Spain, in Veragua, near the mouth of a river that enters the Caribbean sea, 20 m ESE Concepcion. Lon. 81 23 W, lat. 8 40 N.

*Trinidad*, a seaport of Cuba, in a bay on the S part of the island. In 1812 the town was almost destroyed by a hurricane; several ships in the harbour were sunk, and others driven on shore. It is 40 m SW Spiritu Santo. Lon. 30 1 W, lat. 21 48 N.

*Trinidad*, a town of New Granada, in the province of St. Fé, seated on the Magdalena, 53 m NW St. Fé.

*Trinidad*, three rocky islets in the Atlantic ocean, 200 leagues E Spiritu Santo, in Brasil. The largest is not 3 m in circuit, and the Portuguese keep a small garrison here to prevent a contraband trade with Brasil. Lon. 29 35 W, lat. 20 30 S.

*Trinity*, a seaport on the N side of Martinico, with a spacious and safe harbour, and a considerable trade. Lon. 61 8 W, lat. 14 53 N.

*Trino*, a town of Piedmont, in Montserat, formerly a strong place, but the fortifications are for the most part demolished. It is 3 m NW Casal.

*Trinomaly*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near which the combined army of Hyder and the nizam were de-

seated by the British in 1768. It is 47 m ssw Arcot, and 63 wnw Pondicherry.

*Tripatoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 37 m ENE Madura, and 58 sw Tanjore.

*Tripoli*, a country of Barbary, extending along the coast of the Mediterranean from the gulf of Cabes to the s extremity of the gulf of Sidra, and bounded on the E by Barca, s by Fezzan, and w by Biledulgerid and Tunis. There are numerous harbours on the coast, some of them capacious, and surrounded by a fine country; but the interior is not very fertile, and the e part is quite a desert. It has the title of a kingdom, but is governed by a pashaw, who is nominally subject to the Porte.

*Tripoli*, a city and seaport, capital of the above country, with a castle and a fort. It was taken by emperor Charles v, who settled the knights of Rhodes here; but they were expelled by the Turks in 1551. The great mosque fronts the pashaw's castle, and is a very elegant structure. The houses of the higher classes of the inhabitants are usually built of stone, and white-washed: those of the lower orders are fabricated of earth, small stones, and mortar; and are all of a square form, with a court in the centre, and only one story high, with a flat roof and no windows to the street. Bazaars occupy a considerable portion of the city. The harbour, defended by a mole and batteries, is capable of containing a large fleet of merchant ships. The population 25,000; among whom are many Moors and Jews: the latter carry on all the traffic of the place, and make all the gold and silver ornaments for the Moorish and Arab women. The chief exports are wool, drugs, barilla, skins, salt, trona, ostrich feathers, gold dust, ivory, dried fruit, and dates. Some of these, and other articles, are brought hither by caravans from Morocco, Fezzan, and other interior parts. Tripoli is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by a wall with six bastions, 275 m SSE Tunis. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 32 5 N.

*Tripoli*, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, with a citadel, and a handsome mosque. All the houses have fountains belonging to them. The harbour, 2 m w of the town, is formed by a round piece of land, united to the mainland by an isthmus; and on each side is a bulwark to defend the entrance, which is incommoded by a sandbank. Tripoli is the residence of a pashaw, who also governs the territory about it, where there is a great number of mulberry-trees, and other fruits. The commerce consists almost wholly in coarse silk, which is made use of for laces. It is

90 m nw Damascus, and 120 s Scanderoun. Lon. 36 2 E, lat. 34 50 N.

*Tripolitza*, a city of European Turkey, capital of Morea. It is encompassed by a stone wall, with bastions, and has a square fort on an eminence. Here are four large mosques, and six Greek churches. The palace of the pashaw is a large quadrangular building of wood, with a spacious court in the centre, and galleries round the four sides. The patriarch of Morea also resides here. The houses are mean and irregular, and the population 15,000. The chief trade is in corn and wool; and its port is Lerna. It is seated in the valley of Tegea, beneath one of the summits of the mountain Manalion, 30 m N Misitra. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 37 40 N.

*Tripontary*, a town of Hindoostan, in Cochim, the general residence of the rajah, 10 m w Cochin.

*Tripoor*, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore, with a fort at a little distance, seated on the Noijel, 31 m ENE Coimbatore.

*Trist*, an island of New Spain, on the coast of Tabasco, in the bay of Campeachy, separated by a narrow channel, on the E, from the isle of Port Royal. It is 18 m in circuit. Lon. 92 45 w, lat. 18 15 n.

*Triztan d'Acunha*, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 15 m in circuit. The land is high, and rises gradually toward the centre of the island (which terminates in a lofty conical peak) in ridges, covered with trees of a moderate size and height. The coast is frequented by seals, penguins, and albatrosses. Lon. 11 44 w, lat. 37 6 s.

*Trivandupatam*, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancor, with a castle and palace, the usual summer residence of the rajah, 17 m w bys Travancor.

*Trivento*, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, seated on a hill, near the river Trigno, 11 m N Molise.

*Trividy*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with a pagoda that forms a citadel, 26 m sw Pondicherry.

*Trochtelfingen*, a town of Suabia, situate on the Smeicha, 16 m nw Buchau, and 29 s Stutgard.

*Trogen*, a town of Switzerland, and the chief place of the protestant part of the canton of Appenzel. It has manufactures of cloth, and in the vicinity is a mineral spring. It is 7 m NNE Appenzel.

*Troja*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, on the river Chilaro, 32 m ENE Benevento, and 60 nw Naples.

*Troina*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, noted for woods of fine timber, 40 m w Taormina.

## TRO

*Troki*, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate. It is seated among lakes, 18 m w Wilna, and 85 nNE Grodno. Lon. 25 13 E, lat. 54 38 N.

*Trolhatta*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the Gotha, which here has four cascades that fall 100 feet in the space of two miles. A canal for vessels to pass by these falls is cut through a rock of granite, 10,400 feet in length and 22 in breadth, and at a depth in one part of 150 feet. It is 45 m nNE Gothenburg.

*Tron, St.* a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a Benedictine abbey, 21 m nW Liege.

*Trougem*, the ancient capital of Norway, commonly, by the Irish, called *Drontheim*.

*Tropea*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated on a high rock, on the gulf of St. Eufemia, 10 m nW Nicotera.

*Tropez, St.* a seaport of France, in the department of Var, with a citadel; seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 38 m ENE Toulon. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 43 16 N.

*Troppau*, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality, which belongs partly to Austria and partly to Prussia. Here is an ancient palace, three churches, a college, four convents, and a commandery of the order of St. John. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741 and 1756, but restored to Austria by a treaty after each capture; and it is the seat of regency for all the Austrian part of Silesia. In 1758, the greatest part of the town was destroyed by fire. It stands in a fruitful country, on the river Oppa, 40 m NE Olmutz, and 90 SSE Breslau. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 49 52 N.

*Trosa*, a seaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic, 85 m SW Stockholm. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 59 0 N.

*Trowbridge*, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, and considerable manufactures of broad cloth and kersey-mere. The population was 6075 in 1811. It is seated on a hill, by the river Were, 23 m SW Marlborough, and 99 W London.

*Troy*, a town of New York, the largest in Reniselaer county, and a place of considerable trade. It stands on the E side of the Hudson, 3 m S Lausenburg.

*Troyes*, a city of France, capital of the department of Aube, and a bishop's see, with a castle, in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. It is surrounded by good walls, and has a noble cathedral; but almost all the houses are of wood. The commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in some linens, dainties, fustians, wax-chandlery, candles, and wine.

## TSC

It is seated on the Seine, 28 m E by N Sens, and 82 SE Paris. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 48 18 N.

*Truns*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated on the Rhine, 7 m W Ilantz.

*Truro*, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The summer assizes are held here and at Bodmin alternately. It is a stannary town, and the chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Here, after the battle of Naseby, the forces of Charles I, under lord Hopeton, surrendered to general Fairfax. Truro is seated between the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, at the head of Falmouth haven, 10 m N Falmouth, and 257 W by S London.

*Truro*, a town of Nova Scotia, in Halifax county, at the head of a narrow gulf in the bay of Fundy, 40 m N by W Halifax.

*Truro*, a fishing town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, on the N part of the peninsula of Cape Cod, 9 m S Provincetown.

*Truxillo*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a citadel on the top of a hill. It is the birthplace of the noted Francis Pizarro, and situate on the side of a hill, near the river Magasca, 70 m NE Badajoz, and 90 SW Toledo. Lon. 5 43 W, lat. 39 26 N.

*Truxillo*, a city and seaport of Peru, capital of a province, and the see of a bishop. It was built by Pizarro, in 1535, and its territory abounds in corn, wine, olives, and sugar. It is surrounded by a low brick wall, and seated in a fine plain, on a small river, near the Pacific ocean, 300 m NW Lima. Lon. 78 52 W, lat. 8 3 S.

*Truxillo*, a seaport of New Spain, in Honduras, on the gulf of that name. It stands 3 m from the sea, between two rivers, the mouths of which, and some islands before them, form the harbour. It is 140 m NE Valladolid. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 15 46 N.

*Truxillo*, a town of Caracas, in the province of Maracaibo, with a trade in goat and sheep skins, cheeses, and woollens. It is situate between two mountains, 140 m SSE Maracaibo. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 8 34 N.

*Tsanad*, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name, and on the river Maros, 23 m E by S Segedin.

*Tscherkask*, the capital of the territory of the Don Cossacs, with a gymnasium or university. It is situate on an island formed by the Don, and so intersected by

the river and numerous canals, as to bear some resemblance to Venice. Here are four churches of stone, and three of wood; one of the latter belongs to the Tartars, who have a district of the town peculiar to themselves. The first church erected here was founded by Peter the great, and in it are kept the rich standards, flags, lances, &c. presented from different sovereigns. The other public edifices, and the houses, are of wood; most of the latter built on piles, to avoid the inundation that commonly lasts from April to June. In most of the streets is a wooden bridge that runs along the middle, from which smaller ones lead to the door of each house; but where this is not the case, the inhabitants use boats during the inundation. The shops are numerous, containing the produce of Turkey and Greece; and there are two public baths. The principal exports are fish, iron, caviare, and wine. The inhabitants, estimated at 15,000, are a mixture of various nations. The Cossacs have a majestic appearance; are cleanly in their persons and apparel, polite, sincere, hospitable, generous, and humane. The common dress of the men is a blue jacket turned up with red, and a waistcoat and trowsers of white dimity. The dress of the women differs from all the costumes of Russia; and its grandeur is vested in a cap, somewhat resembling the mitre of a Greek bishop; the hair of married women is tucked under this cap, which is covered with pearls and gold, or adorned with flowers. The girls wear a silk tunic, with trowsers fastened by a girdle of solid silver, yellow boots, and an Indian kerchief round the head. The town stands on the N side of the main stream of the river, 40 m ENE Asoph, and 340 s by E Voronetz, Lon. 39 56 E, lat. 47 4 N.

*Tschernahora*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brin, with a castle on a mountain, 13 m NNW Brin.

*Tschernemt*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, and a commandery of the Teutonic order, 33 m SE Laubach.

*Tschirne*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with a castle, and good cloth manufactures, 22 m ENE Glogau.

*Tschopau*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its blue manufacture; seated on a river of the same name, 7 m SE Chemnitz.

*Tshetschen*; see *Kisti*.

*Tsiampa*; see *Ciampa*.

*Tsi-nan*, a city of China, capital of Chang-tong. It was once the residence of a long series of kings, whose tombs, rising on the neighbouring mountains, are beautiful objects. It is seated on the river Tsi

or Tsing-ho, 230 m SSE Peking. Lon. 117 55 E, lat. 36 56 N.

*Tsi-ning*, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chang-tong. It is situate on the Grand canal, 275 m S Peking. Lon. 116 24 E, lat. 35 24 N.

*Tsin-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chang-tong. It is 250 m SSE Peking. Lon. 119 2 E, lat. 36 40 N.

*Tsong-ming*, an island of China, 15 m long and 10 broad, lying at the mouth of the Kian-ku, and separated from the province of Kiaing-nan by two channels, 13 m broad. The principal revenue arises from salt, which is made in such abundance, on the N side of the island, that it can supply most of the neighbouring countries. It contains only one city, of the third class, but villages are very numerous. The country is delightful, and intersected by many canals. The city, of the same name, is situate at the SE end. Lon. 121 55 E, lat. 30 15 N.

*Tsongrad*, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name; seated on the Theisz, opposite the influx of the Koros, 33 m N Segedin.

*Tuam*, a city of Ireland, in Galway county, and an archbishop's see. The cathedral is small, and serves as a parish church; but the palace is a spacious venerable structure. The houses are well built, and form four main streets, which diverge nearly at right angles from a neat market-house. Here is an improving linen manufacture, and a brisk retail trade. It is 20 m NNE Galway. Lon. 9 16 W, lat. 53 26 N.

*Tuban*, one of the strongest towns of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the N side of the island. Lon. 111 51 E, lat. 6 0 S.

*Tubingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated university, and a fortified castle on a mountain. Here are good stuff manufactures; and in the townhouse is a curious clock. It is seated on the Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 m S Stutgard, and 50 E by S Strassburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 32 N.

*Tucuman*, an extensive government of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; bounded on the N by Charcas, E by the same and Paraguay, S by Buenos Ayres and Cuyo, and W by Chili. Many rivers water this country, and all of them, with the exception of two, after flowing many leagues, lose themselves by forming lakes or shallow sheets of water, which are mostly saline. The N part is intermixed with mountains, plains, and vallies, producing abundance of seeds, plants, and fruits of all kinds; also tobacco, cotton, and fine timber, the last of which is a great article

of trade to Peru and Paraguay. The part is an immense plain, almost without a tree, watered by many streams, from the Andes, and clothed in perpetual verdure. In this rich pasturage, the cattle imported from Europe have multiplied to an almost incredible degree; and hence Peru is supplied with beeves, horses, and mules, and immense numbers of hides are exported to Europe. This country is divided into several provinces.

*Tucuman*, or *St. Michael*, a city, capital of the above government, and the see of a bishop, who resides at Cordova. Beside the cathedral, it has two convents, and a college that was built by the jesuits. The chief trade is in timber, mules, and oxen trained for the travelling wagons, and in the wagons themselves. It is situate in a fruitful valley, on the river Tucuman, near its conflux with the Dulce, 700 m s Buenos Ayres. Lon. 64 25 w, lat. 26 59 s.

*Tucuyo*, a town of Caracas, in Venezuela, on a river of the same name, 60 m E Truxillo.

*Tudela*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle. A battle was fought here, in 1808, between the Spaniards and French, in which the latter were victorious. It is seated in a country that produces good wine, on the river Ebro, 44 m s Pamplona, and 100 E Burgos. Lon. 1 38 w, lat. 41 12 n.

*Tver*, or *Twer*, a government of Russia, formerly a province in the government of Novgorod. It was the first province modelled according to the code of Catherine II. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. The forests yield valuable timber. The quadrupeds, and the feathered race, are the same as in all the n of Europe. Beside the fishes common to most lakes and rivers, there is one called the sterlet, a species of sturgeon, highly esteemed for its flavour; and of its roe the finest caviare is made.

*Tver*, a city, capital of the above government, and an archbishop's see, with a fortress. It is a place of considerable commerce, being seated at the conflux of the Pverza and Volga, along which is conveyed all the merchandise sent by water from Siberia, and the s provinces, toward Petersburg. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, situate on the right bank of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages; the latter having been destroyed by a conflagration, in 1763, has risen with lustre from its ashes. Catherine II, at her own expense, raised the governor's house, the episcopal palace, the courts of justice, the exchange, the prison, and some other public edifices. The streets

are broad and long; extending, in straight lines, from an octagon in the centre: the houses of this octagon, and of the principal streets, are of brick, stuccoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. Here is an ecclesiastical seminary, which admits 600 students. In 1776, the empress founded a school for the instruction of 200 burgers children; and, in 1779, an academy for the education of 120 of the young nobility of the province. Tver contains upward of 15,000 inhabitants, and is 100 m NW Moscow. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 56 47 N.

*Tuggurt*, the capital of Biledulgerid, and of a district called Wadreg. It is a large and populous city, surrounded by high and thick walls, and has a great trade. It stands close by a mountain near the river Tegsah, 280 m SSE Algiers. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 32 15 N.

*Tula*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The capital, of the same name, has manufactures of silver, copper, and plated articles, fire-arms, hardware, and leather; and in the vicinity are coal and iron mines. It is seated on the Upha, 115 m s by w Moscow. Lon. 37 24 E, lat. 54 10 N.

*Tula*, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, on a river of the same name, 40 m N by w Mexico.

*Tulbagh*, a town of the Cape territory, which gives name to a large district. It is situate in a fertile track, near the source of the Breede, which flows SSE to St. Sebastian bay, 75 m NNE Capetown. Lon. 19 16 E, lat. 33 4 S.

*Tulebras*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate on the Queios, 7 m W Tudela.

*Tullamore*, a town of Ireland, in King county, on a river of the same name, and near the grand canal, 10 m W by S Philipstown.

*Tulle*, a town of France, capital of the department of Correze, and lately a bishop's see. The cathedral is famous for its high and curious steeple. It is seated at the conflux of the Correze and Solane, in a country surrounded by mountains and precipices, 37 m SSE Limoges, and 62 SW Clermont. Lon. 1 42 E, lat. 45 16 N.

*Tullow*, a town of Ireland, in Carlow county, with the remain of a castle, now converted into a barrack; situate on the river Slaney, 9 m E by S Carlow.

*Tuln*, a town of Austria, and a bishop's see; seated near the Danube, 15 m W W Vienna.

*Tulsk*, a borough of Ireland, in Roscommon county. Though now a small place, the ruins of churches, castles, &c. bear testimony to its former importance. It is 11 m N Roscommon.

*Tumbez*, a town of Peru, in the district of Piura, where the Spaniards first landed in 1526, under Pizarro. It had then a stately temple, and a palace of the incas. It is seated on a river of the same name, which flows into the bay of Guayaquil, 120 m NE Piura.

*Tumcuru*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a well-built fort, and about 600 houses; seated in a fine open country, 34 m SE Sera.

*Tumen*, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, 150 m wsw Tobolsk.

*Tumlock*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, with a manufacture of salt, situate on the Hooghly, 35 m sw Calcutta.

*Tunbridge*, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday. Here are the ruins of a large castle, erected by Richard earl of Clare, natural son of Richard I; and a famous freeschool, founded by sir Andrew Judd, lord mayor of London, in 1551. In the vicinity is a strong chalybeate spring; and a manufacture of gunpowder. It is seated on the Medway, 12 m wsw Maidstone, and 30 SSE London.

*Tunbridge Wells*, a town in Kent, much resorted to on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered in 1606, by Dudley lord North, who recovered from a deep consumption by drinking them. The Wells are at the bottom of three hills, on which are scattered some good houses, orchards, and gardens; and as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. Here are many buildings for the accommodation of visitors, a chapel of ease, and shops noted for their elegant turnery ware. A mile and a half from the Wells are several rocks, which in some parts are 75 feet high, the mean height 40, with surprising clefts and chasms between them, that they have the appearance of the hulks of men of war, ranged close together. The town is 5 m s Tunbridge, and 35 SSE London.

*Tunginskoi*, a town of Russia, situate on the Irkut, 80 m sw Irkutsk. Lon. 103 15 E, lat. 51 13 N.

*Tunguragua*, a river that issues from the lake Lauricocha, in Peru, near the city of Guanuco, flows N to Jaen de Bracamoros, in Quito, and thence E till it meets the Ucayale, from the S, after a course of above 900 m. Their junction forms the river Amazon.

*Tunja*, a city of New Granada, capital of a district, in the province of St. Fé. The country abounds in cattle, corn, and fruit; also in saltpetre, that here are the only manufactures of gunpowder in the kingdom. Near the city are mines of gold and emeralds. It is seated on an eminence,

in a valley, 65 m NNE St. Fé. Lon. 73 45 W, lat. 5 24 N.

*Tunkat*, a town of Western Tartary, in Turkestan, seated in a large plain, on the river Ilak, near its conflux with the Sirr, 100 m SE Taraz. Lon. 67 40 E, lat. 43 30 N.

*Tunis*, a country of Barbary, 200 m from N to S, and 120 from E to W; bounded on the N and E by the Mediterranean, S by Tripoli and Biledulgerid, and W by Algiers. This country was formerly a monarchy, but in 1574 it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bey, who resides at Tunis. The soil in the E part is but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and valleys abound in fruit; but the W part is the most fertile, being watered by rivers. The chief productions are wheat, barley, oil, wool, wax, tallow, and a variety of fruits. The mountains near Tunis abound in silver, copper, and lead; but jealousy and indolence render them little sources of national wealth. In the woods and mountains are lions, bisons, ostriches, monkeys, roebucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The form of government is by a divan, or council, whose president is the bey. The inhabitants are a mixture of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians, merchants and slaves; and they carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth, Morocco leather, gold dust, lead, horses, oil, soap, and ostrich eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mohamedanism. All public instruments are written in the Arabic tongue, but commerce is usually carried on by that of the Lingua Franca.

*Tunis*, the capital of the above country, with a citadel on an eminence, and the fortress of Goletta on the side of a canal, which is the greatest naval and military depot belonging to the bey. The city stands on the W side of a shallow lake, 9 m in diameter, which is entered from the port, or bay of Goletta, by a narrow passage between the S point of Cape Cartha and the opposite cape. It is an oblong square, 5 m in circuit, with a lofty wall, five gates, and 55 mosques. The population 60,000. Tunis is built without any regularity; the streets, in general, are narrow and dirty; and there are few buildings of any magnificence, except the great mosque, the bey's palace, and a few others. The houses are all built of stone, though but one story high, and have flat roofs. Near the centre of the city is an extensive piazza, containing numerous tradesmen's shops. The divan, or council of state, assembles in an old palace, where the bey



formerly resided. The Mohamedans here have nine colleges for students, and a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a place of great trade, and has manufactures of velvets, silks, linen and woollen goods, fire-arms, sword cutlery, Morocco leather, and red caps worn by the common people. It is 320 m NNW Tripoli, and 380 E Algiers. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 36 45 N.

*Tunkerstown*; see *Ephrata*.

*Tuptee*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises among the Ingardy hills, in the N part of Berar, flows w through Khandesh and Gujrat, and enters the gulf of Cutch, at Swally. Its very winding course, estimated at 500 m, is through a country producing much of the cotton exported from Surat and Bombay.

*Turcoin*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, where the allies, under the duke of York, were defeated by the French in 1794. It is 6 m NNE Lisle.

*Turcomania*, a country of Independent Tartary, lying between the Caspian sea and the lake Aral. It is said to be extremely populous, and to yield abundance of corn. The Turcomans are *sunnis*, and therefore execrated by the Persians, who deem them infidels. They live in tribes, being subject to no particular governor; but each tribe chooses a nominal chief, who has no further authority among them than that of settling differences and arranging their civil economy. As a people, they have no fixed habitations; but carry about the black horse-hair tents in which they live. Their general characteristics are those common to all wandering nations; great hospitality within their own boundaries, and universal depredation abroad. They make incursions into Persia, frequently crossing the wide intervening desert of sand, and surprising and carrying away, from the centre of towns and villages, men, women, and children. These expeditions are performed on horseback by parties of 20 or 30 with incredible speed and activity; for they are admirably supported by their horses, which, like their riders, undergo immense fatigue with a small portion of food. Their horses are bought by the neighbouring nations at vast prices, which, with the sale among other tribes of their captives, and of their camels, sheep, &c. supply the chief source of a Turcoman's wealth. The people live on corn, the flesh of horses, camels, and sheep, and the milk of mares and camels. They excavate a large hole in the ground, in which they make a fire; and, placing the meat in the embers, cover it up until it be baked. To the northward of Turcomania are the Kamchauks, who inhabit a desert, and are reported to be most ferocious and

warlike, and hitherto unconquered. All these inhabit the eastern coast of the Caspian sea.

*Turcenne*, a town of France, in the department of Correze, with a castle, 16 m ssw Tulle.

*Turin*, a fortified city of Piedmont, the residence of the king of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see. It stands in a fertile plain, at the conflux of the Doria with the Po. Here are many large squares, among which that of St. Charles is the most spacious; the buildings are handsome, and it has extensive arcades on each side. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, straight, and terminate on some agreeable object: the Strada di Po, the finest and largest, leads to the royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas, filled with shops; as are various others of the best streets; all of which are kept clean by means of a canal from the Doria, with sluices that flow through them into the Po. The population 80,000. The cathedral is an ancient edifice, in no respect remarkable; but several of the churches are notable for their magnitude or their pillars, or the variety of marbles employed in their decoration. The palace consists of two magnificent structures, joined together by a gallery, in which are several pictures, statues, and antiquities of great value. The citadel is a regular pentagon, and deemed the strongest in Europe; it comprehends an extensive arsenal, a cannon foundery, a chymical laboratory, &c. The university is an extensive building, with two colleges dependent on it; and here is also an academy. Near the city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful castle of Valentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies. In 1798, the French republican army took possession of Turin, and obliged the king to retire to Sardinia. In 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians; but shortly afterward the city surrendered to the French, who retained it till 1814. Turin is 68 m NW Genoa, and 80 SW Milan. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 45 4 N.

*Turinge*, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, 24 m wsw Stockholm.

*Turinsk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, with a fort, 190 m w bys Tobolsk. Lon. 63 44 E, lat. 58 5 N.

*Turivacary*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, consisting of an outer and inner fort, strongly defended by a ditch and mud wall, and an open suburb at a little distance. Here are two small temples of curious workmanship. It is 47 m N Seringpatam.

*Turkestan*, a country of Western Tar-

tary, bounded on the *n* and *e* by the country of the Kalmucs, *s* by Bokharia, and *w* by the lake Aral. The chief of this country is generally called the khan of the Karakalpaks. The capital is Taraz.

*Turkey*, a large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the *n* by Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, Transilvania, and Poland, *e* by New Russia, the Black sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago, *s* by the Mediterranean, and *w* by that sea and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains part of Moldavia, Walachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, Romania, Macedonia, Albania, Thessaly, Livadia, and Morea. These countries lie between 17 and 40 *e* lon. and 36 and 49 *n* lat. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the *n* by the Black sea and Circassia, *e* by Persia, *s* by Arabia, and *w* by the Mediterranean and the sea of Marmora. It lies between 27 and 46 *e* lon. and 28 and 45 *n* lat. and contains the countries of Irak, Diarbek, Kurdistan, Armenia, Roum, Karamania, Natolia, and Syria. In Africa, the Turks have Egypt, part of Nubia, and Barca; and the states of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, are under their protection. Of these countries, (which see respectively) the climate, productions, manners, &c. must be various. The Turks are generally robust, well shaped, and of a good mien. They shave their heads, but wear long beards, except those in the seraglio, or palace, and military men, who wear only whiskers. The turban worn by the men is white, and never put off but when they sleep: no one but a Turk must presume to wear a white turban. Their clothes are long and full; and though more in quantity than the climate seems to require, are free from ligatures. They sit, eat, and sleep on the floor, on cushions, mattresses, and carpets. In general, they are very moderate in eating, and their meals are dispatched with great haste. Their principal food is rice; and the frugal repast is followed by fruit and cold water, which are succeeded by hot coffee, and pipes with tobacco. With opium they procure what they call a *kief*; or placid intoxication. Chess and draughts are favorite games; and the coffeehouses and baths furnish other sources of amusement. Warm bathing is a frequent practice and an amusing pastime; but, with all their ablutions, neither the men nor the women are remarkable for cleanliness, as the articles of dress next to the body are rarely washed. Their active diversions consist in shooting at a mark, and tilting with darts, at which they are very expert; and some of high rank are fond of hunting. Polygamy is

allowed among them; but their wives, properly so called, are no more than four in number. The fair sex here are kept under a rigorous confinement: the Arabic word *harem*, which signifies a sacred or prohibited thing, is, in its fullest sense, used both of the habitation of the women, and of the women themselves. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mohamed: they appropriate to themselves the name of Mooselmin, which has been corrupted into Musselmen, signifying persons professing the doctrine of Mohamed, which he calls Islaemism. Drinking wine is prohibited by this prophet in the Koran, yet the Turks make use of it occasionally, without any scruple; though instead of it they generally use sherbet, a liquor made of honey, spices, and the juice of fruits. In their demeanour, the Turks are grave, sedate, and passive; but, when agitated by passion, furious, raging, and ungovernable; full of dissimulation, suspicious, and vindictive beyond conception; in matters of religion, tenacious, superstitious, and morose. Though they seem hardly capable of much benevolence, or even humanity toward Jews, Christians, or any who differ from them on religious topics; yet they are far from being void of affection for those of their own religion. The morals of the Asiatic Turks are far more preferable to those of the European. They expend great sums on caravansaries and fountains, not only in the towns, but in the country, and other solitary places, for the refreshment of travellers and labourers. They are charitable toward strangers, let their religion be what it will; and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience than they. The Turks, in general, are an indolent race, except in a military capacity, and disinclined to industry and trade. They content themselves with manufacturing cotton stuffs, carpets, leather, and soap; and the most valuable of their commodities, such as silk, a variety of drugs, and dying stuffs, are generally exported without giving them much additional value by their own labour. The internal commerce of the empire is very inconsiderable, and chiefly managed by Jews and Arminians. The Greeks, who compose a large portion of the inhabitants of Turkey in Europe (the ancient Greece) are in stature above the middle size, strong and well made, with faces and forms like those that served for models to the ancient sculptures. They are gay, witty, and crafty; exercise various trades, and apply to maritime affairs. The rich are well informed, supple, and very intriguing; and make every exertion to be employed as physicians, interpreters, or agents, by the

**Turks** who hold the first places of the empire. They are at the same time, in general, timid, superstitious, and strict observers of fasts. Their priests are very numerous, and affect austerity of manners; the higher clergy are learned, and have sufficient incomes for respectability of appearance, but the other ecclesiastics are ignorant and poor. The emperor of Turkey, or grand signior, is absolute master of the goods and lives of his subjects, insomuch that they are little better than slaves. The grand vizier is the chief next the emperor; but it is a dangerous place, for he often takes off their heads at his pleasure. Though the grand signior has such great power, he seldom extends it to persons in private life, for these may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. The nobility among the Turks are the chief military officers, judges, and priests. The beglerbegs or viceroys, the pashaws or governors, the sangiacs or deputy-governors, and the officers of state, are, in general, the children of Christian parents, who are commonly taken in war, or purchased. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the janisaries, who have been bred in the seraglio, and have used military discipline from their infancy. Of these they have always 25,000, and there may be 100,000 who have that name. The tributary princes are obliged also to send auxiliaries. The whole Turkish army makes above 300,000 men. Their navy, which is laid up at Constantinople, consists of about 40 large ships, but in time of war auxiliary ships are received from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli; they also buy up or hire merchant ships, and thus raise a fleet of 150 sail, exclusive of galleys. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey.

*Turkheim*; see *Durkheim*.

**Turkin**, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasia, situate on the Caspian sea, 140 m s Astracan. Lon. 47 15 E, lat. 44 15 N.

**Turnagain, Cape**, a cape on the E side of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 176 56 E, lat. 40 28 S.

**Turnau**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, on the river Iser, 12 m nNE Jung Butzlau.

**Turnhout**, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, near which, in 1596, prince Maurice of Nassau, with only 800 horse, totally defeated the Spaniards, consisting of 6000. It is 24 m NE Antwerp.

**Turon**, a seaport of Cochinchina, situate near the mouth of a river that enters a bay of the same name, which affords a safe retreat for the largest ships in the most tempestuous season. The houses are

low, and mostly built of bamboos, covered with reedy grass, or rice-straw. In the vicinity are plantations of sugar-canes and tobacco. Turon is 40 m SE Hue. Lon. 107 40 E, lat. 16 9 N.

**Turpa Cala**, a town of Turkish Armenia, seated near the foot of a high mountain, on the slope of a conical hill, on the top of which is a strong castle, 100 m ESE Erzerum.

**Turreff**, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with manufactures of linen yarn, thread, and brown linens. It is situate on a rivulet, near its conflux with the Deveron, 9 m sbye Banff, and 34 nNW Aberdeen.

*Turshish*; see *Tershiz*.

**Tursi**, an episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, on the river Sino, 3 m W of the gulf of Taranto, and 30 s Matera. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 40 25 N.

**Tusa**, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a strong castle. It is noted for excellent wine and oil, and stands on a high hill, 15 m ESE Cefala.

**Tuscany**, a grand duchy of Italy, belonging to the house of Austria. It is 120 m long and 80 broad; bounded on the N and E by the Ecclesiastical State, S by the Mediterranean, and W by that sea, the duchy of Lucca, and Modenese. Beside this, a small part of the duchy, to the NW, is enclosed by the sea and the duchies of Genoa, Parma, Modena, and Lucca. Tuscany is divided into three provinces, Florentino, Pisano, and Sienese. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, beside hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. Manna is gathered in the marshy lands near the sea, and the salt pits are rich. The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have established various manufactures, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much visited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Italian language is here spoken in its greatest purity. Francis, duke of Lorraine, became possessed of this grand duchy in 1735, and he was raised to the dignity of emperor of Germany in 1745, by which means Tuscany became annexed to the house of Austria. In 1801, on the ascendancy of the French in Italy, the Austrian archduke Ferdinand was obliged to give up Tuscany to a prince of Spain, Louis the son of the duke of Parma, to whom the French gave the sovereignty

by the name of the kingdom of *Etruria*; and it was ceded to him by the treaty of Luneville. In 1807, this country was formally ceded to France; but in 1814 it was restored to the Austrian archduke. Florence is the capital.

*Tusis*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated near the torrent Nolla, 16 m s by w Coire.

*Tutbury*, a village in Staffordshire, near the river Dove, 4 m nw Burton. It has a considerable cotton manufacture, and formerly had a large castle, of which several towers and a small part of the wall still remain.

*Tuticorin*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where there is a pearl fishery. The Dutch had here formerly a fort and factory. It is seated on the gulf of Manara, 40 m e by n Tinnevely.

*Tutlingen*, a town of Suabia, with a castle on a mountain, belonging to the king of Wirtemberg. Near it is the celebrated foundery of Ludwigsthal. It is seated on the Danube, over which is a bridge, 58 m ssw Stutgard. Lon. 8 43 e, lat. 48 2 n.

*Tutura*, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, situate on the Lena, 160 m n Irkutsk. Lon. 105 40 e, lat. 54 40 n.

*Tuxford*, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Monday, 13 m nww Newark, and 137 n by w London.

*Tuy*, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts, and well furnished with artillery, being a frontier town toward Portugal. It stands on a mountain, near the river Minho, 53 m s Compostella, and 260 wnw Madrid. Lon. 8 32 w, lat. 42 4 n.

*Tuzla*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, at the western extremity of a lake of the same name, 23 m n Cogni.

*Tweed*, a river of Scotland, which rises from numerous springs in the s part of Peebleshire, called Tweedsmuir. It divides that county almost into two equal parts, crosses the n part of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, then forms the boundary between Berwickshire and England, and enters the German ocean, at Berwick.

*Tweedmouth*, a town in the detached part of Durham called Islandshire, situate on the Tweed, at the s end of Berwick bridge, and may be deemed a suburb to that borough.

*Twer*; see *Tver*.

*Twickenham*, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 3 m ssw Brentford. Here are many handsome villas; and here stood the favorite residence of Pope, which has been recently levelled to the ground. This celebrated poet and his parents are interred in the church. Near the village,

on an eminence by the river, is Strawberry hill, the elegant retreat of the late Horace Walpole, earl of Orford.

*Tycokzin*, a town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Narew, 22 m nw Bielsk.

*Tydore*, one of the Molucca islands, 10 m to the s of Ternate.

*Tynan*, a town of Ireland, in Armagh county, 7 m w Armagh.

*Tyne*, a river in Northumberland, formed by a branch from the e part of Cumberland, and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland. These uniting a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German ocean, at Tynemouth.

*Tyne*, a river of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, which rises on the borders of Edinburghshire, flows by Haddington, and enters the German ocean to the w of Dunbar.

*Tynemouth*, a town in Northumberland, near the mouth of the Tyne. It has a castle seated on a high rock, inaccessible on the sea side; a strong fort that commands the entrance of the river; and extensive military barracks. A bar lies across the mouth of the river, with several rocks about it called the Black Middins, to avoid which there are lighthouses. Tynemouth has some considerable salt-works; and here, and at Shields, large vessels take in their loading of coal and goods brought from Newcastle. The population was 5834 in 1811. It is 9 m ene Newcastle, and 277 n by w London.

*Tyre*; see *Sur*.

*Tyrol*, a princely county of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the n by Suabia and Bavaria, e by the duchies of Salzburg and Carinthia, s by Italy, and w by Switzerland. Though a mountainous country, the valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and it has an excellent breed of cattle. It likewise yields salt, all kinds of ores, and various sorts of precious stones. The principal rivers are the Inn, Adige, and Eysach. The country is divided into three parts; Tyrol, properly so called, the principality of Trent, and the principality of Brixen. This county was overrun by the French and Bavarians in 1805; and by the treaty of Presburg was ceded to Bavaria. In 1809, it was formally ceded to Italy; but in 1814 was restored to Austria. Innspruck is the capital.

*Tyrone*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 m long and 37 broad; bounded on the n by Londonderry, e by Armagh and Lough Neagh, sw by Fermanagh, and w by Donegal. It is divided into 35 parishes, contains about 28,700 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It is a rough country, but tolerably fertile. The chief rivers are the

## VAD

Blackwater, Mourne, and Foyle. The assizes are held at Omagh, but the principal town is Dungannon.

*Tysted*, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a citadel; seated on the gulf of Lymford, 46 m w Alburg. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 56 54 N.

*Tyry*, or *Teiry*, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which issues from a lake on the E side of the county, and flows by Tregannon, Llanbeder, Newcastle, and Cardigan, into Cardigan bay.

*Tzaritzin*, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratof, seated on the Volga, 120 m NW Astracan. Lon. 45 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

*Tzernitz*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, near the river Tzerna, 32 m NNE Adrianople.

*Tzivilsk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Kasan, 56 m w Kasan. Lon. 47 25 E, lat. 55 40 N.

*Tzuruchatu*, *Staroi*, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsh, seated on the Argunia, and the borders of China, 160 m SE Nertchinsk. Lon. 119 32 E, lat. 49 18 N.

## U. V.

*Vaust*, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Manche, with a small harbour and some salt-works, 14 m ESE Cherbourg.

*Vabres*, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, lately an episcopal see. It has manufactures of serges, dimities, and cottons; and stands at the conflux of two small rivers that flow into the Tarn, 30 m SSE Rodez, and 32 E Alby.

*Vacha*, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, on the river Werra, 40 m SE Cassel.

*Vache*, an island of the W Indies, of a triangular form, 24 m in circuit. It is 12 m from the S coast of St. Domingo, opposite St. Louis.

*Vacheluse*, one of the Lipari islands, 3 m to the S of Stromboli.

*Vada*, a town of Tuscany, at the mouth of the Cecina, 26 m SSE Leghorn.

*Vadacurray*, or *Vadaghery*, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, with a neat fort on the top of a hill. It is a place of considerable trade, and stands on the seacoast, at the N end of a long inland navigation, 24 m NNW Calicut.

*Vadagury*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Tinnevely, 40 m NW Tinnevely.

*Vadin*, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, situate on the Danube, 92 m W Nicopoli.

*Vado*, a town of the duchy of Genoa, on

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a bay of the Mediterranean, 3 m S Savona, and 24 SW Genoa.

*Vadstein*, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, where the kings of Sweden had a palace, now in ruins, and some of its detached parts inhabited by weavers of damask linen. It is seated on the lake Wetter, near the river Motala, 32 m W Nordkoping.

*Vadutz*, a town and castle of Suabia, in the principality of Lichtenstein, 26 m S Lindau.

*Vaena*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Castro, 23 m SE Cordova.

*Vaigatch*; see *Waigatz*.

*Vaihend*, a town of Persia, in Segestan, on a river of the same name, 40 m ESE Aroklager.

*Vaihingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, seated on the Enz, 18 m NNW Stutgard.

*Vaison*, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse; lately a bishop's see, and subject to the pope. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Oreze, and the ruins of ancient Vaison, which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls. It is 22 m NE Avignon, and 23 SSE Montelimar.

*Val*, a village of the Netherlands, 3 m W Maestricht, where, in 1744, marshal Saxe obtained a victory over the duke of Cumberland.

*Val di Demona*, a province in the NE angle of Sicily. It means the valley of demons, and is so called from Mount Etna, which ignorant and superstitious people, from its fiery eruptions, believed to be the chimney of hell. The capital is Messina.

*Val di Mazara*, a province in the W angle of Sicily, so called from the town of Mazara. It contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

*Val di Noto*, a province in the SE angle of Sicily, so called from the town of Noto, its capital.

*Valais*, a canton of Switzerland, of which it was formerly a dependant county. It is a valley, 100 m long and 20 broad, between ridges of high mountains, among which are the Great St. Bernard, Simplon, Grimsel, Furca, and others, whose summits are never free from snow. The S chain separates it from the canton of Geneva and Piedmont; the N divides it from the canton of Bern. The river Rhone flows impetuously through its whole length, whence it is sometimes called the Valley of the Rhone. The country is divided into Upper and Lower Valais. The former reaches from Mount Furca, its E boundary, to the river Morge, below Sion; and the latter from that river to St. Gingon, on the lake of Geneva. A country consisting of plains, elevated vallies, lofty mountains clothed with wood and studded with

hamlets, rugged rocks, cataracts, glaciers, and snow clad mountains of a prodigious height, must exhibit a great variety of climates and prospects. The productions must vary also according to its singular diversity of climates, which are of every latitude from that of Sicily and Iceland; and the variety of scene is as rapid a transition from the most frightful prospects, apparently threatening death and destruction, to the most pleasing view of a brilliant and vigorous vegetation. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for interior consumption, the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile; but in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success. The inhabitants profess the Roman catholic religion, and they have no manufactures of any consequence. In 1802, Valais was constituted an independent republic; in 1810, it was annexed to France, and made a department called Simplon; but in 1815, it was restored to Switzerland, and made an additional canton. Sion is the capital.

*Valckovar*, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the Walpo, near its conflux with the Danube, 70 m wnw Belgrade.

*Valdai*, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, on the side of a lake of the same name, surrounded by hills. The lake is 20 m in circuit, and has an island in the middle, on which is a convent surrounded by trees. The town contains several brick buildings; and the wooden houses are more decorated than the generality of Russian cottages. It is 72 m sE Novgorod. Lon. 33 44 E, lat. 57 50 N.

*Valdajnes*, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 9 m sE Mirandola.

*Valdeburon*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, near the source of the Esia, 38 nE Leon.

*Valdecabras*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 10 m nNE Cuenca.

*Valdecona*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 m s by w Tortosa.

*Valdemoro*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 13 m s Madrid.

*Valdepenas*, a town of Spain, in Mancha, 28 m sE Ciudad Real.

*Valdigem*, a town of Portugal, in Beira, near the Douro, 4 m nE Lamego.

*Valdivia*, a city and seaport of Chili, built in 1552 by Pedro de Valdivia, after he had conquered the country. It is surrounded by walls built of earth, and defended by several forts and batteries; the two entrances of its capacious harbour have also numerous pieces of cannon on each side. Being the most important port in the Pacific, a military governor, sent from Spain, resides here. The city and

its district extends from the ocean about 36 m long and 18 broad, on both sides the river Valdivia, in the midst of the country occupied by the Araucanians. The district abounds in valuable timber and the purest gold dust. The city stands on the s side of the river, 10 m from the Pacific ocean, and 210 s Concepcion. Lon. 72 20 w, lat. 39 46 n.

*Valence*, a city of France, capital of the department of Drome, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a school of artillery. It is surrounded by walls; and the greatest part of the public places, and many private houses, are adorned with fountains. Beside the handsome cathedral, there are many other churches, as well as convents. The population 9000; and it has a good trade in woollen cloth and skins. It is seated on the Rhone, 60 m s Lyon. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 44 55 N.

*Valence*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Garonne, 12 m sE Agen.

*Valencia*, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the n by Aragon, nE by Catalonia, E by the Mediterranean, s and sw by Murcia, and w by New Castile. It is 220 m long and from 20 to 60 broad, and the most pleasant and populous country in Spain; for here they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is watered by a great number of streams, natural and artificial, and fertile in rice, fruit, oil, wine, and all the necessaries of life. In the mountains are mines of iron and alum, and quarries of marble, jasper, and lapis calaminaris. Here is also much silk, cotton, and hemp; and the manufacture of them employs a considerable population. Notwithstanding all this abundance, the Valencian peasantry are very poor.

*Valencia*, a city, capital of the above province, and an archbishop's see, with a university and a citadel. It contains 12,000 houses within the walls, and as many in the suburbs and pleasure gardens around. The cathedral has one side of the choir incrustated with alabaster, and adorned with paintings of scripture history. The palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St. Jeroni, the exchange, and the arsenal, are all worthy of notice. Here are manufactures of cloth and silk, and several remains of antiquity. Sailing vessels cannot enter the river; but its exports are considerable, and of similar articles as Alicante. The city was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again two years after. In 1812, after a bombardment of four days, it surrendered to the French. It is seated on the Guadalavia, 9 m from its mouth, and 130 sE Madrid. Lon. 0 27 w, lat. 39 27 s.

*Valencia*, a city of the province of Caracas. The principal church is on the E side of the great square, and some of the streets are well built, but the houses are in general low and irregular. It is situate in an extensive plain, near the beautiful lake Tacarigua, 77 m sw Caracas. Lon. 68 14 w, lat. 10 11 N.

*Valencia d'Alcantara*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with an old castle. It is surrounded by walls, and stands on a rock, near the frontiers of Portugal, 28 m sw Alcantara, and 45 nsw Badajoz.

*Valenciennes*, a city of France, in the department of Nord. The Scheld flows through it, and here begins to be navigable. The streets are narrow and crooked, and many of the houses are of wood. The citadel and fortifications were constructed by order of Louis XIV, who took this town from the Spaniards; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimueguen, in 1678. In 1793, it was taken by the allies, after a severe siege; but it surrendered to the French in 1794. This city is noted for the manufactures of lace, woollen stuffs, and cambric. The population 21,000. It is 28 m SE Lisle, and 120 nNE Paris. Lon. 3 32 E, lat. 50 21 N.

*Valentine*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 9 m NE St. Bertrand.

*Valenza*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, capital of Lunelline. It has been often taken, and is seated on a mountain, near the river Po, 12 m ESE Casal, and 35 sw Milan.

*Valenza*, a fortified town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, seated on an eminence, near the river Minho, opposite Tuy, in Spain, and 30 m nsw Braga.

*Valestra*, a town of Italy, in Modenese, 12 m sw Modena.

*Valetta*, a city of Malta, the capital of that island, and wonderfully strong both by nature and art. It is seated on a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. That on the SE side of the city is the largest; it runs 2 m inland, and is surrounded by such high grounds, that the largest ships may ride in the most stormy weather, almost without a cable. This basin is divided into five distinct harbours, all equally safe, each capable of containing a vast number of ships. The entrance is scarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded on each side by strong batteries, fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largest of which is on a level with the water. The harbour on the N side, though only used for fishing, and as a place of quarantine, is likewise well defended;

and in an island in the centre of it, is a castle and a lazaret. Valetta has three gates, and the streets are all paved with flat square stones. The houses are neat, and built of stone; the roofs forming a flat terrace plastered with pozzolana; and most of them have a balcony to the street. The principal buildings are the palace of the grand master, the infirmary, the conservatory, and the magnificent church of St. John. The pavement of this church is composed entirely of sepulchral monuments of the finest marbles, porphyry, lapis lazuli, and a variety of other valuable stones. There are some other churches richly endowed, and several convents. The great source of water that supplies Valetta rises near Citta Vecchia, and is thence conveyed by an aqueduct, erected at the expense of one of the grand masters. Notwithstanding the supposed bigotry of the Maltese, here is a mosque, in which the Turkish slaves are permitted to enjoy their religion. The inhabitants are estimated at 50,000, and half of them are foreigners. The Turks besieged this city in 1566; but after many dreadful assaults, were compelled to raise the siege, with the loss of 20,000 men. It surrendered to the French, under Bonaparte, in 1798; and they, in 1800, surrendered it to the British, after a blockade of two years. Valetta is 70 m SE of Cape Passaro, in Sicily. Lon. 14 27 E, lat. 35 54 N.

*Valette*, a town of France, in the department of Charente, 12 m s by E Angoulême.

*Valkenburg*, or *Fauquemont*, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg. In 1672, it was taken by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Geule, 8 m E by N Maestricht.

*Valladolid*, a city of Spain, in Leon, capital of a principality, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, has long and broad streets, and is adorned with handsome buildings, squares, and fountains. The marketplace, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circuit, surrounded by a great number of convents. There are 70 monasteries and nunneries, the finest of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most magnificent in the city. The kings formerly resided at this place; and the royal palace, which still remains, is of very large extent, though but two stories high. The townhouse takes up the entire side of a square. The house of the inquisition is an odd structure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. Here are some woollen manufactures, and many goldsmiths and jewelers. The population 20,000. The environs are covered with gardens, orchards,

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vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is seated on the Ecurva, near the Pisuerga, 74 m SSE Leon, and 100 NW Madrid. Lon. 4 47 W, lat. 41 42 N.

*Valladolid*, a city of New Spain, in Mechoacan. See *Mechoucan*.

*Valladolid*, or *Comayagua*, a city of New Spain, capital of Honduras, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a plain, and on a river that flows into Honduras bay, 280 m E Guatimala. Lon. 88 20 W, lat. 14 35 N.

*Valladolid*, a town of New Spain, in Yucatan. The environs produce abundance of cotton. It is 110 m E Merida.

*Valllonga*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 18 m ENE Nicotera.

*Vallemnot*, or *Valmont*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 22 m NW Rouen.

*Vallençay*, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated on the Nabon, 28 m N by W Chateauroux.

*Vallengin*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Neuchatel, seated on the Seyou, 3 m NW Neuchatel.

*Vallers*, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, noted for mineral water, 4 m NW Tours.

*Vallery*, St. a town of France, in the department of Somme, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is dangerous. It is 10 m WNW Abbeville, and 100 N by W Paris.

*Vallery en Cuux*, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, near the seacoast. William duke of Normandy sailed hence when he made his descent on England. It is 15 m WSW Dieppe, and 100 NW Paris.

*Vallier*, St. a town of France, in the department of Drome, near the river Rhone, 18 m N Valence.

*Valls*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a manufacture of leather, 10 m N Tarragona.

*Valogne*, a town of France, in the department of Manche, noted for cloth and leather, 10 m SSE Cherbourg, and 50 WNW Caen.

*Valona*, or *Avlona*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see. It supplies Upper Albania with the articles of Italian manufacture; and exports the oil, wool, and timber of the surrounding country. It is seated at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, near the mountains of Chimera, 70 m S Durazzo. Lon. 19 36 E, lat. 40 48 N.

*Valparaiso*, a seaport of Chili, in the province of Quillota, with a good and well frequented harbour, defended by a fort. Its proximity to St. Jago has drawn hither all the commerce formerly carried on between that city and Callao, which consists

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principally of wheat, tallow, leather, copper, cordage, and dried fruits. It is seated on a bay of the Pacific ocean, at the foot of a high mountain, 75 m WNW St. Jago. Lon. 71 45 W, lat. 33 3 S.

*Valperga*, a town of Piedmont, 16 m N Turin.

*Valpo*, a town of Slavonia, with a castle; situate on the Karasitz, 17 m WNW Essek.

*Valreas*, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, 18 m NE Orange.

*Vals*, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, celebrated for mineral springs. It is seated on the Ardeche, 18 m NW Viviers.

*Valteline*, or *Valle-telino*, a fertile valley of Switzerland, lately subject to the Grisons, but now to Austria. It is 50 m long, and from 12 to 15 broad, enclosed between two chains of high mountains: the N chain separates it from the canton of Grisons, the S from the Venetian territories; on the E it is bounded by the county of Bormio, and on the W by that of Chiavenna and the duchy of Milan. The river Adda flows through its whole length into the lake Como; and it is divided into three districts, upper, middle, and lower, of which the chief towns are Tirano, Sondrio, and Morbegno. The inhabitants are Roman catholics, and have no manufactures; but they export wine, silk, plants, cheese, butter, and cattle. On July 20, 1620, there was a general massacre of the protestants in this valley.

*Valva*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 18 m SSW Civita di Chieti.

*Van*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, with a strong castle on a mountain, in which the Turks keep a numerous garrison. It is governed by a beglerbeg, and seated on the E part of an oval lake of its name (160 m in circuit) 80 m ENE Betlis. Lon. 43 35 E, lat. 38 38 N.

*Vau Diemen Land*, an island on the S coast of Terra Australis, 160 m long and 30 broad, separated from New S Wales, by Bass strait. It was discovered by Tasman in 1642, and till 1793 was deemed the S extremity of New Holland. Cook called here in 1777, for supplies of wood, water, and grass. The natives are of a common stature, but rather slender, the skin black, and the hair woolly. They are entirely naked, appear to be more barbarous and uncivilized than those of New S Wales, and subsist entirely by hunting. They have no knowledge of fishing; even the bark canoe of their neighbours is unknown to them, and when they want to pass any sheet of water, a rude raft is constructed for the occasion. Their arms and hunting implements also indicate an



inferior degree of civilization. The land is chiefly high, diversified with hills and vallies, which are well wooded and watered. The forest trees seem to be all of the pine kind, growing quite straight to a height proper for masts. The low lands produce flowering shrubs, and odoriferous plants. The quadrupeds and birds differ little from those of New S Wales; and its mineral productions are much the same. In 1804, a British settlement was established on the SE part, near the mouth of the Derwent, and named Hobart; it has a church, the altar of which is over the vault of colonel Collins, the first lieutenant-governor, who died here in 1810. Lon. 147 28 E, lat. 42 59 S.

*Vancouver Island*; see *Quadra*.

*Vannes*, a seaport of France, capital of the department of Morbihan, and a bishop's see. The principal exports are corn, iron, cider, salt, and fish. It is seated on the gulf of Morbihan, 56 m SW Rennes, and 255 W by Paris. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 47 39 N.

*Var*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Provence. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the county of Nice, and enters the Mediterranean, 4 m W Nice. Toulon is the capital.

*Varallo*, a strong town of Italy, in Milanese, on the river Sesia, and the frontiers of Piedmont, 33 m E Aosta, and 47 WNW Milan.

*Varambon*, a town of France, in the department of Ain, on the river Ain, 14 m SSE Bourg en Bresse.

*Varasdin*, a town of Croatia, with a castle and a citadel; seated near the Drave, 40 m NNE Agram. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 46 17 N.

*Vardar*, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Mount Scardus, and flows S through Macedonia, into the gulf of Salonica.

*Varella*, a cape on the E coast of Ciampa. Behind it is a mountain, remarkable for having a high rock, like a tower, on its summit. Lon. 109 17 E, lat. 12 50 N.

*Varennes*, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on an eminence, near the river Allier, 20 m S Moulins.

*Vareunes*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse. Here Louis XVI, his queen, sister, and two children, were arrested in their flight in 1791, and conducted back to Paris. It is 13 m W by N Verdun.

*Varese*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, where some of the Milanese nobility reside. It is seated near a lake of

its name, and the source of the Olona, 26 m NW Milan. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 45 48 N.

*Varkely*, a town of Transylvania, 40 m S Weissenburg.

*Varinas*, a province of the government of Caracas, bounded on the N by Macaraibo and Caracas, E by Guayana, and S and W by New Granada. It is celebrated for tobacco and chocolate, and abounds in all kinds of fruit. The chief rivers are the Arauca, Apure, and Meta.

*Varinas*, a city and the capital of the above province. It is situate in a rich plain, near the river St. Domingo, which flows to the Apure, 300 m SW Caracas. Lon. 70 20 W, lat. 7 42 N.

*Varna*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see, with a castle. It exports corn, fowls, butter, eggs, and cheese to Constantinople. It is seated near the mouth of the Varna, in the Black sea, 22 m N Mesembria, and 145 NW Constantinople. Lon. 27 48 E, lat. 43 24 N.

*Varshah*, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, near which are hills that abound in fossil salt. It is 124 m W Lahore.

*Varzey*, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, 24 m N Nevers.

*Vasil*, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod, situate on the Volga, 60 m E Novgorod. Lon. 45 44 E, lat. 56 16 N.

*Vassalborough*, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, seated on the Kennebec, 10 m N Hallowell.

*Vassy*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne. In 1562, a bloody persecution of the protestants began here, by order of the duke of Guise. It is seated on the Blaise, 10 m NW Joinville.

*Vatan*, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 8 m NW Issoudun.

*Vatica*, a seaport of European Turkey, in Morea, situate on a large bay to which it gives name, 44 m SE Misitra. Lon. 23 2 N, lat. 36 33 N.

*Vauban, Fort*; see *Louis, Fort*.

*Vaucluse*, a department of France, including the county of Venaissin and territory of Avignon. It takes its name from the fountain of Vaucluse, 12 m E Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch. The chief town is Avignon.

*Vaucouleurs*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the side of a hill, by the river Meuse, 23 m SE Bar le Duc.

*Vaud*, a canton of Switzerland, including what was lately called Pays de Vaud, and some other districts; bounded on the W and N by Neuchatel, E by Friburg, and S

by the lake of Geneva. It rises gradually from the edge of the lake, is richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and meadows, and chequered with many villages and towns. The capital is Lausanne.

*Vaudemont*, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, 18 m s by w Nancy.

*Vauville*, a town of France, in the department of Manche, on a bay to which it gives name, 9 m w Cherbourg.

*Vauxhall*, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, 2 m sw London. It is celebrated for its gardens, which, as a place of public entertainment, are the finest in Europe; and over the river it has a beautiful iron bridge of nine equal arches.

*Ubeda*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle; seated in a fertile country, near the river Guadalquivir, 22 m NE Jaen.

*Uberkingen*, a village of Suabia, in the territory of Ulm, 2 m wsw Geislingen. It has baths of mineral water, which are much frequented.

*Uberlingen*, a town of Suabia, in the county of Furstenburg. The principal trade is in corn to Switzerland; and near it are famous baths. It is seated on a high rock, near the lake of Constance, 7 m N Constance.

*Ubersko*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudin, 10 m ENE Chrudin.

*Ubes, St. or Setuval*, a seaport of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong citadel, and a good harbour, defended by three forts. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the influx of the Cadaon, and has a good trade, particularly in salt, of which a great quantity is sent to the colonies in America. It stands at the end of a plain, 5 m long, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruit; the N end bounded by mountains, covered with pines and other trees, and containing quarries of jasper of several colours. It is 22 m SE Lisbon. Lon. 8 54 w, lat. 38 22 N.

*Ubigau*, a town of the duchy of Saxony, seated on the Elster, 23 m SE Wittenberg.

*Uby*, an island on the E side of the entrance of the gulf of Siam, 20 m in circuit. It yields good water and plenty of wood. Lon. 104 46 E, lat. 8 55 N.

*Ucayale*, or *Paro*, a river formed in Peru, by the junction of the Beni and Apurimac, in lat. 10 50 s, where it is 2 m in width. It flows N, with a gentle current, above 550 m till it meets the Tunguragua from the w in lat. 4 55 s, where their junction is the commencement of the great river Amazon.

*Ucedo*, or *Uzedu*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle; seated on the Xarama, 32 m NNE Madrid.

*Ucker*, a river of Germany, which issues from a lake of the same name, near Prenzlau, in the Ucker mark of Brandenburg, flows N into Hither Pomerania, and, being joined by the Rando, enters the Frisch Haff, at Ucker-munde.

*Uckermunde*, a town of Hither Pomerania, in the duchy of Stettin, seated on the Frisch Haff, at the influx of the Ucker, 82 m NW Stettin.

*Uddevala*, a seaport of Sweden, in Bahus, situate on a bay of the Categat. The houses are built of wood, and the streets are spacious. It has a strong fort, an arsenal, rope-walks, and tar and iron works; also a trade in iron, planks, and herrings. It is 46 m N Gothenburg. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 58 20 N.

*Udina*, or *Udine*, a city of Italy, capital of Friuli, with a citadel. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and in 1750, on the suppression of the patriarchate of Aquileia, was made the see of an archbishop. A treaty between the Austrians and French was signed here in 1797. It is seated in a large plain, on the river and canal called La Roia, 20 m NW Aquileia, and 65 NE Venice. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 46 12 N.

*Udinskoi*, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Selinga, 150 m E Irkutsk. Lon. 103 20 E, lat. 52 0 N.

*Udipu*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara. Here are three temples, placed in a common square, and surrounded by 14 Hindoo colleges. It stands amid rice fields, 2 m from the sea, and 34 NNW Mangalore.

*Udskoi*, a town of Siberia, in the province of Okotsk, situate on the Ud, 300 m SW Okotsk. Lon. 135 30 E, lat. 55 6 N.

*Uecht*, a river that rises in Westphalia, near Munster, crosses the counties of Stenfort and Bentheim, and entering Overysse, passes by Ommen, Haffelt, and Swartsluys, below which it enters the Zuider zee.

*Uecht*, a river of the Netherlands, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider zee, at Muiden.

*Uechta*, a town and fortress of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on a river of the same name, 27 m S Oldenburg, and 35 NNE Osnaburg.

*Vedenskoi*, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, situate on the Vok-

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scha, 200 m ESE Archangel. Lon. 46 44 E, lat. 58 45 N.

*Veere*: see *Tervere*.

*Vega*, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the coast, 34 m NW Oviedo.

*Vega*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 22 m NNE Leon.---Another, 55 m W Leon.

*Vega*, a town of St. Domingo, seated in the largest and finest valley in the island, on the river Yaque, 65 m W Samana.

*Vegayman*, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 28 m NNE Leon.

*Veglia*, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Croatia. It is 90 m in circuit, fertile and populous, producing much wine and silk, and has small horses in high esteem. The town of the same name has a good harbour, a strong citadel, and is the see of a bishop. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 45 22 N.

*Vegliana*, a town of Piedmont, on an eminence, near the river Doria, 12 m NW Turin.

*Veiros*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Anhaloura, 10 m SSW Portalegre.

*Veisenburg*, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, near the gulf of Finland, 56 m E Revel.

*Veit*, *St.* a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with an old castle; seated at the conflux of the Glan and Wunich, 8 m N Clagenfurt.

*Vela*, a cape on the N coast of New Granada, 160 m ENE St. Martha. Lon. 71 25 W, lat. 12 30 N.

*Velay*, an old province of France, bounded on the N by Forez, W by Auvergne, S by Gevaudan, and E by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

*Velburg*, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, with a decayed castle, 22 m NW Ratisbon.

*Veldentz*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. The environs produce excellent Moselle wine. It is seated on the Moselle, 19 m NE Treves.

*Veletri*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. Here are large squares adorned with fine fountains, and a magnificent palace belonging to the bishop of Ostia. It is seated on the S side of Mont Albano, 18 m SE Rome.

*Velez*, a town of New Granada, famous for a manufacture of excellent cotton stuffs, and for mules, horses, sugar, honey, and

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brandy. It is situate at the foot of a volcano, 25 m NW Tunja.

*Velez de Gomara*, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, seated between two high mountains, on the Mediterranean, 120 m NNE Fez. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 55 10 N.

*Velez Malaga*, a town of Spain, in Granada, near which is a considerable manufacture of playing cards. It is seated in a rich plain, between two rivers, near the Mediterranean, 13 m E by N Malaga, and 62 SW Granada.

*Vellore*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a district lying in the eastern Gauts. It has a large and strong fort, which was chosen for the residence of the family of the late sultan of Mysore; but in 1806, an atrocious revolt and massacre took place, and the males were removed to Calcutta. The town is pretty large and well built, and seated on the Paliar, 14 m W Arcot.

*Veltzen*; see *Ultzen*.

*Venafro*, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated under a lofty mountain, near the Volturno, 25 m N by W Capua.

*Venaissin*, a small but fertile county of France, lately depending on the pope, but now included in the department of Vaucluse. Carpentras was the capital.

*Venant*, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, on the river Lis, 6 m N by W Bethune, and 27 SE Dunkirk.

*Venasque*, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in a valley of the same name, and on the river Essara, 47 m NNE Balbastro.

*Venasque*, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, on the river Nasque, 10 m ESE Carpentras, and 13 ENE Avignon.

*Vencatighery*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. Here are the remains of the rajah's palace, and the ruins of a fort. Near this place iron is smelted from black sand. It is 61 m E by N Bangaloor.

*Vence*, a town of France, in the department of Var; lately a bishop's see. It is 9 m N Antibes, and 9 W Nice.

*Vendee*, a department of France, including part of the old province of Poitou. It is so called from a small river, which flows S to the Sevre, by Fontenay le Comte, the capital of the department.

*Venden*, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Aa, 36 m ENE Riga.

*Vendome*, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, on the river Loir, 30 m NE Tours, and 95 SW Paris.

*Vendrell*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 25 m WSW Barcelona.

*Veneria*, a town of Piedmont, which took its name from a magnificent hunting-seat, built by a duke of Savoy. It has manufactures of wool and silk, and stands on the Stura, 8 m NNW Turin.

*Venezuela*; see *Coro*, and *Caracas*.

*Veniambady*, a town of Hindoostan, in Barramahal, with a mud fort and two temples; situate on a branch of the Palar, 24 m ENE Kismaghery.

*Venice*, a territory of Italy, which comprehends the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Bergamo, Cremasco, Polesino di Rovigo, Trevisano, Feltrino, Bellunese, Cadorino, and part of Friuli and Istria. This territory was formerly a celebrated republic, and the government aristocratic, for none could have any share in it but the nobles. The doge, or ducal governor, was elected by a plurality of votes, and held his dignity for life: his office was to marry the Adriatic sea, in the name of the republic; to preside in all assemblies of the state; and to have an eye over all the members of the magistracy. On the other hand, there were five councils, which so limited his power, that he has been justly defined to be, in habit and state, a king; in authority, a counsellor; in the city, a prisoner; and out of it, a private person. This constitution, however, no longer exists. In 1797, a tumult having happened at Venice, in which some French soldiers were killed, the French seized the city, and instituted a provisional democratic government: but, soon after, by the treaty of Campo Formio, the city and territory of Venice, lying to the N and W of the river Adige, was ceded to Austria as a duchy, and the remainder of the territory was annexed to what the French then styled the Cisalpine republic. In 1805 commenced a short war between Austria and France; and by the treaty of peace at Presburg, the duchy of Venice was given up, and its territory made a part of the newly erected kingdom of Italy. But in 1814, by the peace of Paris, the whole of this territory was restored to the dominion of Austria. The Venetian territories on the continent, enumerated above, are described in their respective places. Venice was once one of the most powerful, commercial, and maritime states in Europe. For this it was indebted at first, to the monopoly of the commerce of India; the products of that country being conveyed, in the middle ages, up the gulf of Persia, and the river Tigris, to Bagdad, and thence by land to the Mediterranean ports: and, afterward, the supplying of the crusaders with provisions and military stores was an additional source of opulence

and power. All this declined, however, after the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese, in 1486; which, in its consequences, reduced the state of Venice from the highest splendour to comparative insignificance. The Venetians are lively and ingenious, extravagantly fond of amusements, with an uncommon relish for humour. They are in general tall, well made, and of a ruddy brown colour, with dark eyes. The women are of a fine style of countenance, with expressive features, and a skin of a rich carnation: they are of an easy address, and have no aversion to cultivate an acquaintance with strangers who are properly recommended. Whatever degree of licentiousness may prevail among them, jealousy, poison, and the stiletto have been long banished from their gallantry. The common people display some qualities very rarely to be found in that sphere of life, being remarkably sober, obliging to strangers, and gentle in their intercourse with each other.

*Venice*, a superb city, capital of the above territory. In the 4th century, when Attila king of the Huns ravaged the N part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the islands of the Adriatic sea, now called the gulf of Venice. These islands being near each other, they found means to join them, by driving piles on the sides, and tforming the channels into canals, on which they built houses, and thus the city of Venice had its beginning. It is the see of a patriarch, and stands on 72 little islands, about 5 m from the mainland, in a kind of laguna or lake, separated from the gulf of Venice, by some islands, at a few miles distance. These islands, in a great measure, break the force of the Adriatic storms, before they reach the laguna. The inhabitants, about 180,000, have a flourishing trade in silk manufactures, bonelace, and all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. Most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another into a street; by means of which, and of the bridges, a person may go to almost any part of the city by land, or by water. The streets, in general, are narrow; and so are the canals, except the Grand canal, which is very broad, and has a serpentine course, through the middle of the city. There are upward of 500 bridges in Venice; but what pass for such are only single arches thrown over the canals; most of them very paltry. The Rialto consists also of a single arch, but a very noble one, and of marble, built across the grand canal, near the middle, where it is the narrowest: this celebrated arch is 90 feet wide on the

level of the canal, and 24 feet high. The beauty of it is impaired by two rows of shops, which divide its upper surface into three narrow streets; but the view from it is lively and magnificent; the canal covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each side by magnificent palaces, churches, and spires. The piazza di St. Marco is a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings all of marble; namely, the ducal palace; the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminiano; and a noble range of buildings, in which are the museum, the public library, the mint, &c. The patriarchal church of St. Mark, one of the richest and most expensive in the world, is crowned by five domes, and the treasury is very rich in jewels and relics. The churches and convents are numerous, in which the most admirable part are the paintings; and indeed Venice, highly renowned for valuable paintings, far surpasses, in this respect, even Rome itself. The ducal palace is an immense building: before the subversion of the republic, it contained the apartments of the doge; halls and chambers for the senate, and the different councils and tribunals; and an armory, in which a great number of muskets were kept, ready charged, that the nobles might arm themselves on any sudden insurrection. The arsenal is a fortification, 3 m in compass; containing a great quantity of arms for foot and horse arranged in an ornamental manner, and every convenience for building ships, casting cannons, making cables, sails, anchors, &c. The handsome structure called Il Fontica di Tedeschi, containing 22 shops and 100 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. The bank of Venice is supposed to be the first of the kind in Europe, after the model of which those of Amsterdam and Hamburg were established. In this city a famous carnival is held from Christmas till Ash-wednesday; in all which time libertinism reigns through the city, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. The chief diversions are ridottos and masquerades; and St. Mark-place is the general rendezvous. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado, and is 125 m NNE Florence, and 140 E Milan. Lon. 12 21 E, lat. 45 27 N.

*Venice, Gulf of*, a sea or gulf of the Mediterranean, between Italy and Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient Adriaticum Mare, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic Sea. There are many islands in it, and many bays or small gulfs on each coast. The grand ceremony of the doge of Venice marrying the Adriatic annually on Ascension Day, by dropping into it a ring

from his bucentaur, or state barge, attended by all the nobility and ambassadors in gondolas was omitted in 1797, for the first time for several centuries.

*Venlo*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Upper Guelderland, and a place of trade for merchandise coming from the adjacent countries. In 1702, it surrendered to the allies, and was confirmed to the Dutch by the barrier treaty in 1715. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the E side of the Meuse, opposite Fort St. Michael, 12 m N Ruremonde. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 51 22 N.

*Venosa*, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. It is the birthplace of Horace, and seated on the Ofanto, 13 m NW Acerenza.

*Venta de Cruz*, a town of New Granada, in the isthmus of Panama, and on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards used to bring the merchandise of Peru and Chili on mules from Panama, and embark it on the river for Porto Bello. It is 20 m N Panama.

*Venzone*, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, situate on the Tagliamento, 18 m NW Friuli.

*Vera*, a town of Spain, in Granada, 34 m NNE Almeria, and 30 E Granada.

*Vera*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Bidassoa, 23 m N by W Pamplona.

*Vera Cruz*, a province of New Spain, extending along the gulf of Mexico from the river Panuco to the lake Terminos; bounded on the N by Panuco, E by the gulf of Mexico and Jucaton, S by Chiapa and Guaxaca, and W by Tlascalala. The N part, in which is the capital city, is formed of part of the province of Tlascalala, and contains all the necessaries of life in abundance. The S part comprehends the former province of Tabasco, which is rich in maize, rice, pepper, and cocoa-nuts, and has plenty of cedar, brasil, and other kinds of wood. This province has several pyramidal remains of temples; also two remarkable summits, the pike of *Orizaba*, and the coltre of *Perote*.

*Vera Cruz*, a city and the capital of the above province. It is situate at the SW part of the gulf of Mexico, and is now the principal seaport in all New Spain. The harbour is defended by a fort, situate on a rock of the island St. Juan de Ulna, nearly adjoining. This port is the centre of the treasure and merchandise of New Spain, and it receives much E India produce by way of Acapulco from the Philippine islands, which are hence exported to Europe and the W Indies. An annual fair is held here for the rich merchandise of the Old world; and such crowds of Spaniards attend, that tents are erected for

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their accommodation. The site of this town is famous on account of the landing of Cortez, in 1519, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico; and the Old Town, 16 m to the NW; is deemed the first colony founded by Cortez. The city is beautifully and regularly built, and of materials drawn from the bottom of the sea; for no rock is to be found in the environs, nor any springs of potable water, that the best is rain-water preserved in cisterns. The inhabitants are estimated at 16,000, exclusive of the militia, and seafaring people. It is 190 m E by S Mexico. Lon. 96 9 W, lat. 19 12 N.

*Vera Paz*, a province of New Spain, bounded on the N by Yucatan, E by the bay and province of Honduras, S by Guatimala, and W by Chiapa. It is full of mountains, deep ravines, and forests; but there are many fertile vallies, which produce some corn and fruits, and feed a great number of horses and mules. The principal commodities are drugs, cacao, cotton, wool, and honey.

*Vera Paz*, or *Coban*, the capital of the above province, and a bishop's see, but is inconsiderable. It stands on a river, which runs into the gulf of Dulce, 120 m NE Guatimala. Lon. 91 2 W, lat. 14 46 N.

*Veragua*, a province of New Spain, bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea, E by the province of Panama, S by the Pacific ocean, and W by Costa Rica. It is a mountainous and barren country, but abounds in mines of gold and silver. This province is famed for being the first European colony attempted to be planted by Columbus (in 1503) on the continent of America. He named the river Verdes Aguas [Green Waters] from the colour of its waves; this has gradually been corrupted into Veragua, and from this river the province takes its name. The province is, geographically, the most southern of New Spain and of N America; but it is, politically, included in New Granada, in S America. St. Jago is the capital.

*Veramally*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 23 m SW Trichinopoly.

*Verbano*; see *Maggiore*.

*Verbasz*, a town and fortress of Hungary, on the S side of the Francis canal, 37 m S Theresiopel.

*Verberie*, a town of France, in the department of Oise, on the river Oise, 10 m NE Senlis.

*Vercelli*, a city of Piedmont, the capital of a lordship, and a bishop's see. In 1705 all its fortifications were demolished by the French. The townhouse, the governor's palace, and the hospital, are handsome structures. The population 20,000. It is seated at the conflux of the Cerva

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with the Sesia, 40 m NE Turin. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 45 31 N.

*Vercholsensk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Lena, 120 m N Irkutsk. Lon. 105 35 E, lat. 54 0 N.

*Verchotura*, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, and a bishop's see. This was the first town the Russians built in Siberia. It is situate near the river Tura, 120 m N Catharinenburg. Lon. 60 15 E, lat. 58 45 N.

*Verd, Cape*, a promontory on the coast of Senegambia, which has its name from the verdure that clothes it, consisting chiefly of palm trees. It is 145 m to the NW of the mouth of the Gambia. Lon. 17 31 W, lat. 14 44 N.

*Verd Islands, Cape*, islands in the Atlantic, above 300 m to the W of the coast of Africa, between 13 and 19 N lat. They are said to have been known to the ancients, under the name of Gorgades; but not visited by the moderns till discovered, in 1446, by Anthony Noel, a Genoese, in the service of Portugal, and received their general name from their situation opposite Cape Verd. They are ten in number, lying in a semicircle, and named St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicholas, Sal Bonavista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Bravo. St. Jago is the principal.

*Verden*, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 28 m long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the W and N by the duchy of Bremen, and E and S by the duchy of Luneburg. It consists chiefly of heaths and high dry lands; but there are good marshes on the rivers Weser and Aller. It was formerly a bishopric, which, at the peace of Westphalia, was secularised, and ceded to Sweden; in 1712 it was taken by the Danes, who, in 1715, ceded it to the electoral house of Brunswick, which cession, in 1718, was confirmed by the Swedes. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

*Verden*, a town of Westphalia, capital of the above duchy. It contains four churches, and is seated on a branch of the Aller, 18 m ESE Bremen. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 58 N.

*Verdun*, a strong town of France, in the department of Meuse, and a bishop's see. The citadel was constructed by Vauban, who was a native of this place. Beside the cathedral there are a collegiate and nine parish churches. Verdun surrendered to the Prussians in 1792, but was retaken soon after. It is seated on the Meuse, 28 m N by E Bar le Duc, and 140 E by N Paris. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 49 9 N.

*Verdun*, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, seated on

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the Saone, at the influx of the Doubs, 30 m E bys Autun.

*Verdun*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 20 m NNW Toulouse.

*Verca*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 48 m W Salonica.

*Vereria*, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 56 m WSW Moscow.

*Vergennes*, a town of Vermont, in Addison county, seated on Otter creek, 6 m from its mouth in Lake Champlain, and 10 N Middlebury.

*Verina*, a town of Caracas, in Cumana, celebrated for its tobacco; situate on a gulf of the Atlantic, 45 m E Cumana.

*Vermundois*, an old territory of France, in Picardy, which abounds in corn and excellent flax. This territory, with that of Soissonnois, now form the department of Aisne.

*Vermanton*, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, 14 m SSE Auxerre.

*Vermejo*, a river that rises in Tucuman, on the borders of Peru, flows SE to the Paraguay, and enters that river a little above its junction with the Panara.

*Vermont*, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Lower Canada, E by the Connecticut, which divides it from New Hampshire, S by Massachusetts, and W by New York. It is 158 m long and 70 broad, and divided into 11 counties; Windham, Windsor, Orange, Caledonia, Essex, Bennington, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Orleans. A chain of mountains, running N and S, divides the state nearly in the centre, between the river Connecticut and lake Champlain. The natural growth upon this chain is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens: hence they are called the Green Mountains, and give name to the state. The country is generally hilly, but not rocky, and the soil is fertile. It has numerous streams and rivers, which all rise in the Green mountains; the largest are on the W side, and the chief are Otter creek, Onion river, Moille, and Mischicoui; the most numerous are on the E side, and the largest are West river, White river, and Poonsoomsuc. Iron ore abounds, and renders this state the seat of flourishing manufactures of every thing made of iron and steel; the other chief manufactures are pot and pearl-ash, maple sugar, and spirits. In 1810 the population was 217,913. The principal town is Windsor.

*Vernet*; see *Issoire*.

*Verneuil*, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Aure, 22 m SW Evreux, and 65 W by S Paris.

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*Verneuil*, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 3 m from the river Allier, and 15 S Moulins.

*Vernon*, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a fortress at the end of the bridge, over the Seine, 27 m SE Rouen, and 42 NW Paris.

*Veroli*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the Cosa, three m S Alatri.

*Verona*, a city of Italy, capital of Veronese, and a bishop's see. It has three forts, and is surrounded by thick walls, deep ditches, and good ramparts. The river Adige divides it into two parts, which communicate by four bridges. The streets are neither clean nor straight; the best is that called the Corso, which is pretty long; and there is a handsome square called the Piazza d'Armi. This city is famous for antiquities; the most remarkable is a Roman amphitheatre, of which seven rows of benches are still entire; but various repairs have been made from time to time. In the townhouse are the statues of five illustrious natives; Catullus, Æmilius, Marcus, Cornelius Nepos, the elder Pliny, and Vitruvius. Beside the cathedral there are 48 parish-churches, 13 other churches, 41 convents, and 18 hospitals. The palaces of Bevilacqua and Scipio Maffei contain many valuable paintings, antiques, and other curiosities. Most of the buildings are of marble, above 30 kinds of which are found in the neighbourhood. The principal trade arises from the manufactures of silk, wool, gloves, and leather. Near the city is Campo Marzo, where fairs are held in May and November. Verona was taken by the French in 1796, and retaken by the Austrians in 1799. It is 20 m NNE Mantua, and 54 W Venice. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 45 26 N.

*Veronese*, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the N by Trentino, E by Vicentino and Paduano, S by Mantuan, and W by Bresciano. It is 35 m long and 27 broad, and a very fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle. Verona is the capital.

*Verovitz*, a strong town of Slavonia, seated near the Drave, 55 m WNW Essek.

*Verrez*, a town of Piedmont, with a fortress so strong by nature as to be deemed impregnable. It is 15 m SSE Aosta, and 35 N Turin.

*Verrieres*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Neuchatel. The environs are celebrated for excellent cheese. It is 6 m ENE Pontarlia, and 20 WSW Neuchatel.

*Verrua*, a town of Piedmont, in Montserrat. In 1705, it was besieged by the French for six months, and then reduced to a heap of ruins. It is seated on a hill,

near the river Po, 18 m w Casal, and 20 NE Turin.

*Versailles*, a town of France, capital of the department of Seine and Oise. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and, since the revolution, has been made a bishop's see. In the reign of Louis XIII, it was only a small village, in a forest 30 m in circuit; and here this prince built a hunting seat in 1630. Louis XIV enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till 1789, when Louis XVI and his family were removed from it to Paris, and also the greater part of its beautiful paintings and ornaments. The government afterward established here a great museum of the French school, which is now become a noble collection. The gardens are adorned with a vast number of statues, and the waterworks are magnificent. The gardens and the park are five m in circuit, and surrounded by walls. Versailles is 10 m wsw Paris. Lon. 2 7 E, lat. 48 48 N.

*Versailles*, a town of Kentucky, chief of Woodford county. It is seated on a small stream that flows into Kentucky river, 13 m w bys Lexington.

*Versetz*, a town of Hungary, and a bishop's see. It contains some extensive barracks; and near it are the ruins of a castle. It is 45 m s Temeswar.

*Versoix*, a town of France, in the department of Ain; seated on the lake of Geneva, at the influx of the river Versoix, 6 m se Gex, and 7 N Geneva.

*Vert Bay*; see *Fundy*.

*Vertus*, a town of France, in the department of Marne, at the foot of a mountain, on which are good vineyards, 17 m sw Chalons, and 78 NE Paris.

*Verviers*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a trade in cloth, seated on the Weze, 4 m sw Limburg, and 17 ESE Liege.

*Vervins*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV of France and Philip II of Spain. It is seated on the Serre, 40 m NE Soissons.

*Verzuolo*, a town of Piedmont, with a castle. It is surrounded by an ancient wall, flanked with towers, and seated in a fruitful soil, near the Vraia, 3 m s Saluzzo.

*Veselovo*, a town of Lithuania, on the river Berezina, 11 m wsw Borisow.

*Vesley*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Aisne, 10 m ENE Soissons.

*Vesoul*, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Saone. In the vicinity is a medicinal spring. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river

Durgeon, 24 m N Besançon, and 106 ESE Troyes. Lon. 6 8 E, lat. 47 36 N.

*Vesuvius*, a volcanic mountain of Italy, 7 m to the E of Naples. It is near 30 m in circuit at the base, and about 3600 feet high. The base on all sides is covered with towns, which with the villages and villas above them to some height, may be said to cover the lower parts of the mountain with fertility, beauty, and population. The next region is a scene of perfect devastation, furrowed on all sides with streams of lava, extended in wide black lines over the surface. The upper part has the shape of a truncated cone; it is covered almost entirely with ashes, and extremely difficult of ascent. The top of this is a narrow ledge of burnt earth or cinders, nearly 2 m in circuit, with the crater open beneath, about 350 feet in depth. The shelving sides of the crater are formed of ashes and cinders, with some rocks and masses of lava intermingled, enclosing at the bottom a flat space of nearly half a mile in diameter. To the s of this cone, separated by a deep dell, is a ridge called Monte di Somma, from a town that stands near its base: the distance between these two summits, in a straight line, is about 3000 feet. The ridge on the side toward the cone presents a rugged precipice, but the other sides shelve gently to the plain. The eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79, in the time of Titus, was accompanied by an earthquake that overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum, and proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist: great quantities of ashes were carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean into Africa. Another violent eruption, in 1631, totally destroyed the town of Torre del Greco. Next to those in 79 and 1631, that of 1794 was the most violent; the lava flowed over 5000 acres of cultivated land, and Torre del Greco was again destroyed.

*Veszprinz*, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county, with a castle. It is seated on the Sed, 27 m wsw Stuhlweissenburg. Lon. 17 58 E, lat. 47 4 N.

*Vevey*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with several splendid edifices. The principal manufacture is hats; it has a large trade in cheese, and its wine is in great estimation. It stands on the Veveyse, near the lake of Geneva, 10 m E bys Lausanne.

*Veuivre*, a town of France, in the department of Allier, on the river Allier, 17 m nw Moulins.

*Veyne*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 12 m w bys Gap.

*Vezcluy*, a town of France, in the de-



## VIA

partment of Yonne, the birthplace of Theodore Beza. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Curc, 26 m E by S Auxerre.

*Vezelize*, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated on the Brenon, 12 m S Nancy, and 14 S E Toul.

*Ufa*, a government of Siberia, formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. It is divided into two provinces, Ufa and Orenburg.

*Ufa*, the capital of the above government. It is seated on the river Ufa, near its conflux with the Bielaia, 760 m E by S Moscow. Lon. 56 0 E, lat. 54 50 N.

*Uffenheim*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with a castle; situate on the Gollach, 15 m N by E Rotenburg, and 22 S E Wurtzburg.

*Ugento*, a town of Naples, in Terra d' Otranto, 8 m W Alessana, and 20 S W Otranto.

*Ugie*, a river of Scotland, which crosses the N part of Aberdeenshire, and enters the German ocean below Inverugie, a mile N of Peterhead.

*Ugliani*, a town of Piedmont, 9 m N Ivrea, and 16 S E Aosta.

*Uglich*, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslaul, with a trade in leather and soap; seated on the Volga, 45 m W Jaroslaul.

*Ugogna*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on the Tosa, 16 m N Varallo, and 45 N W Milan.

*Viadana*, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, seated on the Po, 8 m N Parma, and 17 S Mantua.

*Viana*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated near the Ebro, 4 m N E Logronno, and 42 S W Pamplona.

*Viana*, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, with a good harbour for small vessels, and a road defended by a fort. It is well built, and stands at the foot of a steep mountain, near the mouth of the Lima, 20 m W by N Braga.

*Vianden*, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, divided into the old and new town by the river Uren. It has a castle, on an inaccessible rock, and manufactures of cloth and leather. It is 22 m N Luxemburg, and 22 N W Treves.

*Vianen*, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, with a castle; seated on the Leck, 7 m S Utrecht, and 30 E by N Rotterdam.

*Viatka*, a government of Russia, which was formerly a province of Kasan. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which flows through the country, and joins the Kama.

*Viatka*, the capital of the above government, and a bishop's see, with a castle.

## VIC

It was formerly called Khlynof, and is seated on the river Viatka, 100 m N Kasan. Lon. 54 15 E, lat. 57 25 N.

*Viazma*, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk. It has 32 churches, but is irregularly built, and far from being populous. In 1812 the greatest part of it was burned by the Russians, before they evacuated it on the approach of the French. It is seated on the Dnieper, 80 m E N E Smolensk.

*Viborg*; see *Wiburg*.

*Vic*, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated on the Seille, 15 m E N E Nancy.

*Vic*, or *Vique*, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile plain, on a small river that flows into the Ter, 35 m N Barcelona. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 55 N.

*Vic Bigore*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, situate on the Adour, 12 m N Tarbes.

*Vic le Compte*, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, with a palace, where formerly the counts of Auvergne resided. About a mile from it are mineral springs. It is seated near the Allier, 15 m S E Clermont.

*Vic Fezensac*, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on the Douze, 15 m W Auch.

*Vicegrad*, a town of Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, in which the crown of Hungary was formerly kept. It is seated on the Danube, 13 m E Gran.

*Vicentino*, a country of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N by Trentino and Feltriino, E by Trevisano and Paduano, S by Paduano, and W by Veronese. It is 35 m long and 27 broad, and so pleasant and fertile, that it is called the garden and flesh-market of Venice. Here are also mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble.

*Vicenza*, a city of Italy, capital of Vicentino, and a bishop's see. It has no walls, but is a large place, with above 20 palaces from the designs of Palladio, who was born here. The cathedral is embellished with marble, and has some good paintings. There are above 60 other churches; and in that of St. Corona, the high altar and the painting of the Magi paying adoration to Christ, by Paul Veronese, attract particular notice. In the fine square before the townhouse are two lofty columns, with St. Mark's winged lion on one of them, and on the other a statue of our Saviour. The other remarkable places are the Monte della Pietà with its fine library, the Palazzo Vecchio with its admirable paintings, the Theatrum Olympicum after the model of the amphitheatre of Palladio, and the

triumphal arches in the public promenade of Campo Marzo. The principal manufactures are silk, damask, and taffeta. About 4 m from the city, on a mountain, is the church of Della Madonna di Monte Berico, which is much frequented by pilgrims. Vicenza is seated in a fertile plain, between two hills, at the union of the rivulets Bachiglione and Perone, 22 m E Verona, and 32 w Venice. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 45 28 N.

*Vichy*, a town of France, in the department of Allier, near which are some mineral springs. It is seated on the Allier, 40 m S Moulins.

*Vico*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, near the bay of Naples, 5 m NE Sorrento.

*Vico*, a town of Corsica, in which is the cathedral of the bishop of Sagona, a town now in ruins, a little to the SW. Vico stands on a small river, near the gulf of Sagona, 16 m NE Ajaccio.

*Vicovaro*, a town of Italy, in the province of Sabina, seated near the Teverone, 10 m NE Tivoli.

*Victoria*, a town of the province of Caracas. It was almost entirely destroyed by the earthquake in 1812, and is seated in a well-cultivated district, near the river Tuy, 30 m SW Caracas.

*Victoria Fort*; see *Bancout*.

*Vielsk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Volôgda, situate on the Vaga, 156 m NNE Vologda. Lon. 41 45 E, lat. 61 40 N.

*Vienna*, a city of Germany, capital of Austria, and an archbishop's see. It stands in a fertile plain, on the right bank of the Danube, at the influx of the rivulet Vien. The city is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged, being limited by strong fortifications, but it is populous, and contains 78,000 inhabitants. The streets in general are narrow, and the houses high; but there are several fine squares, and in that called Joseph-square, is a colossal equestrian statue in bronze of Joseph II. The chief public buildings are the imperial palace, the palaces of the princes, the imperial chancery, the imperial arsenal, the city arsenal, the mint, the general hospital, the townhouse, the customhouse, the bank, the library, and the museum. Vienna was ineffectually besieged by the Turks, in 1589 and 1683. At the latter period, the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army. No houses without the walls are allowed to be built nearer to the glacis than 600 yards; so that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the city. The eight suburbs are said to contain 220,000 inhabitants; but they are not populous in

proportion to their size, for many houses have extensive gardens. The circuit of the city and suburbs is upward of 18 m. Many families live during the winter within the fortifications, and spend the summer in the suburbs. The cathedral is built of freestone, and the steeple contains a bell of uncommon magnitude, cast out of the cannon taken from the Turks. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace. The university had several thousand students, who, when this city was besieged, mounted guard; as they did also in 1741. The archducal library is much frequented by foreigners; it contains about 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are great rarities. The Danube is here very wide, and contains several woody isles, one of which is the Prater, or imperial park; it also forms a sort of harbour, where are magazines of naval stores, and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. The trade of Vienna is in a flourishing state, and it has manufactures of silk stuffs, gold and silver lace, tapestry, looking-glasses, porcelain, &c. In 1805, this city surrendered to the French and their allies; but was given up by the peace at Presburg. In 1815, a congress of the sovereigns in Europe assembled here, to complete the provisions of the treaty of Paris in 1814. Vienna is 350 m NNE Rome, and 570 E Paris. Lon. 16 16 E, lat. 48 13 N.

*Vienna*, a town of Maryland, in Dorchester county. It has a brisk trade with the neighbouring seaports, and is situate on the Nanticoke, 14 m from its mouth, and 63 SE Washington.

*Vienne*, a town of France, in the department of Isere, seated on the Rhone, over which it had formerly a bridge, but only some piers remain. Before the revolution, it was the see of an archbishop, and the capital of a province called Viennois. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic structure. In 1811, a general council was held here, at which pope Clement V presided. The commerce of Vienne consists in wine, silks, and sword-blades. It is 17 m SSE Lyon, and 46 NW Grenoble. Lon. 4 56 E, lat. 45 32 N.

*Vienne*, a department of France, formed of part of the old province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the department of Correze, and flows into the Loire 5 m above Saumur. Poitiers is the capital.

*Vienne, Upper*, a department of France, comprising the old province of Limosin. Limoges is the capital.

*Vierraden*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, seated on the Vesle, near

its conflux with the Oder, 22 m ESE Prenzlo.

*Vierzon*, a town of France, in the department of Cher, famous for its forges, seated on the Cher, near the influx of the Yevre, 17 m NW Bourges, and 48 S by E Orleans.

*Veisti*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of mount Gargano, 25 m NE Manfredonia. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 41 51 N.

*Viet, St. or St. Vith*, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, near the source of the Uren, 24 m SSE Limburg, and 48 N Luxemburg.

*Vigan*, a town of France, in the department of Gard, 22 m WSW Alais, and 38 WNW Nismes.

*Vigevano*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, with a strong castle on a rock; seated near the Tesino, 16 m SW Milan.

*Vignot*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 16 m E Bar le Duc, and 24 SSE Verdun.

*Vignuola*, or *Vignola*, a town of Italy, in Modenese, 15 m SE Modena.

*Vigo*, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, situate on the S side of a bay of its name, defended by a fort on an eminence, and an old castle. It has a good harbour, into which, in 1702, the English and Dutch fleet forced their passage, and made themselves masters of the Spanish plate-fleet, when just arrived from America. In 1719, the English got possession of Vigo, but relinquished it after raising contributions. It is 14 m WNW Tuy, and 47 S Compostella. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 42 14 N.

*Vihely*, a town of Hungary, capital of Zemplincoy, which is celebrated for Tokay wine. The population in 1815 was 6327. It stands on a river that soon joins the Badrog, 30 m SSE Kaschau, and 70 NE Agria. Lon. 21 48 E, lat. 48 23 N.

*Vihiers*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 20 m S Angers, and 20 W by S Saumur.

*Vijanagram*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Circars, district of Cicacole, 36 m SW Cicacole.

*Vilaine*, a river of France, which rises in the department of Mayenne, passes by Vitre and Rennes, divides the department of Morbihan from that of Lower Loire, and enters the bay of Biscay, below Roche Bernard.

*Villa de Conde*, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, at the mouth of the Ava, 20 m N Oporto.

*Villa Flor*, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 28 m S by W Braganza.

*Villa Franca*, a seaport of the county of Nice, with a castle and fort. The harbour is capacious, and the mountains

which enclose it extend into the sea like promontories. It was taken by the French in 1705, 1744, and 1792. It is 3 m E Nice.

*Villa Franca*, a town of Italy, in Veronese, with a silk manufacture, 10 m S Verona.

*Villa Franca*, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the estuary of the Tajo, 20 m NE Lisbon.

*Villa Franca*, a town on the S coast of St. Michael, one of the Azores, defended by a fort and other works. Opposite this place, half a mile from the shore, is a small island, which has a basin with a narrow entrance, where 50 vessels might anchor in security. It is 16 m E by N Punta del Guda. Lon. 25 30 W, lat. 37 50 N.

*Villa Franca de Panudes*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with manufactures of small arms and linen, and several brandy distilleries, 18 m W by S Barcelona.

*Villa Hermosa*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Millas, 53 m N Valencia.

*Villa Hermosa*, a town of New Spain, in Vera Cruz, on the river Tabasco, 60 m SW Tabasco, and 70 NE Chiapa.

*Villa de Horta*, the capital of Fayal, one of the Azores. It is seated on the W coast, and has a harbour, land-locked on every side except the E and NE, defended by several forts. Lon. 28 41 W, lat. 38 32 N.

*Villa d' Inglesias*, a town of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, 35 m WSW Cagliari.

*Villa Joiosa*, or *Joysa*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 18 m ENE Alicant, and 24 S Gandia.

*Villa Nova d' Asti*, a fortified town of Piedmont, 14 m W Asti.

*Villa Nova da Cervera*, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, situate on the Minho, near its mouth, 27 m NW Braga, and 45 N Oporto.

*Villa Nova de Portimao*, a fortified seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, on a river that forms a spacious and secure harbour, defended by two forts. It is 9 m ENE Lagos, and 42 W by S Tavira. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 37 12 N.

*Villa Nova de Porto*, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, seated on the Douro, opposite Oporto (on which it depends) and defended by several forts.

*Villa Nova de Principe*, a town of Brasil, in the government of Porto Seguro, situate near the diamond mines, 130 m W Porto Seguro.

*Villa Real*, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, at the conflux of the Corgo and Ribera, 12 m N by E Lamego, and 38 SE Braganza.

## VIL

*Villa Real*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the Minjares, 40 m NNE Valencia.

*Villa Rica*, a town of Brasil, in the government of Spiritu Santo, 150 m w by s Spiritu Santo.

*Villa Rica*, a town of Chili, on the lake Malabangan, 60 m NE Valdivia.

*Villa Rica de Spiritu Santo*, a town of Paraguay, on the river Tebiquarimini, 60 m SE Assumption.

*Villa Viciosa*, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle, and a palace where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. In the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proserpine; and in the neighbourhood are quarries of fine green marble. It is 12 m SW Elvas, and 33 NE Evora.

*Villa Viciosa*, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the bay of Biscay, 32 m NE Oviedo.

*Villach*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle. Near it are medicinal baths. It is seated at the conflux of the Geil with the Drave, 16 m w by s Clagenfurt.

*Villaine*, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, 16 m E by N Mayenne.

*Villalgarido*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a hill, near the river Cabriel, 50 m SE Cuenza.

*Villalpando*, a town of Spain, in Leon, 37 m S Leon.

*Villamiel*, a town of Spain, in Leon, 48 m S Ciudad Rodrigo.

*Villarino*, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Douro and confines of Portugal, 45 m W by W Salamanca.

*Villedieu*, a town of France, in the department of Manche, 12 m NNE Avranches, and 18 SE Coutances.

*Villefort*, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 18 m E Mende, and 19 N Alais.

*Villefranche*, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, surrounded by walls, and seated on the Saone, 18 m N by W Lyon.

*Villefranche*, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a fort; seated on the river Tet, 25 m WSW Perpignan.

*Villefranche*, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, with a great trade in linen cloth; seated on the Aveiron, 20 m W Rodez.

*Villefranche*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the canal royal, 22 m SE Toulouse.

*Villejuive*, a town of France, in the department of Paris, 4 m S Paris.

*Villemur*, a town of France, in the de-

## VIN

partment of Upper Garonne, seated on the Tarn, 12 m NNE Toulouse.

*Villena*, a town of Spain, in Murcia, with a castle, formerly of great strength. In the neighbourhood is a morass, from which salt is made. It is 18 m SSE Almanza, and 50 N by E Murcia.

*Villeneuve*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Lot, 17 m N Agen.

*Villeneuve*, a town of France, in the department of Gard, on the river Rhone, opposite Avignon, 21 m ENE Nismes.

*Villeneuve*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, at the E extremity of the lake of Geneva, 3 m from the influx of the Rhone, 17 SE Lausanne, and 47 SSW Bern.

*Villeneuve de Berg*, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, 13 m S Privas.

*Villiers Coterets*, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 12 m SW Soissons, and 44 NE Paris.

*Villingen*, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, strong by nature on account of the surrounding mountains and narrow passes. Here is a Benedictine abbey, and a good bath in the neighbourhood. It is 20 m E by N Friburg.

*Vilseck*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, near which are several founderies. It is seated on the Vils, 20 m N Amberg.

*Vilshofen*, a town of Lower Bavaria. In 1745, the Austrians took it by storm. It stands on the Danube, at the influx of the Vils, 11 m W by N Passau.

*Vilvoorden*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle; seated on the Senne, 7 m NNE Brussels.

*Vimiero*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 12 m W by N Estremos.

*Vimiera*, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 30 m N Lisbon. Here, in 1808, a battle was fought between the British and French, in which the latter were defeated.

*Vimioso*, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 15 m WNW Miranda, and 17 SE Braganza.

*Vinaroz*, a town of Spain, in Valencia. The environs are covered with vineyards, and much brandy is exported. It is seated at the mouth of the Servol, 23 m S Tortosa, and 83 NNE Valencia.

*Vincennes*, a village of France, 4 m N Paris. Here is a palace or castle erected by Francis I, in which Charles V expired, and also Henry V of England. It was repaired and enlarged by Louis XIV; and the ancient towers served as a state prison.

*Vincennes*, the capital of the state of

## VIN

Indiana and of Knox county, with a fort. It is seated on the Wabash, opposite the influx of the Ombra, 160 m wnw Frankfort, in Kentucky. Lon. 87 20 w, lat. 38 46 n.

*Vincent, Cape St.* the sw promontory of Portugal, 25 m wby Lagos. Lon. 9 0 w, lat. 37 3 n.

*Vincent, St.* one of the Caribe islands, lying 55 m to the w of Barbados. It is inhabited by Caribs, a warlike race of Indians, between whom and the aborigines of the larger islands there is a manifest distinction. They are conjectured to have been originally a colony from N America; their fierce manners approaching nearer to those of the original natives of that continent, than they do to that of S America, and their language also having some affinity to that spoken in Florida. In their wars they preserve their ancient practice of destroying all the males, and preserving the women either for servitude or for breeding. St. Vincent was long a neutral island; but, at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the British. The latter, soon after, engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the crown. The consequence of this was, that in 1779, they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, retered it in 1783. In 1795, the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. St. Vincent is 14 m long and 10 broad. It is extremely fertile for the raising of sugar and indigo; and bread-fruit trees, brought from Otaheite, thrive remarkably well. A ridge of mountains passes along the middle, through its whole length, the highest of which, called Souffrier, is at the n extremity. From this mountain, in 1812, after the lapse of near a century, proceeded a dreadful eruption, by which the island was enveloped in a chaotic gloom for three days, and wholly covered by showers of volcanic matter. Kingsten is the capital.

*Vincent, St.* one of the Cape Verd islands, 12 m long and 3 broad, and uninhabited. On its nw side is a good bay, where ships may obtain wood, water, and wild goats. Lon. 25 30 w, lat. 17 30 n.

*Vincut, St.* a town of Brasil, in the government of St. Paul, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It formerly gave name to the government, and stands on an island in the bay of Santos. The harbour is now so choked with sand, that it is not practicable even for canoes. See *Santos*.

## VIR

*Vincent, St.* a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the bay of Biscay, 9 m wby Santillana.

*Vindhya*, a chain of mountains in Hindoostan, which passes w through Bahar and Benares, and continues on through Allahabad and Malwa, nearly parallel to the river Nerhudda, almost to the gulf of Cambay. They are inhabited by various tribes of predatory thieves.

*Vingorla*, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. About 10 m to the wsw are some rocks in the sea, called Vingorla Rocks. The town is situate near the mouth of a river, 38 m nsw Goa. Lon. 73 22 e, lat. 15 54 n.

*Vintimiglia*, a town of the duchy of Genoa, with a small harbour, and a strong castle on a high rock. In 1746, it was taken by the King of Sardinia; but recovered in 1747, by the Genoese, with the assistance of the French. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Rotta, 20 m ne Nice, and 24 sw Oneglia. Lon. 7 37 e, lat. 43 53 n.

*Vique*; see *Vic*.

*Vire*, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, with manufactures of coarse woollen cloths; seated on the Vire, 30 m se Coutances, and 150 w Paris.

*Virgin, Cape*, a cape of Patagonia, at the e entrance of the strait of Magellan; so called by Magellan, because he discovered it on the feast of St. Ursula. Lon. 67 54 w, lat. 52 23 s.

*Virgin Gorda*, or *Spanishtown*, one of the Virgin islands. It has two good harbours, and is defended by a fort. Lon. 64 0 w, lat. 13 13 n.

*Virgin Islands*, about 40 islands, islets, and keys, in the W Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Caribe islands. They are possessed by the English and Danes. In the first division, belonging to the English, is Tortola, to which belong Jost Van Dyke, Little Van Dike, Guana, Beef, and Thatch islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, to which belong Anegada, Nicker, Prickly Pear, the Muskites, the Commanoes, &c. Of the Danish islands, the principal are St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John. The chief, and almost the only staple productions of these islands, are sugar and cotton. The largest island is Tortola.

*Virginia*, one of the United States of America, 446 m long and 224 broad; bounded on the n by Pennsylvania and Maryland, e by Maryland and the Atlantic ocean, s byw Carolina and Tennessee, and w by Kentucky and Ohio. It is divided into 97 counties. Several ridges of mountains cross the country from n to

s, the most easterly above 100 m from the Atlantic; and among them have been discovered caves, in which nitre is produced in great abundance. Here are mines of lead, copper, iron, and coal; marble is found in great quantities, and limestone; and many medicinal springs have been discovered in different parts. The principal rivers are the James, York, Rappahannoc, and Potomac, which are full of convenient harbours; and there are many other rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. The land toward the mouths of the rivers is low, and fit for rice, hemp, and maize; that higher up is generally level, and watered by springs; and between the ridges of the mountains are long and fertile valleys. The land near the sea is sandy, and without stones, that the horses here are seldom shod. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. The principal produce is tobacco, wheat, and maize. In 1810, the population was 974,622. The capital is Richmond.

*Virginia*, a town of Ireland, in Cavan county, on a river of the same name, 15 m SE Cavan.

*Virnenberg*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, seated near the Nesse, 26 m WNW Coblentz.

*Virton*, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 22 m W Luxemburg.

*Vischma*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 268 m SW Tobolsk. Lon. 61 22 E, lat. 62 36 N.

*Viset*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the Meuse, 15 m NW Limburg.

*Viseu*, a city of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see. It was founded by the Romans, who called it Visontinum, and stands amid mountains, 50 m NE Coimbra. Lon. 7 42 W, lat. 40 56 N.

*Vishnei Voloshok*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It has a canal, which, by uniting the Tverza and the Msta, connects the inland navigation between the Caspian and the Baltic; and above 4000 vessels pass it annually. The merchandise of Astracan, and other parts of the S of Russia, are brought to this place, which is spacious, and full of buildings and shops. It is seated on the Zua, near its conflux with the Tverza, 70 m NW Tver. Lon. 34 35 E, lat. 57 30 N.

*Visiapoor*; see *Bejapoor*.

*Viso*, a mountain of the Cottian Alps, and the highest peak of that chain, which separates Piedmont from the French province of Dauphiny. It is the Mons Vesulus of the Romans. The river Po has

its source on the eastern flank of this mountain, from which three valleys descend into the plains of Piedmont.

*Vispach*, a town of Switzerland, in Upper Valais, on a river of the same name, near its junction with the Rhone, 24 m E by N Sion.

*Uist*, *North* and *South*, two islands of the Hebrides, on the W coast of Scotland. N Uist is 20 m long and 12 broad, and the face of the country corresponds with that of Lewis. S Uist is 23 m long and 7 broad, and trees are here equally unknown. Many cows are annually exported; but kelp is the staple commodity, of which above 1000 tons are annually manufactured in each. The island of Benbecula lies between them, and they are each about 16 m to the W of the most western point of the isle of Skye.

*Vistula*, a river that rises in the Carpathian mountains on the confines of Moravia and Hungary, flows through Poland and Prussia, by Cracow, Sandomir, Warsaw, Culm, Marienwerder, Marienburg, and Dantzic, to the Baltic. Below Marienwerder it divides into two streams, each of which divides into two others; three of these flow to the Frisch Haf, the largest by Marienburg; and the fourth or main stream enters the gulf of Dantzic at Weisselmunde.

*Vitenhage*, a town of the Cape territory, which gives name to a fertile district. It has a manufacture of salt; and is situate on the Zwartkops, 9 m from its mouth in Algoa bay, and 400 E Capetown. Lon. 25 18 E, lat. 33 58 S.

*Viterbo*, a town of Italy, capital of the patrimony of St. Peter, and a bishop's see. It contains 16 parish-churches, numerous convents, and many palaces and fountains. Near the city is a hot mineral spring, much frequented. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a beautiful valley, 40 m NNW Rome. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 42 25 N.

*Vith*, *St.* see *Viet*, *St.*

*Vito*, *St.* see *Fiume*.

*Vitre*, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, with a trade in linen cloth, and knit stockings and gloves; seated on the Vilaine, 20 m NE Rennes, and 52 SE St. Malo.

*Vitry le Brule*, a village of France, 2 m NE Vitry le Francois. It was formerly a considerable town, but was burnt by Louis VII, and on this account called Brule. The English and Burgundians, in the war with Charles VII, set fire to Vitry, and 60 villages. It was a third time burned and rained by the troops of emperor Charles V.

*Vitry le Francois*, a town of France, in the department of Marne, built by Francis I, after the destruction of Vitry

le Brule by Charles v. It has a trade in corn, and is seated on the Marne, 15 m SE Chalons, and 100 E Paris.

*Vitteaux*, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 12 m SE Semur, and 27 W Dijon.

*Vittoria*, a city of Spain, capital of the district of Alava, in Biscay. It is surrounded by double walls, and the large streets are bordered with trees. In the principal square are the townhouse, two convents, and a fine fountain. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades, which are made here in large quantities. Near this city, in 1813, a complete victory was obtained by the allied forces under lord Wellington, over the French army under Jerome Bonaparte and marshal Jourdan. It is seated in a plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 32 m SE Bilbao, and 155 N Madrid. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 42 45 N.

*Vittoria*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and county of Modica. It has a trade in corn, wine, and oil, and stands in a plain, 15 m WNW Modica.

*Vivarez*, an old territory of France, in the NE part of Languedoc, on the banks of the Rhone, which parts it from Dauphiny. It now forms the department of Ardeche.

*Vivero*, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on a steep hill, near the river Landrova, which forms a tide haven, and flows into the bay of Biscay. It is 22 m SW Mondoniedo.

*Viviers*, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated among basaltic rocks (on one of which the cathedral is built) near the river Rhone, 16 m S by E Privas. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 44 29 N.

*Vizagapatam*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Circars, district of Cicacole, with a fort that defends the harbour. The town is inconsiderable, the Europeans generally residing at Walloor, a village 3 m to the NE; and at Semachellum, a village 5 m to the W, is a Hindoo temple of great fame. The staples of the ports are wax, salt, and indigo. It is 56 m SSW Cicacole. Lon. 83 28 E, lat. 17 42 N.

*Vizzini*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 25 m NNW Noto.

*Vkenskoi*, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the conflux of the Irtsch and Oby, 196 m N Tobolsk. Lon. 69 15 E, lat. 61 10 N.

*Ukraine*, a country of Europe, lying on the borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name signifies a *frontier*. By a treaty between Russia and Poland, in 1693, the latter remained in possession of the Ukraine, on the W side of the

Dnieper, which constituted a palatinate called Kiof; while the E side was allotted to Russia, and called the government of Kiof; but Russia having obtained the Polish part, by the treaty of partition, in 1793, the whole belongs now to that power. That part of the Ukraine, on the W side of the Dnieper, is but indifferently cultivated; that on the E side, inhabited by the Cossacs, is in much better condition. The principal town is Kiof. See *Cossacs*.

*Vladimir*; see *Volodimir*.

*Ulapool*, a town of Scotland, in Rosshire, on the E side of the narrow part of Loch Broom, at the mouth of a river of its name, with a good harbour and commodious road. It is a great fishing station, and situate in the midst of a wool country, 30 m NW Dingwall. Lon. 5 3 W, lat. 57 54 N.

*Uleaborg*, a seaport of Finland, and the capital of E Bothmia, with the ruin of a castle on an island, and a commodious harbour 2 m below the town. The chief exports are deals, pitch, tallow, dried fish, and tar. In 1713, this town was demolished by the Russians; and in 1803, the Swedes surrendered it to the Russians. It is situate near the mouth of the Ulea, 340 m N by E Abo. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 65 18 N.

*Ulieland*; see *Flie*.

*Ulietea*, one of the Society isles, in the Pacific ocean. It has a good harbour on the W side, called Ohamaneno. Lon. 151 38 W, lat. 16 45 S.

*Ulls-water*, a lake on the borders of Westmorland and Cumberland, 10 m to the N of Ambleside. It is 8 m long, and abounds with char and other fish. The river Eamont flows through this lake, and by Penrith, to the Eden, forming that part of the boundary line between the two counties.

*Ulm*, a free city of Suabia, whose territory is 27 m long and 21 broad. It is a large and handsome place, and strongly fortified. The cathedral is a magnificent structure. Here is an excellent college, with a theological seminary annexed; and a convent for the daughters of the nobility and citizens, who are here educated, and afterward at liberty to marry. The other most remarkable buildings are the abbey of St. Michael, commonly called Wengen, the townhouse, the arsenal, the magazines, and the valuable town library. The inhabitants are protestants, estimated at 15,000, and have a good trade in linens, fustians, paper, wine, and wood. The duke of Bavaria took it in 1702, by stratagem; but surrendered it after the battle of Blenheim, in 1704. It was taken by the French in 1796, and it surrendered to them in 1805. It is seated at the conflux of the Blau with the Danube, opposite the influx of the

Iler, 38 m w by N Augsburg, and 40 SE Stuttgart. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 48 24 N.

*Ulmen*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, 28 m w Coblenz.

*Ulotho*, or *Vlothow*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg, near which is a medicinal spring. It is 6 m s Minden.

*Ulrichstein*, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a fortified castle, 25 m SE Marburg.

*Ulricshamn*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, formerly called Bogesund, but changed in 1741, in compliment to queen Ulrica Eleanora. It has a considerable trade in cattle, provisions, tobacco, &c. and is 50 m E Gothenburg.

*Ulster*, a province of Ireland, 116 m long and 100 broad; bounded on the E by the Irish sea, N by the Northern ocean, W by the Atlantic ocean, SW by the province of Connaught, and S by that of Leinster. It contains the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghau, Armagh, Down, and Cavan. The principal place is Londonderry.

*Ultzen*, or *Veltzen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, with a trade in flour and wool; seated on the Ilmenau, 20 m SSE Luneburg.

*Ulverston*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It stands at the foot of some hills, has a canal to Morecambe bay, and is the port of the district of Furness. Since the decline of Dalton, it has considerably increased; has manufactures of cotton, check, canvas, and hats; and exports much corn, limestone, iron ore, and blue slate. It is 18 m NW Lancaster, and 261 NNW London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 54 14 N.

*Umago*, a small seaport of Istria, seated near the gulf of Largon, 12 m SW Capod' Istria.

*Umbria*, a name sometimes given to the duchy of Spoleto. Umbria was the northern province of ancient Italy, extending N from the Nar to the Rubicon.

*Umbriatico*, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, seated on the Lipuda, 15 m N by W St. Severina.

*Umea*, a seaport of Sweden, capital of W Bothnia. The houses are built of wood; and it stands at the mouth of the river Umea, in the gulf of Bothnia, 310 m N by E Stockholm. Lon. 19 18 E, lat. 63 58 N.

*Ummerapoor*, a city of Birman, and the metropolis of the Birman empire, with a spacious square fort completely fortified after the eastern manner. It was founded in 1783 by emperor Minderagree, 4 m to

the NE of Ava, the former capital. The houses are raised on posts from the ground; the smaller supported by bamboos, the larger by strong timbers. The streets are all straight, many of them wide, paved with brick, and frequently crossed by others at right angles. The royal palace is a splendid edifice, within the fort, and not any nobleman of the court is permitted to enter it with his feet covered. The temples and monasteries are numerous, and though in general composed of wood are very magnificent: the unbounded expenditure of gilding, which is bestowed on the outside of the roofs, particularly on the lofty spires, render them objects of extraordinary splendour. In 1860, the population was estimated at 175,000. Ummerapoor is situate on a peninsula, formed by the Irrawaddy on the W, and a narrow channel branching E from the river, which soon takes a N direction, and expands to a lake on the E side of the city, 7 m long and a mile and a half broad. It is 520 m E Calcutta. Lon. 76 7 E, lat. 21 57 N.

*Underwalden*, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N by the canton of Lucern and the lake of the Four Cantons, E by high mountains which separate it from the canton of Uri, S by Mount Brunich, which parts it from the canton of Bern, and W by that of Lucern. It is 24 m long and 20 broad, and divided into the Upper and Lower Valley, by a forest called Kesterwald, which crosses the canton from N to S. The country abounds in fruit and cattle, but produces little corn and no wine. The inhabitants are Roman catholics. Stanz is the capital of the Lower Valley, and Sarnan of the Upper and of the whole canton.

*Unghvar*, a town and fort of Hungary, capital of a county. It stands on an island formed by the Ung, 52 m E by S Kaschau. Lon. 22 29 E, lat. 48 31 N.

*Uniegow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenciez, with a fine castle belonging to the archbishop of Gnesen; seated on the Warta, 20 m SSW Lenciez.

*Unich*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, which has a great trade with Constantinople and Theodosia. It is seated in a fruitful district, and on a bay of the Black sea, 100 m N by E Tocat.

*Union*, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Fayette county. It is situate on Redstone creek, 14 m S by E Brownsville, and 28 NE Morgantown.

*Union*, a town of New York, in Tioga county, where the judicial courts are held in October. It is situate on the Susquehanna,



w of the influx of the Chenango, 50 m E by S Newtown, and 150 NW New York.

*United States of America*, a republic of N America, founded in 1783. It then consisted of thirteen states; namely, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The following eight have since been formed, and united to them; Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. There are, besides, on the E side of the Mississippi, three territories, Alabama, Michigan, and the Northwest Territory, which will be received into the Union in a few years. The Missouri Territory, on the W side of the Mississippi, or the country of Louisiana, likewise belongs to the United States. These districts are all noticed in this work in their proper places. The population of the United States in 1791 was 3,929,326; in 1801 it was 5,305,688; and in 1810 it was 7,238,421. No part of the globe is so well supplied with rivers, great and small springs, and lakes, as the United States; that a communication by water, from one extremity to the other, is more easy than in England: and a great multitude of bays and excellent harbours are on the coast of every maritime state. In the large towns the houses are of brick; in the others, and their environs, the half, and often the whole of them are of planks: but 80 m from the sea, in the central and southern states, and still more particularly in those w of the Allegany mountains, above half of the inhabitants live in log-houses. The 13 original states long flourished as provinces of Great Britain; but the British parliament attempting to tax them by its sole authority, without the intervention of their assemblies, a civil war ensued. The Americans formed a congress, which, in 1776, disclaimed all dependence on the mother country: the French king entered into an alliance with them in 1778; the colonies, powerfully assisted by France, were successful; and Great Britain acknowledged their independence by the peace of 1783. The federal constitution of the United States is governed by a congress, consisting of a president, vice-president, senate, and house of representatives. The first president, general Washington, was elected in 1788. Every state has its own governor, constitution, and laws for its distinct government; and each state sends a proportionable number of representatives to the congress. In the United States there is no religious establishment supported by the ruling

power; it being judged more prudent to leave religion to its own operations, than to influence belief by holding out any emolument to those who might exercise the religion of the state. Notwithstanding this seeming neglect, the people in general are as religiously disposed as they are in most other countries. The judicial part of the constitution appears, in general, to correspond with that of England, though it may not be altogether so pure in practice, especially in the minor courts. The army and navy of the United States are on a formidable scale; their numerous trading vessels visit every coast, without regard to distance or danger; and their internal trade flourishes by means of extensive navigable rivers, and the occasional aid of canals. The national revenue for the year 1816 was stated at 36,743,574 dollars, of which the commercial duties produced three-fourths, and the rest procured by a light taxation and the sale of public lands. In 1819 most of the taxes imposed on account of the late war were repealed, and the expenditure of the year was estimated at only 11,800,000 dollars. The United States, in 1812, entered into a war against Britain, which was carried on by sea and land, with variable success on both sides, to its termination by a treaty of peace, signed at Ghent, in 1814. The city of Washington is the metropolis.

*Unna*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, environed by walls and ditches, and formerly a considerable hanseatic town. It is seated on the Kottelbeck, 10 m ssw Ham.

*Unna*, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Bosnia, on the frontiers of Croatia, passes by Wihtsch, and joins the Save, 16 m above Gradisca.

*Unnary*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, 43 m w Wexico.

*Unst*, the most northern of the Shetland islands, and of the British dominions. It is 10 m long and 4 broad, and more level than the other isles. It feeds many sheep, horned cattle, and hogs; and about 80 tons of cured fish are annually exported. The NE point is called Lamba Ness. Lon. 0 10 w, lat. 60 55 N.

*Unterseen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near which is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It stands on the river Aar, between the lakes Brientz and Thun, 23 m sse Bern.

*Unza*, a town of Russia, in a province of the same name, in the government of Kostroma. It is situate on the river Unza, 92 m ene Kostroma. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 57 56 N.

*Voghera*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on the Staffora, 9 m NE Tortona.

*Voglabruck*, a town of Austria, on the river Vogel, 23 m NE Salzburg, and 33 SW Lintz.

*Void*, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 18 m ESE Bar le Duc.

*Voigtland*, a territory of the kingdom of Saxony, in the SW part of the marquisate of Misnia, bounded on the W by Thuringia and Franconia. It is very hilly, and abounds in wood; but the vallies afford plenty of corn and pasture, and feed great numbers of excellent cattle. Plauen is the capital.

*Voigtsberg*, a town and citadel of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland, 5 m S by E Plauen.

*Voitsberg*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Kainach, 18 m W by S Gratz.

*Vokelmark*, or *Volkenmark*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Drave, 17 m E by S Clagenfurt.

*Volano*, a town of Italy, in Ferrara, seated on the gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 34 m E Ferrara.

*Volconda*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with a fort on a rock 200 feet high. It is 76 m SW Pondicherry. Lon. 79 5 E, lat. 11 19 N.

*Volga*, a river of Russia, which forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. It has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Pleskof, about 90 m W of Tver, begins to be navigable a few m above that town, and is there augmented by the influx of the Tverza. It waters some of the finest provinces of the Russian empire, passes by Jaroslavl, Kostroma, Nishnei Novgorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, Saratof, Tzaritzin, and Astracan, and enters the Caspian sea by numerous mouths. This is the largest river in Europe; and, in a winding course of 1700 m, has not a single cataract to interrupt the navigation. By means of this noble stream, the river Tverza, and the canal of Vishnei Voloshok, there is a navigable communication from the Caspian sea to the Baltic.

*Volhynia*, a palatinate of Russian Poland, 220 m long and 130 broad; bounded on the N by Polesia, E by Kiof, S by Podolia, and W by Austrian Poland. It consists chiefly of fertile plains watered by a great number of rivers. Lucko is the capital.

*Vollenhoven*, a town of the Netherlands, in Overysse, with a castle, and a small port on the Zuider zee, 12 m NW Zwol.

*Volmar*, a town of Russia, in the go-

vernment of Riga, on the river Aa, 60 m NE Riga.

*Volo*, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, with a citadel and a fort. The chief exports are wheat, oil, tobacco, and sponges. It is seated at the skirt of the celebrated mount Pelion, and near the head of a gulf of its name, where there is a good harbour, 33 m SE Larissa. Lon. 22 55 E, lat. 39 21 N.

*Volodimir*, or *Vludimir*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.

*Volodimir*, the capital of the above government. It is seated on the Kliasma, 110 m E by N Moscow. Lon. 40 23 E, lat. 55 53 E.

*Vologda*, a government of Russia, divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Ustiug. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for fine wool.

*Vologda*, the capital of the above government, and the see of an archbishop. It has a magnificent cathedral, several churches, a castle, and a fortress. The principal trade is in hemp, matting, leather, and tallow. It is seated in a marsh, on the river Vologda, which flows into the Sukhona, 257 m N by E Moscow. Lon. 39 46 E, lat. 59 20 N.

*Volok*, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratof, situate on the Volga, 76 m NE Saratof. Lon. 47 45 E, lat. 52 15 N.

*Volta*, a river of Guinea, which separates the Gold coast from the Slave coast, and enters the Atlantic ocean with great rapidity by a wide mouth, which is crossed by a bar. On its left bank, close to the entrance, is the Danish fort of Prindstein, or Volta. Lon. 1 58 E, lat. 5 50 N.

*Voltagio*, a town of the duchy of Genoa, 15 m N by W Genoa.

*Volterra*, a walled town of Tuscany, in the territory of Pisa, containing several palaces and many antiquities. It is seated on the summit of a mountain, 30 m SSW Florence, and 32 SE Pisa.

*Voltri*, a town in the duchy of Genoa, near which the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1796. It is 6 m W Genoa.

*Volturna*, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, at the foot of the Apennines, 20 m W Lucera, and 53 NE Naples.

*Volturno*, a river of Naples, which rises in the Apennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and enters the gulf of Gaeta.

*Volvic*, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Puy de Dome. Here are immense quarries, which furnish materials for the buildings of the adjacent towns, and for the statues in the churches. It is 6 m  $\times$  Clermont.

*Vonitza*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, with a castle; seated at the head of a deep bay on the s side of the gulf of Arta, 17 m ssw Arta, and 60 nw Lepanto.

*Voorn*, a fort of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, on a small island formed by the Waal and the Meuse, 7 m  $\times$  by  $\times$  Bommel.

*Voorn*, an island of the Netherlands, in S Holland, between the mouths of the Meuse, 20 m long and 5 broad. This island, with Overflackee and Goree, form the territory called Voornland, which anciently belonged to Zealand. Briel is the capital.

*Vorden*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 20 m sse Osnaburg.

*Vordon*, a town of W Prussia, on the Vistula, 15 m ssw Culm.

*Voringen*, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Hohenzollern, situate on the Lauchart, 10 m se Hoenzollern.

*Voronetz*, a government of Russia, and one of the richest countries in the empire, abounding in corn, cattle, and other necessaries of life.

*Voronetz*, the capital of the above government. Here Peter the great built his first ship of war, when he projected the conquest of the Black sea. It then did not consist of above 100 wooden huts, but is now a handsome town, and holds intercourse with all parts of the empire. Here are considerable manufactures of woollen cloth and hardware; and grease, prepared from the substance of cattle, is a great article of trade. The town is strong by nature, and seated on the Voronetz, near its junction with the Don, 230 m sse Moscow. Lon. 39 44 E, lat. 52 36 N.

*Vosges*, a department of France, including the se part of the old province of Lorraine. It is so called from a chain of mountains, formerly covered with wood, that separates this department from those of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine. Epinal is the capital.

*Vourla*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, seated on two eminences near the gulf of Smyrna, 30 m w by s Smyrna.

*Vouille*, a village of France, in the department of Vienne, 10 m w Poitiers. Here Clovis gained a battle, in 507, against Alaric, king of the Visigoths, which extended the French empire from the Loire to the Pyrenees.

*Vou-tchang*, a city of China, capital of Hou-quang, and the rendezvous, as it were, of all the commercial people in the empire. As every branch of trade is carried on here, its port on the Kian-ku, is always crowded with vessels; the river being sometimes covered with them 6 m in length. The beautiful chrystal found in its mountains, the plentiful crops of fine tea, and the prodigious sale of the bamboo paper made here, contribute no less to make it famous than the continual influx of strangers. It is 655 m s Peking. Lon. 112 25 E, lat. 30 30 N.

*Vouziers*, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, on the river Aisne, 22 m s Mezieres, and 32 ene Rheims.

*Upholland*, a village in Lancashire, 3 m w Wigan, with considerable manufactures common to the county.

*Upland*, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, between Sadermania, Westmania, Gesticia, and the Baltic. It is 70 m long and 45 broad, chiefly covered with shapeless stones and forests of pine; But it is enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver; and the peasants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of those metals. Stockholm is the capital.

*Uppingham*, a town in Rutlandshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on an eminence, 6 m s Oakham, and 89  $\times$  by w London.

*Upsal*, a city of Sweden, in Upland, and an archbishop's see, with a castle, and a university. A river flows through it, to the lake Maeler, which facilitates some trifling commerce. The streets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of square; some of the houses are built of brick, but the generality are of wood, painted red, and the roofs covered with turf. Upsal was formerly the metropolis of Sweden; and near it is the morasteen, a circular range of stones, where the king used to be elected. It still contains many objects of curiosity, and is the residence of several Swedish noblemen. The ancient palace was a magnificent building, until great part of it was consumed by fire, in 1702. The cathedral, a large structure of brick, contains the remains of the famous Gustavus Vasa and Charles Linné, and several objects of curiosity: in the library is a MS copy of the Testament in the Sues-Gethic language, in silver letters on purple coloured parchment; also a sealed chest, enclosing the secret papers of Gustavus III, which is not to be opened till 50 years (1842) after his disease. The university, founded in 1476, is the most ancient in Sweden, and the first seminary

in the north for academical education. The Royal Society here is likewise the oldest association of the kind in the north. Here is an observatory, planned by the celebrated Celsus, from which the Swedish geographers compute the longitude. The botanical garden, of which the famous Linné was superintendant, is almost desolated; but a new one, and much larger, lies on the w side of the palace. Upsal contains about 4000 inhabitants, exclusive of the students, who are seldom fewer than 500. It is seated in a vast open plain, fertile in corn, 40 m NNW Stockholm. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 59 52 N.

*Upton*, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Severn, 11 m s Worcester, and 111 wnw London.

*Urach*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a decayed castle on a mountain. It has a trade in paper, damasks, and linen, and is 21 m SSE Stutgard.

*Uruguay*, a large river that rises in Brasil, in the government of Rio Grande, among the mountains near the coast of the Atlantic. It flows w along a high valley, and on emerging from the mountains, overflows the plain to a great extent. It then proceeds ssw through the government of Buenos Ayres, where, after a course of 690 m, it joins the Panama, and the united stream forms the commencement of the great river Plata.

*Uraichore*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, and a bishop's see. It is governed by a bey, and stands on the left bank of the Aspro, 25 m wnw Lepanto.

*Ural*, a river of Russia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, flows by Orenburg, Uralsk, and Gurief, and enters the Caspian sea by three mouths.

*Ural Mountains*, a chain of mountains in Russia, extending from 50 to 67 N lat. or about 1100 m, and forming a considerable part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. The central part of this chain abounds in metals, and fine white marble. Pauda, one of the highest mountains, is said to be 4512 feet above the level of the sea.

*Uralian Cossacs*, a Tartar tribe that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, on the s side of the river Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Don; and are a valiant race. They profess the Greek religion; but there are dissenters from the established religion, whom the Russians called Roskoluiki, or Separatists, and who style themselves Stavroverski, or Old Believers. These consider the service of the established church

as profane, and have their own priests, and ceremonies. The Uralian Cossacs are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almost equal to their lives. They are very rich, in consequence of their fisheries in the Caspian sea. Their principal fishery is for sturgeons and beluga, whose roes supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, chiefly salted and dried, afford a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire.

*Uralsk*, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasia and province of Orenburg. It is seated on the Ural, 375 m NNE Astracan. Lon. 50 10 E, lat. 52 0 N.

*Urbania*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, built by Urban VIII, on the Metro, 7 m ssw Urbino.

*Urbanna*, a town of Virginia, in Middlesex county, seated on the Rappahannock, 22 m from its mouth, and 73 NE Richmond.

*Urbino*, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 55 m long and 45 broad; bounded on the N by Romagna, NE by the gulf of Venice, SE and S by Ancona, and W by Perugia and Tuscany. The air is not deemed wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. The chief production is silk, and game is plentiful.

*Urbino*, the capital of the above duchy, and an archbishop's see. The university contains a noble college and 16 convents. Great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here; and it is the birthplace of the illustrious painter Raphael. It was taken by the French in 1796. It stands on a hill, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 53 NE Florence, and 120 N Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 43 46 N.

*Ure*, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmorland, flows by Middleham, Ripon, Boroughbridge, and Aldborough, and a little below joins the Swale, where the united stream forms the Ouse.

*Ureden*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with manufactures of excellent linen; seated on the Berckel, 26 m wnw Munster.

*Urgel*, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Segra, in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, covered with vineyards, 73 m NNE Barcelona. Lon. 1 23 E, lat. 42 24 N.

*Urghenz*, a town of the country of Chazarism, of which it was formerly the capital; seated on a small river that runs into the lake Aral, 90 m NNE Khiva. Lon. 53 30 E, lat. 49 24 N.

## USH

*Uri*, a canton of Switzerland, 50 m long and 12 broad; bounded on the x by the canton of Schwytz and the Waldstädter see, e by the cantons of Grisons and Glaris, s by that of Tesin, and w by those of Unterwalden and Bern. Altorf is the capital. See *Schwytz*.

*Uri, Lake of*; see *Waldstädter See*.

*Urmia*, or *Oroumich*, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan, situate on the w part of a lake of the same name. The lake, sometimes called Shabee lake, is of an oval form, 180 m in circuit; but on the e side it is penetrated by a long mountain, or peninsula, called Shabee, which extends to the centre: its waters produce much salt, and on its e borders are found immense blocks of what is called the marble of Tabriz. The town is pretty large, and 60 m sw Tabriz.

*Urnuud*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated near the Meuse, 10 m nne Maestricht.

*Urseren*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, situate in an elevated valley, on the Reuss, 17 m sse Altorf.

*Ursinjan*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, situate in a highly cultivated valley, and encompassed by extensive gardens, 30 m ene Shiras.

*Ursitz*, *St.* a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, indebted for its origin to a hermitage, built in the seventh century by St. Ursinus. It is seated on the Doubs, 6 m s Porentrui.

*Ussac Tartary*, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded on the x by the country of the Kabucks and Turkestan, e by Tibet, s by Hindoostan and Persia, and w by the Caspian sea. These Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans, or princes. When under one sovereign, they were the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. The principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birth-place was Samarcand, the present capital of the country. The Ussacs, in their persons, are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalnuacs. Their religion is Mohamedanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindoostan.

*Usedom*, an island of Hither Pomerania, in the Baltic sea, between the mouths of the Peene and Swin, with two forts named after these two rivers. It has a town of the same name, on the sw coast, 40 m xw Stettin. Lon. 14 2 e, lat. 53 58 n.

*Ushant*, an island of France, 12 m from the extreme w point of France, in the department of Finisterre. It is 15 m in cir-

## UTR

cuit, and contains several hamlets, inhabited by fishermen. On the x side is St. Michael bay, which affords good anchorage. Lon. 5 5 w, lat. 48 30 n.

*Utsingen*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a handsome castle; seated on the Usbach, 12 m sse Weilburg.

*Usk*, a river that rises in Wales, on the w side of Brecknockshire, flows by Brecknock, and entering Monmouthshire, passes by Abergavenny, Usk, Caerleon, and Newport, into the Bristol channel.

*Usk*, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of japanned ware. Here are the ruins of a castle and priory; part of the latter is converted into a farm-house, and its church is now the parish-church. It is seated on the river Usk, 12 m sw Monmouth, and 142 wby x London.

*Ushiub*; see *Scopia*.

*Uslar*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, 14 m nw Göttingen.

*Ussel*, a town of France, in the department of Correze, 32 m ne Tulle, and 53 ese Limoges.

*Ustano*, a town of Italy, in Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 12 m ne Cremona.

*Ustaritz*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 6 m sse Bayonne.

*Ustica*, a small island in the Mediterranean, 35 m x of Palermo in Sicily. It was uninhabited till 1765, when a citadel was built and a colony settled. It produces wheat, barley, soda, &c. and in the vicinity are some coral banks. The island is without springs, and only supplied with fresh water by rain kept in cisterns. Lon. 13 6 e, lat. 38 43 n.

*Ustiug*, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, capital of a province, and an archbishop's see. Great quantities of grain are sent hence to different parts. It is seated on the Dwina, at the influx of the Sakhona, 464 m ne Moscow. Lon. 16 30 e, lat. 61 15 n.

*Utawus*, a river that forms part of the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada, and enters the St. Lawrence at the island of Montreal. It issues from the lake Temiscamin, and has a se course of above 300 m, in which are several rapids and falls.

*Utica*, a town of New York, in Herkemer county. It is well built, and has an episcopal, a presbyterian, and two Welch churches. It stands on the Mohawk, over which is a covered wooden bridge, of some length, 15 m xxw Rome.

*Utrecht*, a province of the Netherlands,

## UXB

30 m long and 20 broad; bounded on the *n* by Holland and the Zuider zee, *e* and *s* by Gelderland, and *w* by Holland. The soil is fertile, and there are no inundations to fear as in the other provinces.

*Utrecht*, a fortified city, capital of the above province, with a famous university. It is of a square form, about 3 m in circuit, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. It stands on what may be called a hill, in this flat country; and the inhabitants are estimated at 32,000. The steeple of the cathedral is very high, and the view from the top is celebrated as the most extensive in Europe. Here is a great number of churches and hospitals; and the townhouse is a noble building. The principal manufactures are silk and fire-arms; and it has an extensive foundery for cannon balls. Two canals pass through the city, and over them are 36 stone bridges. The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the most agreeable places for residence in these parts. Here was concluded, in 1713, the peace that terminated the wars of queen Ann. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians in 1787, and to the French in 1795, each time without resistance. It is seated on the Rhine, 13 m *se* Amsterdam, and 35 *n*w Nimeguen. Lon. 5 3 *e*, lat. 52 6 *n*.

*Utrera*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near which is a salt spring, 12 m *se* Seville.

*Uttoreter*, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of hardware; seated on a rising ground, near the river Dove, 13 m *ne* Stafford, and 135 *n*w London.

*Utznach*, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district in the canton of St. Gall. It is situate in a plain, 3 m *e* from the lake of Zurich, and 15 *n* by *w* Glaris.

*Tickozar*, a town of Slavonia, on the river Danube, 23 m *se* Essek.

*Vulcano*, one of the Lipari islands, 12 m in circuit, and in the form of a cone with the top broken off. It continually emits smoke only. It is uninhabited, but occasionally visited by other islanders, to cut brushwood for fuel, which grows in the crater of an old volcano. *Vulcanello*, anciently a distinct island, to the *n*, has been joined to Vulcano by a narrow neck, formed by an eruption. They lie *s* of Lipari, separated by a deep channel 2 m broad.

*Uxbridge*, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, and a great trade in malt, corn, and flour. The Coln flows through it in two streams, and the Grand Junction canal passes close by. A treaty was carried on here between Charles 1 and

## WAD

the parliament, in 1644, and the house in which the plenipotentiaries met, is still called the Treaty-house, though recently converted into an inn. Near the town are the remains of an ancient camp. Uxbridge is 15 m *w* by *n* London.

*Uxbridge*, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 16 m *s* by *e* Worcester, and 40 *sw* Boston.

*Uzeda*; see *Ucedo*.

*Uzel*, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, 17 m *sw* St. Brieuc.

*Uzerche*, a town of France, in the department of Correze, seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the Vezere, 10 m *n*w Tulle, and 36 *ss*: Limoges.

*Uzes*, a town of France, in the department of Gard. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see, and below the palace is a spring that supplies the aqueduct of Nismes. It is seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, and good wine, 12 m *n* Nismes.

## W.

*Waag*, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows by Trenchin and Leopoldstadt to Komorn, and there joins the Danube.

*Waal*, a river of the Netherlands, being the *s* branch from the Rhine below Ennerrick. It flows *w* through Gelderland, by Nimeguen, Thiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and joins the Meuse, at Briel.

*Wabash*, a river of the United States, in Indiana. It rises near some small lakes to the *w* of Lake Erie, takes a *ssw* course of 400 m, and enters the Ohio 100 m above the conflux of that river with the Mississippi. The Wabash is navigable 340 m, and it approaches within 9 m of the navigable waters of Lake Erie.

*Wachenheim*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 m *ssw* Worms.

*Wachovia*, a tract of land in N Carolina, between the rivers Dan and Yadkin, in Surry county; consisting of 100,000 acres, purchased by the Moravians, in 1751, and named by them from an estate of count Zinzendorf's in Austria. It contains several settlements, of which Salem is the principal.

*Wachtendonk*, a town of the Netherlands, in Upper Gelderland, seated in a morass, on the river Niers, 5 m *s* Gelders.

*Wachtersbach*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, 20 m *ene* Hanau.

*Wadesborough*, a town of N Carolina,

Chief of Anson county. It is seated on a lofty hill, 60 m w Fayetteville.

*Wadstene*, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, with a castle, built by Gustavus Vasa in 1544; seated on the lake Wetter, 26 m w Linköping.

*Wageningen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, with a trade in cattle and tobacco; seated on the Rhine, 12 m w Arnhem.

*Wagnagar*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, near the mouth of a river of the same name, in the gulf Cambay, 71 m w by s Surat. Lon. 71 53 E, lat. 21 3 N.

*Wagstadt*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, 14 m sse Troppau.

*Wahren*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated near the lake Calpin, 12 m s Malchin, and 27 wnw New Strelitz.

*Wahrenbruck*, a town of the duchy of Saxony, on the river Elster, 14 m e Torgau.

*Waiblingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, on the river Rems, 7 m nxl Stutgard.

*Waidhausen*, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 23 m NE Amberg.

*Waidhoben, Bairisch*, a town of Austria, on the river Ips, 23 m sw St. Polten.

*Waidhoben, Bohmisch*, a town and castle of Austria, on the river, Teya, 10 m xnw Horn.

*Waigatz*, or *Vaigatch*, an island and strait between Nova Zembla and Russia. Lon. 93 30 E, lat. 69 30 N.

*Wainfleet*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the river Linb, near a creek of the sea, which admits small craft, 14 m NE Boston, and 123 n by E London.

*Waiszen*, a town of Hungary, and a bishop's sec. A large annual fair is kept here. It is situate on the Danube, 22 m n by E Pest.

*Wakfield*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It has two churches, and an ancient stone bridge over the Calder, on which Edward IV erected a chapel to the memory of his father, who lost his life in the battle near this place in 1460. Here are considerable manufactures of woollen cloth and stuffs, and a hall for the sale of the goods; a free grammar school, which has several exhibitions to both the universities; and a grand court-house; also, for the west riding of the county, a register office for deeds, a lunatic asylum, and a house of correction. The population was 2593 in 1811. It is 23 m sw York, and 181 xnw London.

*Walachin*, a province of Turkey in Europe, 175 m long and 125 broad; bounded on the n by Transylvania and Moldavia,

r and s by the river Danube, which separates it from Bulgaria, and w by Servia and Hungary. It is watered by many rivers that all flow to the Danube, abounds in good horses and cattle, has numerous mines of salt, and produces wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. It was ceded to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church. It is governed by a waywode or prince, styled also the hospodar, who is a vassal of the empire. Buchorest is the capital.

*Waladia*, a town of Morocco, with a very spacious harbour, but the entrance is obstructed by rocks. It stands on an extensive plain, which produces every necessary and luxury of life, 130 m wnw Morocco. Lon. 8 25 w, lat. 31 56 n.

*Walajahnagar*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It is large, regularly built, and populous, and the centre of the trade between the country above the Gaats and the seacoast. It stands on the n side of the Paliar, 5 m NE Arcot.

*Walcheren*, an island of the Netherlands, the principal one of the province of Zealand, and the most westerly, lying at the mouth of the Scheld. It is 9 m long and 3 broad, and being low is subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands. In 1809, the British sent an immense armament to take this island, as a primary object, in which they succeeded; but the expedition returned without attempting any other design. The capital of this island, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

*Walcour*, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur. The French attempted to take it in 1639, but were compelled to retire, with great loss. It is seated on the Heura, 27 m sw Namur.

*Waldburg*, a castle of Suabia, which gives name to a county, between the Danube and the Rher. It stands on a mountain, 7 m n Waagen, and 33 s by w Ulm.

*Waldeck*, a county of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 30 m long and 24 broad; bounded on the e and s by Lower Hesse, w by the duchy of Westphalia, and n by the principality of Paderborn. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum. Corbach is the capital.

*Waldeck*, a town in the above county, with a castle; seated on the Steinbach, 6 m SE Corbach.

*Walden*, or *Saffron Walden*, a town in Essex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a trade in malt. It has a large church, and stands on a hill, among fields that were formerly cultivated with saffron. The keep of its ancient

castle is still to be seen. It is 27 m NNW Chelmsford, and 42 N by E London.

*Waldenburg*, a town and castle of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Muldau. The old town, on the opposite side of the river, is famous for brown and white earthen ware. It is 12 m NNE Zwickau.

*Waldenburg*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with an ancient castle on a mountain, 6 m E by N Ohringen.

*Waldheim*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia. Here was formerly a monastery, now converted into an orphan house and house of correction, in which various manufactures are carried on. It is situate on the Zschopa, 30 m SE Leipzig.

*Waldkirch*, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, on the river Eltz, 6 m NNE Eriburg.

*Waldmünchen*, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Schwarza, 32 m ESE Amberg.

*Waldborough*, a town of the district of Main, in Lincoln county, 16 m E Wiscasset.

*Waldsassen*, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, near which is a rich Cistercian abbey. It is 44 m NNE Amberg.

*Waldsee*, a town of Suabia, with a castle, 10 m NNE Ravensburg.

*Waldshut*, a strong town of Suabia, one of the Forest towns; seated on the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black forest, 19 m WSW Schaffhausen.

*Waldstadter See*, or *Lake of the Four Cantons*, one of the finest lakes in Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Underwalden. It consists of three principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern, Schwitz, and Uri. The upper branch, or lake of Lucern, stretches from Kussnacht to Dullewal, a village near Stantz. It is bounded toward the town by cultivated hills, contrasted on the opposite side by an enormous mass of barren and craggy rocks; Mount Pilate, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, rising boldly from the lake. Toward the E of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across. Soon after, it again widens, and forms the second branch, or lake of Schwitz; having on the W side the canton of Underwalden, and on the E that of Schwitz. Here the mountains are more lofty and varied; some covered to the summits with verdure, others perpendicular and craggy. Near Brunen, commences the third branch, or lake of Uri, which takes a SE direction. It is deep and narrow, and bordered on both sides by wild and romantic rocks, covered with beech and pine to the very edge of the

water. The river Reuss flows through this lake.

*Wales*, a principality in the W of England, 120 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by the Irish sea, W by that sea, and St. George channel, S by the Bristol channel, and E by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 3125 square m, or 5,200,000 acres. The population was 611,733 in 1811, exclusive of the army and navy, for which a thirtieth part may be added. It is divided into North and South Wales, each containing six counties; namely, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery, in N Wales; Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor, in S Wales. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when England was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. They were long governed by independent kings, till the reign of Edward I, when their last prince Llewelin, being vanquished and slain, in 1295, the country was united to England. The natives submitted to the English dominion with extreme reluctance; and Edward, as a conciliatory means, promised to give them for their prince a Welshman by birth, and one who could speak no other language. This notice being received with joy, he invested in the principality his second son, Edward, then an infant, who had been born at Carnarvon. The death of his eldest son, Alphonso, happening soon after, young Edward became heir also of the English monarchy, and united both nations under one government; but some ages elapsed, before the animosity which had long subsisted between them was totally extinguished. From the time of Edward II, the eldest son of the king of England has always been created prince of Wales. The country is mountainous, but not barren, producing all the necessaries of life; the cattle and sheep are numerous, but small, and it is particularly famous for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which, and other particulars, are noted in the different counties.

*Wales, New North and South*, a large country of New Britain, lying W and SW of Hudson bay, and little known. See *Britain, New*.

*Wales, New South*, a country that forms the E part of Terra Australis, extending from 135 to 153 E long, and from 11 to 39 S lat. The E coast of this territory was first explored by Captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany bay. Cap-



tain Philip, governor of the intended settlement, arrived with his colony at Botany bay, early in 1788; but finding this bay ineligible, he fixed upon Port Jackson, 13 m further to the N; and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. With respect to the adjoining country, a vast chain of lofty hills, named the Blue Mountains, about 40 m inland, runs nearly in a N and S direction further than the eye can reach. The general face of it is diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large spreading trees, which afford a succession of leaves in all seasons; and a variety of flowering shrubs, almost all new to an European, abound in those places which are free from trees. The heat is never excessive in summer, nor the cold intolerable in winter; storms of thunder and lightning are frequent, but the atmosphere is generally bright and clear. The quadrupeds are principally of the opossum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. The native dogs are extremely fierce; there are also weasels and ant-eaters, and that singular quadruped the duck-billed platypus, whose jaws are elongated into the complete bill of a bird. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which the principal are a black swan, and the ostrich or cassowary. Several kinds of serpents, large spiders, and scolopendras, have been met with; and three or four species of ants, particularly green ants, which build their nests upon trees in a singular manner. There are likewise many curious fishes; though the finny tribe seem not to be so plentiful here as they generally are in higher latitudes. The natives of this coast are represented as a most savage race of people. They go entirely naked; and though pleased at first with some ornaments that were given them, they soon threw them away as useless; but they all expressed a great desire for iron tools. Their colour is rather a deep chocolate, than a full black; but the filth with which their skin is covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. Many have their bodies marked with scars, that some of them make a very hideous figure, but all these seem to be reckoned marks of honour. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the nose, and thrust a bone through it, as a kind of ornament; and their hair is generally clotted with a red gum. They paint themselves with various colours, and sometimes ornament themselves with beads and shells, but make no use of the beautiful feathers of their birds. Most of the men are without one of the foreteeth in the upper jaw, and it is common for the women to cut off

two joints of the little finger. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; that they depend for subsistence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the animals and fish they catch; the latter is the principal part of their subsistence. They set fire to the grass, in order to drive out the opossums, and other animals, from their retreats; and they set decoys for quails. There is no good reason for supposing them to be cannibals; but they eat animal substances raw, or nearly so. They strike the fish from their canoes with spears, sometimes catch them with hooks, and also make use of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plant; but some appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. Their hooks are made of the inside of a shell very much resembling the mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and, considering their slight texture, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them, are wonderful. Their hats consist of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length; but they seem to depend more for shelter on the caverns with which the rocks abound. In some things they possess a great power of imitation; they can imitate the songs and language of the Europeans almost instantaneously, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practice. This talent is also discernible in their sculptures, every where to be met with on the rocks: these represent men and other animals, and, though rude, are very surprising for people who have not the knowledge of constructing a comfortable habitation, nor of making clothes. In person they are active, vigorous, and stout, though generally lean. The women, such as have been seen, have soft and pleasing voices; and seem not to be destitute of modesty. The men display great personal bravery on the appearance of any danger; but, with all their courage, they are much afraid of a musket. They seem very little given to thieving, in comparison with the inhabitants of most of the islands in the Southern ocean; but they are ever ready to commit depredations on the Indian corn, whenever there is a probability of their attempts proving successful. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark at a considerable distance. Their number seems to be few, in comparison to the extent of the country; and they certainly burn their dead. The jealousy of the Europeans, which originally existed, has now entirely vanished;

and the proximity of a civilized colony has in some degree tended to soften their native rudeness and barbarism. The British settlement at Sydney has continued to flourish and extend from its first establishment, and is now become nearly independent of the mother-country for all the necessaries of life. Iron and coal, both of a very fine quality, are in abundance; but the most prizable subjects yet discovered are valuable stones, of which the white and yellow topazes are of greater worth than those produced in Brasil. In 1813, governor Macquarie, with his retinue, passed the chain of the Blue Mountains, and entered a country similar in appearance to that they had left. The site for a town was fixed upon, to which the governor gave the name of Bathurst, on the left bank of a river, named Macquarie, in lon. 149 33 E, lat. 33 24 S. During the governor's stay at Bathurst, small parties of men and boys made frequent visits, but no females: they always obtained meat, some slop clothing, and tomahawks, which last seemed to be highly prized by them. The natives here are in appearance very like those of Sydney, though rather stronger made; but their language is totally different. The men were covered with skins of different animals, neatly sewed together, and wore the far side inward; on the outer or skin side were wrought curious devices, and on one was seen a St. George's cross, as regularly formed as could be made. By the neatness of the sewing and works on the cloaks, these people appear to have made some little advance to civilization beyond what those of Sydney have done; for in other respects they seem to be harmless and inoffensive, and by no means warlike or savage. From Bathurst an exploring party went 155 m to the S, through fine vallies separated by hills covered with useful trees, and abounding in rivers, pools, and streams; and the country afforded, as far as the sight extended, no barrier to the W. The jurisdiction of the governor of New S Wales extends from 10 37 to 43 49 S lat. and from the meridian line of 125 E lon. it extends E to all the adjacent islands in the Pacific ocean, within the above-mentioned latitude. Sydney is the capital.

*Walei*, a town of Nigritia, capital of Beeroo. It is 100 m N by W Sego, and 270 W by S Tombuctoo. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 15 45 N.

*Walhof*, a town of the duchy of Courland, 34 m E Mittaw.

*Walkenried*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Sorge, 8 m W Nordhausen.

*Wallenburg*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, with a castle on a high

rock; seated on the Ergetz, 12 m S by E Basel.

*Wallenstadt*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall. It is a great thoroughfare for merchandise passing from Germany, through the country of the Grisons, to Italy. It stands on the E end of a lake of the same name, 9 m W Sargans, and 15 N W Coire.

*Wallenstadt*, a lake of Switzerland, 10 m long and 2 broad, bounded on both sides by high mountains. On the side of the canton of Glarus, the mountains are chiefly cultivated, and studded with small villages; on the other side, for the most part, the rocks are craggy and perpendicular. Through this lake flows the Mat, which soon after joins the Linth, and forms the river Limmat.

*Wallerstein*, a town of Sussia, with a castle, 6 m SW Oettingen.

*Wallingford*, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday, and a great trade in corn and malt. It was once surrounded by a wall, and had a castle, now demolished; and consists of four parishes, but has only one church now in use. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, 14 m NW Reading, and 46 W London.

*Wallingford*, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, 13 m SW Middleton, and 13 NE Newhaven.

*Walkill*, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on a creek of its name, 11 m W Newburg.

*Walney*, an island on the coast of Lancashire. It is 9 m long and a mile broad, and serves as a bulwark to the hundred of Furness, against the waves of the Irish sea.

*Walpole*, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, seated on the Connecticut, 14 m N by W Keene, and 103 W Portsmouth.

*Walsall*, a town in Staffordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of hardware. The population was 5648 in 1811. In the neighbourhood are valuable lime-works. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 m S Stafford, and 115 NW London.

*Walsbam, North*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 10 m E Norwich, and 125 NNE London.

*Walsingham*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. Here are the ruins of a monastery; and in the neighbourhood much saffron is grown. It is 25 m NW Norwich, and 113 NNE London.

*Walfröde*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lüneburg, with a convent of nuns of noble extraction; seated on the Bolme, 15 m E by S Verden.

*Waltenbuch*, a town of Wirtemberg, on the river Aich, 10 m s by w Stuttgart.

*Waltershausen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which belongs, with the adjacent castle of Tenneberg, to Saxe-Gotha. It has manufactures of cloth, and stands on the Honsel, 5 m sw Gotha.

*Waltham, Bishop*, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Friday. Here the bishops of Winchester had formerly a stately palace, which was destroyed in the civil wars. It is 9 m sse Winchester, and 65 w by s London.

*Waltham Abbey*, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It had a magnificent abbey, founded by king Harold, some fragments of which remain. Harold and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, were interred here; and a stone coffin, supposed to have been his, was discovered in the reign of Elisabeth. Waltham has some gunpowder mills, and manufactures of printed linens and pins. It is seated on the e side of the river Lea, which here forms several islands, 12 m n by e London.

*Waltham Cross*, a village in Hertfordshire, a mile w of Waltham Abbey. Here are some considerable remains of a beautiful cross erected by Edward I, in honour of his queen Eleanor.

*Walthamstow*, a village in Essex, near the river Lea, 5 m ne London. It has a large and handsome church, and many elegant villas.

*Walton*, a village in Essex, on the ne coast, 6 m s Harwich. Here are copperworks, and a lighthouse 80 feet high.

*Walton*, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, over which it has a large brick bridge, 6 m w by s Kingston.

*Walton-le-Dale*, a village in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures common to the county, seated near the Lancaster canal, and the river Ribble, 2 m sse Preston.

*Waluru*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a castle. The chief manufacture is cotton cloth, and in the vicinity many coarse blankets are woven. It is 20 m e by n Bangaloor.

*Wandersleben*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, 9 m sw Erfart.

*Wandicotta*, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Balagant, capital of a large district. It is situate on the Pennar, 20 m wyw Cudapah. Lon. 78 20 e, lat. 14 44 n.

*Wandipoor*, a strong town of Hindoostan, in Bootan, situate on the narrow extremity of a rock, where three streams unite and form the river Chan-tchieu, 18 m e by s Tassindon.

*Wandiwash*, a town of Hindoostan, in

the Carnatic, where the British totally defeated the French in 1760. It is 31 m sse Arcot, and 43 nsw Pondicherry.

*Wandsworth*, a village in Surry, seated on the Wandie, near its conflux with the Thames, 5 m wsw London. Here are manufactures for bolting cloth, the printing of calicos and kerseymeres; and the whitening and pressing of stuffs; with oil and white lead mills, iron and vinegar works, and distilleries. It has also a commodious basin for barges.

*Wanfried*, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, situate on the Werra, 15 m w Mulhausen, and 36 sse Cassel.

*Wangara*, a country of Nigritia, lying s of Zauvara. It abounds in rice and corn; and has many beeves, asses, and fowls, but no camels, horses, sheep, nor goats. The king has a large army, whose weapons are guns, spears, and bows and arrows. The country is watered by the Niger, which here divides into several branches. Ghana is the capital.

*Wangen*, a town of Suabia, with a trade in wine, fine paper, linen, and hardware; seated on the Overarg, 13 m ne Lindau, and 21 w Kempten.

*Wangen*, a town and castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Soleure, seated on the Aar, 7 m ene Soleure, and 23 nne Bern.

*Wangen*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the side of a hill, and surrounded by a wall. 12 m w Strasburg.

*Wankaneer*, a town of Hindoostan, in Gujrat, surrounded by a wall with towers and bastions, and has a good bazar. It stands on the angle formed by the junction of the Patallia with the Muchoo, 43 m e by n Noanigur.

*Wanlockhead*, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, 4 m n Sanguhar. Here are rich lead mines, and a number of smelting-houses.

*Wanstead*, a village in Essex, on the skirts of Epping forest, 6 m ne London. It is distinguished for its handsome modern church, and Wanstead-house, one of the most magnificent seats in England.

*Wantage*, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of sacking. It is famous for being the birth-place of king Alfred; and many battles with the Danes have been fought in the vicinity. It stands on the branch of the Ock, 12 m s by w Oxford, and 60 w London.

*Wanzenau*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, which was taken by the Austrians in 1793. It is 6 m n Strasburg.

*Wanzleben*, a town of Lower Saxony, in

the principality of Magdeburg, 12 m wsw Magdeburg.

*Wara*, a town of Nigritia, capital of Bergoo. It is 320 m sse Boraou. Lon. 25 25 E, lat. 15 30 N.

*Warangol*, a city of Hindoostan, in Hydrabad, capital of a district. It is supposed to have been the metropolis of Telingana; and its ancient site is still evident from its old ramparts, which are amazingly extensive. A modern fortress is constructed within it, and is in the possession of the nizam. It is 50 m nne Hydrabad. Lon. 79 3 E, lat. 17 52 N.

*Warberg*, a seaport of Sweden, in Halland, with a castle at the mouth of the harbour, on a rock surrounded by water. It is seated near the Categat, 34 m sse Gothenburg. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 57 12 N.

*Warburg*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, seated on the Dymel, 17 m sse Paderborn.

*Warde*, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 15 m n Ripen.

*Wardhuys*, a seaport of Norway, capital of a government, which includes Norwegian Lapland. It stands on a small island of the same name, near the continent, and has an old fort where the governor resides. It is 150 m ese of the North Cape. Lon. 31 7 E, lat. 70 23 N.

*Wardin*; see *Grosswardin*.

*Wardsbridge*, a town of New York, in Ulster county, seated on Walkill creek, 16 m w by s Newburg.

*Ware*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the river Lea, by which large quantities of malt and corn are sent to London. It is 2 m e by n Hertford, and 21 n by e London.

*Ware*, a town of Guinea, capital of a district, in the kingdom of Benin. It is 70 m ssw Benin. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 5 53 N.

*Warcham*, a borough in Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It stands between the Frome and Piddle, at their entrance into Lochford lake, the w part of Poole harbour. It had eight churches, now reduced to three; also a wall of earth and a castle; and the harbour is now almost choked up. In 1762, two thirds of the town was destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt. Above the bridge, over the Frome, is a good salmon fishery; and in the neighbourhood fine clay is dug, of which an immense quantity is sent coastwise. Warcham is the birthplace of the celebrated Horace Walpole. It is 20 m E Dorchester, and 112 w by s London.

*Warendorf*, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with

good linen manufactures, seated on the Ems, 12 m e by s Munster.

*Warka*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, on the river Pilsa, 45 m s by e Warsaw.

*Warkworth*, a village in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Coquet, 5 m s Alawick. It has a castle, the seat of the duke of Northumberland; and near it, on the bank of the river, is a hermitage consisting of three apartments, cut in a rock.

*Warminster*, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, a woollen manufacture, and a great trade in malt. It has two churches, and is seated at the source of the Willy, 22 m nw Salisbury, and 96 w by s London.

*Warminster*, a town of Virginia, in Amherst county, on the n side of James river, 70 m w by n Richmond.

*Warnemunde*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a fort; seated near the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warne, 9 m n by w Rostock.

*Warneton*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Lis, 8 m nw Lisle.

*Warren*, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, 7 m w Thomaston.

*Warren*, a town of Rhode Island, in Bristol county, which has a good trade, particularly in ship-building. It stands on Warren river and the ne part of Naraganset bay, 10 m sse Providence.

*Warren*, a town of Virginia, on the n side of James river, 10 m ene Warminster, and 21 ssw Charlottesville.

*Warrenton*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Warren county, 35 m w by n Halifax, and 54 nne Raleigh.

*Warrington*, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday. It has manufactures of canvas, cottons, checks, hardware, pins, and glass; and a considerable traffic in malt. Here are two churches, an excellent freeschool, and a noted academy for the education of youth. The population was 11,738 in 1811. It is seated on the Mersey, over which is a bridge, 16 m E Liverpool, and 182 n by w London.

*Warrior*, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 37 m nne Tanjore, and 61 ssw Pondicherry.

*Warsaw*, a duchy of Poland, created by the French in 1807, and given to the king of Saxony, by the treaty of Tilsit. It contained Great Poland, with other territories in Poland then subject to Prussia: see *Poland*. The duchy was retained by Saxony till 1815, when it was annexed, by the congress of Vienna, to the empire of Russia, except the territory of Posen, which was restored to Prussia.

*Warsaw*, a city of Poland, lately the metropolis of that country, and now the capital of the above duchy, and of all the other Polish territories subject to Russia. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a gentle rise from the Vistula; extending, with the suburbs of Kraka and Praga, over a vast extent of ground. It contains above 66,000 inhabitants, and numerous gardens thickly planted with fruit trees. The streets are narrow and ill paved; the churches and public buildings, large and magnificent; the palaces of the nobility, numerous and splendid; but the greatest part of the houses, particularly in the suburbs, are mean wooden hovels. In 1794, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, which was expelled by the citizens. The king of Prussia afterward besieged it, but was compelled to raise the siege. It was then undertaken by the Russians, who took by storm the suburb of Praga, on the opposite side of the river, massacred the inhabitants, and nearly reduced it to ashes. The immediate consequence was the surrender of the city to the Russians, who, in 1796, delivered it up to the king of Prussia. Toward the end of 1806 the French occupied this city, and by the treaty of Tilsit it was given to Saxony; and in 1815, by the congress of Vienna, it was transferred to Russia. Warsaw is 170 m s Konigsberg, and 130 ENE Breslau. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 52 14 N.

*Warta*, a river that rises in Little Poland, flows through Great Poland by Siradia and Posnan, passes by Driessen and Landsberg in Brandenburg, and enters the Oder at Custrin.

*Warta*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, on the river Warta, 12 m N Siradia.

*Wartenberg*, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship, with a castle. In 1742 it was entirely reduced to ashes, except the old castle, which is now used as a brewery. It is 38 m NE Breslau. Lon. 17 50 E, lat. 51 19 N.

*Wartenberg*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 20 m NW Glogau.

*Warwick*, a borough and the capital of Warwickshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was fortified with a wall, now in ruins; but has still a fine castle of the ancient earls of Warwick, inhabited by the present possessor of that title. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1694, and now principally consists of one regular-built street, at the end of which is an ancient gate. It had formerly six monasteries and six churches; of the latter two only remain: it has likewise a handsome shirehouse, a good freeschool, and a noted hospital for 12 decayed gentlemen. The population was 6497 in 1811.

It is situate on a rocky eminence, by the river Avon, 10 m ssw Coventry, and 90 xw London. Lon. 1 35 w, lat. 52 17 N.

*Warwick*, a town of Virginia, capital of a county. It is seated on the right bank of James river, 15 m SE Richmond.

*Warwick*, a town of Maryland, in Cecil county, on the E shore of Chesapeake bay, 15 m sw Philadelphia.

*Warwick*, a town of Rhode Island, chief of Kent county. It has a cotton manufacture, and is situate at the head of Narraganset bay, 8 m s Providence.

*Warwickshire*, a county of England, bounded on the N by Derbyshire, NE by Leicestershire, E by Northamptonshire, SE by Oxfordshire, SW by Gloucestershire, W by Worcestershire, and NW by Staffordshire. It is 47 m long and 30 broad, containing 629,760 acres; is divided into four hundreds, and 205 parishes; has one city (Coventry) and 12 market-towns, and sends six members to parliament. The population was 228,735 in 1811. The N part, called the Woodlands, is divided from the S, called the Feldon, by the river Avon; and the soil of both is rich and fertile. It produces corn, flax, wool, cheese, coal, iron, and limestone; and the breeds of cattle and sheep are of a superior kind. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. It is also intersected by several canals, which, communicating with others that proceed to the rivers Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, are of considerable advantage to its trade and commerce. The capital is Warwick, but Birmingham is the largest town.

*Wasa*, a province of Finland, lying on the gulf of Bothnia, between Finland Proper and Bothnia. It is 170 m long and from 50 to 100 broad; and, though low and marshy toward the sea, is in general fertile and well cultivated. The chief exports are rafters, deals, pitch, tar, rye, skins, seal-oil, and tallow.

*Wasa*, the capital of the above province, with two harbours. Vessels of fir are constructed here for sale, and it has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and some tanneries. It is situate amid rocks and trees, near an inlet of the gulf of Bothnia, 180 m N by W Abo. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 63 0 N.

*Washington*, a hilly district in the SW part of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Pendleton and Greenville. Pickensville is the capital.

*Washington*, a town of N Carolina, in Beaufort county. It has a great export trade, and a good harbour near the mouth of the river Tar, 38 m NE Newbern. Lon. 77 23 E, lat. 35 30 N.

*Washington*, a town of the state of

Georgia, chief of Wilkes county. A mile *E* of the town is a spring that is beneficial in scorbutic cases. It stands on the Kettle creek, 50 m *w* *w* Augusta. Lon. 82 30 *w*, lat. 33 12 *N*.

*Washington*, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of a county, and considerable for a variety of manufactures. It stands on a branch of Chartier creek, 10 m above Morganza, and 22 *ssw* Pittsburg. Lon. 80 30 *w*, lat. 40 11 *N*.

*Washington*, a town of Kentucky, chief of Mason county. It is a commercial place, situate in a fine country near the Ohio, 63 m *ENE* Frankfort. Lon. 83 33 *w*, lat. 38 20 *N*.

*Washington*, the metropolis of the United States of America, in the district of Columbia. It is seated on the Potomac, at the junction of the Eastern branch, or Anacostia river, extending about 4 m up each river. Over the Potomac is a wooden bridge, a mile in length, with a draw for the passage of vessels. This city, in 1792, was established by the United States, to be the permanent seat of government, after the year 1800. It is divided into squares or grand divisions by streets running due *N* and *S*, and *E* and *W*; which form the ground-work of the plan: but from the capitol, the president's house, and some of the important areas in the city, run diagonal streets, from one material object to another, which produce a variety of prospects. The great leading streets are 160 feet wide; including a pavement of 10 feet and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees on each side, and 30 feet of paved street in the middle for carriages. The other streets are, in general, 110 feet wide, with a few only 90 feet, except North, South, and Capitol streets, which are 160 feet. The diagonal streets are named after the states composing the Union, while those running *N* and *S* are, from the capitol eastward, named East First-street, East Second-street, &c. and those *W* of it are, in the same manner, called West First-street, West Second-street, &c. Those running *E* and *W* are, from the capitol northward, named North A-street, North B-street, &c. and those *S* of it are called South A-street, South B-street, &c. The squares, or divisions of the city, amount to 1150; the rectangular ones contain from three to six acres, but the irregular divisions, produced by the diagonal streets, are some of them small. All the houses must be of brick or stone. The capitol (or house for the legislative bodies) is on an eminence, about a mile from the Eastern branch, and not much more from the Potomac, commanding a view of the city and of the country round.

The president's house is on a rising ground, not far from the Potomac, possessing a delightful water prospect, and a view of the capitol. Due *S* from the president's house, and due *W* from the capitol, run two great pleasure parks or malls, which intersect, and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are to be ornamented at the sides by a variety of elegant buildings, houses for foreign ministers, &c. Interspersed through the city, where the most material streets cross each other, are a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures; the best of these are appropriated to the different states composing the Union, and to bear their respective names. Upon a small eminence, where a line due *W* from the capitol and *S* from the president's house intersect, is an equestrian statue of general Washington, the first president of the United States. Places are marked out for other public buildings; as a marine hospital, with its gardens; a general exchange, and its public walks; a fort, magazines, and arsenal; a city hall, churches, colleges, markethouses, theatre, &c. The Eastern branch is sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for 4 m above its junction with the Potomac, and the channel lies close along the edge of the city. The Potomac produces a communication by water between the city and the interior parts of Virginia and Maryland, by means of the Shamandoah, the South branch, Opecan, Cape Capon, Patterson creek, Connocheague, and Monocasy, for upward of 200 m through a healthy region, producing tobacco, hemp, maize, wheat, and other small grain, with fruits and vegetables in abundance. The lands upon the Potomac, above the city, all around it, and for 60 m below, are high and dry, abounding with springs of excellent water, and covered with timber trees of various kinds. A few miles below the city, on the banks of the Potomac, are inexhaustible mountains of freestone, of which the public edifices are building; and above the city are immense quantities of excellent coal, limestone, marble, and blue slate. The Tyber, which is the principal stream that passes through the city, is to be collected in a grand reservoir, near the capitol, whence it will be carried in pipes to different parts of the city; while its surplus water will fall down in cascades, through the public gardens *w* of the capitol, into a canal. Since 1792, many workmen have been employed, but many years will be required to complete the plan. In 1800, after the adjournment of congress, at their last session in Philadelphia, the public offices, records, and property were removed to this city; and on the 22d of November, the congress as-

sembled here for the first time. In 1810, the number of inhabitants in the city and its district was 24,023. In 1814, a British military and naval force, by a sudden incursion, entered the city, set on fire the capitol, the president's house, the treasury, the dock-yard, &c. but they have been restored in a better style of architecture. Washington is 144 m sw Philadelphia, the late capital of the United States. Lon. of the capitol, 76 53 w, lat. 38 55 n.

*Washington Islands*, or *New Marquesas*; see *Ingraham Islands*.

*Wassenberg*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Roer, 17 m nw Juliers.

*Wasserburg*, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, and four churches. The principal trade is in salt. In 1800, the French took it by storm. It is seated on the Inn, 23 m e Munich, and 38 nw Salzburg.

*Wassertrudingen*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, seated on the Wernitz, 6 m n Oettingen.

*Wast-water*, a lake in Cumberland, 7 m nne Ravenglass. It is 3 m long and above half a mile broad, lying in Westdale, among the western mountains. The Screes, a very high ridge of mountains, run along the se side of the lake. Its outlet, at the s end, joins the river Irt, which enters the sea at Ravenglass.

*Wasungen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. On a mountain to the n of it is the ancient castle of Mayenluft. It is seated on the Werra, 5 m n Meinungen.

*Watchet*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Bristol channel, at the mouth of a harbour frequented by coal ships, which are freighted hence with limestone, alabaster, and kelp. It is 14 m nw Taunton, and 156 w by s London.

*Wateoo*, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Cook. It is 18 m in circuit, composed of hills and plains, and the surface covered with verdure. On the rising grounds the islanders build their houses, which are long and spacious. The manners of the people, and their religious opinions and ceremonies, greatly resemble those of Otaheite. Lon. 153 15 w, lat. 21 1 s.

*Waterbury*, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, seated on Mousom river, 15 m nw Wells.

*Waterford*, a county of Ireland, 46 m long and 25 broad; bounded on the s by St. George channel, w by Cork, n and ne by the river Suir, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and e by Waterford haven, which parts it from Wexford. It is divided into 74 parishes, contains

about 110,100 inhabitants, and sends four members to parliament. It presents a diversity of soil and prospect, but in general is pleasant and fertile, yet in many parts mountainous and rocky. The chief rivers are the Suir and Blackwater.

*Waterford*, a city and seaport, capital of the above county, and a bishop's see united with Lismore. The cathedral is an elegant modern structure; but nearly the whole of the interior was destroyed by fire in 1815. The population 40,000; and it sends a member to parliament. It has an excellent harbour, the entrance of which is defended by Duncannon fort. Vessels of great burden may ride at the quay, but the largest ships generally lie a few miles lower. The commerce is very considerable; and packet-boats sail regularly hence for Milford-haven. The principal exports are beef, pork, corn, butter, and linen. It stands on the river Suir, 8 m n of St. George channel, and 85 ssw Dublin. Lon. 7 10 w, lat. 52 13 n.

*Waterford*, a town of New York, in Albany county, situate at the junction of the Mohawk with the Hudson, 9 m n Albany.

*Waterloo*, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 9 m s by e Brussels. It gives name to a great battle, fought 2 m to the s of it (Mont St. Jean) in 1815, between the British and Prussians under Wellington and Blucher, and the French under Bonaparte, in which the latter were totally defeated.

*Watersay*, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the s of Bara. It is 4 m long and 3 broad, including the two bays by which it is nearly intersected. The bay at the e end is a very commodious harbour for ships of any burden, and Deer island lies at its entrance. Lon. 7 28 w, lat. 56 51 n.

*Watertown*, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, seated on Charles river, 7 m from its mouth in Boston harbour, and 9 ese Concord.

*Watford*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. In and near the town are paper and silk mills. It is seated on the Coln, 7 m s by w St. Alban, and 15 nw London.

*Watlington*, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday; seated near the Chiltern hills, on a brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides the county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 m se Oxford, and 46 w London.

*Watten*, a town of France, in the department of Nord, on the river Aa, 5 m n St. Omer.

*Watton*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, 13 m w by s Norwich, and 91 nne London.

*Waxeren*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, situate on the Dyle, 12 m s Louvain.

*Warholm*, a fortress on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic, situate on a small island at the entrance of the lake Maeler. Here all homeward-bound ships are searched. It is 16 m e Stockholm.

*Way*, an island near the n point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the channel of Acheen; and is peopled by men banished from Acheen. Lon. 94 50 e, lat. 5 35 n.

*Waynesborough*, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Burke county. It is 25 m ssw Augusta. Lon. 82 5 w, lat. 32 56 n.

*Wazein*, a town of the kingdom of Fez, situate on the side of a lofty red mountain, in the middle of a plain, 55 m nw Fez.

*Wear*, a river that rises in the w part of the county of Durham, flows se by Stanhope to Bishop Auckland, and thence ne by Durham to Sunderland, where it enters the German ocean.

*Wearmouth, Bishop*, a town in the county of Durham, on the s side of the Wear, adjoining the w part of Sunderland. An iron bridge extends over the river, of one arch 236 feet span, erected in 1796. It has manufactures of canvas, and partakes in the commerce of Sunderland. The population was 7060 in 1811. It is 268 m n by w London.

*Wearmouth, Monk*, a town in the county of Durham, on the n side of the mouth of the Wear, opposite Sunderland. Here was an extensive monastery, which was destroyed by the Scots. The population was 3355 in 1811; and it shares in the trade of Sunderland.

*Weathersfield*, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the river Connecticut, 5 m s Hartford.

*Wedenschweil*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle; situate on the w side of the lake of Zurich, 10 m se Zurich.

*Wednesbury*, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. The population was 5372 in 1811. Here are considerable manufactures of hardware, several iron forges, and mines of excellent coal. It is 13 m ssw Lichfield, and 124 nw London.

*Weedon*, a village in Northamptonshire, 8 m nnw Towcester. It stands on the Grand Junction canal, and has a great ordnance depot and barracks.

*Weert*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege. In 1702, it was besieged by the allies who destroyed the castle; and in 1794 it was taken by the

French. It is seated on the river Brey, 10 m wsw Ruremonde.

*Weezer*, a river that rises in the n part of Shropshire, crosses Cheshire, and receiving the Dane from the e, enters the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Winsford, some m above Northwich, in Cheshire.

*Weibstadt*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 15 m ese Heidelberg.

*Weichselburg*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle on a mountain, and a manufacture of fine stockings, 10 m se Laubach.

*Weichterbach*, a town of Germany, in the county of Isenberg, with a castle; seated on the Kinzig, 20 m se Giessen, and 23 ne Frankfort.

*Weickersheim*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with a fine castle, on the river Tauber, 3 m e Mergentheim.

*Weido*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland, on the rivulet Weida, at its conflux with the Elster, 9 m s Gera.

*Weiden*, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with manufactures of linen, woollen stuffs, and saltpetre; seated on the Nab, 18 m ne Amberg.

*Weighton*, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a canal to the head of the Humber. It is 18 m ese York, and 190 n by w London.

*Weil*, or *Weilerstadt*, a town of Wirtemberg, seated on the Worm, 12 m w Stutgard.

*Weil*, or *Wyl*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gal, on the river Thur, 19 m ssw Constance.

*Weilburg*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, capital of the county of Nassau-Weilburg. The prince's palace is an ancient structure. It is seated on the Lahn, over which is a bridge, 25 m nnw Frankfort. Lon. 8 20 e, lat. 50 26 n.

*Weile*, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, situate at the head of a bay in the Little Belt, 35 m ssw Arhusen, and 38 ne Ripen. Lon. 9 30 e, lat. 55 45 n.

*Weilheim*, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, on the river Amper, 28 m ssw Munich.

*Weilheim*, a town of Wirtemberg, on the river Lauter, 20 m se Stutgard.

*Weimar*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the principality of Saxe-Weimar. In the duke's palace is one of the most considerable libraries in Germany, with a cabinet of coins and medals. It is seated on the Ilm, 12 m w Erfurt, and 26 wsw Naumburg. Lon. 11 27 e, lat. 51 2 n.

*Weinfeldten*, a town of Switzerland, in



Thurgau, seated on the Thur, 5 m sw Constance.

*Weingarten*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Spire, 9 m s by r Phillipsburg.

*Weinheim*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, which exhibits traces of ancient fortifications. It stands on the skirt of a mountain and the river Weschnitz, 10 m n Heidelberg.

*Weinsberg*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a ruined castle on a hill. It stands partly on the hill, and partly in a valley, famous for wine, 5 m n: Heilbron.

*Weissmuude*, a fortress of W Prussia, seated at the w mouth of the Vistula, to defend the harbour of Dantzic.

*Weissenburg*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines from which the French drove the Austrians in 1744; and in 1793, the Prussians drove the French from the same position. It is seated on the Lauter, 10 m sw Landau, and 22 nE Strasburg. Lon. 8 11 E, lat. 48 53 N.

*Weissenburg*, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Aichstadt, seated on the Rednith, 5 m n Pappenheim, and 30 sw Nuremberg.

*Weissenburg*, or *Carlsburg*, a city of Transylvania, capital of a county, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Maros, 42 m wxw Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 45 55 N.

*Weissenburg*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, celebrated for its mineral waters, 20 m s Bern.

*Weissenfels*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. Upon a white rock, above the town, is a fine citadel, called Angustusburg. It is seated on the Saal, 17 m sw Leipzig.

*Weissenhorn*, a town and castle of Suebia, in a county of its name; seated on the Roth, 10 m sE Ulm, and 28 w Augsburg.

*Weissensee*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a superintendency and commandery of the knights of Malta. The lake formerly in its neighbourhood was drained, and converted into arable land in 1705. It is 21 m nE Langensalza.

*Weissenstadt*, a town of Franconia, in the margravate of Bayreuth, situate on the Eger, 17 m w Culmbach.

*Welan*, a town of E Prussia, celebrated for the treaty concluded here with Poland, in 1657, when the elector, Fredrick-William, was invested with the sovereignty of Ducal Prussia. It is seated on the Pregel, at the influx of the Alla, 30 m sE Konigsberg.

*Weldon*, a town in Northamptonshire,

with a market on Wednesday, 8 m w Oundle, and 83 xxw London.

*Welland*, a river that rises in Northamptonshire, and separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; it passes by Deeping to Stamford, and is thence navigable to the Fossdike wash, which it enters below Spalding.

*Wellingborough*, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of shoes and lace. Near it is a chalybeate spring, called Redwell. The town is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Nen, 12 m nE Northampton, and 67 n by w London.

*Wellington*, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday. In the neighbourhood are founderies, iron mines, and coal works. It is seated near Wrekin hill, 12 m E Shrewsbury, and 150 nw London.

*Wellington*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of serges, druggets, and earthen ware; seated on the Tone, 15 m nE Exeter, and 148 w by s London.

*Wells*, a city in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and manufactures of knit worsted stockings. It stands at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and is a bishop's see, jointly with Bath. The cathedral is a stately pile; and the bishop's palace is surrounded by walls and a moat. The population was 5156 in 1811. The city is well built and neatly paved; and the summer assizes are held here alternately with Bridgewater. It is 16 m s Bristol, and 129 w London. Lon. 2 37 w, lat. 51 12 N.

*Wells*, a town in Norfolk, which has a large church, and a considerable corn trade. It stands near the sea, 27 m n by E Swaffham, and 118 nNE London.

*Wells*, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, on a bay of its name, 38 m n by E Boston. Lon. 70 52 w, lat. 43 20 N.

*Wells*, a town of W Florida, on the w side of St. Andrew bay, 60 m w St. Marco. Lon. 35 50 w, lat. 30 24 N.

*Wels*, a town of Austria, with a castle, and a great trade in timber; seated on the Traun, near a large forest, 14 m ssw Lintz.

*Welshpool*, a corporate town of Wales, and the largest in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Monday. It is a great mart for Welsh cottons, flannels, &c. which are sent chiefly to Shrewsbury; and has a capacious townhall, in which the assizes are held. Near the town are the remains of Powis castle, a large structure built on an eminence. The population was 2449 in

**1811.** It is seated in a rich vale, near the river Severn, 9 m N Montgomery, 19 w Shrewsbury, and 176 NW London.

*Welwarn*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, 13 m N Prague.

*Welwyn*, a village in Hertfordshire, 5 m N Hatfield. Dr. Young was rector of this place, and here was the scene of his celebrated Night Thoughts.

*Welzheim*, a town of Wirtemberg, capital of a lordship; seated on the Lein, 19 m E Stutgard.

*Wem*, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Roden, 9 m N Shrewsbury, and 172 NW London.

*Wemyss, Easter* and *Wester*, two villages of Scotland, in Fifeshire, nearly adjoining each other, on the coast of the frith of Forth, 4 m NE Kirkaldy. The former has the ruin of an old castle, a manufacture of linen, and a considerable brewery. The latter has a good harbour, a fine castle on a promontory, and a trade in salt and coal.

*Wendlingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, situate on the Neckar, at the influx of the Lauter, 12 m SSE Stutgard.

*Wendover*, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursday, 7 m SE Aylesbury, and 35 W by N London.

*Wener*, the largest lake of Sweden, lying in W Gothland, to the NW of the lake Wetter. It is 100 m in length, in some places 40 in breadth, and contains several islands. The surface of the lake is about 140 feet higher than that of the sea. It receives 24 rivers, and its outlet is the river Gotha, at the SW extremity.

*Wenersburg*, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with a castle. It is the staple for all the iron sent from the province of Wermeland to Gothenburg. It stands at the W end of the lake Wener, where the river Gotha issues from the lake, and at the foot of the mountain Hallyberg, 50 m NNE Gothenburg. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 58 20 N.

*Wenlock*, or *Much Wenlock*, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday, 12 m SE Shrewsbury, and 143 NW London.

*Wentworth*, a village in Yorkshire, 3 m NW Rotherham. Here is Wentworth-house, a noble seat built by the late marquis of Rockingham.

*Wobley*, a borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and famous for excellent ale. The site of its ancient castle is now a bowling-green. It is 3 m NW Hereford, and 147 WNW London.

*Werben*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, at the conflux of the Havel with the Elbe, 3 m W Havelberg.

*Werchteren*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, at the conflux of the Demer with the Dyle, 9 m ESE Mechlin.

*Werden*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with a rich abbey; seated on the Ruhr, 13 m NE Dusseldorf.

*Werdenberg*, a fortified town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glarus, with a castle on an eminence. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 m SSE Appenzel, and 26 ENE Glarus.

*Werdenfels*, a town and castle of Bavaria, which gives name to a county on the frontiers of Tyrol. It is 17 m S Weilheim, and 22 NW Inspruc.

*Werfen*, a town and fortress of Germany, in the duchy of Salzburg, situate on the Salza, 22 m S by E Salzburg.

*Werl*, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, with a castle, seated on the Sisek, 3 m S Ham.

*Wermeland*, a province of Sweden, the N part of Gothland, between Dalecarlia and the lake Wener. It is 100 m long and 50 broad, and fertile; diversified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with forests of birch, poplar, mountain ash, pine, and fir. It also abounds with lakes; some so narrow as to appear like broad rivers, and others of a circular shape. Numerous rivulets flow from these lakes, and form, sometimes, small picturesque cataracts. The chief river is the Clara, or Stor Elbe, in which is a good salmon-fishery. It has mines of silver, lead, copper, and iron, with forges, founderies, &c. Carlstadt is the capital.

*Wern*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with a monastery, seated near the Lippe, 6 m W Ham.

*Wernigerode*, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county abounding in mountains, the principal of which is Great Brocken, or Blocksberg, by some deemed the highest in all Germany. On a mountain, directly above the town, is the castle, the residence of the counts of Stolberg, with a valuable library. The principal business of the town consists in brewing, distilling, and manufactures of cloth and stuffs. It is 12 m W by S Halberstadt, and 23 SSE Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 10 58 E, lat. 51 53 N.

*Werra*, a river of Germany, which rises in the principality of Coburg, 3 m above Eissfield, and flows by Hilburghausen, Meinungen, Salzungen, Vacha, Trefurt, Wanfried, Allendorf, and Wirtzenhausen; it then enters the duchy of Brunswick, passes by Munden, and a little below that town joins the Fulda, where the united stream forms the Weser.

*Wertheim*, a town of Franconia, capital of a county that yields excellent wine. The princes and counts of Lowenstein-Wertheim have both palaces here. The

princes are catholics; but the counts, the magistrates, and most of the inhabitants, are protestants. It is seated at the conflux of the Tauber with the Maine, 16 m w Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 43 e, lat. 49 43 n.

*Wercick*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Lis, 8 m sr Ypres.

*Wescl*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, with a strong citadel. Here are two churches for the Calvinists, one for the Lutherans, and one for the papists. The population 3000; and the chief manufactures are linen and woollen stuffs. It was taken by the French in 1759, but restored in 1762. It is seated on the Rhine, below the influx of the Lippe, 25 m sr Cleve, and 50 wsw Munster. Lon. 6 37 e, lat. 51 38 n.

*Wescl, Upper*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves. On an adjacent mountain is the ruined castle of Schomburg. It is seated near the Rhine, 20 m s Coblentz.

*Wesen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, which sends corn, wine, and cotton into the cantons of Glaris and Grisons. It is situate at the w end of the lake Wallenstadt, 3 m nbye Glaris.

*Wesenburg*, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Esthonia, seated on the Wiss, 45 m e Revel.

*Weser*, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Werra and Fulda, in the duchy of Brunswick, at Minden. It flows along the confines of Westphalia and Lower Saxony by Corvey, Hameln, Minden, and Hoya; receives the Aller, from Verden; passes by Bremen, and enters the German ocean at Carlsburg.

*West Point*, a fortress of New York, in Orange county, on the w bank of the Hudson. It is situate amid the high lands, and so strong by nature and art, that it is called the Gibraltar of America. A number of troops are stationed here to guard the arsenal and stores belonging to the United States. It is 20 m s Poughkeepsie, and 54 n New York.

*Westbury*, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of broad cloth. On a hill to the e is Bratton castle, the remain of a fortification, where the Danes held out 24 days against the English. It is 26 m nw Salisbury, and 99 w London.

*Westeras*, a city of Sweden, capital of Westmania, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a famous college. It has several manufactures, and a considerable trade in copper, brass, and iron, of which large quantities are sent to Stockholm. Here are the ruins of an ancient royal palace. The cathedral is celebrated for its tower and spire, esteemed the highest in the king-

dom, and for the tomb of the unfortunate Eric xiv. It is seated on the n side of the lake Macler, 45 m wnw Stockholm. Lon. 17 0 e, lat. 59 38 n.

*Westerburg*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, 22 m sw Dillenburgh, and 43 nw Frankfort.

*Westerham*, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Darent (which rises from nine springs near this town) 21 m sse London.

*Westerly*, a town of Rhode Island, in Washington county, which has a good coasting trade, and extensive fisheries. It stands on the Paukatuc, 5 m e Stonington, in Connecticut.

*Western Islands*; see *Azores*, and *Hebrides*.

*Westerwald*; see *Wetteravia*.

*Westerwick*, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, with a good harbour and quay, a cloth manufacture, and trade in ship-timber and all sorts of naval stores. It is seated on the Baltic, 56 m n Calmar, and 120 sw Stockholm. Lon. 16 0 e, lat. 57 40 n.

*Westfield*, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on a river of its name, 10 m w Springfield.

*Westhofen*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with three churches, 7 m nw Worms.

*Westhofen*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 12 m w Strasbourg.

*Westmania*, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, between Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Wermeland, and Dalecarlia. It is 75 m long and 45 broad, and abounds in copper and iron mines. The face of the country is diversified like Wermeland. Westeras is the capital.

*Westminster*, a city in Middlesex, the residence of the British monarch, the seat of the parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting, with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the empire. On the dissolution of its abbey, in 1541, Henry viii erected it into a bishopric, appointing the county of Middlesex (Fulham excepted) for the diocese. It had, however, only one prelate, for Edward vi, soon after, dissolved it; and the abbey is now only a collegiate church. Westminster, through courtesy, still bears the title of a city; and it sends two members to parliament, which are chosen by the householders, there being no freemen nor incorporated companies. In the city are two parish churches, St. Margaret and St. John; and seven in the liberties, namely St. Clement, St. Mary, St. Paul, St. Martin, St. Ann,

St. James, and St. George. The precinct of St. Martin-le-grand, though within the city of London, is under the jurisdiction of Westminster. The population was 162,085 in 1811. See *London*.

*Westminster*, a town of Vermont, in Windham county, on Connecticut river, opposite Walpole in New Hampshire, and 40 m NE Bennington.

*Westmorland*, a county of England, bounded on the NW and N by Cumberland, E and SE by Yorkshire, and S and SW by Lancashire. It is 42 m long and 32 broad, containing 462,080 acres; is divided into four wards, and 32 parishes; has eight market-towns; and sends four members to parliament. The population was 45,922 in 1811. It is a region of lofty mountains, naked hills, dreary forests, and barren moors; but is watered by numerous rivers and several lakes. The soil on the mountains is barren, but that in the vallies is fertile, producing good corn and grass, especially near the rivers. In the hilly parts on the W borders are some mines of copper, but the ore lies very deep. The mountains, usually called Fells, are stored with prodigious numbers of grouse; and on the moors great quantities of geese are bred; hogs also are numerous, and many excellent hams are cured here. This county yields abundance of limestone and the finest blue slate; and has manufactures of coarse woollen cloth, worsted stockings, flannels, tanned leather, and gunpowder. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lune, and Ken; and the chief lake is Windermere, the largest in England. Appleby is the county town.

*Westphalia*, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E by Lower Saxony, S by Hesse, Wetteravia, and Treves, W by the Netherlands, and N by the German ocean. The soil produces pasture and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, Ems, Lippe, and Roer. It contains the principalities of Munster, Liege, Paderborn, Osnaburg, Emden or E Friesland, Meurs, Minden, and Verden; the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, Juliers, Cleve, Oldenburg, and part of the territories of the princes of Nassau; the counties of Mark, Ravensberg, Steinfurt, Tecklenberg, Lingen, Bentheim, Diepholt, Hoya, Schauenburg, Spigetburg, Lippe, Ritberg, and other smaller ones; and several lordships and abbies. In 1800, the part of this circle lying on the left bank of the Rhine, being full one third of the whole territory, was ceded to

France; but it was restored in 1815. Munster is the chief city.

*Westphalia*, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 m long and 25 broad; bounded on the N by the principalities of Munster and Osnaburg, and the county of Lippe, W by that of Mark, S by the territories of Nassau, and E by the counties of Witgenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgravate of Hesse. It is mountainous and full of wood, but moderately fertile. Arensburg is the capital.

*Westport*, a town of Ireland, in Mayo county, well built, and increasing in size and trade; situate at the mouth of a small river, which enters Clew bay, 10 m WSW Castlebar.

*Westra*, one of the Orkney islands, 9 m long and 3 where broadest, lying 9 m NNE of Pomona. It has a trade in kelp, and a good harbour for small vessels on the NW side. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 69 8 N.

*Wetherby*, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Wharf, 15 m Wbys York, and 191 N by W London.

*Wetter*, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, lying SE of the lake Wener. It is 80 m in length, and in some places 14 in breadth. Its surface is 140 feet higher than that of the Wener; and it contains a few islands, one of which, called Wisingfo, is 10 m long, and has a magnificent castle. Above forty small streams enter this lake, and its outlet is the river Motala, which flows E into the Baltic.

*Wetteravia*, or *Weteraw*, an extensive province of Germany, lying between the territories of Treves and Mentz on the S, and the duchies of Berg and Westphalia, the landgravate of Hesse, and the principality of Fulda on the N; having the Rhine to the W, and the Fulder to the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn: the southern part, or Wetteravia Proper, belongs to the circle of Upper Rhine; and the northern, or Westerwald, belongs to the circle of Westphalia. It contains several small counties.

*Wettin*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the Saal, over which is a ferry, 9 m NW Halle.

*Wettingen*, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, celebrated for its wooden bridge 240 feet long, of a single arch, over the river Limmat. It is one mile S Baden.

*Wetzlar*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, capital of a county. It is surrounded by ditches and walls flanked with towers; and near it is the castle of Carls-mund, or Kalschnitt. It stands at the conflux of the Lahn, Disle, and Dillen, 30

m N Frankfort. Lon. 8 37 E, lat. 50 33 N.

*Wewelsburg*, a town and citadel of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, 9 m S Paderborn.

*Wexford*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 33 m long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Wicklow, E by St. George channel, S by the Atlantic ocean, W by Waterford and Kilkenny, and NW by Catherlough. It contains 109 parishes, sends four members to parliament, and is fertile in corn and grass. The principal rivers are the Barrow and Slaney.

*Wexford*, a borough and the capital of the above county. It has a spacious harbour at the mouth of the Slaney, but the water is not deep enough for large vessels to go up to the town. Over the river is a wooden bridge 1560 feet in length. Much woollen cloth is manufactured here and in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are estimated at 9000; and it sends a member to parliament. It is 76 m S Dublin. Lon. 6 19 W, lat. 52 22 N.

*Wexio*, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, capital of a district. It is situate on the lake Hielga, which contains a group of woody islands, 54 m WNW Calmar. Lon. 14 57 E, lat. 56 51 N.

*Wey*, a river that rises in Hampshire, flows through Surry, by Godalming and Guilford, and enters the Thames, at Weybridge.

*Weybridge*, a village in Surry, seated on the Wey, near its entrance into the Thames, 2 m E Chertsey. Here is Woburn Farm, the plantations of which were the first specimens in England of the ornamented farm.

*Weyhill*, a village in Hampshire, 3 m W Andover, famous for an annual fair, lasting 10 days, for all kinds of cattle, leather, hops, cheese, and pedlary.

*Weymes*, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a harbour, whence much coal and salt are exported. It stands on the frith of Forth, 4 m NE Kirkaldy, and 12 S by W Cupar.

*Weymouth*, a seaport and borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. It stands on a bay of its name, in the English channel, and on the S side of the mouth of the Wey, which separates it from the borough of *Melcomb Regis*. The two boroughs are united as one corporation, governed by a mayor, and the communication between them is by means of a bridge. The harbour is injured by sand, that its trade is much reduced; but this is compensated by the great resort of persons for the purpose of sea-bathing; and the royal family have often honoured

it with their residence. A few plain and striped cottons are made here; and it has a handsome battery, a royal assembly room, and an elegant theatre. In the church is a fine altar piece, executed and presented by sir James Thornhill, who was born at Melcomb Regis. Near it, at the village of Nottingham, is a famous sulphurous spring. Weymouth is 9 m S Dorchester, and 128 WSW London. Lon. 2 34 W, lat. 50 40 N.

*Weymouth*, a town of Massachusetts, capital of Norfolk county. It is situate on the S side of Boston harbour, 14 m SE Boston.

*Whalley*, a village in Lancashire, 4 m S Clithero; noted for the ruins of its abbey, formerly of great note, on the bank of the Calder.

*Whceling*, a town of Virginia, in Ohio county, which participates with Pittsburg in the trade to the western country. It is situate at the mouth of a creek on Ohio river, 45 m SW Pittsburg.

*Whermside*, the highest mountain in Yorkshire, situate amid other mountains, 12 m N W Settle. Its summit is 2334 feet above the level of the sea; and near the top are four or five tarns, or small lakes. Its extensive base contains several spacious caverns, of which the principal are the Yordas, Gatekirk, and Greenside caves.

*Whidah*, a kingdom of Guinea, extending about 100 m along the Slave coast, and 12 m inland. Europeans who have been in this country extol it as the most beautiful in the world; and that spring and autumn reign in alternate succession. The country is populous, and the people, in their manners, have been compared to the Chinese; having the same persevering industry, ceremonious civility, jealous affection for their women, and thievish inclinations in trade. Bows, arrows, assagays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the Whidanese. They are said to have a faint idea of a Supreme Being, to whom they attribute omnipotence, and consider him as the Creator of the universe. He is, they say, too highly exalted to have any concern about his creatures; and the government of the world he leaves to the fetiches, to whom, therefore, they apply as the mediators between God and them. These fetiches are divided into three classes; snakes, tall trees, and the sea; and sometimes they add a fourth, the chief river of the kingdom, the Euphrates. The deified snakes are about a yard long, amazingly tame and familiar; and no insult or injury can be offered to them by a native, under pain of death. Here are bees, goats, sheep, hogs, and poultry; also elephants,

buffalos, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, &c. and there are vast numbers of palm-trees, from which much wine is made. The trade consists of slaves, elephant teeth, wax, and honey; and the manufactures are cloths, umbrellas, baskets, pitchers for pito or beer, plates and dishes of wood, gourds finely ornamented, white and blue paper, &c. In 1727, the king of Dahomy reduced this country to the state of a dependent province. The capital is of the same name, large and populous; near which the French, British, and Portuguese have forts, a pistol-shot distance from each other. It is situate on the Euphrates, about 7 m from the sea. Lon. 2 31 e, lat. 6 14 n.

*Whitburn*, a town of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, with a manufacture of cotton, 21 m w bys Edinburgh.

*Whitby*, a seaport in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It stands on both sides the mouth of the Esk, over which is a drawbridge, and vessels may enter of 200 tons. The town is irregularly built, but many of the houses are handsome. The outer harbour, though formed by five piers, has its water much agitated in storms; but the inner one, above the bridge, is perfectly smooth. Whitby has several ship-building establishments, a considerable manufacture of canvas, a great traffic in the carrying business, and sends ships to the Greenland fishery. In the neighbourhood are some large alum works, and in the aluminous rocks the skeletons of various animals have been found. In 1787, a new-built quay, running parallel to a high cliff, fell into the sea, followed by large masses of the cliff. The remains of an abbey church are on this cliff; of which some parts have fallen since the above accident. Whitby is the birthplace of James Cook, the great circumnavigator. The population was 6969 in 1811. It is 43 m nne York, and 243 n London. Lon. 0 30 w, lat. 54 30 n.

*Whitchurch*, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of shaloons and serges. It is seated on the Test, near its source, 12 m n Winchester, and 56 w bys London.

*Whitchurch*, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, 20 m n Shrewsbury, and 160 nw London.

*White Mountains*, the highest part of a ridge of mountains, in the state of New Hampshire, extending from ne to sw. Their height above an adjacent plain is 5500 feet; and the plain is 3500 feet above the level of the sea. They are covered with snow and ice nine months in the year; and during that time exhibit the bright ap-

pearance from which they are denominated the White Mountains. Although 70 m inland, they are seen many leagues off at sea, and appear like a bright cloud in the horizon. Their highest summit is in lat. 44 n.

*White Sea*, a large bay of the Frozen ocean, on the coast of Russia, on the e side of which stands the city of Archangel.

*Whitehaven*, a seaport in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on a creek of the Irish sea, on the n end of a great hill, washed by the tide on the w side, where there is a large whitish rock, and a strong stone wall that secures the harbour. Near it are many coal-mines, some of which run a considerable way under the sea, and are the great source of its wealth; but its trade is now extended to foreign parts. A packet-boat sails hence weekly to Douglas, in the isle of Man. Here are six yards for ship-building, an extensive canvas manufacture, three large roperies, and several copperas works. The town is defended by batteries, and has three neat churches. The population was 10,106 in 1811. It is 37 m sw Carlisle, and 204 nnw London. Lon. 3 35 w, lat. 54 25 n.

*Whitehall*; see *Skeneborough*.

*Whitkorn*, a borough of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, near the bay of Wigton. It is a place of great antiquity, having been a Roman station, and the first bishopric in Scotland. Here are several cotton manufactures, a considerable tannery, and quarries of variegated marble. It is 11 m s Wigton.

*Whitestown*, a town of New York, in Herkemer county, on the s side of the Mohawk, between Old and New Fort Schuyler, 30 m wnw Canajohary.

*Whitstable*, a village in Kent, at the mouth of the e branch of the Medway, 7 m nnw Canterbury. It is a small port, whence Canterbury is supplied with coal; and it has several copper and salt works.

*Whitsuntide Island*, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, 30 m long and 3 broad. It was discovered by captain Wallis, on Whitsunday, 1767. Lon. 163 20 e, lat. 15 44 s.

*Whittington*, a village in Derbyshire, 3 m n Chesterfield. It is famous for a thatched cottage, in the upper story of which the glorious revolution of 1688 was planned; and in 1783, the hundredth anniversary of that auspicious event was celebrated here, by the descendants of the illustrious leaders, and a numerous gentry.

*Whittlebury Forest*, a forest in the s part of Northamptonshire, 9 m long and 3 broad, in which is a fine seat, called Wakefield Lodge.

*Whittlesey*, a large village in Cambridge-

shire, with two churches, situate 4 m N of the lake Whittlesey-mere, and 5 E Peterborough.

*Whittlesey-mere*, a lake in the N part of Huntingdonshire, 3 m long and nearly 2 broad. It lies in the fenny district, 2 m to the SE of Yaxley.

*Wiblingen*, a town of Suabia, with a Benedictine abbey, seated near the conflux of the Iler with the Danube, 3 m ssw Ulm.

*Wiburg*, or *Viborg*, a government of Russia, formerly a part of Finland. It was ceded by the Swedes to the Russians, partly by the peace of Nystadt in 1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo in 1743. Beside pasture, the country produces rye, oats, and barley, but not sufficient for the inhabitants. Lutheranism is the established religion; but Greek worship has been introduced by the Russians.

*Wiburg*, a fortified seaport, capital of the above government, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel. The houses are almost entirely built of stone. The chief exports are planks, tallow, pitch, and tar. In 1793, it was almost destroyed by fire. The surrounding country is pleasant; and near it, at Imatra, is the famous cataract of the Woxa, which makes a noise more stunning than that of the Rhine at Lauffen. *Wiburg* stands on the NE point of the gulf of Finland, 110 m NNW Petersburg. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 60 56 N.

*Wiburg*, a city of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese, and the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. In 1726, a fire burnt the cathedral, a church, the townhouse, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been magnificently rebuilt. It is seated on a lake, in a peninsula, 95 m N Sleswick. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

*Wick*, a borough of Scotland, capital of Caithness, with a harbour on an inlet of the German ocean, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Much kelp is made here, but the fisheries are the chief objects of importance. The population was 5080 in 1811. It is 55 m NE Dornoch. Lon. 2 51 W, lat. 58 21 N.

*Wick*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the Meuse, opposite Maestricht, with which it communicates by a bridge.

*Wick Duerstede*; see *Duerstede*.

*Wickerad*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, with two castles, 12 m N Juliers.

*Wickford*, a town of Rhode Island, in Washington county, on the W side of Narraganset bay, opposite the N end of Canonicut island, 10 m NW Newport, and 20 S Providence.

*Wicklow*, a county of Ireland, in the pro-

vince of Leinster, 33 m long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Dublin, E by the Irish sea, S by Wexford, W by Catherlough and Kildare, and NW by Kildare. It is divided into 53 parishes, has about 58,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It is mountainous and woody, interspersed with rocks and bogs; but the vallies are fertile, well cultivated, and watered by small rivers.

*Wicklow*, a borough and the capital of the above county. It is seated on the Irish sea, with a narrow harbour at the mouth of the river Leitrim, 23 m SSE Dublin. Lon. 6 12 W, lat. 52 53 N.

*Wickwar*, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, 17 m NE Bristol, and 111 W London.

*Widdin*, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It has often been taken and retaken by the Austrians and Turks. It is seated on the Danube, 100 m N by W Soffa, and 140 ESE Belgrade. Lon. 24 27 E, lat. 44 12 N.

*Widnoon*, a town of the kingdom of Sus, and a great place of trade, situate on a river that flows into the Atlantic, to the S of Cape Non. It is 160 m ssw St. Cruz. Lon. 10 50 W, lat. 23 10 N.

*Wied*, a county of Westphalia, at the conflux of the rivers Wied and Rhine. It is composed of two parts, the upper county, or Wied-Runkel, and the lower county, or Wied-Neuwied, each governed by its own count. The capitals are Dierdorf and Neuwied.

*Wielieska*, a town of Poland, in Galicia, celebrated for its salt mines, which are the richest in Europe. In these mines are several small chapels, excavated in the salt; and upward of 2000 souls reside chiefly in the mines. It is 8 m SSE Cracow.

*Wielun*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, with a good castle, 16 m S Siradia.

*Wieselburg*, a town of Hungary, capital of a county. Here are some extensive government magazines for receiving grain and other products of the kingdom. It is 23 m SSE Presburg.

*Wiesensteig*, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship, with a castle; seated on the river Fils, in a valley enclosed by mountains, 16 m WNW Ulm, and 25 ESE Stuttgart.

*Wiesenthal*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of iron, steel, and fire-arms, and a considerable trade in leather. It stands on a rivulet of the same name, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 15 m N by E Carlsbad.

*Wigan*, a borough in Lancashire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday and Friday. It has a manufacture of strong

checks, and other articles of linen and cotton. Braziery has long been a staple article; and there is a large pottery of fine ware. The population was 14,060 in 1811. In the neighbourhood are very extensive iron-works; a mineral spring, of a similar nature with that of Harrowgate; and plenty of that species of coal, called Camel, of which snuff-boxes and a variety of toys are made. In 1650, a battle was fought here between the forces of Charles I and those of the parliament, in which the earl of Derby, who commanded the former, was taken prisoner, and afterward beheaded. Wigton is seated on the river Douglas, which is made navigable to the Ribble, and joins to a canal from Liverpool. It is 39 m s Lancaster, and 196 *xxw* London. Lon. 2 50 w, lat. 53 34 n.

*Wight*, an island in the English channel, on the coast of Hampshire, to which county it belongs. The strait that separates it from the mainland is of unequal breadth, being about a mile over toward the western, and 7 m at the eastern extremity. The form of the island is somewhat like a lozenge, with its angles toward the cardinal points, 21 m from *e* to *w*, and 13 from *n* to *s*. It is divided into two parts by the river Medina or Cowes, which rises in the southern angle, and enters the sea at the northern, at the town of Cowes, opposite the mouth of Southampton bay. The *se* coast is edged with very steep cliffs of chalk and freestone, hollowed into caverns in various parts; and vast fragments of rocks are scattered along the shore. The *sw* side is fenced with lofty ridges of rocks, and the *w* extremity of them is called the Needles, from the slender form and erect position of two of them; but these no longer exist, having tumbled into the sea about the year 1730. Between the island and the mainland are various sandbanks, especially off the eastern part, where is the safe road of St. Helen. Across the island, from *e* to *w*, runs a ridge of fine downs, which feed a great number of rich fleeced sheep; rabbits and poultry are also very plentiful, and vipers are caught in large numbers for medicinal purposes. To the *n* of this ridge the land is chiefly pasture; to the *s* of it is a rich arable country, producing great crops of corn, particularly barley. Among its products are a pure white pipe clay, and a fine white chrystalline sand; of the latter great quantities are exported for the use of the glass-works in various parts. In 1811 the population was 24,120. The principal town is the borough of Newport; and it likewise contains the boroughs of Newton and Yarmouth.

*Wigton*, a town in Cumberland, with a

market on Tuesday, and manufactures of coarse linen and cotton; and seated among the moors, 12 m *sw* Carlisle, and 304 *xxw* London.

*Wigton*, a borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of Wigtonshire. On the *s* side, near the mouth of the Bladenoch, are the vestiges of an ancient castle; and to the *ne* is a great morass, called the Moss of Cree. Here are manufactures of woollen and cotton, the former chiefly of plaids and flannel. The population was 1711 in 1811. It is situate on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton, 90 m *sw* Edinburg. Lon. 4 23 w, lat. 54 57 n.

*Wigtonshire*, or *West Galloway*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the *n* by Ayrshire, *ne* by Kircudbrightshire, and on all others sides by the Irish sea. The greatest extent in any direction does not exceed 30 m, and its figure is very irregular. It is divided into 17 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The population was 26,891 in 1811. The bays of Luce and Ryan extend inland, forming by their approximation a peninsula, called the Rhyns of Galloway. The principal rivers are the Luce, Cree, and Bladenoch. The coast is tolerably fertile; but the interior and northern parts are mountainous, fit only for the pasturage of sheep and beeces.

*Wilhacs*, a frontier town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 m *se* Carlstadt, and 220 w Belgrade. Lon. 16 10 *e*, lat. 45 34 n.

*Wildbad*, a town of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated warm bath, seated on the Ens, 24 m w Stuttgart.

*Wildberg*, a town of Wirtemberg, situate on the Nagold, 19 m *sw* Stuttgart.

*Wildberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 23 m *n* Brandenburg.

*Wildeshausen*, a town of Westphalia, capital of a small bailiwick, lying *s* of the duchy of Oldenburg, and belonging to the duchy of Brunswick. It is seated on the Hunte, 20 m *sw* Bremen. Lon. 8 27 *e*, lat. 52 53 n.

*Wildhaus*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of St. Gall, situate near the source of the Thur, and at the skirt of Sentis, the highest mountain of Appenzel, 16 m *xxe* Wallenstadt.

*Wildungen*, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, with a castle. Near it are mineral springs, and mines of copper, iron, and lead. It is 14 m *se* Corbach.

*Wilhelmstein*, a fortress of Westphalia, in the county of Schaueburg, on an island formed of stones sunk for the purpose, in Steinhuder-mer. It was erected in 1762 by William count of Schaueburg-Lippe,



for the improvement of his new inventions in the art of war. It stands near the town of Steinhude, 18 m wnw Hanover.

*Wilkes*, a town of N Carolina, capital of a county. It is seated on the Yadkin, near its source, 40 m nne Morgantown. Lon. 81 38 w, lat. 36 4 n.

*Wilkesbarre*, or *Wilkesburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Luzerne county. The vicinity abounds in coal. It stands on the e branch of the Susquehanna, 90 m nw Philadelphia. Lon. 76 12 w, lat. 41 13 n.

*Wilkomiers*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the Sweita, 48 m nwx Wilna.

*Willenhall*, a considerable village in Staffordshire, 2 m e Wolverhampton, with an extensive manufacture of locks and other articles of iron.

*William, Fort*; see *Calcutta*.

*William, Fort*, a fort of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, situate on a plain, at the extremity of Loch Linnhe, where that arm of the sea bends to the w, and forms Loch Eil. It is of a triangular figure, and adjoining it on the sw is the village of Maryburg, which has a considerable coasting trade. The Caledonian canal commences near the fort. It is 64 m sw Inverness, and 127 nw Edinburg. Lon. 5 6 w, lat. 56 50 n.

*William Henry*, or *Sorel*, a town of Lower Canada, at the conflux of the Sorel with the St. Lawrence. It has a protestant and a Roman catholic church; and is a great channel of intercourse with the United States. It is 40 m ne Montreal, and 120 sw Quebec. Lon. 73 22 w, lat. 45 55 n.

*Williamsborough*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Granville county, with a flourishing academy. It has a brisk trade with the back country, and stands on a creek that flows into the Roanoke, 50 m wnw Halifax.

*Williamsburg*, a town of New York, in Ontario county, on the e side of the Genessee, near the influx of Canaserago creek, 30 m sw Canandaqua.

*Williamsburg*, a town of Virginia, formerly the capital of that state. It is situate between two creeks; one flowing into James, and the other into York river; and the distance of each landing-place is about a mile from the town. The college of William and Mary is fixed here; but since the removal of the seat of government, this and other public buildings are much decayed. It is 60 m ese Richmond. Lon. 77 3 w, lat. 37 10 n.

*Williamsport*, a town of Maryland, in Washington county, seated on the Potomac, at the influx of Conegocheaque creek,

6 m sw Elisabethtown, and 73 nwx Washington.

*Williamstadt*, a strong seaport of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, built by William prince of Orange, in 1585. It is one of the keys of Holland, and has a good harbour. This place made a gallant defence, in 1793, against the French, who were obliged to raise the siege; but it surrendered to them in 1795. It stands on that part of the Meuse called Hollands Diep, 15 m wsw Breda. Lon. 4 30 e, lat. 51 39 n.

*Williamston*, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, with a flourishing seminary called Williams College, in honour of its liberal founder. It is 28 m n Lenox, and 130 wnw Boston.

*Williamston*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Martin county. It is situate on the Roanoke, 24 m w Plymouth, and 55 se Halifax.

*Willis Isle*, a rocky island at the ne end of the island of Southern Georgia. It was discovered in 1775, and contained the nests of many thousand shags. Lon. 33 30 w, lat. 54 0 s.

*Willisau*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among mountains, on the river Wiger, 16 m wnw Lucern.

*Wilmastrand*, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg. In 1741, a battle was fought near this town between 3000 Swedes and 16,000 Russians; but, at last, the former were obliged to yield to superiority of number. It is seated on the s side of the lake Saima, 40 m nwx Wiburg, and 100 nwx Petersburg.

*Wilmington*, a maritime district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Brunswick, New Hanover, Onslow, Duplin, and Bladen.

*Wilmington*, the capital of the above district, and of New Hanover county. It has a considerable trade to the W Indies, and stands on the ne branch of Cape Fear river, 34 m from the sea, and 90 ssw Newbern. Lon. 78 20 w, lat. 34 5 n.

*Wilmington*, the largest town of the state of Delaware, and capital of Newcastle county, with six edifices for public worship. The town and its neighbourhood is the seat of several manufactures; and almost the whole of the foreign exports of the state are from this place. The population was 4406 in 1810. It is situate on the n side of Christiana creek, 2 m w of the river Delaware, and 23 sw Philadelphia. Lon. 75 40 w, lat. 39 43 n.

*Wilmslow*, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Bollin, 13 m n Congleton, and 174 nw London.

*Wilna*, the capital of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's

see, with a university, an ancient castle, and a royal palace. It stands on several little eminences, and has two considerable suburbs called Antokollo and Rudaiska. Here are upward of 40 churches; and the magnificent one belonging to the castle has a very rich treasury. In 1743, a conflagration destroyed 13 churches; and in 1749, another fire happened by lightning, which consumed six churches: beside these, the Jewish synagogue, the council-house, 33 palaces, and many other buildings were destroyed. The churches have been rebuilt, and some of them in a more elegant manner than before; but the city has not recovered its former grandeur. Wilna was taken by the Russians in 1794, and with its territory annexed to that empire. In 1812, it was entered by Bonaparte in his progress to Russia; on his return, he re-entered it, but immediately fled in disguise to France; and soon after the city was retaken by the Russians. It is seated on the Wilia, 180 m E Königsberg, and 240 NE Warsaw. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 54 41 N.

*Wilsdorf*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, near which, in 1745, the Saxons were defeated by the Prussians. It is 9 m W Dresden.

*Wilsnack*, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, 14 m NW Havelberg.

*Wilsowitz*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, 15 m ENE Hradisch.

*Wilster*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Hoolstein, 10 m N Gluckstadt.

*Wilton*, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of carpets and thin woollen stuffs. It was formerly the capital of the county, but is now much reduced. Here is Wilton-house, the magnificent seat of the earl of Pembroke. It is seated between the rivers Willy and Nadder, 3 m W by N Salisbury, and 85 W by S London.

*Wiltshire*, a county of England, bounded on the E by Berkshire and Hampshire, S by Hampshire and Dorsetshire, W by Somersetshire, and NW by Gloucestershire. It is 53 m long and 33 broad, containing 321,120 acres; is divided into 28 hundreds, and 302 parishes; has one city and 23 market-towns; and sends 34 members to parliament. The population was 193,323 in 1811. The air is sharp on the hills in winter, but mild during that season in the vales. The land in the N parts is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile; and here is made that kind of cheese so much esteemed as North Wiltshire. In the S it is rich and fertile. In the middle it chiefly consists of downs that afford the best pasture for sheep; and

in the vallies, which divide the downs, are corn-fields and rich meadows. The chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and stone; of this last there are excellent quarries on the banks of the Nadder, where some of the stones are 23 yards in length, and four in thickness, without a flaw. The chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing-trade. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourn, and Kennet. Salisbury is the capital.

*Wimbleton*, a village in Surry, on an elevated heath, 7 m SW London. Here are many handsome villas; and it has copper mills, a manufacture for printing callicos, and another of japan ware. On the SW angle of the common is a circular encampment, including seven acres; the trench deep and perfect.

*Wimborn*, or *Wimborn Münster*, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It had a monastery, in which were interred the W Saxon kings Etheldred and Sigeworth, and queen Ethelburga. Its noble church, called the Münster, was formerly collegiate. It is seated between the Stour and Allen, 6 m N Poole, and 100 SW London.

*Wimmerby*, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, 23 m WSW Westerwick.

*Wimmis*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Sibnen, 13 m S Bern.

*Wimpfen*, a town of Suabia, consisting of two towns, called Wimpfen on the Hill and Wimpfen in the Vale. In the former is a Lutheran parish church, and a grammar school; and in the latter is a catholic abbey, and a monastery. A salt-work was established here in 1761. It is seated on the Neckar, 8 m N Heilbron, and 22 E Heidelberg.

*Wincaunton*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of ticking and douglas; seated on the side of a hill, 24 m S Bath, and 103 W by S London.

*Winchcomb*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly noted for its abbey, whose mitred abbot sat in parliament. Near the town is the ruin of Sudeley castle, where Catharine Parr, queen of Henry VIII, and a'terward wife to sir Thomas Seymour, died in childbed, not without suspicion of poison. Winchcomb is seated in a bottom, 15 m NE Gloucester, and 99 WNW London.

*Winchelsea*, a town in Sussex, an appendage to the cinque ports, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was built about 3 m from the place where a town of the same name had been swallowed up by the sea. The new town being

sacked by the French and Spaniards, and deserted by the sea, dwindled to a mean place. Three of the gates are yet standing, but much decayed. Two m ENE of the town, is Cambercastle, built by Henry VIII. Winchelsea is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, 4 m SW Rye, and 64 SE London.

*Winchendon*, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, situate on Millers river, 30 m XXW Worcester.

*Winchester*, a city in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The decayed walls are a mile and a half in circuit, and have four gates. Here are eight churches, beside the cathedral, in which were interred several Saxon kings and queens, whose bones were collected by bishop Fox, put into six gilded coffins, and placed on a wall in the S side of the choir. In this cathedral also is the marble coffin of William Rufus. On a fine eminence stood the castle, which was taken from Charles I, and afterward demolished, except the magnificent hall, in which the assizes are now held. Near this is the shell of a palace, built by Charles II, but never finished: it has been converted into a barrack for 1300 infantry, and the wings fitted up for the officers. Here also is St. Mary College, founded by William of Wykeham, which has exhibitions for New College Oxford; and contiguous to it is a spacious quadrangular edifice for commoners or gentlemen not on the foundation. Near the S end of the city is the hospital of St. Cross, founded by a bishop of this see, for a master, nine poor brethren, and four out-pensioners. All travellers, who call at this hospital, have a right to demand some bread and beer, which is always brought to them. Near the E gate of the city is St. John hospital, in the hall of which the corporation give their entertainments. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of England. Here Henry II held a parliament, king John resided, Henry III was born, Richard II held a parliament, and Henry IV was married, as was also Mary I. The population was 6705 in 1811. It is seated on the Itchen, which is navigable hence to Southampton, 21 m NW Chichester, and 62 WBYN London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 4 N.

*Winchester*, a town of Virginia, capital of Fredrick county. It has four edifices for public worship, and stands near the head of Opeckon creek, which flows into the Potomac, 70 m XXW Washington. Lon. 78 34 E, lat. 39 15 N.

*Winchester*, a town of Kentucky, chief

of Clark county. It is situate between the head waters of the Kentucky and the Licking.

*Windau*, a seaport of the duchy of Courland, with a castle. The exports are pitch, tar, wax, &c. and some ships are built here. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the Baltic, 76 m NW Mittau. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 57 15 N.

*Windermere*, or *Winandermere*, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmorland and Lancashire. It extends 12 m from N to S, but in no part broader than a mile; and is famous for fine char, trout, perch, pike, and eel. The principal feeders are the rivers Rothay and Brathay, and its outlet is the river Leven. This lake is frequently intersected by promontories, and is spotted with ten beautiful islands. Among these, the Holme, or Great Island, an oblong tract of 27 acres, crosses the lake in an oblique line. Its borders rise in a very bold manner, from slopes of cultivated enclosures, enlivened by woods, villages, seats, and farms, to finely wooded hills, craggy and pointed rocks, or abrupt and wild mountains, in picturesque confusion.

*Windham*, a town of Connecticut, capital of a county. It is seated on the Shetucket, 14 m XXW Norwich, and 22 ESE Hartford. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 41 45 N.

*Windisgratz*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 24 m NW Cilley:

*Windlingen*, a town of Wirtemberg, seated on the Lauter, at its conflux with the Neckar, 12 m SE Stutgard.

*Windsbuch*, a town and castle of Suabia, in the margravate of Anspach, seated on the Rednitz, 10 m SE Anspach.

*Windsheim*, a town of Franconia, surrounded by ramparts, which serve for a promenade. It is seated on the Aisch, 30 m SE Wurtzburg, and 32 SSW Bamberg.

*Windsor*, a borough, in Berkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is celebrated for a magnificent castle, built originally by William I, and enlarged by Henry I. It was the residence of the succeeding monarchs, till Edward III (who was born in it) caused the ancient building to be taken down, and began the present structure and St. George's chapel. Great additions were made to the castle by Edward IV, Henry VII, Henry VIII, and Elisabeth. Charles II enlarged the windows and made them regular, furnished the royal apartments with paintings, enlarged the terrace walk on the N side, and carried it round the E and S sides. George III contributed much to its improvement, made it his chief residence, and died here in 1820. This castle stands on a high hill, which rises from the town

by a gentle ascent; and its fine terrace, faced with a rampart of freestone, 1370 feet in length, is one of the noblest walks in Europe. Its numerous edifices constitute two courts, the upper and lower; and from that called the Round Tower, there is an extensive view into twelve counties. St. George's chapel, or the collegiate church, stands between the two courts; it was begun by Edward III, enlarged by Edward IV, and finished by Henry VII: the interior architecture is greatly admired, particularly its stone roof; and the whole was repaired and beautified in 1790. In this chapel are interred Henry VI, Edward IV, Henry VIII, his queen Jane Seymour, and Charles I. And at the E end a large vault was constructed in 1810, by order of his late majesty, as a place of sepulture for himself and his family. The royal foundations in this castle are; the Order of the Garter, instituted by Edward III, consisting of the sovereign and 25 knights companions, exclusive of the princes of the blood royal; and the Royal College of St. George, consisting of a dean, 12 canons, 7 minor canons, and 18 alms knights. Opposite the SE side of the castle, is a modern-built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge; and below this is the Lower Lodge. Adjoining the queen's lodge is the little park, which extends round the E and N sides of the castle, and is 4 m in circuit. On the S side of the town is the great park, which is 14 m in circuit: it has a noble road from the town, near 3 m in length, adorned on each side with a double plantation of stately trees, to the summit of a delightful hill, on which is Cumberland Lodge. Windsor contained 6155 inhabitants in 1811; and it enjoys great advantages from the continual resort of visitors. It is situate within a bend of the Thames, over which is a bridge to Eton, 17 m E by N Reading, and 22 W London. Lon. 0 36 W, lat. 51 30 N.

*Windsor*, the chief town of Vermont, and the capital of a county. The assembly of the state holds its session here and at Rutland alternately. The population was 393 in 1810. It is seated on the Connecticut, 40 m E by S Rutland, and 110 NE Albany. Lon. 72 4 W, lat. 43 27 N.

*Windsor*, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the river Connecticut, at the influx of Windsor Ferry river, 7 m N Hartford.

*Windsor*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Bertie county. It is situate on the Cushai, 23 m W by S Edenton.

*Windsor*, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, seated among hills, 20 m NNW Lenox, and 136 W by N Boston.

*Windsor*, a town of New York, in Ulster

county, on the W side of the Hudson, just above the high lands, 6 m N of West Point.

*Windsor*, a town of Nova Scotia, with a college, founded by royal charter in 1802. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 m NW Halifax.

*Windsor Forest*, a forest in the E part of Berkshire, 50 m in circuit. Though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it is finely diversified by hills and dales, woods and lawns, and delightful villas. It contains several towns and villages, of which Wokingham is the principal.

*Winnunden*, a town and castle of Wirtemberg, 12 m ENE Stuttgart.

*Winnicza*, a town of Poland, in Podolia, with a castle: seated on the river Bog, 35 m N Bracklau.

*Winnipeg*, a lake of Upper Canada, 300 m NW of Lake Superior. It is 250 m long and from 8 to 70 broad, and contains a number of small islands. The lands on its banks produce vast quantities of wild rice, and the sugar-tree in great plenty. This lake receives the waters of several small lakes and rivers in every direction, and at its NW extremity the navigable river Saskatchewan, whose head waters interlock with some of those of the river Columbia.

*Winsborough*, a town of S Carolina, chief of Fairfield county, with a seminary called Mount Zion College. It stands on Wateree creek, which flows into the river of that name, 36 m N by W Columbia. Lon. 81 15 W, lat. 34 23 N.

*Winschoten*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Groningen. Here, in 1568, was fought the first battle between the revolted Dutch and the Spaniards, who were defeated by Louis, brother to the prince of Orange. It is 6 m S of Dollart bay, and 19 ESE Groningen.

*Winsen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, with a castle, seated on the Luhe, near its conflux with the Ilmenau, 15 m NW Luneburg.—Another, seated on the Aller, 6 m below Zell, and 47 SSW Luneburg.

*Winsford*, a village in Cheshire, on the river Weaver, 4 m W by N Middlewich. Here is a manufacture of salt, and abundance of salt rock, of which great quantities are sent to Liverpool for exportation.

*Winslow*, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesday, 7 m NW Aylesbury, and 49 WNW London.

*Winslow*, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, with a fort; seated on the Kennebec, 21 m N Hallowell.

*Winstcr*, a town in Derbyshire, which

## WIR

has a meeting for the sale of provisions on Saturday. It is situate among rich lead-mines, 26 m *nnw* Derby.

*Winterberg*, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, 12 m *sw* Corbach, and 23 *se* Arnsburg.

*Winterberg*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 25 m *sw* Piseck.

*Winterburg*, a town of Germany, in the county of Sponheim, 10 m *wnw* Creutznach, and 12 *sse* Simmern.

*Winteringham*, a town in Lincolnshire, governed by a mayor, but has no market; seated near the Humber, 33 m *x* Lincoln.

*Winterthur*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where there are mineral baths. The articles made here by the smiths and turners are in great estimation; and it has manufactures of oil of vitriol, earthen ware, striped camlets, and cotton. It is seated on the river Ulach, 14 m *ne* Zurich.

*Winterton*, a village on the *e* coast of Norfolk, near a promontory called Winter-touness, on which is a lighthouse, 10 m *n* by *w* Yarmouth.

*Winthrop*, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, 10 m *w* by *s* Harrington.

*Winton*, a town of N Carolina, chief of Hartford county. It is situate on the Chowan, 12 m *sse* Murfreesborough, and 30 *nw* Edenton.

*Winweiler*, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Falkenstein. In the vicinity is a considerable iron foundery. It is 24 m *sw* Worms, and 27 *ne* Deux Ponts.

*Winwick*, a village in Lancashire, 3 m *x* Warrington. It is deemed the richest rectory in the kingdom; and on the *s* side of the church is a Latin inscription, intimating that the place was once a favorite seat of Oswald, king of Northumberland.

*Wipperfurt*, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with manufactures of cloths, coarse cottons, and hats. In the vicinity are many iron founderies. It is seated on the Wipper, near its source, 30 m *ese* Dusseldorf.

*Wippa*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Mansfeld, situate on the Wipper, 10 m *wnw* Eisleben.

*Wirksworth*, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Tuesday. Lead ore is found here in great abundance, and it is the greatest mart for lead in England. Millstones and grindstones are also found in the neighbourhood, as well as veins of antimony. It is seated in a valley, near the source of the Ecclesborn, 13 m *x* by *w* Derby, and 110 *nw* London.

*Wirtemberg*, or *Wurtemberg*, a kingdom of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; bounded on the *x* by the palatinate of the

## WIS

Rhine and Franconia, *e* and *s* by several provinces of Suabia, and *w* by the Black forest, and the marquisate of Baden. It is 65 m in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, though there are many mountains and woods. It produces plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, and a great deal of Neckar wine, so called from the river Neckar, which runs through the country. There are also mines and salt springs, and much game. This country, formerly a duchy, was erected into a kingdom in 1805. Stutgard is the capital; and the ancient castle of Wirtemberg is 4 m *e* of that city.

*Wisbaden*, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a palace belonging to the prince of Nassau-Usingen. The adjacent country is surrounded by pleasant hills, which yield excellent wine. The town has some warm baths, formerly of great repute. It is 6 m *x* Mentz, and 22 *w* Frankfurt.

*Wisbeach*, a town in Cambridgeshire, in the isle of Ely, with a market on Saturday. It has a considerable trade in corn, and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in the neighbourhood. The population was 6500 in 1811. It is seated on a navigable river, 18 m from the sea, 34 *nw* Cambridge, and 89 *x* London.

*Wisby*, a town of Sweden, capital of the isle of Gothland, and a bishop's see, with a castle. Here are the ruins of several churches and other edifices, which indicate its former consequence; but the port will now admit only a few small vessels. It is seated on the side of a rock, on the *w* coast, 129 m *s* Stockholm. Lon. 18 14 *e*. lat. 57 38 *n*.

*Wiscasset*, a seaport of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, with a flourishing trade. The county courts are sometimes held here. It is seated on the Sheepscot, near the sea, 32 m *ne* Brunswick. Lon. 69 45 *w*, lat. 43 57 *n*.

*Wischgrod*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plocksko, seated on the Vistula, 18 m *e* by *s* Plocksko, and 53 *wnw* Warsaw.

*Wisloch*, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Elsenz, 14 m *e* by *x* Spire.

*Wisnar*, a seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a citadel. By the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, it became the property of Sweden; but it has suffered frequently in subsequent wars. The three principal churches, the town-house, and the palace of Mecklenburg, are the most remarkable buildings. The royal Swedish tribunal for the German dominions of that crown is established at this place,

It is seated on a bay of the Baltic, 30 m E by N Lubec, and 33 wsw Rostock. Lon. 11 31 E, lat. 53 56 N.

*Wiston*, a town of Wales, in Pembroke-shire, governed by a mayor. It had an extensive castle, which is now in ruins. It is 6 m ENE Haverfordwest, and 243 wsw London.

*Witepsk*, a strong town of Lithuania, lately the capital of a palatinate, but now subject to Russia, and in the government of Polotsk. It is seated in a morass, at the conflux of the Widsba with the Dwina, 62 m ESE Polotsk, and 75 wsw Smolensk. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 55 43 N.

*Witgenau*, a town of Lusatia, on the river Elster, 17 m NNW Budissen.

*Witgenau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, on the river Lausnitz, 14 m E Budweis.

*Witgenstein*, a castle of Germany, in Westerswald, which gives name to a small county, united to that of Sayn. It stands on a high rock, 13 m nw Marburg.

*Witham*, a river in Lincolnshire, which flows N by Grantham, to Lincoln, and thence SE by Tattershall and Boston into the German ocean. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by a navigable canal, called the Fossdike, cut by Henry I.

*Witham*, a town of Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on a rivulet, near its conflux with the Blackwater, 8 m NE Chelmsford, and 33 ENE London.

*Witlich*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, with a castle called Ottenstein. In the neighbourhood are many copper-mines. It is seated on the Leser, 19 m NNE Treves.

*Witmund*, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, seated on the Harle, 20 m NE Emden.

*Witney*, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bear-skins and kerseys. It is seated on the Windrush, 11 m wsw Oxford and 65 London.

*Witstock*, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Prenzitz, with celebrated cloth manufactures, on the river Dosse, 17 m nsw Ruppin.

*Wittenberg*, a strong town, capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous university, and a castle. It is the place where the general assemblies of the circle of Upper Saxony are held. Martin Luther began the reformation here, in 1517, and is buried in the church of All Saints. Wittenberg has suffered greatly by wars, particularly in the siege by Austrians in 1760. It is seated on the Elbe, over which is a bridge, 65 m nw Dresden. Lon. 12 45 E, lat. 51 54 N.

*Wittenburg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Prenzitz, seated on the Elbe, 7 m ssw Perleberg.

*Wittenberg*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, 15 m wsw Schwerin.

*Wittenhall*, a large village in Staffordshire, 3 m E Wolverhampton, partaking in the trade of that town.

*Wittenstein*, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, 40 m SE Revel.

*Witzenhausen*, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, seated on the Werra, 13 m E by N Cassel.

*Wiveliscombe*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of blanketing, kerseys, and other coarse cloths. It stands on the Thone, 20 m N Exeter, and 153 w by S London.

*Wizenhoe*, a village in Essex, seated on the Coln, 3 m SE Colchester, of which it is the port, and has a customhouse. The Colchester oysters are chiefly barrelled at this place.

*Wladikawkas*, a town and fortress of Russia, in the province of Caucasia, which may be considered as the key to the military road through the Caucasus into Georgia. It is situate at the E extremity of the valley of the Terek, on the right bank of the river, 30 m w by S Kizlar, and 90 E Catharinograd.

*Wladislaw*, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of its name, and of the province of Cujavia, with a fort. It is the residence of the bishop of Cujavia, and stands on the Vistula, 93 m wsw Warsaw. Lon. 18 50 E, lat. 52 54 N.

*Wlodzimierz*, a town of Little Poland, in Volhinia, with a castle; seated on the Bug, 46 m W Lucko.

*Wlotho*, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg, seated on the Weser, 7 m SW Minden.

*Woahoo*, one of the Sandwich islands, the second in size, 22 m NW of Morotoi. From the appearance of the NE and NW parts, it is the finest island of the group, and in the highest state of cultivation. A bay is formed by the N and W extremities, into which a river flows, through a deep valley; but the water is brackish for 200 yards from the entrance. It is supposed to contain 62,000 inhabitants. Lieut. Hergist, who had been sent from England, in 1791, with a supply of provisions for captain Vancouver, then on a voyage of discovery, was here, with Mr. Gooch the astronomer, surprised and murdered by the natives. This island, in 1810, was the residence of the king (see *Oahyhee*) or principal chief of the Sandwich islands, who had then a navy of 60 decked vessels. The government is entirely absolute; but rapid progress is making toward civilization.

All vessels find shelter, provision, and trade in the harbour, which is the only secure one in the whole group. The king's house is built in the European style, near the sea, distinguished by the British colours. Here are also a battery, guard-house, powder-magazine, and two storehouses for European goods. Lon. 157 51 w, lat. 21 43 n.

*Woburn*, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday. It had an ancient abbey, on the site of which the present magnificent edifice called Woburn Abbey was built by the late duke of Bedford. The town was burnt down in 1724, but has been neatly rebuilt. Near it is found great plenty of fullers earth. It is 12 m s Bedford, and 42 n w London.

*Wodnian*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the Bianitz, 12 m s Piseck.

*Woerden*, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, seated on the Reine, 10 m w Utrecht.

*Wokey*, or *Okcy*, a village in Somersetshire, on the s side of the Mendip hills, 2 m w Wells. Here is a famous cavern, called Wokey Hole; the entrance is only six feet high, but it soon expands into a spacious vault, 80 feet in height; the roof composed of pendant rocks, whence a clear water, of a petrifying quality, continually drops. From this grotto a narrow passage conducts to another of less height; and beyond a second narrow passage is a third grotto. The extremity is above 200 yards from the entrance.

*Woking*, a village in Surry, on the river Wey, 5 m n n e Guildford. In the manor-house here died Margaret countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. The shell of the guard room is still remaining.

*Wokingham*, or *Oakingham*, a corporate town in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday, noted for a great supply of poultry. Here all the courts for Windsor forest are held. Four m to the s s e are vestiges of some Roman entrenchments called Cæsars Camp. It is 7 m e s e Reading, and 31 w b y s London.

*Wolau*, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality, with a fine castle, many handsome buildings, and a great woollen manufacture. It is seated near the Oder, surrounded by a morass, 20 m n w Breslau. Lon. 16 45 e, lat. 51 18 n.

*Wolbeck*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 7 m s s e Munster.

*Woldeck*, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, 21 m e n e Strelitz.

*Wolfach*, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenberg, on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Kintzig, 19 m n e Friburg.

*Wolfenbüttele*, a principality of Lower

Saxony, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is divided into two parts by the principalities of Hildersheim and Halbertstadt; the northern borders on the duchies of Luneburg and Magdeburg; the southern lies between the principality of Hildesheim, the abbey of Corvey, and the county of Wernigerode. The n part produces abundance of grass, grain, flax, hemp, silk, and various kinds of pulse and fruit. The s part is hilly and has little arable land, but yields plenty of timber and iron, and has manufactures of glass and fine porcelain, with a very rich mine and salt works in the Hartz forest. The principal rivers are the Weser, Leine, and Ocker. The established religion is the Lutheran.

*Wolfenbüttele*, a strong city, capital of the above principality. It has a castle, a long time the residence of the dukes, in which is an excellent library, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. The academy is very famous, and is called the Ducal great school. In the principal church is the burial-place of the princes, which is an admirable piece of architecture. Wolfenbüttele is seated in a marshy soil, on the Ocker, 7 m s h y w Brunswick, and 30 w Halberstadt. Lon. 10 45 e, lat. 52 10 n.

*Wolferdsdike*, a small island of the Netherlands, in Zealand, between N Beveland and S Beveland.

*Wolfsberg*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle; seated on the Levant, at the foot of a mountain, 26 m e n e Clagenfurt.

*Wolgast*, a seaport of Hither Pomerania, with one of the best harbours on the Baltic. Only the tower of its ancient castle is now standing. It is seated on the Peene, or w channel of the Oder, 54 m n w Stettin. Lon. 13 52 e, lat. 54 4 n.

*Wolkenstein*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebürg, with a castle on a rock, near the Zschopa, 15 m s s e Chemnitz.

*Wolkomysk*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novgrodeck, seated on the Ros, 23 m s e Grodno.

*Wollin*, a fortified town of Hither Pomerania, capital of a fertile island of the same name, between the two eastern branches of the Oder. It is seated on the Diwenow, 12 m s w Camin, and 30 n Stettin. Lon. 14 40 e, lat. 53 50 n.

*Wolmirstadt*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Ohra, 10 m n Magdeburg.

*Woloczok*, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod. Here is a canal which unites the Tiverza with the Msta, and the carrying trade upon it is consider-

able. It is 100 m SE Novgorod. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 57 30 N.

*Wolsingham*, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesday, situate on the Wear, amid mines of lead and coal, 16 m W Durham, and 257 NW London.

*Wolverhampton*, the largest town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windsor, and a handsome chapel; also a Scotch kirk, a Roman chapel, and several meeting-houses. The population was 14,836 in 1811. Here are great manufactures of locks, hinges, buckles, cork-screws, axes, hatchets, files, candlesticks, and other articles of iron and brass; also tin and japan wares. It is seated on a hill, nearly encompassed by canals, 16 m S Stafford, and 122 NW London. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 52 35 N.

*Wolvey*, a village in Warwickshire, 5 m SE Nuneaton. Here Edward IV was surprised and taken prisoner by Richard Nevil earl of Warwick.

*Womeldorf*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Berks county, 68 m NW Philadelphia.

*Woodbridge*, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the E side of a sandy hill, by the river Deben, 8 m from the sea. It has docks for building ships, convenient wharfs, and a great corn trade. It is 7 m ENE Ipswich, and 77 NE London.

*Woodbridge*, a town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, 3 m N by W Amboy, and 70 NE Philadelphia.

*Woodbury*, a town of New Jersey, chief of Gloucester county. It is situate near the Delaware, 9 m S Philadelphia.

*Woodchester*, a village in Gloucestershire, 2 m S Stroud. It has a broadcloth and a silk manufacture. A great tessellated pavement and other splendid Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

*Woods, Lake of the*, a lake of N America, 70 m long and 50 where broadest, but very irregular in its shape. It lies between the Winnipeg and Lake Superior, chiefly in the Northwest territory of the United States, but the N part is in Upper Canada; and from this point its waters flow NW to the Winnipeg. It contains several islands; and the lands on its banks are covered with oaks, pines, firs, &c.

*Woodstock*, a borough in Oxfordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It is chiefly noted for Blenheim house, built at the expense of the nation for the duke of Marlborough, in memory of his signal victory over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. In Blenheim park formerly stood a royal palace, the favorite retreat of several kings of England, till the

reign of Charles I, when it was almost wholly in ruins. After the building of Blenheim, every trace of this edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site. King Ethelred held a parliament at Woodstock palace; and here Alfred the great translated Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiae. Henry I beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II. Edmund, second son of Edward I, was born at this palace; also Edward, eldest son of Edward III; and here the princess Elisabeth was confined by her sister Mary. Woodstock has a manufacture of gloves, and of steel watch chains. The poet Chaucer was born, lived, and died here. It is 8 m NW Oxford, and 62 W London.

*Woodstock*, a town of Virginia, chief of Shenandoah county. It stands on a branch of Shenandoah river, 24 m SSW Winchester.

*Woodstock*, a town of Vermont, in Windsor county, with a court-house, situate on the Waterquechie, 5 m NW Windsor.

*Woodstown*, a town of New Jersey, in Salem county, 10 m N by E Salem, and 26 SSW Philadelphia.

*Wooler*, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday. Near this town the Scots were defeated on Holy-rood day 1402; and the battle was so bloody, that it gave the name of Redriggs to the place where it was fought. Wooler is seated on the river Till, near the Cheviot hills, 14 m S Berwick, and 317 N by W London.

*Woolpit*, a village in Suffolk, 8 m E by S Bury St. Edmund, noted for making white bricks.

*Woolwich*, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday. It is of great note for being the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England, and for its royal dock-yard, where men of war have been built as early as the reign of Henry VIII. At the eastern part of the town is the royal arsenal, in which are vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, balls, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundery for casting ordnance; and a laboratory, where fire-works and cartridges are made, and bombs, carcasses, grenades, &c. charged for public service. Here are also extensive artillery barracks, for the accommodation of the officers and privates; and a royal military academy, where cadets are instructed in the artillery and engineer service. Woolwich is seated on the Thames, which is here so deep that large ships may at all times ride with safety. The population was 17,054 in 1811. It is 8 m E London.

*Worcester*, a town of Massachusetts, capital of Worcester county, and the largest



inland town in New England. The public buildings are two churches, a court-house, and a gaol. It has a great inland trade, and manufactures of pot and pearl-ash, cotton and linen goods, and some other articles. Here, in 1791, was printed an edition of the Bible in royal quarto, the first of that kind published in America. It is situate in a healthy vale, 45 m w by s Boston. Lon. 71 55 w, lat. 42 20 n.

*Worcester*, the capital of Worcestershire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It contains nine churches, beside the cathedral, and two more without the walls of the city; also meeting-houses for various sectaries as well as Roman catholics. Edgar's Tower, a strong portal, is part of its ancient castle; here are also three grammar-schools, seven hospitals, a public infirmary, and a well contrived quay. It is governed by a mayor, carries on a considerable trade in carpets and gloves, and has a royal manufacture of elegant porcelain. The population was 13,814 in 1811. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained a victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II, who, after this defeat, escaped with great difficulty into France. Worcester is seated on the Severn, 36 m NNE Bristol, and 111 WNW London. Lon. 2 0 w, lat. 52 9 n.

*Worcestershire*, a county of England, bounded on the N by Shropshire and Staffordshire, E by Warwickshire, SE and S by Gloucestershire, and W by Herefordshire. It is 80 m long and 20 broad, containing 431,360 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 171 parishes; has one city, and 11 market-towns; and sends nine members to parliament. The population was 160,546 in 1811. The soil in the vales and meadows is very rich, particularly the vale of Evesham, which is styled the granary of these parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent, except the Malvern hills in the SW part of the county, and feed large flocks of sheep. The other hills are the Licky, near Broomsgrove, toward the N; and the Bredden hills, toward the SE. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt-works have in a manner destroyed them. Here is plenty of fruit of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The chief commodities are coal, corn, hops, cloth, cheese, cider, perry, and salt. The principal rivers are the Severn, Teme or Tend, and Avon.

*Worcum*, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, seated on the S side of the Meuse, opposite the influx of the Waal, 8 m NNW Huesden.

*Worcum*, a town of the Netherlands, in

Friesland, seated on a lake, near Zuider zee, 18 m SW Leywarden.

*Worden*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, situate on the Elbe, 10 m NW Gluckstadt.

*Worden, Grossen*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, 10 m NNW Stade.

*Wordinborg*, a town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Zealand, from which there is a much frequented passage to the islands of Falster and Layland. It is 46 m SSW Copenhagen. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 55 3 N.

*Woringen*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, seated near the Rhine, 8 m NNW Cologne.

*Workington*, a town in Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent, in the Irish sea. The river admits vessels of 400 tons, and the harbour is commodious. This was the landing-place of Mary queen of Scots, when she was driven to take refuge in England. In the neighbourhood is a large iron foundery, some salt-works, and numerous collieries. The principal manufactures are canvas and cordage, but the coal trade is its chief support. The population was 5807 in 1811. It is 8 m W by S Cockermonth, and 302 NNW London. Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 54 31 N.

*Worksop*, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here was once an abbey, the gate of which remains; and also its church, with two lofty towers at the W end. On the W side of the town is a circular hill, which was the site of a castle. Quantities of licorice are grown in the vicinity. Near the town is the noble seat of the duke of Norfolk, the ancient structure of which was destroyed by fire in 1764; and 2 m to the SE is Clumber Park, the seat of the duke of Newcastle. The canal from Chesterfield to the Trent passes near this town. It is 22 m NW Newark, and 146 N by W London.

*Worms*, a city of Germany, capital of a territory. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, in which Luther assisted in person. The cathedral is magnificent, and the principal Lutheran church has a beautiful altar, and fine paintings. In 1689, it was taken by the French, and almost reduced to ashes. In 1743, a treaty was concluded here between Great Britain, Hungary, and Sardinia. In 1792, Worms surrendered to the French, who evacuated it the next year, after the loss of Mentz; but it was again taken by them in 1794. It has now only 5000 inhabitants, and exhibits many remains of its former grandeur. It is seated on the Rhine, 27 m SSW Mentz. Lon. 8 28 E, lat. 49 36 N.

*Worsley*, a town in Lancashire, noted

for its immense coal-works, &c. The population was 6151 in 1811. It stands on the duke of Bridgewater's canal, 7 m wsw Manchester.

*Worstead*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. This place is noted for the introduction of that sort of twisted yarn called *worsted*; and has a manufacture of stockings and stuffs. It is 12 m n Norwich, and 121 ne London.

*Worthing*, a village in Sussex, 8 m s by w Steyning. It was lately a poor fishing hamlet, but is now become a fashionable place of resort for sea bathing, with a chapel of ease, long rows of superb buildings, and the usual accommodations for amusement.

*Worthington*, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 19 m w by n Northampton.

*Wotton Bassett*, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It is a mean town, 30 m n Salisbury, and 88 w London.

*Wotton under Edge*, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of cloth. It is seated under a fertile eminence, 20 m ne Bristol, and 109 wsw London.

*Wragby*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 11 m ene Lincoln, and 143 n London.

*Wrath Cape*, a rugged and lofty promontory of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which is the nw point of Great Britain. Lon. 4 47 w, lat. 58 34 n.

*Wrekin*, a detached hill or mountain in Shropshire, 8 m ese Shrewsbury. It was a famous station of the Romans, and its height is 1320 feet above the level of the sea.

*Wrentham*, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, 27 m ssw Boston.

*Wrexham*, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is the largest town in North Wales, and a great mart for flannel. The population was 4524 in 1811. It has the language and appearance of an English town, and a large church with a lofty steeple. In the vicinity is a foundery for cannon and other articles; and the adjacent country affords plenty of lead. - It is seated on a river, which flows into the Dee, 13 m w by s Chester, and 176 nw London. Lon. 3 10 w, lat. 53 2 n.

*Wriezen*, or *Brietzen*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, situate on a lake formed by the inundations of the Oder, 37 m ene Berlin.

*Wrington*, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. Much teasle is grown here, and sold to the cloth manufac-

turers. It is the birthplace of the celebrated John Locke, and seated near the source of the Yeo, 10 m sw Bristol, and 125 w London.

*Wrotham*, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday. It has a large church, in which are 16 stalls; and the archbishops of Canterbury formerly had a palace here. It is 11 m wsw Maidstone, and 24 se London.

*Wroxeter*, a village in Shropshire, near the Severn, 5 m se Shrewsbury. It is said to have been a city built by the Britons, 3 m in circuit, environed by a wall and a trench, which may be traced in several places; and over the river are the traces of a bridge, discernable at low water.

*Wunnenberg*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, which received its name from a victory gained by Charlemagne over the Saxons in 974. It is 14 m s Paderborn.

*Wunschelburg*, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, with a good trade in yarn, 10 m wsw Glatz.

*Wunsdorf*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenburg, 10 m wsw Hanover.

*Wunsiedel*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth. Near it are mines of copper and iron, and quarries of marble. It is seated on the Rosslau, 12 m w Egra, and 34 e Bayreuth.

*Wurda*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises among the Injardy hills, in the n part of Berar, and flows se through the province to its junction with the Godavery. Its circuitous course is about 200 m, and forms the boundary between the nizam's territories and those of the Nagpoor Mah-rattas.

*Wurtenburg*; see *Wirttemberg*.

*Wurtemberg*, a grand duchy of Germany, comprehending a great part of Franconia. It is 65 m long and 50 broad; bounded on the n by Henneberg, e by Bamberg, s by Anspach, Hohenlohe, and Mergentheim, and w by Wertheim, Mentz, and Fulda. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. This territory, lately a bishopric, was given to the elector of Bavaria, in 1803; and in 1805, was ceded to the archduke Ferdinand; but, in 1815, it was restored to the king of Bavaria.

*Wurtzburg*, a fortified city, capital of the above duchy, with a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. The fortress stands on an eminence, and communicates with the city by a stone bridge; it includes the late episcopal palace, and a church, supposed to be the oldest in Franconia. Beside the

cathedral, there are several collegiate and parish churches, colleges, abbies, and convents. Here is a cannon and bell foundery; also cloth and stuff manufactures established in the house of correction. Wurtzburg was taken, in 1796, by the French, who were defeated here soon after, and the city retaken; but they became masters of it again in 1800. It is seated on the Maine, 40 m wsw Bamberg, and 65 ene Frankfort. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 49 46 N.

*Wurzach*, a town of Suabia, in the county of Waldburg, with a castle; situate on the Aitrach, 17 m N Wangen, and 23 s by w Ulm.

*Wurzen*, or *Wurtzen*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. It was formerly a bishop's see; and has a cathedral and two churches. Here are fine bleaching grounds for linen; but the principal trade is in beer, of which great quantities are exported. It is situate on the Muldan, 15 m E Leipzig, and 44 wnw Dresden.

*Wusterhausen*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on the Spree, 15 m SSE Berlin.—Another, seated on the Doffe, 17 m ene Havelberg, and 44 nw Berlin.

*Wustrau*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, seated on the Dumme, at its conflux with the Jetze, 14 m s Danneberg.

*Wycomb*, or *High Wycomb*, a borough in Buckinghamshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. In 1744 a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in an adjacent meadow; and near it are many corn and paper-mills. It is seated on the Wyck, 12 m SSE Aylesbury, and 31 wnw London.

*Wye*, a town in Kent, whose market is now disused; seated on the Stour, 10 m ssw Canterbury, and 55 SE London.

*Wye*, or *Ye*, a river of the Netherlands, which enters the Zuider zee, 5 m E Amsterdam, and forms the boundary between N and S Holland. It is rather an arm or bay of the Zuider zee, and vessels go out of it into the lake of Haerlem, by the river Spar.

*Wye*, a river that issues from Plymli-mon hill, in the s part of Montgomeryshire, very near the source of the Severn. It crosses the NE corner of Radnorshire, giving name to the town of Rhyadergowy [Fall of the Wye] where it is precipitated in a cataract. Then flowing between this county and Brecknockshire, it enters Herefordshire, passing by Hay to Hereford, a few miles below which it receives the Lug; it then flows by Ross and Monmouth,

and separating the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester, enters the Severn, below Chepstow. This river is navigable almost to Hay, and a canal forms a communication between it and the Severn from Hereford to Gloucester.

*Wyl*; see *Weil*.

*Wymondham*, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of small wooden ware. The church is the eastern part of an ancient abbey, and on its lofty steeple was hung Ket, the rebel, in the reign of Edward VI. Here is a free-school founded by queen Elisabeth. It is 9 m wsw Norwich, and 100 NNE London.

*Wynaad*, a district of Hindoostan, lying on the summit of the western Gauts, about the 12th degree of latitude, and included in the province of Malabar. Many places are overrun with forests, and of difficult access; and it produces the best cardamoms in India. It is governed by a rajah, who has considerable power within his own limits.

*Wyre*, a river in Lancashire, which rises 6 m SE Lancaster, passes by Garstang, and enters the Irish sea, below Poulton.

## X.

*Xabea*, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 44 m NE Alicant. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 38 48 N.

*Xacca*, or *Sciaccia*, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with an old castle. Here are large granaries for the reception of corn, and manufactures of beautiful vases. The chief exports are corn, sulphur, and barilla. In the vicinity are celebrated hot baths. It is seated on the E coast, at the foot of a mountain, 30 m SE Mazara, and 48 ssw Palermo. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 37 25 N.

*Xagua*, a seaport on the s coast of Cuba, seated on a bay that is 15 m in circuit, and surrounded by mountains. It is one of the finest ports in the W Indies, 84 m SE Havana. Lon. 80 45 w, lat. 22 10 N.

*Xalapa*, a city of New Spain, in Vera Cruz, and a bishop's see. It is noted for the greatest fair in America, which continues six weeks, and is attended by merchants and factors from an immense distance. Here is produced the famous purgative xalap, now written jalap, which is the root of a plant. The richest merchants of Vera Cruz have houses here, in which

they enjoy a cool retreat, while the coast is almost uninhabitable from the great heats. The inhabitants are estimated at 13,000. It stands at the s skirt of a mountain, in a high and romantic situation, 50 m wsw Vera Cruz. Lon. 96 55 w, lat. 19 30 n.

*Xalisco*, a town of New Spain, in Guadalupe, which gives name to a district. It is 14 m nw Compostella, the capital of the district.

*Xativa*, or *St. Philip*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a handsome church and several fine fountains. Having taken the part of Charles II, in 1707, Philip V ordered it to be demolished, and a new town to be built called *St. Philip*. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Xucar, 32 m sw Valencia, and 50 m nw Alicante. Lon. 0 14 w, lat. 39 4 n.

*Xavier*, a town of Spain, in Navarre, the birthplace of the celebrated Romish saint and missionary of that name. It is 35 m se Pamplona.

*Xavier*, *St.* a town of Paraguay, in the province of Plata, 200 m w Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50 6 w, lat. 24 0 s.

*Xauxa*, a town of Peru, in the province of Guamanga, noted for its silver mines. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, and is seated in a fertile country, on a river of the same name, 100 m e Lima.

*Xenil*, a river of Spain, which rises in the e part of Granada, and flows by Granada, Loxa, and Ecija, into the Guadalquivir.

*Xeres*, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua, seated on a river that flows into Fonseca bay, 70 m nw Leon. Lon. 83 20 w, lat. 13 24 n.

*Xeres de los Caballeros*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated near the Ardila, 38 m s Badajoz.

*Xeres de la Frontera*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, famous for the wine called Sherry. It is seated on a rivulet, which soon joins the Guadalete, 33 m ssw Seville.

*Xeres de la Frontera*, a town of New Spain, in the s part of Zacatecas, 80 m n by e Guadalupe. Lon. 102 50 w, lat. 22 22 n.

*Xeres de Guadiana*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 23 m n by e Ayamonte.

*Xerica*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Morviedo, at the foot of a mountain, on which are the remains of an ancient castle, 15 m nw Segorbe.

*Xerumenha*, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 18 m sw Badajoz, and 36 e Evora.

*Xicoco*, or *Sikokf*, an island of Japan,

250 m in circuit, lying between those of Niphon and Ximo, from which it is separated by narrow channels.

*Ximena*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a foundery for iron cannons and balls; situate on the side of a steep rock, near the Guadiaro, 18 m nsw Gibraltar.

*Ximo*, or *Kiusiu*, an island of Japan, the second in size and eminence. It is 450 m in circuit, and lies to the sw of Niphon, from which it is divided on the n by a narrow channel. On the w coast is Nangasaki, the only port of Japan into which foreign vessels are admitted.

*Xivona*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, and the valuable drug called Kermes. It is 15 m n Alicante.

*Xucar*, a river of Spain, which rises in the ne part of New Castile, passes by Cuenza, and entering the province of Valencia, runs into the gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

*Xudugrod*, a town of Turkish Croatia, 17 m n Sebenico, and 37 e Kzara.

## Y.

*Yachta*, a fort of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of Chinese Tartary, 48 m ssw Selenginsk.

*Yadkin*; see *Pedee*.

*Yakobstadt*, a town of Courland, situate on the Dwina, 75 m ese Mittau.

*Yakoubovo*, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk, with a castle. Here, in 1812, the Russians defeated the French in a battle that continued three days. It is 26 m n by w Polotsk.

*Yakutsk*, or *Jakutskoi*, a town of Siberia, capital of a province, in the government of Irkutsk. It has a wooden fort, and is seated on the Lena, 960 m ne Irkutsk. Lon. 129 43 e, lat. 62 2 n.

*Yale*, a town of Ceylon, capital of a province. It is 56 m se Candy.

*Yamburg*, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, situate on the Luga, 20 m e Narva.

*Yamina*, a town of Nigritia, in Bambarra, near the river Niger, 80 m w Sego.

*Yang-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan. Its district is intersected by a number of canals; and it carries on a great trade, particularly in salt, which is made on the seacoast of this jurisdiction. The city stands on the left bank of the Kian-ku, where the Imperial canal

crosses that river, 485 m s by E Peking. Lon. 118 54 E, lat. 32 26 N.

*Yao-gang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan. Its territory is intermixed with mountains, fine forests, and fruitful vallies, and produces abundance of musk. Near the city is a spring, from which is made very white salt. It is 100 w by N Yun-nan. Lon. 100 45 E, lat. 25 12 N.

*Yao-tcheu*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si. It stands on the w side of the lake Poyang, 700 m s Peking. Lon. 116 40 E, lat. 29 3 N.

*Yare*, a river in Norfolk, formed by the confluence of several streams that rise in the heart of the country. It passes by Norwich, and is navigable thence to Yarmouth, where it enters the German ocean.

*Yarkan*, or *Irken*, a town of Tartary, in the country of Cashgur, with a large palace, where the khan of the Eluth Tartars generally resides. It has a considerable trade, and stands in a fertile country, on a river of the same name, 100 m se Cashgur. Lon. 79 4 E, lat. 38 40 N.

*Yarm*, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, and a trade in corn, bacon, and lead; seated on the Tees, 17 m N by E Northallerton, and 230 N by W London.

*Yarmouth*, a seaport and borough in Norfolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Yare, and has a convenient harbour, with a very extensive quay. The foreign trade is considerable, and some ships are sent to the Greenland fishery. A great number of herrings are cured here, and exported to southern countries. Yarmouth is much frequented for sea-bathing, and, beside the machines, has a building called the Bath-house. It has two churches, and a very spacious market-place; but the streets, in general, are very narrow. The population was 17,977 in 1811. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the many sandbanks off the coast form the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Yarmouth is 23 m E Norwich, and 124 NE London. Lon. 1 45 E, lat. 52 38 N.

*Yarmouth*, a borough in Hampshire, on the sw coast of the isle of Wight, with a fortified castle, and a convenient quay. It is seated at the mouth of the Yar, 10 m w Newport.

*Yarmouth*, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, on the N side of the

peninsula of Cape Cod, 5 m NNW Barnstable. Lon. 70 12 W, lat. 41 52 N.

*Yarmouth, North*, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, on a small river that flows into Casco bay, 14 m N by E Portland.

*Yaruqui*, a village of the kingdom of Quito, near a plain of the same name, 12 m NE Quito. This plain was chosen for the base of the operations for measuring an arch of the meridian, by Ulloa and the French mathematicians.

*Yarley*, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Tuesday, and extensive barracks; seated on an eminence, near Whittlesey-mere, 3 m s Peterborough, and 78 N London.

*Yaynan-ghcoum*, a town of Birmah, celebrated for the oil wells in its neighbourhood, which supply the whole empire, and many parts of India, with petroleum. The inhabitants are employed in making jars to contain the oil. It stands on a creek of the Irrawaddy, 28 m s by E Sillah-mew.

*Yazoo*, a river of the state of Mississippi, which rises from several sources near the N boundary, and flows 150 m sw to the Mississippi, which it enters by an outlet 280 yards wide.

*Ydsted*; see *Ystad*.

*Ye*; see *Wye*.

*Yea*, a town of Peru, with a trade in glass, wine, brandy, &c. It is seated in a valley, watered by a river, 50 m ESE Pisco, and 170 SSE Lima.

*Yell*, one of the Shetland islands, to the N of that called Mainland. It is 20 m long and 3 broad, and has several good harbours. The only arable land is on the coast, the interior affording coarse pasturage for sheep and bees.

*Yellow River*; see *Hoan-ho*.

*Yellow Sea*, a gulf of the N Pacific ocean, which extends N between the provinces of Chan-tong and Pe-tche-li in China on the W, and the peninsula of Corea on the E. The coasts in general are low, and the water of a dirty yellow or green colour. In the SE part are an immense number of small islands, called the Corean Archipelago. The N extremity is called the Gulf of Leao-tong; and the W, the Gulf of Pe-tche-li.

*Yellowstone River*; see *Rochejaune*.

*Yemen*, a province of Arabia Felix, comprehending the most fertile part of Arabia, and lying on the coast of the Red sea and Indian ocean. Millet is the grain chiefly grown; but the principal object of cultivation is coffee, which is all carried to Beit el Faki. Nearly the whole commerce of the country is carried on by Mocha, but Sana is the capital.

*Yenikale*, a town and fortress of Crimea, on the strait of Taman. The fortress stands on some high cliffs E of the town, and commands the passage between the Black sea and the sea of Asoph. The vicinity abounds in antiquities. It is 56 m E by N Caffa. Lon. 36 22 E, lat. 45 12 N.

*Yenisci*, or *Jenisa*, a large river of Siberia, which runs from S to N, and enters the Frozen ocean, to the E of the bay of Obv.

*Yeniskisk*, or *Jeniskoi*, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk, on the river Yenisei, 310 m ENE Tomsk. Lon. 92 35 E, lat. 58 6 N.

*Yenne*, a town of Savoy, near the Rhone, 13 m NW Chambéry.

*Yen-ngau*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-si. It stands on the river Yen, 390 m SW Peking. Lon. 103 50 E, lat. 36 44 N.

*Yeu-ping*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fokien. It stands on the brow of a mountain, by the river Minho, 820 m S Peking. Lon. 116 54 E, lat. 26 40 N.

*Yen-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chang-tong. Its district, which is enclosed between two considerable rivers, is well cultivated, and the mountains covered with woods. It is 270 m S Peking. Lon. 116 36 E, lat. 35 44 N.

*Yen-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper, and trees that yield an excellent varnish, which, when once dry, never melts again, and will bear boiling water. The paper made here is in high esteem. It is 650 m SSE Peking. Lon. 119 14 E, lat. 29 38 S.

*Yen-tching*, a town of China, in Chantong, where a kind of glass is made, so delicate, that it will not endure the inclemencies of the air. It is 45 m SE Tsi-nan.

*Yeoril*, a corporate town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday. Here are manufactures of cloth and leather gloves; and the trade in hemp and flax is considerable. It is seated on the Yeo or Ivil, 20 m S Wells, and 122 W by S London.

*Yezdikhast*, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, on the confines of Irac Agemi; seated on a rocky eminence, 75 m SSE Ispahan, and 130 N by W Shiras.

*Yetholm*, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, on the rivulet Bowmont, and borders of Northumberland, 9 m SE Kelso.

*Yezd*, a city of Persia, in Irak, on the borders of Farsistan. It has manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs, fine porcelain, and carpets; and is a place of considerable

trade. The inhabitants are estimated at above 90,000, of whom 15,000 are Guebres, or worshippers of fire. The city is destitute of a wall, and the fort has a mean appearance. Cattle are scarce here, and the greatest part of its corn is obtained from the vicinity of Ispahan. It is situate in a sandy desert, contiguous to a high range of mountains, 200 m E by S Ispahan. Lon. 56 10 E, lat. 32 20 N.

*Yezdikhaust*, a town of Persia, in Irak, situate on the edge of a high and rocky bank, which, with its rude fortifications, give it a singular appearance. It is 80 m SSE Ispahan.

*Yonkers*, a town of New York, in West Chester county, on the river Hudson, 17 m NNE New York.

*Yonne*, a department of France, containing part of the old province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river, which rises in the department of Nievre, flows by Chateau-Chinon, Clameci, Auxerre, Joigny, and Sens, and joins the Seine at Montereau. Auxerre is the capital.

*York*, a city, the capital of Yorkshire, and an archbishop's see, with a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is the Eboracum of the Romans, and was for ages their imperial city to the time of Constantine, who removed the seat of empire to Byzantium, now Constantinople. It was then the first city in Britain, and continued in great power to the time of William I, by whom it was destroyed, after having surrendered to him through famine. York never after attained its former elevation of grandeur, and is now deemed, in point of rank, the second city in the kingdom. Though now surpassed in wealth and population by many of the more modern trading towns, it still supports a considerable degree of consequence, and is the residence of many genteel families. The population was 19,099 in 1811. The cathedral of St. Peter, generally called the Minster, is reckoned the largest and most magnificent Gothic structure in the world: the E window is said not to have its equal in tracery, painting, and preservation, and was the work of John Thornton, a glazier of Coventry, in 1405. Beside the cathedral, York contains 17 churches in use; though in the reign of Henry V there were 44 parish-churches, 17 chapels, and nine religious houses. It is divided by the Ouse into two parts, which are united by a modern stone bridge; and the river is navigable for vessels of 70 tons to the bridge, which is 60 m from the sea. York is surrounded by walls, and is entered by four bars or gates and five posterns. The castle, which was formerly a place of

great strength, is now a county prison for debtors and felons: its E side is washed by the river Foss, which soon after enters the Ouse. Near it, on an artificial mount, is Clifford's Tower, a round shell, said by some to have been raised by William I, but others deem it a Roman work. It was used as a garrison in the civil wars, and till the year 1683, when the magazine blowing up, reduced it to its present form. Without Bootham bar stood the magnificent abbey of St. Mary, some ruins of which remain; and on part of its site is the manor or royal palace, built by Henry VIII, where several of the kings have lodged, though it is now neglected. York is a county of itself, governed by a lord-mayor; the prefix of lord being given by Richard II: and its county includes Ainsty Liberty, in which are 35 villages and hamlets. The guild-hall, built in 1446, is a grand structure supported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar being the stem of a single tree. The corporation built a mansion-house, in 1728, for the lord-mayor; and among the other modern buildings are a noble assembly-house, designed by the earl of Burlington; an elegant court-house, on the right of the castle; a theatre-royal, a county hospital, and an asylum for lunatics. York is 190 m SSE Edinburgh, and 195 N by W London. Lon. 1 7 W, lat. 53 59 N.

*York*, a city of Upper Canada, and the seat of government of that province. It is situate on the NW side of Lake Ontario, with a harbour, formed by a long peninsula that runs into the lake. On the extremity of the peninsula, called Gibraltar Point, are stores and blockhouses; and on the mainland, opposite this point, is the garrison. The government house is about 2 m above the garrison, near the head of the harbour, on a spot well suited for gardens and a park. The front of the city, as now laid out, is a mile and a half in length; but the buildings increase slowly. The river Don enters the harbour a little above the town, running through a marsh, which, when drained, will afford excellent pasture. York was taken by the Americans in 1813, and while in their possession they destroyed all the public edifices. It is 45 m NW Fort Niagara, and 140 W by S Kingston. Lon. 79 36 W, lat. 43 35 N.

*York*, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of a county. It has six edifices for public worship, and stands on Codorus creek, which flows into the Susquehanna, 38 m W Philadelphia. Lon. 76 48 W, lat. 39 55 N.

*York*, a seaport of the district of Maine, capital of a county. The river of its

name enters York harbour below the town. It is 75 m NNE Boston. Lon. 70 45 W, lat. 43 7 N.

*York, New*, one of the United States of America, 350 m long and 300 broad; bounded on the W and N by Canada, E by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and S by the Atlantic ocean, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It is divided into 21 counties; namely, New York, Richmond, Suffolk, West Chester, Queen, King, Orange, Ulster, Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Clinton, Saratoga, Albany, Montgomery, Herkemer, Onondago, Otsego, Ontario, and Tioga. New York, in general, is intersected by ridges of mountains running in a NE and SW direction. Beyond the Allegany mountains, however, the country is quite level, of a fine rich soil, covered with various kinds of trees. East of these mountains it is broken into hills and valleys: the hills are thickly clothed with timber, and, when cleared, afford fine pasture; and the valleys produce hemp, flax, peas, grass, oats, maize, and wheat. The metallic productions are iron, tin, lead, and plumbago. This state abounds with several fine lakes; and the chief rivers are the Hudson and Mohawk. In 1810 it contained 959,220 inhabitants. The city of New York is the capital, but the judicial courts are held at Albany.

*York, New*, a city and the capital of the above state. It stands on the SW point of an island, called Manhattan, at the conflux of Hudson and East rivers, and is 5 m in circuit. Surrounded on all sides by water, it is refreshed by cool breezes in summer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the same parallel. The island is 15 m long; but not two where broadest; and at the N end it is joined to the mainland, on the W, by a bridge called Kings Bridge. There is no basin for the reception of ships; but the road where they lie, in East river, is defended from the violence of the sea by some islands that interlock with each other; and on these islands and some points of the river, ten forts are erected. The population was 96,373 in 1810, and 100,619 in 1816. Here are 53 churches and meeting-houses, and a noble seminary of education, called Columbia College; but the most magnificent edifice is Federal Hall, in the front of which is a gallery 12 feet deep, where the illustrious Washington took his oath of office, at the commencement of the federal constitution, in 1789. Here are also a large state prison, numerous commercial and charitable institutions, literary establishments, &c. The markets are abundantly supplied with every thing in its season, that land and water affords. This

city, in time of peace, has more commercial business than any other town in the United States; but in time of war is insecure, without a maritime force. It is 97 m NE Philadelphia. Lon. 74 11 w, lat. 40 40 N.

*York River*, a river of Virginia, formed by the conflux of the Pamunky and Mattaponi, 30 m above York Town, below which place it enters Chesapeake bay.

*York Town*, a seaport of Virginia, capital of York county, with the best harbour in the state for vessels of the largest size. Here, in 1781, the British army were captured by the combined force of the United States and France. It is seated on York river, near its entrance into Chesapeake bay, 13 m E Williamsburg. Lon. 76 52 w, lat. 37 18 N.

*Yorkshire*, the largest county in England, bounded on the N by Westmorland and the bishopric of Durham, E by the German ocean, S by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, SW by Cheshire, W by Lancashire, and NW by Westmorland. It extends 90 m from N to S, and 115 from E to W, and contains 3,848,320 acres. From its great extent it has been divided into three ridings, called the North, East, and West; is subdivided into 26 wapentakes, and 634 parishes; has one city and 60 market-towns; and sends 30 members to parliament. The population was 973,113 in 1811. The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely. The E riding is less healthy than the others; but this inconvenience decreases in proportion as the country recedes from the sea. On the hilly parts of this riding, especially in what is called the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry, and sandy; but great numbers of lean sheep are sold hence, and sent into other parts to be fattened. The W riding, which is much the largest, enjoys a sharp but healthy air, and the land on the western side is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys consist of much good arable ground, and pasture for the largest cattle. It also produces iron, coal, lime, jet, alum, horses, and sheep. Here the clothing manufactures principally flourish. The N riding, in general, exceeds the other two in the salubrity of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the valleys and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pasture for large cattle. Richmondshire, in the NW part of this riding, was formerly a county of itself; here many lead mines are worked to great advantage. In Yorkshire likewise are the districts of Holderness, on the borders of the Humber; Cleveland, on the confines of Durham; and Craven, on the

borders of Westmorland and Lancashire. In this last district are three high mountains, named Whernside, Ingleborough, and Pennycant; they form a sort of triangle from their tops, at the distances of about 5, 6, and 8 m, while their bases nearly unite. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Aire, Don, Derwent, Calder, Warf, Nidd, Ure, and Hull, and they all terminate in the Humber, which enters the German ocean, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire.

*Yo-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang. It stands on the river Kian-ku, and on the lake Tong-ting, which is more than 200 m in circuit. The great number of barks and merchandise that are brought hither, render it one of the richest cities of the empire; and the vicinity is full of different kinds of orange and lemon trees. It is 700 m S by W Peking. Lon. 112 35 E, lat. 29 23 N.

*Youghall*, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in Cork county. It is surrounded by walls, has a collegiate church, a commodious harbour with a well-defended quay, and a manufacture of earthen ware. It sends a member to parliament, and is situate on the river Blackwater, near the entrance of a bay to which it gives name, 28 m E by N Cork. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 51 49 N.

*Ypres*, a fortified city of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and a bishop's see. It has considerable manufactures of cloth and serges, which are the principal articles of trade; and the canal of Bosingen, and the New Cut, greatly expedite the conveyance of goods to Nieuport, Ostend, and Bruges. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Yperlee, 15 m W Courtray. Lon. 2 43 E, lat. 50 51 N.

*Yriex, St.* a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, on the river Ille, 20 m S by W Limoges.

*Ysendyk*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the isle of Calsand, seated on a branch of the Scheld, called the Blic, 8 m E Sluys, and 18 NW Ghent.

*Yssel*, or *Issel*, a river of the Netherlands, which branches off from the Rhine, below Huessen, and flowing by Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, enters the Zuider zee by two channels.

*Yssel*, or *Little Issel*, a river of the Netherlands, which flows by Ysselstein, Montford, Oudewater, and Gouda, and enters the Merwe, above Rotterdam.

*Yssel*, or *Old Issel*, a river that rises in Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, flows by Ysselburg into the county of Zutphen, and enters the Yssel, at Doesburg.

*Ysselburg*, a town of Westphalia, in the



duchy of Cleve, on the river Yssel, 14 m  $\times$  Wesel.

*Ysselmond*, an island of the Netherlands, in S Holland, lying between the Merwe on the  $\times$ , and another branch of the Meuse on the  $\text{s}$ . It has a town of the same name, nearly 3 m  $\text{w}$  Rotterdam.

*Ysselstein*, a town of the Netherlands, in S Holland, with a castle, on the river Yssel, 5 m  $\text{ssw}$  Utrecht.

*Ystad*, or *Ydsted*, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, with a good harbour, and a noted manufacture of excellent gloves. In the vicinity is a modern royal palace. It is situate on a bay of the Baltic, 26 m  $\text{se}$  Lund. Lon. 13 44  $\text{E}$ , lat. 55 22  $\text{N}$ .

*Ythan*, a river of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, which crosses the country in a  $\text{se}$  direction, and enters the German ocean, at the village of Newburg, 15 m  $\text{nne}$  Aberdeen.

*Yucatan*; see *Jucatan*.

*Yuen-kiang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan. It stands on the Ho-ti, 145 m  $\text{ssw}$  Yun-nan. Lon. 101 44  $\text{E}$ , lat. 23 27  $\text{N}$ .

*Yuen-min-yuen*, a village of China, 12 m  $\text{nnw}$  Peking, where the emperor has a palace.

*Yuen-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si. It is 750 m  $\text{s}$  Peking. Lon. 113 53  $\text{E}$ , lat. 27 50  $\text{N}$ .

*Yuen-yang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang. It is situate on the river Han, 515 m  $\text{ssw}$  Peking. Lon. 100 30  $\text{E}$ , lat. 52 50  $\text{N}$ .

*Yverdun*, a strong town of Switzerland, in the canton of Vaud, with a castle, a college, and a hospital. Near the town is a sulphurous spring, with a commodious bathing-house. The principal trade is in wine, and merchandise passing between Germany, Italy, and France. It has some remains of Roman antiquities, and stands on the lake of Neuchatel, at the influx of the Orbe and Thiele, 33 m  $\text{wsw}$  Bern. Lon. 6 59  $\text{E}$ , lat. 46 44  $\text{N}$ .

*Yvetot*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 7 m  $\text{nnw}$  Caudebec.

*Yugyakerta*; see *Matarem*.

*Yuma*, or *Long-island*, one of the Bahama islands, in the  $\text{W}$  Indies, lying at the  $\text{ne}$  extremity of the Great Bahama bank. It is 70 m long and 8 broad. Beside other produce, much salt is exported, chiefly from Great Harbour, on the  $\text{e}$  side of the island. Lon. 74 45  $\text{w}$ , lat. 23 15  $\text{N}$ .

*Yumetos*, a cluster of small islands among the Bahama islands, lying to the  $\text{sw}$  of Yuma.

*Yuna*, a river of St. Domingo, which meanders navigable through the rich plains of Vega and Cotuy, and enters the head of Samana bay,

*Yung-ning*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan. It stands at the  $\text{n}$  extremity of the province, and on the borders of Tibet, 230 m  $\text{nnw}$  Yun-nan. Lon. 100 24  $\text{E}$ , lat. 27 50  $\text{N}$ .

*Yung-pe*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. It is 170 m  $\text{nnw}$  Yun-nan. Lon. 100 34  $\text{E}$ , lat. 26 44  $\text{N}$ .

*Yung-ping*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li, on a river that enters the gulf of Leao-tong. Near it stands the fort Chun-hai, which is the key of the province of Leao-tong. This fort is near the beginning of the great wall, which is built for a league together, in a boggy marsh, from the bulwark to the sea. Yung-ping is 115 m  $\text{E}$  Peking. Lon. 108 34  $\text{E}$ , lat. 39 55  $\text{N}$ .

*Yung-tchang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan. It stands amid high mountains, on the borders of the province, in the neighbourhood of a savage people, whose manners the inhabitants of this country partake of. The country produces gold, honey, wax, amber, and a vast quantity of fine silk. It is 210 m  $\text{w}$  Yun-nan. Lon. 99 2  $\text{E}$ , lat. 25 5  $\text{N}$ .

*Yung-tcheou*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang. It is 385 m  $\text{ssw}$  Peking. Lon. 111 15  $\text{E}$ , lat. 26 10  $\text{N}$ .

*Yun-hing*, a city of China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan. It is 430 m  $\text{s}$  Peking. Lon. 113 52  $\text{E}$ , lat. 33 0  $\text{N}$ .

*Yun-nan*, a province of China, at the  $\text{sw}$  extremity, 300 m long and 250 broad; bounded on the  $\text{n}$  by Tibet and Se-tcheun,  $\text{e}$  by Koei-tcheou and Quang-si,  $\text{s}$  by the kingdoms of Tonquin and Lao, and  $\text{w}$  by those of Pegu and Birmah. Its gold, copper, and tin mines; its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, marble, musk, silk, elephants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it the highest reputation. Its commerce and riches are immense; and it is deemed also one of the most fertile provinces in the empire.

*Yun-nan*, a city and the capital of the above province. It was once celebrated for magnificent buildings, vast gardens, tombs, triumphal arches, and elegant squares; all of which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions; and the city at present contains nothing remarkable. It stands at the  $\text{n}$  extremity of a lake, 1260 m  $\text{ssw}$  Peking. Lon. 102 30  $\text{E}$ , lat. 25 6  $\text{N}$ .

*Yurcup*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, seated on the Kizil Irmak, 43 m  $\text{nnw}$  Kaisarich, and 130  $\text{ne}$  Cogni.

*Yvry*, a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the river Eure, 16 m  $\text{s}$  Evreux,

## Z.

*Zaab*, a district of Algiers, in the desert, behind Mount Atlas, belonging to the province of Constantina. The people of *Zaab* are poor and indigent. Dates are their principal article of food; and they have extensive plantations of palm trees. They carry on some commerce in Negros and ostrich feathers. In the capital, they are known by the name of *Biscaris*, and constitute, under a common head, a kind of distinct corporation: they have even a common treasury for the purpose of mutually relieving each other. They are frequently employed in the houses of the Europeans; as, beside the language of the country, they speak the *Lingua Franca*. All the inhabitants of *Zaab* are dog-eaters; and, in general, neither scrupulous nor squeamish with regard to their food. The villages which the *Biscaris* inhabit in their native country are small, and remarkable only for dirtiness and poverty. The chief place of the district is *Biscara*.

*Zaara*, or the *Desert*, a vast country of Africa, 1500 m in length by 800 in breadth; bounded on the *n* by *Barbary*, *e* by *Fezzan* and *Casina*, *s* by *Nigritia* and *Senegambia*, and *w* by the Atlantic ocean. This dreary waste is much higher than the bordering countries, and appears, in general, of a smooth surface, without a tree, shrub, or any other landmark. Some parts consist of solid rock; and others of what is called soil, baked down by the extreme heat of the sun, nearly as hard as marble, so that the foot of man or beast leaves no impression. On this hard surface, from 10 to 20 m apart, are small dells, which serve as receptacles for the little rain that falls; and in these grow a dwarf thorn bush, thinly scattered, and a few prickly shrubs. Other parts of this trackless desert are covered with loose sand, which is whirled about by every wind, and sometimes formed into immense heaps, from one to four hundred feet in height: these moveable hills are fatal to travellers, should a strong gale arise while in the midst of them. The northern and eastern parts are here and there interspersed with spots of astonishing fertility; these are called oases, or islands, bearing some resemblance to islands in the sea, and they are crowded with inhabitants. These oases are formed into a number of states, governed by petty princes; and those of which some intelligence has been obtained, are noticed in this work in their proper places. The inhabitants, consisting of various tribes, are wild and ignorant, and profess the Mohamedan re-

ligion, unless where they approach the country of the Negros. They maintain toward each other the maxims of apparent hospitality, but a Christian is every where odious. Their language is chiefly a dialect of the Arabic; and their only intercourse with other nations is carried on by the caravans that periodically traverse this immense desert. The *Zaara* contains antelopes, wild boars, leopards, apes, ostriches, and serpents; a few horses and bees; and many sheep, goats, and camels. Much salt is produced in the desert, which the Arabs carry into *Nigritia*, and bring back provisions, blue cotton cloth, and slaves.

*Zabin*; see *Zembin*.

*Zabola*, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Moldavia, 5 m sw Neumark.

*Zacatecas*, a province of New Spain, bounded on the *n* by *New Biscay*, *e* by *Panuco* and *Mechoacan*, and *sw* and *w* by *Guadalaxara*. It is a mountainous and arid country, but abounds with villages, and its silver mines are deemed among the richest in America.

*Zacatecas*, a city, capital of the above province and a bishop's see. The population 33,000. It is surrounded by rich silver mines, and 160 m *nne* *Guadalaxara*. Lon. 101 35 w, lat. 22 58 n.

*Zacatulu*, a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, on a river of the same name, near the Pacific ocean, 230 m *wsw* Mexico. Lon. 102 45 w, lat. 18 0 n.

*Zachan*, a town of Further Pomerania, 13 m *e* *New Stargard*.

*Zadonetz*, a town of Russia, in the government of *Voronetz*, with a fort; seated on a hill, on the left bank of the *Don*, 50 m *n* *Voronetz*.

*Zafra*, a town of Spain, in *Estremadura*, with a castle; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river *Guadaxiera*, 20 m *sw* *Medina*.

*Zaghara*, a town of *Nigritia*, in *Bornou*, on the river *Fittree*, 170 m *se* *Bornou*.

*Zagoria*, a town of European Turkey, in *Albania*, near the sources of the *Viosa*, 27 m *n* *Janina*.—Another, in *Bulgaria*; see *Develto*.

*Zagrab*; see *Agram*.

*Zahara*, a town of Spain, in *Andalusia*, with a citadel; seated on a craggy rock, 42 m *se* *Seville*.

*Zahna*, a town of the duchy of *Saxony*, 6 m *ne* *Wittenberg*.

*Zaina*, a town of Algiers, in the province of *Constantina*, supposed, from some considerable ruins, to have been the ancient city of *Zama*. It is 28 m *sw* *Seteeff*, and 46 *sw* *Constantina*.

*Zaine*, a river of *Barbary*, which separates the kingdoms of *Algiers* and *Tunis*,

and enters the Mediterranean at the island of Tabarca.

*Zaire*, or *Barbela*, a large river of Africa, whose source is unknown. In 1816 capt. Tuckey ascended it, by water and land journeys, 230 m from its mouth; when, from fatigue and sickness, all further progress was obliged to be abandoned. Here, in lon. 15 20 w, lat. 4 35 s, the river is a placid stream in an open country, and hence flows wsw 100 m in a breadth of from 2 to 4 m; the lower part between barren mountains, in which course it has two cataracts. The channel then becomes suddenly contracted by the bases of the mountains approaching each other, and for 40 m, in a more southerly direction, the breadth does not exceed 500 yards where widest: in this part, called the Narrows, the stream is bristled with rocks, which in several places form rapids and cataracts. As all the water above the Narrows cannot pass through that channel, it is supposed a great portion must flow by subterraneous passages; for on the channel regaining its width, there is produced a succession of dangerous whirlpools. The river then quits its mountainous shores, and soon afterward is divided, by a number of low islands, into several streams; these, on renniting, form a very deep estuary that almost stems the tide of the Atlantic ocean, which it enters, in lat. 6 10 s, by a mouth 9 m broad.

*Zaku*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, with a castle in which a Kurdish chief resides. It is seated amid mountains, on the river Kabour, 90 m sse Betlis.

*Zalamea*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 m n Niebla, and 33 wsw Seville.

*Zalamea*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, anciently called Ilapa. It has many vestiges of its former splendour, and is 38 m se Merida.

*Zambezi*, a large river of Caffreria, which flows through the states of Mocarango, and enters the Mosambique channel by two mouths. The bifurcation is about 90 m from the sea; the northern and principal branch is called the Quilimanyé, and the southern the Cumara.

*Zamora*, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see. In the environs fine turcois stones are found. It is seated on a hill, by the river Douro, over which is a bridge, 32 m n byw Salamanca, and 146 nw Madrid. Lon. 5 56 w, lat. 41 50 n.

*Zamora*, a town of the kingdom of Quito, which formerly had rich mines of gold. It is seated on a river of the same name, 230 m s Quito. Lon. 78 20 w, lat. 4 6 s.

*Zamora*, a town of New Spain, in Me-

choacan, situate on the Rio Grande, 60 m nw Mechoacan.

*Zamora*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, 250 m w Hamamet. Lon. 6 25 e, lat. 36 20 n.

*Zamoski*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Beltz, with a citadel, a cathedral, and several other churches. It is 37 m ssw Chelm, and 44 wsw Beltz.

*Zampago*, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, seated on a small lake, 30 m n Mexico.

*Zanesville*, a town of the state of Ohio, which is well built, and has various manufactures. It is situate on the e bank of the Muskingum, 56 m e Columbus.

*Zanfira*, a kingdom of Nigritia, to the s of Zegzeg, between Cassina and Bornou. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and savage dispositions. The capital, of the same name, stands on a river that forms a lake n of Ghana, and then flows through that city into the Niger. It is 230 m ne Ghana, and 450 wsw Bornou. Lon. 16 0 e, lat. 18 30 n.

*Zante*, one of the Ionian islands, near the coast of Morea, 17 m s of the island of Cephalonia. It is 12 m long and 4 broad. The principal riches consist in currants, which rival those of Corinth; and it has springs of petroleum that have been celebrated for ages. Here are also the finest peaches, with other choice fruits, and excellent wine and oil. The natives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman catholics among them; but they have a bishop as well as the Greeks. Here are about 50 villages, but no other town than Zante, which is fortified, and has a good harbour on the e side of the island. Lon. 20 50 e, lat. 37 43 n.

*Zanzebar*, a country on the e coast of Africa, between 3 n and 10 s lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese formerly had settlements; but it is now subject to the king of Mascat. The inhabitants are all blacks, with curled woolly hair; and are either Mohamedans or pagans, the latter much the more numerous. The principal territories are Juba, Melinda, Mombaza, and Quiola. The Portuguese trade for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich feathers, wax, and drugs. The inland country is represented as lying low, and intersected with woods, forests, marshes, lakes, and rivers, the latter, for the most part, covered with weeds and thickets; all which so infect the air, that the products of the earth are corrupted, and the inhabitants sickly and indolent. But here are rich mines of gold, easily got; by the help of which grain, roots, fruits, &c. are purchased from other parts.

*Zanzebar*, an island in the Indian sea, lying 20 m from the coast of Zanzebar. It is 55 m long and 15 broad; abounds in wood, water, rice, and other provisions; and on the w coast has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 41 43 E, lat. 6 5 s.

*Zara*, a seaport of Dalmatia, capital of a county, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. The harbour, which lies to the N, is capacious, safe, and well guarded; and the citadel is divided from the town by a deep ditch, hewn out of a rock. Near the church are two fluted columns of the Corinthian order, supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno. Zara is seated on a small peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 75 m wsw Spalatro. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 44 8 N.

*Zarang*, or *Dooshak*, a city of Persia, capital of Segistan. The modern city, called *Dooshak*, is small and compact, but the ruins cover a vast extent of ground. It stands in an open country, about 8 m from the river Hermand, which flows into the lake Zerch. The vicinity affords good pasturage, and wheat and barley in sufficient quantities to be sent to Herat. It is 140 m s by E Herat, and 500 E Ispahan. Lon. 61 20 E, lat. 32 15 N.

*Zarik*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, 22 m E Misitra.

*Zarko*, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, seated in a fine plain, 22 m wsw Larissa.

*Zarnata*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, seated on an eminence, 20 m wsw Misitra.

*Zarnaw*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 32 m N Sandomir.

*Zarnowitz*, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia, on a bay of the Baltic, 38 m nsw Dantzic.

*Zaruma*, a town of Quito, with mines of gold, which, not being of the finest alloy, is made on the spot into trinkets. It is 30 m nw Loxa.

*Zaslav*, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Horin, 30 m nsw Constantinow.

*Zator*, a town of Poland, in Galicia, with a castle; seated on an eminence, near the river Vistula, 20 m wsw Cracow.

*Zawch*, a town of Persia, in Chorasau, situate on the Tedjen, 20 m from the Caspian sea, and 80 N Mesched.

*Zawila*; see *Zucela*.

*Zbaras*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia, 23 m E Zborow, and 68 N by w Kamienieck.

*Zborow*, a town of Poland, in Galicia. Here, in 1649, John Casimir, king of Poland, with 20,000 men, was attacked by 110,000 Cossacks and Tartars, for three

days successively, but defended himself so bravely, that the latter consented to terms of accommodation. Zborow is 52 m E by s Lemberg. Lon. 25 46 E, lat. 49 46 N.

*Zeä*, or *Zeia*; see *Sia*.

*Zealand*, or *Zeeland*, an island of Denmark, of a triangular form, 230 m in circuit. It is the largest of the isles of the Baltic sea, and lies at its entrance, having the Categat on the N, the Sound on the E, and the Great Belt on the W. On the N side, the gulf of Isefiord penetrates far inland, and divides into two branches; it has a narrow and shallow entrance, defended by a fort on the W point. The whole coast is much indented by large bays; and within the country are several lakes, which, as well as the rivers, abound in fish. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, particularly barley, with excellent pasture, and in most parts plenty of wood. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen is the capital of this island, and of the whole kingdom.

*Zealand*, a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by the isles of Holland, E by Dutch Brabant, S by Flanders, and W by the German ocean. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schowen, N and S Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolfersdike. The inhabitants are at a great expense to defend themselves from encroachments of the sea, in keeping up their dikes. The river Scheld forms the most of these islands, and the soil of them is fruitful. The principal towns are Middleburg and Flushing.

*Zealand*, *New*, an island in the Pacific ocean, lying E of Van Diemen Land. It was discovered by Tasman, in 1642, who traversed the E coast from lat. 34 to 43 S, and entered a strait; but being attacked by the natives, soon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderers-bay, he did not go on shore. He called the country Staten Land, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast seen by him, remained unknown, and was supposed to be part of a southern continent, till 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the W side of this strait, and at the N end of the southern island, is Queen Charlotte sound, which was a place of rendezvous in his subsequent voyages. The coasts are indented by deep bays, and there are also several rivers, capable of receiving large vessels. The southernmost island is for the most part mountainous and barren,

as far inland as the eye can reach; but the land bordering on the seacoast is clothed thick with wood. The northernmost island has a much better appearance; for the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The soil of these valleys, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is in general light, but fertile. The winters are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equably warm. There are forests of vast extent, full of straight and large trees. Wild celery, and a kind of cresses, grow plentifully in almost every cove. Yams, sweet potatoes, and cocoas, are raised by cultivation. Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground with garden seeds; and, in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected, and overrun by weeds, were found potatoes, cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, &c. In other places every thing had been rooted out to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds were dogs and rats; but various animals have since been introduced from Europe. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country. Cook introduced European poultry, and on his last visit found them increased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. The men are stout, well made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the inhabitants of Otaheite; and they are exceedingly vigorous and active. The women possess peculiar graces of form and person. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, called amoco, which is the same as tattooing at Otaheite. Their dress consists of a garment about five feet long and four broad: they bring two corners of it over their shoulders, and fasten it on the breast with the other part, which covers the body; and round the waist it is again tied with a girdle of mat. They ornament their heads with feathers, pearl shells, bones, &c. The women sometimes wear necklaces of sharks teeth, or bunches of long beads made of bones or shells. Their houses are miserable lodging places; and their only furniture is a few small baskets, in which they put their fishing-hooks and other trilles. Their food consists chiefly of fish; and instead of bread, they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they scorch over the fire, and then beat with a stick till the dry outside falls off. Their cookery consists wholly in roasting and baking, which latter is performed in the same manner as at Otaheite. The women eat in common with the men, and their method of feeding corresponds with the nastiness of their persons. From

Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39 43, for upward of 80 leagues, to the northward, the people acknowledge one sovereign, called Teratu, and under him are several subordinate chiefs. This part of the coast is much the most populous; tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, being best known, and most practised. The canoes are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the clothes and carving finer, than any where else. In other parts, they are scattered along the coast, in single families, or in tribes, under an aristocratical chief, and each in a state of perpetual hostility. Such continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the consequence of victory, among a people in other respects mild and gentle, leave little room to doubt that they are cannibals. They have a faint sense of religion, and believe in a multitude of deities; but the Christian missionaries have made some converts among them. These two islands lie between lat. 34 and 48 s, and lon. 166 and 179 e.

*Zebid*, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. It was once very considerable, but the walls are demolished, and the present buildings scarcely occupy the half of its ancient extent. It is seated on a river, 10 m from the Red sea, and 140 n Mocha. Lon. 44 28 E, lat. 15 10 n.

*Zebu*, one of the Philippine islands, between those of Leyta and Negros. It is 110 m long and 30 broad, and has a town of the same name, on the E coast. Lon. 122 20 E, lat. 10 36 n.

*Zedie*, a town of Barbary, in the country of Tripoli, seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 120 m se Tripoli.

*Zegedin*, or *Szeged*, a strong town of Hungary, with a trade in salt, tobacco, wool, and corn. It is situate on the Theiz, opposite the influx of the Maros, 65 m nw Temeswar, and 93 se Pest. Lon. 20 25 e, lat. 46 20 n.

*Zegzeg*, a kingdom of Nigritia, to the n of Zaufara, between Cassina and Bornou. It consists partly of plains and partly of mountains; the former abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful. The capital is of the same name, 380 m ne Cassina. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 20 45 n.

*Zehdenick*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark. Here is a foundery for mortars, bombs, and cannon-balls, which are sent to distant provinces. The Havel becomes navigable at this place. It is 30 m n Berlin.

*Zeila*, a seaport of the kingdom of Adel, and a place of considerable trade. It stands on a peninsula, in the gulf Aden, 170 m nne Aucagurel. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 11 15 n.

*Zeil*, a town of Franconia, in the princi-

pality of Bamberg, seated on the Maine, 10 m nw Bamberg.

*Zeil*, a town and castle of Suabia, seated on the Aitrach, 4 m n Leutkirch.

*Zeila*, a seaport of the kingdom of Adel, on a bay of the Arabian sea. Lon. 44 22 E, lat. 11 9 n.

*Zeitun*, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, with a castle; seated on the side of a hill, in a valley watered by the Ellada, which flows into the gulf of Zeitun. To the s of the mouth of the river commences the famous pass of Thermopylae. The town has a great trade in grain, and is 50 m SSE Larissa.

*Zeitz*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Naumburg, with a castle, and a collegiate church. It has cloth and stuff manufactures, and is seated on the Elster, 23 m ssw Leipzig.

*Zell*, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy, in the principality of Luneburg. It is surrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chestnut and lime trees; and has manufactures of snuff, wax, and hats. The castle, surrounded by a moat, was formerly the residence of the dukes of Zell; and was repaired by George III of England, for the residence of his unfortunate sister, the queen of Denmark, who died here in 1775. Zell is seated on the Aller, at the influx of the Fuse, 23 m ENE Hanover, and 40 ssw Luneburg. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 52 42 n.

*Zell*, a town of Suabia, seated in the vale of Hammersbach, on the river Kintzig, 18 m SE Strasburg.

*Zell*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, seated on the Moselle, 5 m NNE Trarbach.

*Zell in the Pinzgau*, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on a lake, 30 m w Radstadt, and 34 sw Salzburg.

*Zell in Zillertal*, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on the Ziller, 24 m E Inspruck, and 52 sw Salzburg.

*Zellerfeld*, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a mine-office, and a mint in which 200,000 dollars are annually coined. It stands in the Hartz forest, 9 m ssw Goslar.

*Zeluis*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novgrodek, 50 m wsw Novgrodek.

*Zembin*, or *Zabin*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, 14 m nw Borisow, and 36 NE Minsk.

*Zemplin*, a town of Hungary, in a county of the same name; seated on the Bodrog, 9 m ENE Ujhely, and 33 sw Kaschau.

*Zengan*, a large town of Persia, in Irak. It is the capital of a rich district, which pays no revenue, but furnishes the king

with 5000 horsemen, who are paid, fed, and clothed from its own produce. It is 160 m wsw Teheran. Lon. 48 15 E, lat. 36 26 n.

*Zengnia*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pashalic of Aleppo, situate on the Euphrates, 55 m NNE Aleppo.

*Zenta*, a town of Hungary, memorable for a signal victory gained in 1697, by prince Eugene over the Turks, commanded by emperor Mustapha II. It is seated on the Theysse, 52 m n Belgrade, and 52 w Temeswar.

*Zerbst*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a fine castle. It is famous for good beer, and has manufactures of gold and silver. This town is the largest in the principality, and 10 m NNE Dessau. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 52 2 n.

*Zerca*, a town and fortress of Persia, in the province of Farsistan, 18 m NNE Shiras.

*Zereh*, or *Zerrab*, a lake of Persia, extending on the borders of Segistan and Chorasan, 100 m in length and 20 in breadth. It is principally formed by the rivers Heirmund and Ferah, and in the dry season resembles more a marsh than a lake, being covered with rushes and reeds. It abounds with fish and wild fowl; and in the centre is an island, on which is a town, called Kookhozerd.

*Zernetz*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with a mineral spring; seated on the Inn, 23 m ESE Coire. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 46 43 n.

*Zetland Islands*; see *Shetland*.

*Zulden*, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the river Rotach, 21 m NE Bamberg.

*Zulendorf*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Voigtland, with manufactures of stuffs and stockings, 14 m NW Plauen.

*Zeybo*; see *Seibo*.

*Zia*, or *Zea*, the ancient Ceos, an island of the Archipelago, to the s of Negropont, 15 m long and 3 broad. It belongs to the Turks, but most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a bishop. It abounds in barley, wine, and silk; also a sort of oak, called velani, whose acorns are the best trading commodity of the island, being used by diers and tanners. Here are considerable vestiges of the ancient Carthæa and Ioulis, and of a curious road between these two cities. The famous Arundelian marble at Oxford, was discovered among the massive ruins of Ioulis, though generally believed to have been found in Paros. The town of Zia, the only one in the island, stands on part of the site of Carthæa, on an eminence, 3 m from the w coast, where it has a good harbour. Lon. 34 24 E, lat. 37 43 n.

*Ziegenhals*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, with several founderies, and a manufacture of excellent glass; seated on the Biela, 10 m s Neisse.

*Ziegenhain*, a fortified town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a fine castle belonging to the prince of Hesse-Cassel, and an arsenal. The suburb called Weinhausen is a handsome place, and more extensive than the town. In 1757 it was taken by the French; and in 1761 it was ineffectually besieged by the allies, who reduced two thirds of the town to ashes by their cannonade. It stands in a morass, surrounded by the river Schwalm, 28 m sse Cassel.

*Ziegenruck*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Saal, 10 m s Neustadt.

*Zieser*, or *Ziesar*, a town and castle of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 18 m wsw Brandenburg, and 22 ene Magdeburg.

*Zienlenzig*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, belonging to the knights of Malta. It has manufactures of cloth, and is 20 m ese Custrin.

*Zierenberg*, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, situate on a hill, by the river Warne, 8 m wnw Cassel.

*Ziriozee*, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Zealand, capital of the isle of Schowen. It was the ancient residence of the counts of Zealand, and then a place of much more consequence, the port having been since filled with sand. It is 12 m ne Middleburg, and 18 sw Briel. Lon. 4 10 e, lat. 51 36 n.

*Zitara*, the chief town of the province of Darien, in New Granada. It is situate on the Atarte, 250 m ssw Carthagena. Lon. 76 59 w, lat. 7 15 n.

*Zittau*, a fortified town of Lusatia, which has four large and six small gates. It has an extensive trade in linen, white damasks, woollen cloth, and blue paper. The cathedral has three organs; and near it is a college, where the languages, drawing, and other arts, are taught gratis. Joining to the cloisters is a library, the finest in all Lusatia; and at a small distance from it is an orphan-house. Zittau being occupied by the Prussians, in 1757, was taken by the Austrians, who almost entirely destroyed it by the bombs and cannonade. It is seated on the Neisse, 17 m sw Gorlitz, and 25 se Dresden. Lon. 15 1 e, lat. 50 54 n.

*Znaim*, a strong town of Moravia, capital of a circle, with a castle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities. The vicinity yields excellent wine. It is seated on the Teya, 35 m sw Brinn, and 42 nww Vienna. Lon. 16 0 e, lat. 48 48 n.

*Zoara*, a fortified town of the country of

Tripoli, with a good harbour on the Mediterranean, 60 m w Tripoli. Lon. 11 53 e, lat. 32 45 n.

*Zoblitz*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia. The inhabitants subsist principally by working serpent-stone, found in the neighbourhood, into pitchers, bowls, tea and coffee cups, &c. The red species of this stone, which is considered as the finest, belongs solely to the sovereign. It is 17 m s Freyberg.

*Zobten*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, 9 m ene Schweidnitz.

*Zoffingen*, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. Near it, on a stupendous and craggy rock, is the castle of Lenzburg; also a forest that contains the best pine-trees in all Switzerland. It is seated on the Wigher, 9 m ssw Arau, and 26 nw Lucern.

*Zoblock*, a town of Hungary, capital of a county. It is seated on the Teyesse, at the influx of the Sagelia, 62 m ne Colocza, and 62 e Buda. Lon. 20 50 e, lat. 47 10 n.

*Zombor*, a town of Hungary, near the Francis canal, which extends 62 m between the Danube and the Theiz. The population in 1815 was 15,106. It is 35 m se Theresiapol. Lon. 19 19 e, lat. 46 46 n.

*Zons*, a town of Germany, in the territory of Cologne, with a castle; seated on the Rhine, 13 m nww Cologne.

*Zorbig*, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, with a citadel, 24 m nww Leipzig.

*Zorndorf*, a village of Brandenburg, one m n Custrin. Here, in 1758, the king of Prussia, after a dreadful conflict, totally defeated the Russians.

*Zossen*, a town and castle of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, situate on the Notte, 19 m s Berlin.

*Zouf*; see *Gaur*.

*Zouan*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, famous for the dying of scarlet caps and the bleaching of linen, 36 m s Tunis.

*Zuckmantel*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, and a bishop's see. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron, and is 15 m s Neisse.

*Zuccla*, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, situate in a district of remarkable fertility. The remnants of ancient buildings, the number and size of the cisterns, and the construction of the vaulted caves, intended perhaps as repositories for corn, exhibit wonderful vestiges of its ancient splendour. It is 60 m ene Mourzook. Lon. 16 34 e, lat. 27 59 n.

*Zrenigorod*, a town of Russia, in the

government of Moscow, situate on the Moskya, 28 m w Moscow.

*Zug*, the smallest canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E and N by Zurich, w by Lucern, and s by Schweitz. It is rich in pasturage; has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit, as well as walnuts and chestnuts; and its wine is of a very acid flavour.

*Zug*, the capital of the above canton. Here are several handsome churches, and a good townhouse. It is seated on a lake of its name, 12 m long and 3 broad, and 13 m NW Schweitz. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 4 N.

*Zuhree*, a town of Ballogistan, in Jalaway, surrounded by a mud wall, 43 m N by w Khozdar, and 43 SE Helat.

*Zuider Zee*, a great bay of the German ocean, which extends from N to S in the Netherlands, between the provinces of Friesland, Overyssel, Gelderland, and N Holland.

*Zulauf*, or *Sulau*, a town of Silesia, in a lordship of the same name, 5 m SW Militsch.

*Zulich*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, seated on the Nassel, 12 m S Juliers.

*Zulichau*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark. The castle stands without the walls of the town, and has a rampart and ditches. The suburbs contain more houses than the town itself, and among them is a large orphanhouse, to which is annexed a school, an academy, &c. Here are good cloth manufactures, and the vicinity produces much corn and wine. In 1759, a battle was fought near this town between the Prussians and Russians, in which the former were defeated. It is situate in a plain, near the Oder, 24 m E by N Crossen. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 52 9 N.

*Zulpha*, or *Julfa*, a town of Persia, almost close to Isphahan, to which it is a sort of suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderon. It was peopled by a colony of Arminians, brought hither by Shah Abbas, and contains several churches and monasteries.

*Zulz*, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 14 m E by S Neisse, and 25 SSW Oppeln.

*Zulz*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, on the river Inn, 26 m SE Coire.

*Zumampa*, a town of Tucuman, on the river Dolce, 110 m SSE St. Jago del Estero.

*Zumaya*, a town of Spain, in Biscay, near the coast, 15 miles W by S St. Sebastian.

*Zumpango*, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, 100 m N by E Acaapulco, and 105 S Mexico.

*Zurich*, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N by Schaffhausen, E by Thurgau and St. Gall, S by Glaris, Schweitz, and Zug, and W by Lucern and Argau. Zurich is the first canton in rank, and also in extent of territory. It abounds in wine and excellent pasture; but corn not being sufficient for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Suabia. The inhabitants are all Calvinists.

*Zurich*, the capital of the above canton. It stands at the N end of the lake Zurich, where the river Limmat issues from the lake, and divides the city into two unequal parts, which communicate by two fine bridges, one so large that it serves for a market place. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best built in this country, but the streets are narrow. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. The two divisions of Zurich are called the old town and the suburbs; the former is surrounded by the same battlements and towers that existed in the 13th century; the latter is strengthened by fortifications in the modern style. In one of the towers is a celebrated observatory. The arsenal is well supplied with cannon, ammunition, and musquets; and the townhouse is a magnificent edifice. Among the charitable foundations are an orphan-house; a hospital for the sick of all nations, which usually contains about 600 patients; and the Almsen Aunt, or foundation for the poor, which puts out children as apprentices, and distributes money, clothes and books of devotion, to poor persons. Here are several manufactures; particularly crapes, muslins, cottons, linens, and silk handkerchiefs. Zurich was taken by the French in 1798, and retaken by the Austrians the year following; but the latter were soon obliged to evacuate it, on the French gaining a decisive victory over the Austro-Russian army near this city. It is 35 m SW Constance, and 55 NE Bern: Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 47 22 N.

*Zurich*, a lake of Switzerland, which forms a kind of crescent, 30 miles long and 4 broad. The borders are studded with villages, surrounded by a multiplicity of isolated houses and cottages; and the S part appears bounded by the stupendous high mountains of Schweitz and Glaris. The river Limmat runs through its whole length to the city of Zurich.

*Zurita*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, seated on the Tajo, 33 m E Madrid.

*Zurzach*, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, with a castle on an eminence. It contains several convents, churches, and



## ZWI

other public edifices; and is celebrated for its fair, which lasts 15 days, when all the commodities of Europe and Asia may be purchased. It is seated on the Rhine, just above the influx of the Aar, 9 m s Baden.

*Zurzonza*, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, situate on an island in a lake, 25 m wsw Mechoacan.

*Zutphen*, a strong town of the Netherlands in Gelderland, capital of the quarter or county of its name. It is seated at the conflux of the Berkel with the Yssel, 9 m s by E Deventer, and 55 E by s Amsterdam. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 52 10 N.

*Zuyst*, a village of the Netherlands, 5 m from Utrecht. It abounds in plantations and shady walks, and is ornamented by the spacious buildings which count Zinzen-dorf appropriated to the fraternity of Hernhuthers or Moravians, who are employed in various kinds of manufacture. Zuyst is much frequented in the summer months, by merchants who have no country seats of their own.

*Zwellendam*, a town of the Cape territory, which gives name to a district. It is situate at the s skirt of the Black mountains, 90 m E Capetown. Lon. 19 54 E, lat. 33 57 S.

*Zwenkau*, a town and castle of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Elster, 6 m s Leipzig.

*Zwetel*, a town of Austria, at the conflux of the Zwetel with the Kamp, 26 m wsw Krems.

*Zwickau*, a town of the kingdom of

## ZYT

Saxony, in Misnia, on the frontiers of Voigtland, with a citadel, three churches, and a Latin school, in which is a good library. Here are manufactures of cloth and leather, and a trade in corn and beer. It is seated on the Mulda, 20 m nne Plauen, and 21 s Altenburg. Lon. 12 23 E, lat. 50 42 N.

*Zwingenberg*, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 m s Darmstadt, and 22 n Heidelberg.

*Zwitau*, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 40 m wsw Olmutz.

*Zwoll*, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Overysse, with three handsome suburbs. The population 10,000. On the adjacent mountain of St. Agnes was formerly an Augustine convent, in which Thomas Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. A canal begins near this place, and extends to the river Yssel, which is defended by several forts. Zwoll is the most opulent town in the province, and stands on an eminence, by the river Au, 14 m n Deventer, and 31 wsw Coevorden. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 52 31 N.

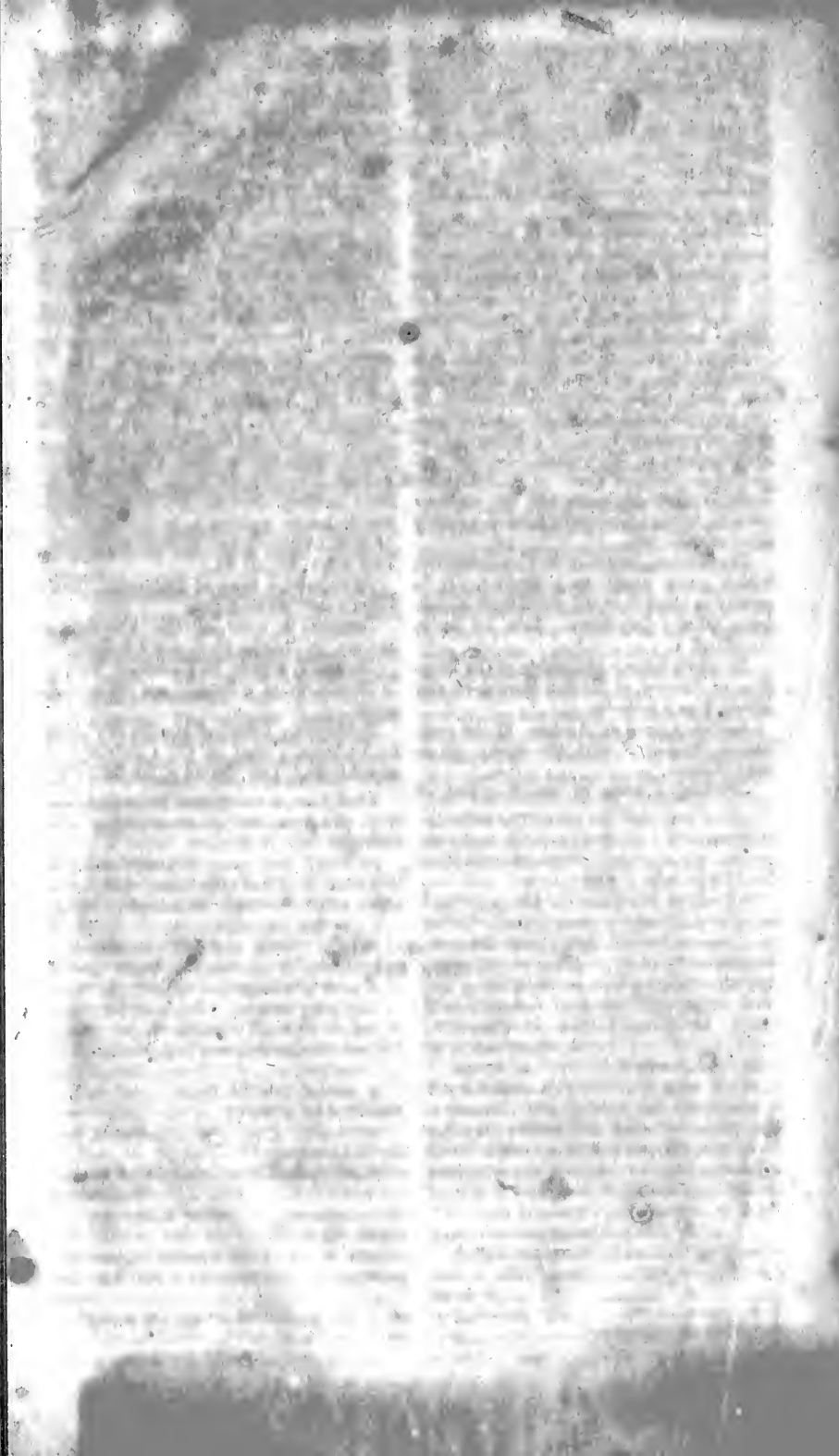
*Zvonigrad*, a town of Dalmatia, 36 m s Bihacs, and 60 se Segna.

*Zwowitz*, a town of the kingdom of Saxony, in Misnia, 14 m ssw Chemnitz.

*Zwornick*, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 60 m E Serajo, and 68 sw Belgrade.

*Zytomiers*, a town and fortress of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Ciecirief, 120 m E Lucko. Lon. 20 22 E, lat. 50 35 N.

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